SUPPLEMENT FOR VERMONT

POPULATION
AGRICULTURE
MANUFACTURES
MINES AND QUARRIES

(565)

CHAPTER 1.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.

Introduction.—This chapter gives the population of Vermont, by counties and minor civil divisions, as enumerated at the Thirteenth Census, taken as of April 15, 1910, with comparative statements of population where possible, and a statement and discussion for the state as a whole of the population living in urban and in rural territory. The statistics are given in detail in two general tables.

Table 1 (p. 572) shows the population of Vermont, distributed according to counties and minor civil divisions, at the last three censuses, namely, those of 1910, 1900, and 1890. The arrangement of counties and of the primary divisions in each county is alphabetical. The figures for secondary divisions are printed in italics. The changes in boundaries, name, or form of organization that have taken place since 1900 are indicated in the footnotes to the table. For changes between 1890 and 1900 reference must be made to the census report of 1900.

Table 2 (p. 574) shows all cities, towns having in 1910 over 2,500 inhabitants, and incorporated villages in Vermont, alphabetically arranged, with their population in 1910, 1900, and 1890. For incorporated villages there is given in each case, in addition to the county, the name of the town in which it is located and of which it forms a part.

The population of Vermont, by counties, at each of the last five censuses, from 1870 to 1910 inclusive; the increase during the last two decades; the density of population at the census of 1910; and the distribution of the population at the last two censuses according to urban and rural districts, are given in Table I of Chapter 2.

The tables and text of the present chapter contain few technical expressions whose meaning is not apparent. The census usage in regard to certain terms is explained in paragraphs following.

Density of population.—The density of population of a state or county is obtained by dividing its total population by the number of square miles in its land area.

Minor civil divisions.—The counties are divided generally into smaller political units which bear different designations in the different parts of the country, such as towns, townships, election precincts, etc. Of these minor civil divisions those which rank next to the county as geographic areas are termed primary divisions. In many instances, however, these primary divisions contain political units of still smaller area, such as incorporated villages or boroughs. These smaller political units are referred to as secondary divisions.

Urban and rural population defined.—The Census Bureau, for purposes of discussion, has defined urban population as that residing in cities and other incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. In the New England States, in addition to cities having this population, all towns having a population of over 2,500 inhabitants have also been classed as urban, without regard to the population of the villages (whether incorporated as such or not) which they may contain. The result is that the "urban areas" in New England include some population which in other sections of the United States would be segregated as "rural." This departure from the general rule, rendered necessary by local conditions in New England, probably makes no great change in the proportions of urban and rural in those sections where population is dense and generally devoted to manufacturing. In other sections a considerable variation doubtless results, but there is no reason to suppose that it materially affects the distinguishing characteristics of urban and rural population as defined by census statistics.

Urban population being thus defined, the remainder of the state or county is classed as rural. In the New England States, therefore, the rural population consists of the population outside of towns and cities having over 2,500 inhabitants.

The comparisons of the urban and rural population in 1910 with that at earlier enumerations may be made either with respect to the varying proportions of the two classes at successive enumerations or with respect to the increase between enumerations. In order to contrast the *proportion* of the total population living in urban or rural territory at the census of 1910 with the proportion urban or rural at the preceding census, it is necessary to classify the territory according to the conditions *as they existed* at each census. In this comparison a place having less than 2,500 inhabitants in 1900 and over 2,500 in 1910 is classed with the rural population for 1900 and with the urban for 1910. On the other hand, in order to present fairly the contrast between urban and rural communities, as regards their *rate of growth*, it is necessary to consider the changes

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HISTORICAL NOTE.—The name Vermont is of French origin and signifies "green mountain."

The first visit by white men to the territory now covered by this state was probably made in 1609, when the French explorer, Samuel de Champlain, discovered the lake which bears his name. The first permanent white settlement was founded in 1724, when the English built Fort Dummer near the present site of Brattleboro.

The territory now embraced within the limits of Vermont was included in the grants conveyed by the first charter of Virginia, 1606, the charter of New England, 1620, and the royal grants of 1664 and 1674 to the Duke of York. Until 1740 a considerable portion of what is now Vermont had been claimed by the Massachusetts colony, under the terms of the charter of 1629, which granted it all the lands lying "within the space of three English miles to the northward of the * * * Merrimac, or to the northward of any and every part thereof," and extending westward to the Pacific; but in 1740 the present northern boundary of Massachusetts was established by royal decree.

For some years prior to 1764 New Hampshire contested the claim of New York to the territory west of the Connecticut River, on the grounds that the charters of

1664 and 1674 were obsolete, and that, Massachusetts and Connecticut having been allowed to extend their boundaries westward to within about 20 miles of the Hudson, New Hampshire should be given the same privilege. The original grant of New Hampshire had not included the territory in dispute, and in 1764 the claim of New York was sustained by royal decree. Nevertheless, the "New Hampshire Grants," as the country west of the Connecticut was then called, remained in dispute between New Hampshire and New York until the outbreak of the Revolution.

In January, 1777, a convention at Westminster declared the Grants an independent state with the name New Connecticut. In June, at an adjourned session, the present name was adopted, and in July, at a third session, the constitution was drafted.

Vermont continued an independent republic until March, 1791. At that date it became a member of the Union, being the first state admitted after the adoption of the Constitution by the original thirteen states.

In 1781 Vermont had laid claim to territory extending westward to the Hudson and a line drawn due north from the source of that river to the international line, but in 1790 its boundaries were established substantially as they now exist.

in population for the *same* territory which have occurred from one decennial census to another. For this purpose the territory which in 1910 was urban or rural, as the case may be, is taken as the basis, and the population in 1900 for the same territory (so far as separately reported at that census) is presented, even though part of the territory may, on the basis of its population at the earlier census, have then been in a different class. This avoids the disturbing effect on comparisons which would arise from the passage, for example, of communities formerly classed as rural into the urban group. These two distinct forms of comparison are made in Table I of Chapter 2 for the state as a whole and for each county separately for the last two censuses.

TOTAL POPULATION, INCREASE, AND DISTRIBUTION.

Population of the state.—The population of Vermont is 355,956. Compared with a population of 343,641 in 1900, this represents an increase during the past decade of 12,315, or 3.6 per cent. During the same period the total population of the United States increased 21 per cent. The percentage of increase for the state during this decade, though comparatively small, is larger than that shown by any census since 1870.

The following table shows the population of Vermont at each census from 1790 to 1910, inclusive, together with the increase and per cent of increase during each decade, in comparison with the per cent of increase for the United States as a whole.

CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	INCREASE OVER PRECEDING CENSUS		Per cent of increase for the United States.
		Number.	Per cent.	
1910	355,956	12,315	3.6	21.0
1900	343,641	11,219	3.4	20.7
1890	332,422	136	([1])	25.5
1880	332,286	1,735	0.5	30.1
1870	330,551	15,453	4.9	22.6
1860	315,098	978	0.3	35.6
1850	314,120	22,172	7.6	35.9
1840	291,948	11,296	4.0	32.7
1830	280,652	44,671	18.9	33.5
1820	235,981	18,086	8.3	33.1
1810	217,895	63,430	41.1	36.4
1800	154,465	69,040	80.8	35.1
1790	85,425			

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

It will be noticed from this table that for the early censuses there was a very rapid rate of growth in this state. During the 20 years from 1790 to 1810 the absolute increase in population was 132,470, while during the century which has elapsed since 1810 the increase has been only 138,061. Between 1810 and 1850 the increase in population was 96,225, or 44.2 per cent; since 1850 the increase has been 41,836, or 13.3 per cent. The increase in the six decades has not been evenly distributed, as in three of them the absolute increase was less than 2,000 persons, and the relative increase for each of these three decades was less than 1 per cent.

A comparison of the rates of increase for the state with those for the United States, as given in the preceding table, shows that the increase for the whole country during the decade from 1900 to 1910 was almost six times the rate of increase for the state; and that at every census since 1810 the rate of growth for the state has been much lower than for the country as a whole. The population of the state in 1910 is a little more than four times as large as in 1790, when the First Census was taken, while the population of the United States in 1910 is more than twenty-three times that in 1790.

When the First Census was taken, in 1790, Vermont had 8.5 per cent of the total population of New England, which was 1,009,408. In 1810 the New England States contained 1,471,973 inhabitants and Vermont's proportion, after 20 years of rapid growth, was 14.8 per cent. A hundred years later, in 1910, in an aggregate population of 6,552,681 in the New England States, Vermont was represented by 5.4 per cent of the whole. In the years that have elapsed since the First Census was taken, the population of the New England States has multiplied more than six times, while that of Vermont has multiplied only a little more than four times.

The net growth in the population of a state depends not only upon how many persons are born in it, but also how many of them remain there, and how many come in from other places. Migration modifies the rate of increase which would otherwise prevail, and while some states gain others lose by this shifting of the population. Vermont is one of the states which has lost heavily by migration.

Principal cities.—Vermont has 6 cities, of which the largest, Burlington, has a population of 20,468, and the smallest, Vergennes, a population of 1,483. The aggregate population of the 6 cities is 60,468, or 17 per cent of the total population of the state.

The table below shows the population of the 5 cities having in 1910 over 5,000 inhabitants, as reported at each census since their incorporation (or in the case of Montpelier since its organization as a town), so far as figures are available, together with the increase during each decade.

Of the cities included in the table, Barre shows the highest percentage of increase during the last decade, namely, 27.1 per cent, and St. Albans the lowest, 2.3 per cent.

CITY AND CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	INCREASE OVER PRECEDING CENSUS.[1]	
		Number.	Per cent.
Barre:			
1910	10,734	2,286	27.1
1900	8,448	4,302	103.8
1890	4,146		
Burlington:			
1910	20,468	1,828	9.8
1900	18,640	4,050	27.8
1890	14,590	3,225	28.4
1880	11,365	−3,022	−21.0
1870	14,387		
Montpelier:			
1910	7,856	1,590	25.4
1900	6,266	2,106	50.6
1890	4,160	941	29.2
1880	3,219	196	6.5
1870	3,023	612	25.4
1860	2,411	101	4.4
1850	2,310	−1,415	−38.0
1840	3,725	740	24.8
1830	2,985		
1820	(2)		
1810	1,877	988	111.1
1800	889	771	653.4
1790	118		
Rutland:			
1910	13,546	2,047	17.8
1900	11,499		
St. Albans:			
1910	6,381	142	2.3
1900	6,239		

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.   [2] Not returned separately.

Counties.—Vermont has 14 counties. The population of these counties ranges from 48,139 in Rutland County to 3,761 in Grand Isle County.

There have been no changes in the territorial boundaries of the counties since 1900.

Eight counties have increased in population during the last decade, the percentages of increase ranging from 1 per cent in Windham County to 13.9 per cent in Washington County; the absolute increase ranging from 272 in Windham County to 5,095 in Washington County. Six counties show a larger percentage of increase than is shown for the state as a whole, which, as before stated, was 3.6 per cent. Six counties have decreased in population during the last decade, the percentages of decrease ranging from 1.1 per cent in Franklin County to 15.7 per cent in Grand Isle County. The aggregate increase of population in the 8 counties that show an increase was 16,859; the aggregate decrease of population in the 6 counties that show a decrease was 4,544. The difference, 12,315, is, of course, the total increase of population in the state.

A map on page 571 shows the increase or decrease in the total population of the counties of Vermont during the last decade. In the counties shown in white the population decreased; for the other counties the different rates of increase are indicated by differences in shading.

Density of population.—The total land area of the state is 9,124 square miles. The average number of persons to the square mile in 1910 was 39; in 1900 and 1890 it was 37.7 and 36.4, respectively. The average number per square mile for the United States as a whole in 1910 was 30.9.

The density of population is given by counties in Table I of Chapter 2 and in a map on page 571.

Windsor County, with 948 square miles, has the largest area, and Grand Isle County, with 83 square miles, has the smallest area. Chittenden County has the highest density of any county, namely, 78.2 persons per square mile, while Essex County has the lowest, namely, 11.6.

Minor civil divisions.—The political divisions into which counties are subdivided are collectively termed "Minor civil divisions." In Vermont the counties are divided into 254 primary divisions, comprising 240 towns, 6 cities, 3 unorganized townships, 4 gores, and 1 grant. One of the gores, for which no population has been reported at the last three censuses, is not shown in Table 1. There are also 56 secondary divisions, all of which are villages. These incorporated villages, under the laws of Vermont, are not independent minor civil divisions, but form parts of the towns in which they are located.

Cities and villages.—In addition to the 6 cities already mentioned, Vermont contains 56 communities incorporated as villages. Nine of the incorporated villages had in 1910 a population of more than 2,500 inhabitants, with a combined population of 39,932; while 47 villages had less than 2,500 inhabitants, with a combined population of 44,072. The aggregate population of the 56 villages of the state was therefore 84,004, or 23.6 per cent of the total population of the state.

The 62 places having in 1910 either the city or the village form of incorporation had an aggregate population of 144,472, or 40.6 per cent of the total population of the state. Of these cities and villages, 14 have either been incorporated since the census of 1900 or were not returned separately at that census. The population in 1910 of the 48 cities and incorporated villages for which the population was returned separately in 1900 was 134,388, or 37.8 per cent of the population of the state. Ten years before, in 1900, these 48 cities and villages had a population of 115,761, or 33.7 per cent of the population of the state at that time.

This represents an increase during the decade of 18,627, or 16.1 per cent. Outside these cities and villages the population decreased 6,312, or 2.8 per cent.

Urban and rural population compared.—The following table presents the population of Vermont at the censuses of 1910, 1900, and 1890, respectively, distributed among cities and towns grouped according to specified limits of population, together with the percentage of the total population contained in each group at each of the censuses named. The classification is based upon the population of each place as it existed at each census.

CLASS OF PLACES.	1910		1900		1890		PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.		
	Number of places.	Population.	Number of places.	Population.	Number of places.	Population.	1910	1900	1890
Total population...	254	355,956	254	343,641	249	332,422	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban territory..........	32	168,943	28	139,180	24	117,063	47.5	40.5	35.2
Cities and towns of—									
10,000 inhabitants or more ....'	3	44,748	2	30,139	2	26,350	12.6	8.8	7.9
5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants.........................	7	51,231	8	53,797	6	39,546	14.4	15.7	11.9
2,500 to 5,000 inhabitants.........................	22	72,964	18	55,244	16	51,167	20.5	16.1	15.4
Rural territory [1].............................	222	187,013	226	204,461	225	215,359	52.5	59.5	64.8
Towns of less than 2,500 inhabitants [1].................	214	186,765	218	204,340	219	215,149	52.5	59.5	64.7
Other rural territory [2].............................	8	248	8	121	6	210	0.1	(3)	0.1

[1] Includes Vergennes city.   [2] Includes townships, gores, and grants.   [3] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

A comparison of the figures for 1910 and 1890, as given in this table, shows an increase in the proportion of the population in each of the urban groups and a decrease in the proportion in rural territory.

The urban territory of the state in 1910—that is, the cities and towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more—contained 168,943 inhabitants, or 47.5 per cent of the total population, while 187,013 inhabitants, or 52.5 per cent, lived in rural territory. The urban territory as it existed in 1900—that is, the cities and towns then having 2,500 inhabitants or more—contained 139,180 inhabitants, or 40.5 per cent of the total population, while 204,461 inhabitants, or 59.5 per cent, lived in rural territory. There has thus been a considerable increase in the proportion of urban population. For the United States as a whole the urban population constituted 46.3 per cent of the total population in 1910 and 40.5 per cent of the total population in 1900. Table I of Chapter 2 shows 12 counties having a larger proportion of urban population in 1910 than 1900, while 2 counties are wholly rural.

In order to compare the *rate of growth* in urban and rural communities it is necessary in each case, as previously explained, to consider the changes in population which have occurred in the *same* territory from one decennial census to another. With this end in view, places classed as urban or rural according to their population in 1910 are taken as a basis and the aggregate population in 1910 and in 1900 of the same places is then compared. Thus, as shown in the next table, the total population in 1910 of those cities and towns which at that time had over 2,500 population was 168,943; in 1900 the total population of these same places (so far as separately reported) was 148,406. It may be noted that the latter figure exceeds the total population in 1900 of those places which at that

time had over 2,500 each, 139,180 (see table above), by 9,226. The difference is the result of the passage, between 1900 and 1910, of certain communities from the rural to the urban class.

In the following table the population for the state as a whole is distributed so as to show, for 1910 and 1900, the combined population of cities and towns having in 1910 2,500 inhabitants or more and the population of the remainder of the state.

CLASS OF PLACES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE:[1] 1900–1910	
	1910	1900	Number.	Per cent.
The state.........................	355,956	343,641	12,315	3.6
Cities and towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1910..................	168,943	148,406	20,537	13.8
Remainder of the state..................	187,013	195,235	−8,222	−4.2

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

The comparison of the total population in 1910 of places having a population of not less than 2,500 each with the total population of the same places in 1900, as given in the table above, shows an increase of 13.8 per cent. This represents the rate of growth of urban communities as thus defined. During the same period the rural population, comprising the remainder of the state, decreased 4.2 per cent. The population of urban areas thus increased nearly four times as rapidly as the state as a whole, while the population of rural territory decreased. For the United States as a whole urban population increased 34.9 per cent in the last decade and rural population 11.2 per cent. As shown by Table I of Chapter 2, there were 12 counties in Vermont in which the population living in rural territory decreased and 1 county in which there was a decrease in urban population.

INCREASE AND DENSITY OF POPULATION OF VERMONT, BY COUNTIES: 1910.

In case of decrease the per cent is inserted under the county name.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

DECREASE

INCREASE

LESS THAN 5 PER CENT

5 TO 15 PER CENT

15 TO 25 PER CENT

25 TO 50 PER CENT

50 PER CENT AND OVER

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS
PER SQUARE MILE

LESS THAN 2

2 TO 6

6 TO 18

18 TO 45

45 TO 90

90 AND OVER

(571)
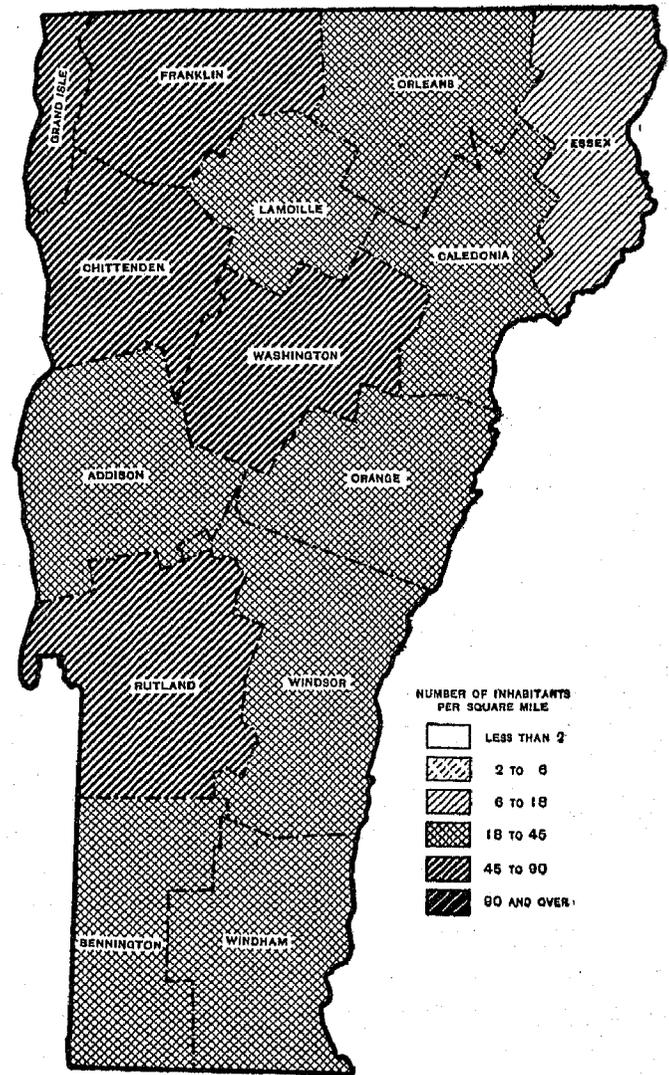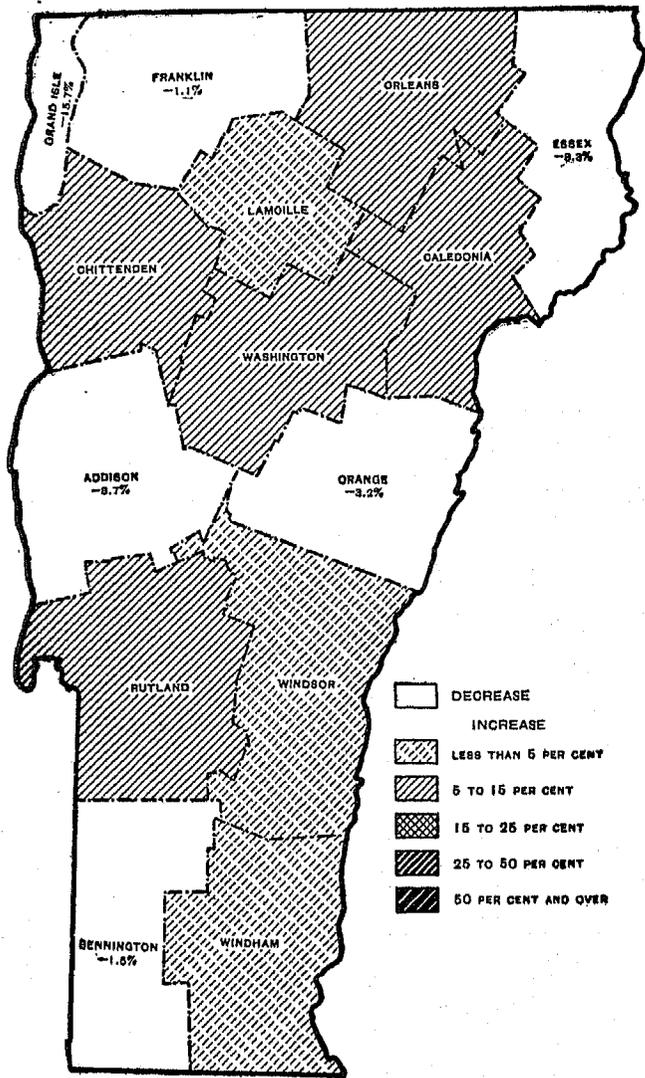
TABLE **1.**—POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890.

[For changes in boundaries, etc., between 1900 and 1910, see footnotes; for those between 1890 and 1900, see Reports of the Twelfth Census: 1900, Vol. I, Table 5.]

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890	MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890
Addison County................	20,010	21,912	22,277	**Chittenden County**....................	42,447	39,600	35,389
Addison town.....................	796	851	900	Bolton town.......................	469	486	547
Bridport town....................	848	956	1,018	Buels gore........................	16	20	21
Bristol town, including Bristol village.........	2,005	2,061	1,828	Burlington city...................	20,468	18,640	14,590
Bristol village..................	*1,180*			*Ward 1*..........................	*2,670*		
Cornwall town....................	789	850	927	*Ward 2*..........................	*3,765*		
Ferrisburg town..................	1,433	1,619	1,501	*Ward 3*..........................	*3,451*		
Goshen town.....................	212	286	311	*Ward 4*..........................	*4,295*		
Granville town...................	464	544	637	*Ward 5*..........................	*2,875*		
Hancock town....................	287	253	283	*Ward 6*..........................	*3,414*		
Leicester town...................	479	509	562	Charlotte town....................	1,163	1,254	1,240
Lincoln town.....................	980	1,152	1,255	Colchester town, including Winooski village...	6,450	5,352	5,143
Middlebury town, including Middlebury village...............	2,848	3,045	2,793	*Winooski village*...............	4,520	3,783	3,059
Middlebury village.............	*1,866*	*1,897*	*1,762*	*East ward*..................	611		
Monkton town [1].................	724	912	847	*South ward*..................	1,366		
New Haven town..................	1,161	1,107	1,224	*West ward*..................	2,543		
Orwell town......................	1,065	1,150	1,265	Essex town, including Essex Junction village..	2,714	2,203	2,013
Panton town......................	345	409	382	*Essex Junction village*........	*1,245*	*1,141*	
Ripton town......................	421	525	568	Hinesburg town, including Hinesburg village..	1,042	1,216	1,206
Salisbury town...................	693	692	740	*Hinesburg village*.............	*242*		
Shoreham town...................	1,098	1,193	1,240	Huntington town..................	760	728	723
Starksboro town [1]..............	835	902	1,070	Jericho town......................	1,307	1,373	1,461
Vergennes city...................	1,483	1,753	1,773	Milton town, including Milton village.........	1,648	1,804	1,585
Waltham town....................	202	204	255	*Milton village* [2].............	*684*		
Weybridge town..................	494	518	543	Richmond town, including Richmond village..	1,419	1,057	1,115
Whiting town.....................	348	361	355	*Richmond village* [2]..........	*822*		
				St. George town..................	109	90	106
				Shelburne town...................	1,097	1,202	1,300
				South Burlington town............	927	971	845
				Underhill town...................	1,004	1,140	1,301
Bennington County.............	21,378	21,705	20,448	Westford town....................	854	888	1,033
				Williston town....................	1,000	1,176	1,161
Arlington town...................	1,307	1,193	1,352				
Bennington town, including Bennington, Bennington Center, and North Bennington villages.............	8,698	8,033	6,391				
Bennington village.............	*6,211*	*5,656*	*5,971*	**Essex County**....................	7,384	8,056	9,511
Ward 1..........................	*828*						
Ward 2..........................	*1,210*			Averill township..................	15	18	43
Ward 3..........................	*1,177*			Averys gore.......................	(4)	16	58
Ward 4..........................	*941*			Bloomfield town..................	496	564	827
Ward 5..........................	*554*			Brighton town, including Island Pond village..	2,013	2,023	2,020
Ward 6..........................	*519*			*Island Pond village* [5]........	*1,573*		
Ward 7..........................	*1,182*			Brunswick town..................	82	100	160
Bennington Center village......	*42*	*815*		Canaan town......................	869	934	829
North Bennington village.......	*663*	*670*		Concord town, including Concord village.......	1,080	1,129	1,425
Dorset town......................	1,472	1,477	1,696	*Concord village* [5].............	*359*		
Glastenbury town.................	29	48	181	East Haven town..................	194	171	236
Landgrove town..................	160	225	220	Ferdinand township...............	213	41	73
Manchester town, including Manchester village.............	2,044	1,955	1,907	Granby town......................	95	182	361
Manchester village [2].........	*478*			Guildhall town...................	445	455	511
Peru town........................	242	373	445	Lemington town..................	138	204	227
Pownal town.....................	1,599	1,976	1,919	Lewis township...................	(4)	8	
Readsboro town, including Readsboro village.............	1,252	1,139	910	Lunenburg town..................	880	968	1,019
Readsboro village..............	*855*	*658*		Maidstone town..................	175	200	198
Rupert town......................	825	863	861	Norton town......................	479	692	960
Sandgate town...................	401	482	587	Victory town......................	206	321	554
Searsburg town...................	142	161	173	Warners grant....................	4	(4)	
Shaftsbury town..................	1,650	1,857	1,652	Warrens gore......................	(4)	18	
Stamford town...................	510	677	645				
Sunderland town.................	494	518	633				
Winhall town.....................	366	449	523	**Franklin County**.....................	29,866	30,198	29,755
Woodford town...................	187	279	353				
				Bakersfield town..................	1,079	1,158	1,162
				Berkshire town...................	1,286	1,326	1,421
				Enosburg town, including Enosburg Falls village....................	2,212	2,054	2,299
Caledonia County....................	26,031	24,381	23,436	*Enosburg Falls village*.........	*1,153*	*954*	*874*
				Fairfax town......................	1,318	1,338	1,523
Barnet town......................	1,707	1,763	1,897	Fairfield town....................	1,778	1,830	1,825
Burke town.......................	1,183	1,184	1,198	Fletcher town.....................	737	760	793
Danville town....................	1,564	1,628	1,784	Franklin town....................	1,108	1,145	1,300
Groton town......................	915	1,059	1,040	Georgia town.....................	1,090	1,280	1,282
Hardwick town, including Hardwick village...	3,201	2,466	1,547	Highgate town....................	1,758	1,980	1,853
Hardwick village...............	*2,094*	*1,334*		Montgomery town.................	1,721	1,876	1,734
Kirby town.......................	297	350	355	Richford town, including Richford village.....	2,907	2,421	2,196
Lyndon town, including Lyndon Center and Lyndonville villages..............	3,204	2,956	2,619	*Richford village*...............	*1,948*	*1,613*	*1,162*
Lyndon Center village..........	*259*	*232*		St. Albans city...................	6,381	6,239	
Lyndonville village.............	*1,573*	*1,274*	*606*	*Ward 1*..........................	769		
Newark town.....................	415	500	536	*Ward 2*..........................	842		
Peacham town....................	777	794	892	*Ward 3*..........................	1,451		
Ryegate town, including South Ryegate village..............	1,194	995	1,126	*Ward 4*..........................	837		
South Ryegate village [3]......	*373*			*Ward 5*..........................	1,109		
St. Johnsbury town, including St. Johnsbury village.............	8,098	7,010	6,567	*Ward 6*..........................	1,363		
St. Johnsbury village..........	*6,693*	*5,666*	*3,857*	St. Albans town..................	1,617	1,715	7,771
Sheffield town....................	691	724	750	Sheldon town.....................	1,246	1,341	1,365
Stannard town....................	206	222	239	Swanton town, including Swanton village......	3,628	3,745	3,231
Sutton town......................	711	694	746	*Swanton village*...............	*1,856*	*1,168*	*1,878*
Walden town.....................	739	764	810				
Waterford town...................	629	705	734	**Grand Isle County**....................	3,761	4,462	3,843
Wheelock town....................	500	567	596				
				Alburg town......................	1,311	1,474	1,390
				Grand Isle town..................	839	851	793
				Isle La Motte town................	510	508	551
				North Hero town..................	496	712	550
				South Hero town..................	605	917	559

[1] Part of Monkton town annexed to Starksboro town in 1908.
[2] Incorporated in 1902.
[3] Incorporated in 1909.

[4] No population reported.
[5] Incorporated in 1900.
[6] Incorporated in 1904.

TABLE 1.—POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890—Continued.

[For changes in boundaries, etc., between 1900 and 1910, see footnotes; for those between 1890 and 1900, see Reports of the Twelfth Census: 1900, Vol. I, Table 5.]

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890
Lamoille County	**12,585**	**12,289**	**12,831**
Belvidere town	429	428	571
Cambridge town, including Cambridge village	1,696	1,606	1,689
Cambridge village[1]	*595*	....	....
Eden town	751	738	851
Elmore town	553	550	593
Hyde Park town, including Hyde Park village	1,453	1,472	1,633
Hyde Park village	*423*	*422*	....
Johnson town, including Johnson village	1,526	1,391	1,462
Johnson village	*651*	*587*	....
Morristown town, including Morrisville village	2,052	2,583	2,411
Morrisville village	*1,445*	*1,262*	....
Stowe town, including Stowe village	1,991	1,926	1,886
Stowe village	*588*	*500*	....
Waterville town	485	529	577
Wolcott town	1,049	1,066	1,158
Orange County	**18,703**	**19,313**	**19,575**
Bradford town, including Bradford village	1,372	1,338	1,429
Bradford village	*681*	*614*	*610*
Braintree town	760	776	854
Brookfield town	1,008	996	996
Chelsea town	1,074	1,070	1,230
Corinth town	1,005	978	1,027
Fairlee town	438	438	398
Newbury town, including Newbury and Wells River villages	2,035	2,125	2,080
Newbury village	*412*	....	....
Wells River village	*603*	*565*	*526*
Orange town	644	598	589
Randolph town, including Randolph village	3,191	3,141	3,232
Randolph village	*1,787*	*1,540*	*1,573*
Strafford town	778	1,000	932
Thetford town	1,182	1,249	1,287
Topsham town	918	1,117	1,187
Tunbridge town	918	885	1,011
Vershire town	448	641	754
Washington town	762	820	820
West Fairlee town	446	531	561
Williamstown town	1,726	1,610	1,188
Orleans County	**23,337**	**22,024**	**22,101**
Albany town	920	1,028	995
Barton town, including Barton and Orleans villages	3,346	2,790	2,217
Barton village	*1,330*	*1,050*	*778*
Orleans village[2]	*1,131*	*677*	*432*
Brownington town	760	748	799
Charleston town	993	1,025	1,058
Coventry town	616	728	879
Craftsbury town	1,119	1,251	1,271
Derby town, including Derby, Derby Line, and West Derby villages	3,639	3,274	2,900
Derby village	*816*	*297*	....
Derby Line village	*390*	*309*	....
West Derby village	*1,109*	*913*	....
Glover town	932	891	970
Greensboro town	931	874	918
Holland town	722	838	878
Irasburg town	983	939	999
Jay town	513	530	641
Lowell town	1,086	982	1,178
Morgan town	463	510	520
Newport town, including Newport village	3,684	3,113	3,047
Newport village	*2,548*	*1,874*	*1,730*
Troy town, including North Troy village	1,686	1,467	1,673
North Troy village	*771*	*562*	*600*
Westfield town	613	646	763
Westmore town	331	390	395
Rutland County	**48,139**	**44,209**	**45,397**
Benson town	813	844	880
Brandon town, including Brandon village	2,712	2,759	3,310
Brandon village	*1,608*	(3)	*1,617*
Castleton town	1,885	2,089	2,396
Chittenden town	563	621	730
Clarendon town	857	915	928
Danby town	1,001	964	1,084
Fair Haven town, including Fair Haven village	3,095	2,999	2,791
Fair Haven village	*2,554*	*2,470*	....
Hubbardton town	455	488	506
Ira town	286	350	421
Mendon town	321	392	570
Middletown Springs town	716	746	786
Mount Holly town	871	999	1,214
Mount Tabor town	289	494	430
Pawlet town	1,059	1,731	1,745
Pittsfield town	402	435	463
Pittsford town	2,479	1,866	1,775
Poultney town, including Poultney village	3,644	3,108	3,031
Poultney village[4]	*1,474*	....	....
Proctor town, including Proctor village	2,871	2,136	1,758
Proctor village	*2,756*	*2,013*	....

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890
Rutland County—Continued.			
Rutland city	13,546	11,499	....
Ward 1	*1,103*	....	....
Ward 2	*1,292*	....	....
Ward 3	*1,088*	....	....
Ward 4	*610*	....	....
Ward 5	*1,555*	....	....
Ward 6	*1,723*	....	....
Ward 7	*1,743*	....	....
Ward 8	*1,235*	....	....
Ward 9	*1,110*	....	....
Ward 10	*1,093*	....	....
Ward 11	*988*	....	....
Rutland town	1,311	1,109	11,760
Sherburne town	409	402	451
Shrewsbury town	751	935	974
Sudbury town	415	474	502
Tinmouth town	410	404	435
Wallingford town	1,719	1,575	1,738
Wells town	569	606	621
West Haven town	363	355	412
West Rutland town	3,427	2,914	3,680
Washington County	**41,702**	**36,607**	**[5]29,606**
Barre city	10,734	8,448	4,146
Ward 1	*1,698*	....	....
Ward 2	*1,680*	....	....
Ward 3	*2,325*	....	....
Ward 4	*1,906*	....	....
Ward 5	*1,902*	....	....
Ward 6	*1,243*	....	....
Barre town	4,194	3,346	2,666
Berlin town	1,079	1,021	1,514
Cabot town, including Cabot village	1,116	1,126	1,074
Cabot village	*227*	*226*	*199*
Calais town	1,042	1,101	1,082
Duxbury town	648	778	912
East Montpelier town	985	1,061	953
Fayston town	452	466	533
Marshfield town	1,011	1,032	1,121
Middlesex town	858	883	889
Montpelier city	7,856	6,266	4,160
Ward 1	*1,508*	....	....
Ward 2	*1,843*	....	....
Ward 3	*1,257*	....	....
Ward 4	*1,088*	....	....
Ward 5	*1,062*	....	....
Ward 6	*1,243*	....	....
Moretown town	886	902	952
Northfield town, including Northfield village	3,226	2,855	2,628
Northfield village	*1,918*	*1,508*	*1,222*
Plainfield town, including Plainfield village	785	716	745
Plainfield village	*333*	*341*	....
Roxbury town	615	712	768
Waitsfield town	709	760	815
Warren town	825	826	866
Waterbury town, including Waterbury village	3,273	2,810	2,232
Waterbury village	*1,577*	*1,597*	*955*
Woodbury town	824	862	810
Worcester town	584	636	725
Windham County	**26,932**	**26,660**	**26,547**
Athens town	201	180	205
Brattleboro town, including Brattleboro village	7,541	6,640	6,862
Brattleboro village	*6,517*	*5,297*	*5,467*
Brookline town	137	171	162
Dover town	377	503	524
Dummerston town	643	726	860
Grafton town	729	804	817
Guilford town	709	782	870
Halifax town	635	662	702
Jamaica town	716	800	1,074
Londonderry town	962	961	1,010
Marlboro town	442	448	495
Newfane town, including Newfane village	820	905	952
Newfane village[6]	*136*	....	....
Putney town	788	969	1,075
Rockingham town, including Bellows Falls village	6,207	5,809	4,579
Bellows Falls village	*4,833*	*4,337*	*3,092*
Somerset town	27	67	61
Stratton town	86	271	222
Townshend town	817	833	865
Vernon town	606	578	567
Wardsboro town	559	637	704
Westminster town	1,327	1,295	1,265
Whitingham town, including Jacksonville village	969	1,042	1,191
Jacksonville village[1]	*212*	....	....
Wilmington town, including Wilmington village	1,229	1,221	1,106
Wilmington village	*450*	*410*	....
Windham town	345	356	379

[1] Incorporated in 1904.
[2] Name changed from Barton Landing in 1900.
[3] Not returned separately in 1900.
[4] Incorporated in 1900.
[5] County total includes population (15) of Harris gore, part annexed to Marshfield town and part annexed to Caledonia County between 1890 and 1900.
[6] Incorporated in 1906.

SUPPLEMENT FOR VERMONT.

TABLE 2.—POPULATION OF ALL CITIES, OF TOWNS HAVING, IN 1910, 2,500 INHABITANTS OR MORE, AND OF ALL INCORPORATED VILLAGES: 1910, 1900, AND 1890.

A. ALL CITIES, AND TOWNS OF 2,500 INHABITANTS OR MORE.

CITY OR TOWN.	County.	1910	1900	1890	CITY OR TOWN.	County.	1910	1900	1890
CITIES.					**TOWNS—continued.**				
Barre	Washington	10,734	8,448	4,146	Hartford	Windsor	4,179	3,817	3,740
Burlington	Chittenden	20,468	18,640	14,590	Lyndon	Caledonia	3,204	2,956	2,519
Montpelier	Washington	7,856	6,266	4,160	Middlebury	Addison	2,848	3,045	2,793
Rutland	Rutland	13,546	11,499	....	Morristown	Lamoille	2,652	2,583	2,411
St. Albans	Franklin	6,381	6,239	....	Newport	Orleans	3,684	3,113	3,047
Vergennes	Addison	1,483	1,753	1,773					
					Northfield	Washington	3,226	2,855	2,628
TOWNS.					Poultney	Rutland	3,644	3,108	3,031
Barre	Washington	4,194	3,346	2,666	Proctor	Rutland	2,871	2,136	1,758
Barton	Orleans	3,346	2,790	2,217	Randolph	Orange	3,191	3,141	3,232
Bennington	Bennington	8,698	8,033	6,391					
Brandon	Rutland	2,712	2,759	3,310	Richford	Franklin	2,907	2,421	2,196
Brattleboro	Windham	7,541	6,640	6,862	Rockingham	Windham	6,207	5,809	4,579
					St. Johnsbury	Caledonia	8,098	7,010	6,567
Colchester	Chittenden	6,450	5,352	5,143	Springfield	Windsor	4,784	3,432	2,881
Derby	Orleans	3,639	3,274	2,900					
Essex	Chittenden	2,714	2,203	2,013	Swanton	Franklin	3,628	3,745	3,231
Fair Haven	Rutland	3,095	2,999	2,791	Waterbury	Washington	3,273	2,810	2,232
Hardwick	Caledonia	3,201	2,466	1,547	West Rutland	Rutland	3,427	2,914	3,680
					Woodstock	Windsor	2,545	2,557	2,545

B. INCORPORATED VILLAGES.

VILLAGE.	Town.	County.	1910	1900	1890	VILLAGE.	Town.	County.	1910	1900	1890
Barton	Barton	Orleans	1,330	1,050	778	Milton	Milton	Chittenden	634	....	....
Bellows Falls	Rockingham	Windham	4,883	4,337	3,092	Morrisville	Morristown	Lamoille	1,445	1,262	....
Bennington	Bennington	Bennington	6,211	5,656	3,971	Newbury	Newbury	Orange	412	....	....
Bennington Center	Bennington	Bennington	42	215	....	Newfane	Newfane	Windham	136	....	....
Bradford	Bradford	Orange	631	614	610	Newport	Newport	Orleans	2,548	1,874	1,730
Brandon	Brandon	Rutland	1,608	....	1,617	North Bennington	Bennington	Bennington	663	670	....
Brattleboro	Brattleboro	Windham	6,517	5,297	5,467	North Troy	Troy	Orleans	771	562	600
Bristol	Bristol	Addison	1,180	....	....	Northfield	Northfield	Washington	1,918	1,508	1,222
Cabot	Cabot	Washington	227	226	199	Orleans	Barton	Orleans	1,131	677	482
Cambridge	Cambridge	Lamoille	595	....	....	Plainfield	Plainfield	Washington	388	341	....
Chester	Chester	Windsor	666	950	....	Poultney	Poultney	Rutland	1,474	....	....
Concord	Concord	Essex	339	....	....	Proctor	Proctor	Rutland	2,756	2,013	....
Derby	Derby	Orleans	316	207	....	Randolph	Randolph	Orange	1,787	1,540	1,573
Derby Line	Derby	Orleans	390	309	....	Readsboro	Readsboro	Bennington	835	658	....
Enosburg Falls	Enosburg	Franklin	1,153	954	974	Richford	Richford	Franklin	1,948	1,513	1,182
Essex Junction	Essex	Chittenden	1,245	1,141	....	Richmond	Richmond	Chittenden	828	....	....
Fair Haven	Fair Haven	Rutland	2,554	2,470	....	St. Johnsbury	St. Johnsbury	Caledonia	6,693	5,666	3,857
Hardwick	Hardwick	Caledonia	2,094	1,334	....	South Ryegate	Ryegate	Caledonia	373	....	....
Hinesburg	Hinesburg	Chittenden	242	....	....	Springfield	Springfield	Windsor	3,250	2,040	1,512
Hyde Park	Hyde Park	Lamoille	423	422	....	Stowe	Stowe	Lamoille	566	500	....
Island Pond	Brighton	Essex	1,573	....	....	Swanton	Swanton	Franklin	1,236	1,168	1,878
Jacksonville	Whitingham	Windham	212	....	....	Waterbury	Waterbury	Washington	1,377	1,597	955
Johnson	Johnson	Lamoille	651	587	....	Wells River	Newbury	Orange	608	565	526
Ludlow	Ludlow	Windsor	1,621	1,454	1,081	West Derby	Derby	Orleans	1,109	913	....
Lyndon Center	Lyndon	Caledonia	259	232	....	Wilmington	Wilmington	Windham	430	410	....
Lyndonville	Lyndon	Caledonia	1,573	1,274	606	Windsor	Windsor	Windsor	1,906	1,656	1,384
Manchester	Manchester	Bennington	478	....	....	Winooski	Colchester	Chittenden	4,520	3,783	3,659
Middlebury	Middlebury	Addison	1,866	1,897	1,762	Woodstock	Woodstock	Windsor	1,383	1,284	1,218

COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION.

Introduction.—The first chapter having given the number of inhabitants of Vermont by counties and minor civil divisions, the decennial increase and the density of population, and the proportions urban and rural, the present chapter deals with the composition and characteristics of the population. The two chapters cover all the principal topics of the population census except occupations and ownership of homes.

Description of the tables.—The greater part of this chapter consists of three general tables, which present statistics of color, nativity, parentage, sex, citizenship, illiteracy, school attendance, and dwellings and families, as follows: Table I for the state and counties; Table II for cities of over 10,000; and Table III for places of 2,500 to 10,000.

A series of summary tables (numbered 1 to 11) reproduces from the general tables the more important state totals, and presents also certain additional data relative to state of birth, age, and marital condition.

On account of the wide differences in characteristics among the different classes of the population, the statistics on each subject are shown according to race, and for the whites according to nativity and parentage. Classification according to nativity and parentage is scarcely necessary for the other races, since nearly all negroes and Indians are native born of native parentage, and nearly all Chinese and Japanese either foreign born or of foreign parentage.

The white population is divided into four groups: (1) Native, native parentage—that is, having both parents born in the United States; (2) native, foreign parentage—having both parents born abroad; (3) native, mixed parentage—having one parent native and the other foreign born; (4) foreign born. As the second and third classes do not differ greatly in characteristics, they are combined in some of the tables; in a few cases all three native white classes are combined.

Since marked differences often exist between urban and rural communities with respect to the composition and characteristics of the population, it is desirable that the two classes be distinguished in presenting census data. The Bureau of the Census has undertaken to do this by classifying as urban the population of all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. In New England, however, where many villages of considerable size are not separately incorporated, it was deemed best to classify also towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more as urban, although this classification is not very satisfactory because such towns generally include more or less population that is essentially rural.

The census inquiry as to school attendance was merely as to whether the person enumerated had attended any kind of school at any time between September 1, 1909, and the date of enumeration, April 15, 1910.

The Census Bureau classifies as illiterate any person 10 years of age or over who is unable to write, regardless of ability to read.

Color and nativity (Table 1).—Of the total population of Vermont, 229,382, or 64.4 per cent, are native whites of native parentage; 75,055, or 21.1 per cent, are native whites of foreign or mixed parentage; 49,861, or 14 per cent, are foreign-born whites; and 1,621, or 0.5 per cent, are negroes. The corresponding percentages in 1900 were 65.6, 21.1, 13, and 0.2, respectively, the comparison indicating very slight changes in the color, nativity, and parentage composition of the population. By counties, the proportion of whites of foreign birth ranges from 5.9 per cent in Addison to 21.6 in Essex; and the proportion of native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, from 11.5 per cent in Orange to 28.3 in Chittenden and Essex. (See maps on page 587.) In five counties more than three-fourths of the population are native whites of native parentage, and in two, Lamoille and Orange, more than four-fifths.

Of the urban population, 54.3 per cent are native whites of native parentage; of the rural, 73.6 per cent. The corresponding proportions for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage are 25.7 and 16.9 per cent, respectively. The percentage of foreign-born whites is 19.2 in the urban population and 9.4 in the rural; the percentage of negroes is 0.8 in the urban and 0.4 in the rural.

Sex (Table 2).—In the total population of the state there are 182,568 males and 173,388 females, or 105.3 males to 100 females. In 1900 the ratio was 103.9 to 100. Among native whites the ratio is 101.6 to 100; among foreign-born whites, 127.3. The urban population is about equally divided between the sexes, while in the rural there are 110.3 males to 100 females.

State of birth (Tables 3 and 4).—Of the total native population—that is, population born in the United States—81.8 per cent were born in Vermont and 18.2 per cent outside the state; of the native white population, 17.9 per cent were born outside the state, and of the native negro, 72.4 per cent. Persons born outside the state constitute a larger proportion of the native population in urban than in rural communities.

Foreign nationalities (Table 5).—Of the foreign-born white population of Vermont, persons born in Canada represent 52.3 per cent (those of French parentage, 29.4, and all other, 22.9); Ireland, 9.9; Italy, 9.2; Scotland, 5.2; England, 4.9; Russia, 4.9; Sweden, 2.7; Austria, 2.2; Wales, 2.1; Germany, 1.6; Hun-

gary, 1.1; all other countries, 3.8 per cent. Of the total white stock of foreign origin, which includes persons born abroad and also natives having one or both parents born abroad, Canada contributed 54.4 per cent (French stock, 32.4, and all other, 22); Ireland, 15.7; Italy, 5.3; England, 5.1; Scotland, 4.3; Russia, 2.9; Sweden, 1.9; Wales, 1.8; Germany, 1.7; Austria, 1.2; Hungary, 0.5 per cent.

Voting and militia ages (Table 6).—The total number of males 21 years of age and over is 113,506, representing 31.9 per cent of the population. Of such males, 61.1 per cent are native whites of native parentage, 17.1 per cent native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 20.9 per cent foreign-born whites, and 0.9 per cent negroes. Of the 23,759 foreign-born white males of voting age, 10,811, or 45.5 per cent, are naturalized. Males of militia age—18 to 44—number 73,685.

Age (Tables 7 and 8).—Of the total population, 9.6 per cent are under 5 years of age, 18 per cent from 5 to 14 years, inclusive, 16.9 per cent from 15 to 24, 28.4 per cent from 25 to 44, and 27 per cent 45 years of age and over. The foreign-born white population comprises comparatively few children, only 7.8 per cent of this class being under 15 years of age, while more than three-fourths (76.9 per cent) are 25 years of age and over. Of the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, less than half (46.8 per cent) are 25 and over and of the native whites of native parentage only a little more than half (53.7 per cent).

As compared with the rural, the urban population shows a larger proportion of persons in the prime of life, 30.6 per cent of the urban population being from 25 to 44 years of age, and 26.6 per cent of the rural.

School attendance (Table 9).—The total number of persons of school age—that is, from 6 to 20 years, inclusive—is 94,701, of whom 66,845, or 70.6 per cent, attended school. In addition to these, 2,768 persons under 6 and 918 of 21 and over attended school. For boys from 6 to 20 years, inclusive, the percentage attending school was 69.2; for girls, 72. For children from 6 to 14 years, inclusive, the percentage attending school was 92.9. The percentage for children of this age among native whites of native parentage was 93.1; among native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 93.3; among foreign-born whites, 89.3; among negroes, 87.6. (See Table I.) There is little difference between urban and rural communities as regards the percentage of school attendance, the percentage being slightly higher in the urban for those from 6 to 14 years of age and in the rural for those from 15 to 20 years.

Illiteracy (Table 10).—There are 10,806 illiterates in the state, representing 3.7 per cent of the total population 10 years of age and over, as compared with 5.8 per cent in 1900. The percentage of illiteracy is 13.1 among foreign-born whites, 1.9 among native whites, and 4.8 among negroes.

For all classes combined, the percentage of illiterates is slightly higher in urban than in rural population, 3.9 as compared with 3.6, but for each class separately the percentage is higher in the rural.

For persons from 10 to 20 years of age, inclusive, whose literacy depends largely upon present school facilities and school attendance, the percentage of illiteracy is very slight (1.0). (See Table I.)

Marital condition (Table 11).—In the population 15 years of age and over, 34.3 per cent of the males are single and 26.4 per cent of the females. The percentage married is 58.5 for males and 60.6 for females, and the percentage widowed 6.2 and 12.2, respectively. The percentages of those reported as divorced, 0.9 and 0.8, respectively, are believed to be too small, because of the probability that many divorced persons class themselves as single or widowed.

That the percentage single is so much smaller for women than for men is due largely to the fact that women marry younger. Thus 9.9 per cent of the females from 15 to 19 years of age are married, as compared with 0.8 per cent of the males; and 49 per cent of the females from 20 to 24 years are married, as compared with 22.1 per cent of the males. In the next age group, 25 to 34 years, the difference is not so great, the percentages being 75.3 for females and 62.7 for males, while in the age group 35 to 44 the difference practically disappears. That there is a larger proportion of widows than of widowers may indicate that men more often remarry than women, but, since husbands are generally older than their wives, the marriage relationship is more often broken by death of the husband than by death of the wife.

For the main elements of the population the percentages of married persons among those 15 years of age and over are as follows: Foreign-born whites, 63.6 for males and 68.6 for females; native whites of native parentage, 58.8 and 59.6, respectively; native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 53.5 and 57.3, respectively; negroes, 23.5 for males and 62.2 for females.

These percentages by no means indicate the relative tendency of the several classes as regards marriage. To determine that, the comparison should be made by age periods, since the proportion married in any class is determined largely by the proportion who have reached the marrying age. Similarly, the proportion widowed depends largely on the proportion past middle life. The percentage married is slightly higher for males, and decidedly higher for females, in rural than in urban communities.

Dwellings and families.—The total number of dwellings in Vermont is 77,466, and the total number of families 85,178, there being 109.9 families to each 100 dwellings. (See Table I.) The average number of persons per dwelling is 4.6, and the average number per family, 4.2.

TABLE 1.—COLOR, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	NUMBER.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890
THE STATE.						
Total population....	355,956	343,641	362,422	100.0	100.0	100.0
White...................	354,298	342,771	331,418	99.5	99.7	99.7
Negro...................	1,621	826	937	0.5	0.2	0.3
Indian.................	26	5	34	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chinese...............	8	39	32	(1)	(1)	(1)
Japanese..............	3	....	1	(1)	......	(1)
Total native..............	306,035	298,894	288,334	86.0	87.0	86.7
Total foreign born........	49,921	44,747	44,088	14.0	13.0	13.3
Native white, total.......	304,437	298,077	287,394	85.5	86.7	86.5
Native parentage.......	229,382	225,381	225,245	64.4	65.6	67.8
Foreign parentage......	39,507	38,239	36,193	11.1	11.1	10.9
Mixed parentage.......	35,548	34,457	25,956	10.0	10.0	7.8
Foreign-born white.......	49,861	44,694	44,024	14.0	13.0	13.2
URBAN POPULATION.						
Total................	168,943	139,180	117,063	100.0	100.0	100.0
White...................	167,579	138,704	116,569	99.2	99.7	99.6
Negro...................	1,341	444	460	0.8	0.3	0.4
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese.	23	32	34	(1)	(1)	(1)
Native white, total.......	135,210	114,278	95,260	80.0	82.1	81.4
Native parentage.......	91,745	77,691	66,536	54.3	55.8	56.8
Foreign parentage......	25,243	36,587	28,724	14.9	26.3	24.5
Mixed parentage.......	18,222			10.8		
Foreign-born white.......	32,369	24,426	21,309	19.2	17.5	18.2
RURAL POPULATION.						
Total................	187,013	204,461	215,359	100.0	100.0	100.0
White...................	186,719	204,067	214,849	99.8	99.8	99.8
Negro...................	280	382	477	0.1	0.2	0.2
Indian and Chinese.......	14	12	33	(1)	(1)	(1)
Native white, total.......	169,227	183,799	192,134	90.5	89.9	89.2
Native parentage.......	137,637	147,690	158,709	73.6	72.2	73.7
Foreign parentage......	14,264	36,109	33,425	7.6	17.7	15.5
Mixed parentage.......	17,326			9.3		
Foreign-born white.......	17,492	20,268	22,715	9.4	9.9	10.5

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 2.—SEX.

[See also Tables 7 and 8.]

CLASS OF POPULATION.	1910			1900		
	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.
Total population.....	182,568	173,388	105.3	175,138	168,503	103.9
White................	181,372	172,926	104.9	174,641	168,130	103.9
Negro................	1,173	448	261.8	454	372	122.0
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese.	23	14	(1)	43	1	(1)
Native white, total....	153,450	150,987	101.6	150,133	147,944	101.5
Native parentage....	116,227	113,155	102.7	113,745	111,636	101.9
Foreign parentage	19,769	19,738	100.2	19,228	19,011	101.1
Mixed parentage	17,454	18,094	96.5	17,160	17,297	99.2
Foreign-born white....	27,922	21,939	127.3	24,508	20,186	121.4
Urban population.....	84,484	84,459	100.0	68,658	70,522	97.4
Rural population	98,084	88,929	110.3	106,480	97,981	108.7

[1] Ratio not shown, the number of females being less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NATIVE POPULATION, DISTINGUISHED AS BORN IN STATE OR OUTSIDE STATE.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	1910	1900	1890	Urban: 1910	Rural: 1910
Total native population.....	306,035	298,894	288,334	136,522	169,513
Born in state...............	250,480	248,130	249,590	107,869	142,611
Born outside state[1]........	55,555	50,764	38,744	28,653	26,902
Per cent outside state.....	18.2	17.0	13.4	21.0	15.9
Native white population......	304,437	298,077	287,394	135,210	169,227
Born in state...............	250,033	247,678	248,968	107,604	142,429
Born outside state[1]........	54,404	50,399	38,426	27,606	26,798
Per cent outside state	17.9	16.9	13.4	20.4	15.8
Native negro population.......	1,581	808	[2]940	1,304	277
Born in state...............	437	451	622	261	176
Born outside state[1]........	1,144	357	318	1,043	101
Per cent outside state.....	72.4	44.2	33.8	80.0	36.5

[1] Includes persons born in United States, state not specified; persons born in outlying possessions, or at sea under United States flag; and American citizens born abroad.
[2] Includes native Indians and Chinese, but the numbers are small.

TABLE 4.—STATE OR DIVISION OF BIRTH.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	NUMBER.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total native................	306,035	298,894	100.0	100.0
Vermont....................	250,480	248,130	81.8	83.0
Other states................	55,555	50,764	18.2	17.0
New York................	20,599	19,974	6.7	6.7
Massachusetts............	10,389	9,111	3.4	3.0
New Hampshire..........	9,794	9,675	3.2	3.2
Maine...................	2,442	2,164	0.8	0.7
Connecticut..............	1,407	1,110	0.5	0.4
Pennsylvania.............	997	683	0.3	0.2
Illinois...................	608	635	0.2	0.2
Rhode Island.............	546	408	0.2	0.1
Wisconsin................	510	421	0.2	0.1
Ohio.....................	505	499	0.2	0.2
New Jersey...............	450	377	0.1	0.1
Michigan.................	446	405	0.1	0.1
Iowa.....................	324	299	0.1	0.1
Virginia..................	304	212	0.1	0.1
All other[1]..............	6,234	4,791	2.0	1.6
DIVISIONS.				
New England...............	275,058	270,598	89.9	90.5
Middle Atlantic.............	22,046	21,034	7.2	7.0
East North Central..........	2,204	2,071	0.7	0.7
West North Central.........	1,127	1,015	0.4	0.3
South Atlantic..............	982	613	0.3	0.2
East South Central..........	516	140	0.2	(2)
West South Central.........	203	82	0.1	(2)
Mountain..................	271	122	0.1	(2)
Pacific....................	238	184	0.1	0.1
Other[1]..................	3,390	3,035	1.1	1.0

[1] Includes persons born in United States, state not specified; persons born in outlying possessions, or at sea under United States flag; and American citizens born abroad.
[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 5.—FOREIGN WHITE STOCK, BY NATIONALITY.

FOREIGN COUNTRY IN WHICH BORN, OR, IF NATIVE, IN WHICH PARENTS WERE BORN.	WHITE POPULATION OF FOREIGN BIRTH OR FOREIGN PARENTAGE: 1910						Foreign-born white population: 1900
	Total.		Foreign born.		Native.		
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Both parents foreign born.	One parent foreign born.	
All countries.....	124,916	100.0	49,861	100.0	39,507	35,548	44,694
Austria..................	1,523	1.2	1,087	2.2	407	29	353
Canada—French.....	40,519	32.4	14,643	29.4	13,228	12,648	[1]14,982
Canada—Other........	27,434	22.0	11,397	22.9	4,154	11,883	[1]10,664
Denmark..............	314	0.3	172	0.3	74	68	[1]110
England..............	6,422	5.1	2,463	4.9	1,183	2,776	2,446
Finland...............	467	0.4	293	0.6	157	17	53
France................	489	0.4	219	0.4	98	172	170
Germany..............	2,146	1.7	797	1.6	777	572	900
Greece................	131	0.1	113	0.2	8	10	3
Hungary..............	632	0.5	539	1.1	78	15	128
Ireland...............	19,625	15.7	4,938	9.9	9,742	4,945	7,452
Italy.................	6,617	5.3	4,594	9.2	1,854	169	2,154
Norway...............	175	0.1	102	0.2	41	32	54
Portugal..............	119	0.1	79	0.2	11	29	53
Russia................	3,621	2.9	2,455	4.9	1,101	65	615
Scotland..............	5,373	4.3	2,615	5.2	1,426	1,332	2,049
Spain.................	428	0.3	351	0.7	54	23	53
Sweden...............	2,421	1.9	1,331	2.7	905	185	1,020
Switzerland...........	312	0.2	214	0.4	45	53	98
Turkey...............	349	0.3	220	0.4	126	3	22
Wales................	2,202	1.8	1,043	2.1	761	398	1,056
All other.............	[2]3,597	2.9	196	0.4	[2]3,277	124	259

[1] Corrected figures.
[2] Includes native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries; for example, one parent in Ireland and the other in Scotland.

TABLE 6.—MALES OF VOTING AND MILITIA AGES.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	MALES OF VOTING AGE— 21 AND OVER.				MALES OF MILITIA AGE— 18 TO 44.	
	Number.		Per cent.			
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total.....................	113,506	108,356	100.0	100.0	73,685	70,850
White.....................	112,513	108,027	99.1	99.7	72,781	70,615
Negro....................	975	289	0.9	0.3	895	204
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese....	18	40	(1)	(1)	9	31
Native white.............	88,754	87,181	78.2	80.5	57,314	58,059
Native parentage.......	69,387	68,857	61.1	63.5	43,100	42,351
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	19,367	18,324	17.1	16.9	14,214	15,708
Foreign-born white.............	23,759	20,846	20.9	19.2	15,467	12,556

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

SUPPLEMENT FOR VERMONT.

TABLE 7.—AGE, FOR THE STATE.
[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

AGE PERIOD.	TOTAL POPULATION.				NATIVE WHITE.				FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.		NEGRO.		INDIAN, CHINESE, AND JAPANESE.	
					Native parentage.		Foreign or mixed parentage.							
	1910	1900	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
All ages, number	355,956	343,641	182,568	173,388	116,227	113,155	37,223	37,832	27,922	21,939	1,173	448	23	14
Under 5 years	34,171	32,852	17,408	16,763	12,025	11,632	4,978	4,708	354	368	50	52	1	3
Under 1 year	7,233	6,755	3,607	3,626	2,471	2,510	1,103	1,076	24	24	9	15	....	1
5 to 9 years	32,657	31,846	16,474	16,183	11,393	11,040	4,304	4,358	742	743	34	39	1	3
10 to 14 years	31,451	30,179	15,893	15,558	10,892	10,604	4,109	4,077	855	840	35	37	2	....
15 to 19 years	31,161	30,466	16,122	15,039	10,645	10,020	3,804	3,796	1,610	1,188	62	35	1	....
20 to 24 years	28,785	29,461	14,617	14,168	8,747	9,188	2,844	2,929	2,766	1,989	259	61	1	1
25 to 29 years	27,085	27,708	14,017	13,068	8,015	8,104	2,465	2,692	3,254	2,214	283	58	....	....
30 to 34 years	26,089	25,077	13,529	12,560	7,796	7,608	2,549	2,674	2,999	2,236	183	41	2	1
35 to 39 years	25,295	22,797	13,088	12,207	7,531	7,216	2,577	2,861	2,898	2,092	80	36	2	2
40 to 44 years	22,844	20,908	11,953	10,891	6,924	6,602	2,318	2,366	2,654	1,901	54	21	3	1
45 to 49 years	19,774	18,859	10,224	9,550	5,976	5,728	2,017	2,150	2,189	1,655	39	17	3	....
50 to 54 years	18,459	17,131	9,597	8,862	5,998	5,452	1,823	1,893	1,748	1,500	27	16	1	1
55 to 59 years	15,411	14,896	8,090	7,321	5,192	4,745	1,444	1,298	1,431	1,264	22	14	1	....
60 to 64 years	13,303	12,827	6,770	6,533	4,626	4,538	829	844	1,293	1,144	20	6	2	1
65 to 74 years	19,525	17,950	9,921	9,604	7,017	6,851	907	916	1,975	1,828	20	9	2	....
75 to 84 years	8,162	8,207	4,037	4,125	2,884	3,086	215	229	935	803	3	6	....	1
85 to 94 years	1,508	1,534	660	848	471	669	29	32	158	147	1	....	1	....
95 years and over	67	80	28	39	22	30	1	....	5	9	....	....	....	....
Age unknown	209	863	140	69	73	42	10	9	56	18	1	....	....	....
All ages, per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Under 5 years	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.7	10.3	10.3	13.4	12.4	1.3	1.7	4.3	11.6		
5 to 9 years	9.2	9.3	9.0	9.3	9.8	9.8	11.6	11.5	2.7	3.4	2.9	8.7		
10 to 14 years	8.8	8.8	8.7	9.0	9.4	9.4	11.0	10.8	3.1	3.8	3.0	8.3		
15 to 19 years	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.7	9.2	8.9	10.2	10.0	5.8	5.4	5.3	7.8		
20 to 24 years	8.1	8.6	8.0	8.2	7.5	8.1	7.6	7.7	9.9	9.1	22.1	13.6		
25 to 34 years	14.9	15.4	15.1	14.8	13.6	13.9	13.5	14.2	22.4	20.3	39.7	22.1		
35 to 44 years	13.5	12.7	13.7	13.3	12.4	12.2	13.2	13.8	19.9	18.2	11.4	12.7		
45 to 64 years	18.8	18.5	19.0	18.6	18.7	18.1	16.4	16.3	23.9	25.4	9.2	11.8		
65 years and over	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.4	8.9	9.4	3.1	3.1	11.0	12.7	2.0	3.3		

TABLE 8.—AGE, FOR URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

AGE PERIOD.	TOTAL.				NATIVE WHITE.				FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.				NEGRO.			
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
All ages, number	84,484	98,084	84,459	88,929	65,704	87,746	69,506	81,481	17,759	10,163	14,610	7,329	1,004	169	337	111
Under 5 years	8,052	9,356	7,844	8,919	7,776	9,227	7,556	8,784	242	112	252	116	33	17	35	17
Under 1 year	1,632	1,975	1,695	1,931	1,613	1,961	1,664	1,922	13	11	18	6	6	3	12	3
5 to 9 years	7,522	8,952	7,478	8,705	6,990	8,707	6,928	8,470	514	228	521	222	17	17	27	12
10 to 14 years	7,109	8,784	7,296	8,262	6,528	8,473	6,672	8,009	561	294	603	237	19	16	21	16
15 to 19 years	7,492	8,630	7,645	7,394	6,382	8,067	6,646	7,070	1,066	544	876	312	43	19	23	12
20 to 24 years	7,396	7,221	7,614	6,554	5,296	6,295	6,105	6,012	1,857	909	1,457	532	242	17	52	9
25 to 34 years	14,105	13,441	13,465	12,163	9,344	11,481	10,227	10,851	4,316	1,937	3,151	1,299	443	23	87	12
35 to 44 years	12,227	12,814	11,852	11,246	8,424	10,926	9,113	9,932	3,074	1,878	2,692	1,301	125	9	45	12
45 to 64 years	15,063	19,618	15,144	17,122	11,047	16,858	11,602	15,046	3,943	2,718	3,506	2,057	68	40	35	18
65 years and over	5,420	9,226	6,085	8,531	3,854	7,692	4,533	7,280	1,551	1,522	1,540	1,247	14	10	12	3
Age unknown	98	42	36	33	63	20	24	27	35	21	12	6	....	1	....	....
All ages, per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	9.5	9.5	9.3	10.0	11.8	10.5	10.9	10.8	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.6	3.3	10.1	10.4	15.3
5 to 9 years	8.9	9.1	8.9	9.8	10.6	9.9	10.0	10.4	2.9	2.2	3.6	3.0	1.7	10.1	8.0	10.8
10 to 14 years	8.4	9.0	8.6	9.3	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.8	3.2	2.9	4.1	3.2	1.9	9.5	6.2	14.4
15 to 19 years	8.9	8.8	9.1	8.3	9.7	9.2	9.7	8.7	6.0	5.4	6.0	4.3	4.3	11.2	6.8	10.8
20 to 24 years	8.8	7.4	9.0	7.4	8.1	7.2	8.8	7.4	10.5	8.9	10.0	7.3	24.1	10.1	15.4	8.1
25 to 34 years	16.7	13.7	15.9	13.7	14.2	13.1	14.7	13.3	24.3	19.1	21.6	17.7	44.1	13.6	25.8	10.8
35 to 44 years	14.5	13.1	14.0	12.6	12.8	12.5	13.1	12.2	20.7	18.5	18.4	17.8	12.5	5.3	13.4	10.8
45 to 64 years	17.8	20.0	17.9	19.3	16.8	19.2	16.7	18.5	22.2	26.7	24.0	28.1	6.8	23.7	10.4	16.2
65 years and over	6.4	9.4	7.2	9.6	5.9	8.8	6.5	8.9	8.7	15.0	10.5	17.0	1.4	5.9	3.6	2.7

TABLE 9.—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.
[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

AGE PERIOD.	TOTAL.			NATIVE WHITE.						FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.			NEGRO.		
				Native parentage.			Foreign or mixed parentage.								
	Number.	Attending school.		Number.	Attending school.		Number.	Attending school.		Number.	Attending school.		Number.	Attending school.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
THE STATE.															
6 to 20 years, inclusive	94,701	66,845	70.6	63,769	46,513	72.9	23,968	16,990	70.9	6,707	3,207	47.8	251	131	52.2
Male	48,328	33,449	69.2	32,500	23,368	71.9	11,988	8,401	70.1	3,697	1,615	43.7	140	63	45.0
Female	46,373	33,396	72.0	31,269	23,145	74.0	11,980	8,589	71.7	3,010	1,592	52.9	111	68	61.3
6 to 9 years	25,962	22,951	88.4	17,809	15,766	88.5	6,862	6,106	89.0	1,231	1,029	83.6	57	48	......
10 to 14 years	31,451	30,391	96.6	21,496	20,810	96.8	8,186	7,930	96.9	1,695	1,584	93.5	72	65	......
15 to 17 years	18,765	10,565	56.3	12,711	7,690	60.5	4,652	2,399	51.6	1,357	461	34.0	45	15	......
18 to 20 years	18,523	2,938	15.9	11,753	2,247	19.1	4,268	555	13.0	2,424	133	5.5	77	8	......
Under 6 years	....	2,768	......	....	1,870	......	....	786	......	....	103	......	....	8	......
21 years and over	....	918	......	....	686	......	....	161	......	....	70	......	....	1	......
Total attending school	....	70,531	......	....	49,069	......	....	17,937	......	....	3,380	......	....	140	......
URBAN POPULATION.															
6 to 14 years	26,361	24,975	94.7	15,117	14,375	95.1	9,149	8,693	95.0	2,016	1,839	91.2	76	65	......
15 to 20 years	18,300	6,552	35.8	10,103	4,312	42.7	5,485	1,841	33.6	2,624	389	14.8	87	10	......
RURAL POPULATION.															
6 to 14 years	31,052	28,367	91.4	24,188	22,201	91.8	5,899	5,343	90.6	910	774	85.1	53	48	......
15 to 20 years	18,988	6,951	36.6	14,361	5,625	39.2	3,435	1,113	32.4	1,157	205	17.7	35	8	......

TABLE 10.—ILLITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	BOTH SEXES.		MALE.		FEMALE.		CLASS OF POPULATION.	BOTH SEXES.		MALE.		FEMALE.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
THE STATE.							**URBAN POPULATION.**						
Total illiterate, 1910	10,806	3.7	6,486	4.4	4,320	3.1	Total illiterate, 1910	5,425	3.9	3,071	4.5	2,354	3.4
Native white	4,495	1.9	2,811	2.3	1,684	1.4	Native white	1,796	1.7	1,052	2.1	744	1.4
Native parentage	2,234	1.2	1,462	1.6	772	0.9	Native parentage	830	1.1	501	1.4	329	0.9
Foreign or mixed parentage	2,261	4.0	1,349	4.8	912	3.2	Foreign or mixed parentage	966	3.0	551	3.7	415	2.4
Foreign-born white	6,239	13.1	3,633	13.5	2,606	12.5	Foreign-born white	3,588	11.6	1,998	11.8	1,590	11.5
Negro	69	4.8	41	3.8	28	7.8	Negro	39	3.2	20	2.1	19	6.9
Total illiterate, 1900	16,247	5.8	9,507	6.7	6,740	4.9	**RURAL POPULATION.**						
Native white	6,934	2.9	4,234	3.6	2,700	2.3	Total illiterate, 1910	5,381	3.6	3,415	4.3	1,966	2.8
Native parentage	3,231	1.8	2,071	2.3	1,160	1.3	Native white	2,699	2.0	1,759	2.5	940	1.5
Foreign or mixed parentage	3,703	6.8	2,163	8.0	1,540	5.7	Native parentage	1,404	1.3	961	1.7	443	0.8
Foreign-born white	9,205	21.4	5,204	22.0	4,001	20.6	Foreign or mixed parentage	1,295	5.2	798	6.2	497	4.2
Negro	99	14.6	61	15.7	38	13.1	Foreign-born white	2,651	15.8	1,635	16.6	1,016	14.5
							Negro	30	13.8	21	15.6	9	(1)

1 Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 11.—MARITAL CONDITION OF PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

CLASS OF POPULATION AND AGE PERIOD.	MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.							FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.						
	Total.[1]	Single.		Married.		Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.[1]	Single.		Married.		Widowed.	Divorced.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.				Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		
THE STATE.														
Total, 1910	132,793	45,567	34.3	77,671	58.5	8,281	1,141	124,884	32,963	26.4	75,681	60.6	15,215	990
Total, 1900	*127,197*	*44,608*	*35.1*	*73,037*	*57.4*	*7,957*	*824*	*121,567*	*32,713*	*26.9*	*72,479*	*59.3*	*15,348*	*878*
15 to 19 years	16,122	15,984	99.1	129	0.8	2		15,039	13,528	90.0	1,488	9.9	10	8
20 to 24 years	14,617	11,322	77.5	3,236	22.1	30	14	14,168	7,082	50.0	6,941	49.0	71	71
25 to 34 years	27,546	9,740	35.4	17,274	62.7	330	179	25,628	5,598	21.8	19,302	75.3	475	247
35 to 44 years	25,041	4,111	16.4	19,839	79.2	761	319	23,098	2,816	12.2	18,818	81.5	1,178	281
45 years and over	49,327	4,350	8.8	37,169	75.4	7,148	628	46,882	3,927	8.4	29,107	62.1	13,459	382
Age unknown	140	60	42.9	24	17.1	10	1	69	12		25		22	1
Native white:														
Native parentage [2]	81,917	27,295	33.3	48,153	58.8	5,539	851	79,879	21,144	26.5	47,608	59.6	10,350	748
15 to 24 years	19,392	17,148	88.4	2,200	11.3	21	10	19,208	13,485	70.2	5,601	29.2	52	63
25 to 44 years	30,266	7,314	24.2	21,909	72.4	649	375	29,530	4,959	16.8	23,218	78.6	969	375
45 years and over	32,186	2,804	8.7	24,031	74.7	4,863	465	31,009	2,693	8.7	18,773	60.4	9,319	309
Foreign or mixed parentage [2]	23,832	9,914	41.6	12,752	53.5	997	154	24,689	8,426	34.1	14,155	57.3	1,955	150
15 to 24 years	6,648	6,068	91.3	568	8.5	5	3	6,725	5,214	77.5	1,485	22.1	13	12
25 to 44 years	9,909	3,029	30.6	6,592	66.5	211	73	10,593	2,424	22.9	7,679	72.5	391	98
45 years and over	7,265	810	11.1	5,592	77.0	781	78	7,362	784	10.6	4,988	67.8	1,549	40
Foreign-born white [2]	25,971	7,584	29.2	16,510	63.6	1,717	121	19,988	3,308	16.5	13,713	68.6	2,880	84
15 to 24 years	4,376	3,788	86.6	576	13.2	6	1	3,177	1,858	58.5	1,300	40.9	16	3
25 to 44 years	11,805	3,072	26.0	8,461	71.7	218	43	8,443	1,003	11.9	7,103	84.1	286	50
45 years and over	9,734	701	7.2	7,462	76.7	1,489	77	8,350	446	5.3	5,304	63.5	2,568	31
Negro [2]	1,054	765	72.6	248	23.5	27	14	320	84	26.3	199	62.2	29	8
15 to 24 years	321	300	93.5	21	6.5			96	52		43			1
25 to 44 years	600	432	72.0	148	24.7	13	7	156	28	17.9	116	74.4	7	5
45 years and over	132	32	24.2	79	59.8	14	7	68	4		40		22	2
URBAN POPULATION.														
Total	61,801	22,131	35.8	35,700	57.8	3,461	429	61,841	18,897	30.6	34,888	56.4	7,538	498
15 to 24 years	14,888	13,257	89.0	1,598	10.7	17	7	15,259	11,395	74.7	3,775	24.7	40	43
25 to 44 years	26,832	7,149	27.1	18,420	70.0	545	200	25,317	5,410	21.4	18,620	73.5	1,009	273
45 years and over	20,483	1,681	8.2	15,671	76.5	2,893	221	21,229	2,085	9.8	12,478	58.8	6,481	181
Age unknown	98	44		11		6	1	36	7		15		8	1
Native white—Native parentage	31,851	10,794	33.9	18,694	58.7	2,016	297	33,874	10,423	30.8	18,553	54.8	4,524	358
Native white—Foreign or mixed par.	12,559	5,663	45.1	6,332	50.4	497	61	14,476	5,856	40.5	7,420	51.3	1,116	83
Foreign-born white	16,442	4,960	30.2	10,473	63.7	927	58	13,234	2,558	19.3	8,748	66.1	1,876	49
Negro	935	706	75.5	197	21.1	20	12	254	60	23.6	164	64.6	22	8
RURAL POPULATION.														
Total	70,992	23,436	33.0	41,971	59.1	4,820	712	63,043	14,066	22.3	40,793	64.7	7,677	492
15 to 24 years	15,851	14,049	88.6	1,767	11.1	15	7	13,948	9,215	66.1	4,654	33.4	41	36
25 to 44 years	26,255	6,702	25.5	18,693	71.2	546	298	23,409	3,004	12.8	19,500	83.3	644	255
45 years and over	28,844	2,669	9.3	21,498	74.5	4,255	407	25,653	1,842	7.2	10,629	64.8	6,978	201
Age unknown	42	16		13		4		33	5		10		14	
Native white—Native parentage	50,066	16,501	33.0	29,459	58.8	3,523	554	46,005	10,721	23.3	29,055	63.2	5,826	390
Native white—Foreign or mixed par.	11,273	4,251	37.7	6,420	57.0	500	93	10,213	2,570	25.2	6,735	65.9	839	67
Foreign-born white	9,529	2,624	27.5	6,037	63.4	790	63	6,754	750	11.1	4,965	73.5	1,004	35
Negro	119	59	49.6	51	42.9	7	2	66	24		35		7	

1 Total includes persons whose marital condition is unknown.   2 Totals include persons of unknown age.

TABLE I.—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

SUBJECT.	THE STATE.	Addison.	Benning-ton.	Caledonia.[1]	Chitten-den.	Essex.	Franklin.
POPULATION							
Total population, 1910	355,956	20,010	21,378	26,031	42,447	7,384	29,866
1900	343,641	21,012	21,705	24,381	39,600	8,056	30,198
1890	332,422	22,277	20,448	23,436	35,389	9,511	29,755
1880	332,286	24,173	21,950	23,607	32,792	7,931	30,225
1870	330,551	23,484	21,325	22,235	36,480	6,811	30,291
Increase, 1900–1910	12,315	−1,902	−327	1,650	2,847	−672	−332
Per cent of increase	3.6	−8.7	−1.5	6.8	7.2	−8.3	−1.1
Increase, 1890–1900	11,219	−365	1,257	945	4,211	−1,455	443
Per cent of increase	3.4	−1.6	6.1	4.0	11.0	−15.3	1.5
Land area (square miles)	9,124	756	661	618	543	638	652
Population per square mile, 1910	39.0	26.5	32.3	42.1	78.2	11.6	45.8
URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY.							
Urban, 1910—Places of 2,500 or more in 1910	168,943	2,848	8,698	14,503	29,632	....	12,916
Same places in 1900	148,406	3,045	8,033	12,432	26,195	....	12,405
Per cent of increase, 1900–1910	13.8	−6.5	8.3	16.7	13.1	....	4.1
Rural, 1910—Remainder of county in 1910	187,013	17,162	12,680	11,528	12,815	7,384	16,950
Same territory in 1900	195,235	18,867	13,672	11,949	13,405	8,056	17,793
Per cent of increase, 1900–1910	−4.2	−9.0	−7.3	−3.5	−4.4	−8.3	−4.7
Urban, 1900—Places of 2,500 or more in 1900	139,180	3,045	8,033	9,966	23,992	....	9,984
Rural, 1900—Remainder of county in 1900	204,461	18,867	13,672	14,415	15,608	8,056	20,214
Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1910	47.5	14.2	40.7	55.7	69.8	....	43.2
Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1900	40.5	13.9	37.0	40.9	60.6	....	33.1
COLOR AND NATIVITY							
White	354,298	19,962	21,282	26,020	41,320	7,377	29,802
Number in 1900	*342,771*	*21,842*	*21,586*	*24,375*	*39,445*	*8,052*	*30,120*
Number in 1890	*331,418*	*22,198*	*20,307*	*23,408*	*35,190*	*9,491*	*29,667*
Negro	1,621	45	92	10	1,114	5	59
Number in 1900	*826*	*67*	*165*	*5*	*155*	*1*	*74*
Number in 1890	*937*	*78*	*139*	*24*	*135*	*7*	*84*
Black	1,185	22	49	4	908	5	36
Mulatto	436	23	43	6	206	....	23
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese (see Table 1)	37	3	4	1	13	2	5
Native white—Native parentage	229,382	15,255	15,116	16,028	22,338	3,694	17,510
Number in 1900	*225,381*	*15,820*	*14,910*	*15,782*	*20,364*	*3,902*	*17,159*
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	75,055	3,526	3,886	5,810	12,013	2,088	7,683
Number in 1900	*72,696*	*4,479*	*4,129*	*4,982*	*12,548*	*2,198*	*8,444*
Native white—Foreign parentage	39,507	1,774	2,395	2,626	6,496	1,063	3,322
Native white—Mixed parentage	35,548	1,752	1,491	3,184	5,517	1,025	4,361
Foreign-born white	49,861	1,181	2,280	4,182	6,969	1,595	4,609
Number in 1900	*44,694*	*1,543*	*2,497*	*3,611*	*6,737*	*1,952*	*4,517*
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.							
Native white—Native parentage	64.4	76.2	70.7	61.6	52.6	50.0	58.6
Per cent in 1900	*65.6*	*72.2*	*68.7*	*64.7*	*51.4*	*48.4*	*50.8*
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	21.1	17.6	18.2	22.3	28.3	28.3	25.7
Per cent in 1900	*21.2*	*20.4*	*19.0*	*20.4*	*31.8*	*27.3*	*28.0*
Foreign-born white	14.0	5.9	10.7	16.1	16.4	21.6	15.4
Per cent in 1900	*13.0*	*7.0*	*11.5*	*14.8*	*17.0*	*24.2*	*15.0*
Negro	0.5	0.2	0.4	(2)	2.6	0.1	0.2
Per cent in 1900	*0.2*	*0.3*	*0.8*	*(2)*	*0.4*	*(2)*	*0.2*
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES							
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: *Born in—*							
Austria	1,087	2	191	4	28	....	3
Canada—French	14,643	558	670	1,177	3,941	744	2,353
Canada—Other	11,397	164	178	1,792	760	694	1,424
Denmark	172	3	23	16	11	....	2
England	2,463	47	131	282	308	61	204
Finland	293	2	2	17	39	....	1
France	219	4	16	11	48	1	26
Germany	797	49	102	34	216	7	57
Greece	113	....	11	3	23	....	....
Hungary	539	44	11	....	11	....	....
Ireland	4,938	182	534	185	650	46	278
Italy	4,594	57	148	237	140	2	65
Norway	102	1	8	5	3	1	....
Portugal	79	....	....	18	....	....	3
Russia	2,455	23	130	30	566	6	24
Scotland	2,615	18	56	286	77	16	60
Spain	351	....	1	12	2	2	3
Sweden	1,331	15	32	27	24	5	6
Switzerland	214	....	15	6	7	....	7
Turkey	220	....	1	....	79	5	5
Wales	1,043	2	5	10	8	1	10
Other foreign countries	196	10	15	30	28	4	19
NATIVE WHITE: *Both parents born in—*							
Austria	407	....	119	....	10	1	1
Canada—French	13,228	970	645	1,097	3,257	510	1,761
Canada—Other	4,154	99	60	605	279	343	433
Denmark	74	7	6	4	3	....	1
England	1,183	31	90	101	113	24	82
France	98	4	8	5	18	1	6
Germany	777	37	111	30	201	7	36
Hungary	78	5	....	....	10	....	....
Ireland	9,742	441	1,007	193	1,513	63	663
Italy	1,854	15	45	93	53	2	7
Russia	1,101	9	56	19	486	....	14
Scotland	1,426	14	53	150	44	9	22
Sweden	905	10	20	15	15	3	....
Switzerland	45	....	5	1	1	1	3
Wales	761	1	2	....	4	....	3
All others of foreign parentage[3]	3,674	131	168	313	489	99	290

[1] Part of Washington annexed between 1890 and 1900.   [2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

POPULATION FOR THE STATE AND FOR COUNTIES.

A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.]

SUBJECT.	THE STATE	Addison.	Bennington.	Caledonia.[1]	Chittenden.	Essex.	Franklin.
SEX							
Total...Male	182,568	10,233	10,842	13,379	21,048	3,944	15,077
Female	173,388	9,777	10,536	12,652	21,399	3,440	14,789
White...Male	181,372	10,210	10,795	13,374	20,142	3,939	15,040
Female	172,926	9,752	10,487	12,646	21,178	3,438	14,762
Negro...Male	1,173	22	46	4	898	4	34
Female	448	23	46	6	216	1	25
MALES OF VOTING AGE							
Total number	113,506	6,316	6,743	8,548	12,625	2,433	8,795
Number in 1900	*108,356*	*6,716*	*6,755*	*8,023*	*11,372*	*2,557*	*8,846*
Native white—Native parentage	69,387	4,372	4,574	5,207	5,753	1,229	4,687
Number in 1900	*68,857*	*4,474*	*4,588*	*5,267*	*5,489*	*1,305*	*4,543*
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	19,367	1,330	1,032	1,302	3,262	424	2,133
Number in 1900	*18,324*	*1,451*	*978*	*1,114*	*3,075*	*355*	*2,269*
Native white—Foreign parentage	11,497	785	702	687	2,028	234	1,157
Native white—Mixed parentage	7,870	545	330	615	1,234	190	976
Foreign-born white	23,759	601	1,109	2,036	2,801	776	1,952
Number in 1900	*20,846*	*769*	*1,156*	*1,641*	*2,811*	*894*	*1,999*
Negro	975	12	28	2	804	3	21
Number in 1900	*289*	*19*	*49*		*53*		*32*
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese	18	1		1	5	1	2
PER CENT OF TOTAL.							
Native white—Native parentage	61.1	69.2	67.8	60.9	45.6	50.5	53.3
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	17.1	21.1	15.3	15.2	25.8	17.4	24.3
Foreign-born white	20.9	9.5	16.4	23.8	22.2	31.9	22.2
Negro	0.9	0.2	0.4	(²)	6.4	0.1	0.2
CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.							
Naturalized	10,811	399	708	726	1,631	247	982
Having first papers	1,164	10	51	124	95	25	38
Alien	9,652	156	266	1,122	851	461	818
Unknown	2,132	36	84	64	224	43	114
ILLITERACY							
ILLITERATE MALES OF VOTING AGE.							
Total number illiterate	6,039	430	296	281	910	137	932
Per cent illiterate	5.3	6.8	4.4	3.3	7.2	5.6	10.6
Per cent in 1900	*7.9*	*10.3*	*6.8*	*4.5*	*14.0*	*13.4*	*13.4*
Native white, number illiterate	2,561	270	124	87	377	37	537
Per cent illiterate	2.9	4.7	2.2	1.3	4.2	2.2	7.9
Foreign-born white, number illiterate	3,439	156	166	194	530	100	390
Per cent illiterate	14.5	26.0	15.0	9.5	18.9	12.9	20.0
Negro, number illiterate	38	4	6		3		4
Per cent illiterate	3.9				0.4		
PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER.							
Total number	289,128	16,422	17,464	21,146	34,084	5,831	23,686
Number illiterate	10,806	720	552	558	1,808	244	1,644
Per cent illiterate	3.7	4.4	3.2	2.6	5.3	4.2	6.9
Native white, number	239,999	15,216	15,169	17,134	26,466	4,306	19,399
Number illiterate	4,495	419	232	183	728	73	966
Per cent illiterate	1.9	2.8	1.5	1.1	2.8	1.7	5.0
Foreign-born white, number	47,654	1,172	2,221	4,005	6,564	1,518	4,239
Number illiterate	6,239	295	307	375	1,068	171	669
Per cent illiterate	13.1	25.2	13.8	9.4	16.3	11.3	15.8
Negro, number	1,446	32	72	6	1,043	5	46
Number illiterate	69	6	12		11		8
Per cent illiterate	4.8				1.1		
PERSONS 10 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.							
Total number	68,739	4,061	4,200	4,633	8,629	1,446	6,208
Number illiterate	677	18	29	42	126	27	82
Per cent illiterate	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.9	1.3
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE							
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive	94,701	5,465	5,767	6,467	11,913	2,057	8,706
Number attending school	66,845	3,896	3,930	4,663	8,185	1,404	5,981
Per cent attending school	70.6	71.3	68.1	72.1	68.7	68.3	68.7
Number 6 to 9 years	25,962	1,404	1,567	1,834	3,284	611	2,498
Number attending school	22,951	1,212	1,407	1,627	2,941	524	2,113
Number 10 to 14 years	31,451	1,877	1,907	2,127	3,883	675	2,880
Number attending school	30,391	1,817	1,829	2,063	3,758	636	2,770
Number 15 to 17 years	18,765	1,177	1,174	1,261	2,324	393	1,694
Number attending school	10,565	696	560	767	1,100	202	881
Number 18 to 20 years	18,523	1,007	1,119	1,245	2,422	378	1,634
Number attending school	2,938	171	134	206	386	42	217
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.							
Total number	57,413	3,281	3,474	3,961	7,167	1,286	5,378
Number attending school	53,342	3,029	3,236	3,690	6,699	1,160	4,883
Per cent attending school	92.9	92.3	93.1	93.2	93.5	90.2	90.8
Native white—Native parentage, number	39,305	2,872	2,583	2,387	4,440	601	3,513
Number attending school	36,576	2,648	2,398	2,232	4,175	559	3,177
Per cent attending school	93.1	92.2	92.8	93.5	94.0	93.0	90.4
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage, number	15,048	378	768	1,341	2,142	584	1,441
Number attending school	14,036	354	726	1,249	1,999	522	1,325
Per cent attending school	93.3	93.7	94.5	93.1	93.3	89.4	92.0
Foreign-born white, number	2,926	22	104	232	538	100	410
Number attending school	2,613	19	95	208	486	78	367
Per cent attending school	89.3		91.3	89.7	90.3	78.0	89.5
Negro, number	129	9	17	1	45	1	13
Number attending school	113	8	16	1	37	1	13
Per cent attending school	87.6						
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES							
Dwellings, number	77,466	4,822	4,751	5,428	8,450	1,642	6,437
Families, number	85,178	4,950	5,123	6,551	9,417	1,742	6,829

[1] Native whites having both parents born in countries other than specified, and also those having both parents of foreign birth but born in different countries.

TABLE **I.**—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE

SUBJECT.	Grand Isle.	Lamoille.	Orange.	Orleans.	Rutland.	Washington.[1]	Windham.	Windsor.
POPULATION								
Total population, 1910	3,761	12,585	18,703	23,337	48,139	41,702	26,932	33,681
1900	4,462	12,289	19,313	22,024	44,209	36,607	26,660	32,225
1890	3,843	12,831	19,575	22,101	45,397	29,606	26,547	31,706
1880	4,124	12,684	23,525	22,083	41,829	25,404	26,763	35,196
1870	4,082	12,448	23,090	21,035	40,651	26,520	26,036	30,063
Increase, 1900–1910	−701	296	−610	1,313	3,930	5,095	272	1,456
Per cent of increase	−15.7	2.4	−3.2	6.0	8.9	13.9	1.0	4.5
Increase, 1890–1900	619	−542	−262	−77	−1,188	7,001	113	519
Per cent of increase	16.1	−4.2	−1.3	−0.3	−2.6	23.6	0.4	1.6
Land area (square miles)	83	436	676	688	911	719	795	948
Population per square mile, 1910	45.3	28.9	27.7	33.9	52.8	58.0	33.9	35.5
URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY.								
Urban, 1910—Places of 2,500 or more in 1910		2,652	3,191	10,669	29,295	29,283	13,748	11,508
Same places in 1900		2,583	3,141	9,177	25,415	23,725	12,449	9,806
Per cent of increase, 1900–1910		2.7	1.6	16.3	15.3	23.4	10.4	17.4
Rural, 1910—Remainder of county in 1910	3,761	9,933	15,512	*12,668	18,844	12,419	13,184	22,173
Same territory in 1900	4,462	9,706	16,172	12,847	18,794	12,882	14,211	22,419
Per cent of increase, 1900–1910	−15.7	2.3	−4.1	−1.4	0.3	−3.6	−7.2	−1.1
Urban, 1900—Places of 2,500 or more in 1900		2,583	3,141	9,177	23,279	23,725	12,449	9,806
Rural, 1900—Remainder of county in 1900	4,462	9,706	16,172	12,847	20,930	12,882	14,211	22,419
Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1910		21.1	17.1	45.7	60.9	70.2	51.0	34.2
Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1900		21.0	16.3	41.7	52.7	64.8	46.7	30.4
COLOR AND NATIVITY								
White	3,761	12,582	18,691	23,317	48,027	41,660	26,886	33,611
Number in 1900	*4,451*	*12,280*	*19,294*	*22,011*	*44,055*	*36,570*	*26,593*	*32,149*
Number in 1890	*3,837*	*12,823*	*19,558*	*22,088*	*45,207*	*29,578*	*26,443*	*31,625*
Negro		3	12	20	108	41	45	67
Number in 1900	*11*	*9*	*18*	*13*	*146*	*29*	*64*	*71*
Number in 1890	*6*	*8*	*15*	*12*	*182*	*26*	*103*	*70*
Black		1	4	7	61	29	26	33
Mulatto		2	8	13	47	12	19	34
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese (see Table 1)					4	1	1	3
Native white—Native parentage	2,511	10,228	15,212	12,977	27,987	23,407	20,486	26,633
Number in 1900	*2,549*	*9,971*	*16,061*	*12,716*	*25,907*	*22,971*	*20,808*	*26,461*
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	891	1,596	2,148	5,997	11,950	9,542	3,745	4,180
Number in 1900	*1,046*	*1,613*	*1,951*	*5,606*	*11,660*	*7,201*	*3,379*	*3,066*
Native white—Foreign parentage	340	575	912	2,266	7,652	5,855	2,220	2,011
Native white—Mixed parentage	551	1,021	1,236	3,731	4,298	3,687	1,525	2,169
Foreign-born white	359	758	1,331	4,343	8,090	8,711	2,655	2,798
Number in 1900	*856*	*696*	*1,282*	*3,689*	*6,488*	*6,398*	*2,406*	*2,022*
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.								
Native white—Native parentage	66.8	81.3	81.3	55.6	58.1	56.1	76.1	70.1
Per cent in 1900	*57.1*	*81.1*	*83.2*	*57.7*	*58.6*	*62.8*	*78.0*	*82.1*
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	23.7	12.7	11.5	25.7	24.8	22.9	13.9	12.4
Per cent in 1900	*23.4*	*13.1*	*10.1*	*25.5*	*26.4*	*19.7*	*12.7*	*11.4*
Foreign-born white	9.5	6.0	7.1	18.6	16.8	20.9	9.9	8.3
Per cent in 1900	*19.2*	*5.7*	*6.6*	*16.7*	*14.7*	*17.5*	*9.0*	*6.8*
Negro		(²)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Per cent in 1900	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.3*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*0.2*
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES								
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: *Born in—*								
Austria		2	4	1	662	58	103	29
Canada—French	208	253	390	1,406	944	1,101	369	529
Canada—Other	118	284	485	2,291	486	1,604	442	675
Denmark		2	7	3	26	49	9	21
England	11	70	102	212	232	346	174	223
Finland	1	1	19		96	69	11	35
France			11	18	19	40	7	19
Germany	2	10	18	14	93	78	68	49
Greece		2			6	10	55	3
Hungary		2			455	3	7	6
Ireland	6	53	57	149	1,219	634	662	283
Italy	5	4	46	9	1,261	2,159	158	303
Norway	1		6	7	24	23	13	10
Portugal		12	3	12	8	17	3	3
Russia		35	30	74	780	125	244	388
Scotland	6	12	110	98	65	1,634	53	124
Spain		2	8		16	298		7
Sweden		1	8	10	689	223	242	49
Switzerland	1	10	13	6	10	119	7	13
Turkey		2	1	21	25	73	4	4
Wales		1	2	4	955	27	8	10
Other foreign countries			11	8	19	21	16	15
NATIVE WHITE: *Both parents born in—*								
Austria					225	14	37	
Canada—French	219	246	310	899	1,279	1,114	380	541
Canada—Other	51	98	192	701	238	648	156	251
Denmark		1	6		10	20	1	15
England	8	42	56	82	165	197	78	114
France		3	11	5	14	14	6	3
Germany	4	10	11	14	109	56	90	01
Hungary					57		1	5
Ireland	21	85	76	173	2,964	1,151	922	470
Italy	2	2	27	1	495	940	55	106
Russia		9	11	14	237	78	85	83
Scotland	16	1	72	133	41	767	50	54
Sweden			12	4	545	131	136	14
Switzerland		7	4		2	17	2	2
Wales			2	1	733	13	1	1
All others of foreign parentage [3]	19	71	122	239	538	686	220	289

[1] Part annexed to Caledonia between 1890 and 1900.   [2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

POPULATION FOR THE STATE AND FOR COUNTIES—Continued.

SUBJECT.	Grand Isle.	Lamoille.	Orange.	Orleans.	Rutland.	Washington.[1]	Windham.	Windsor.
SEX								
Total...Male	1,985	6,525	9,588	12,053	24,879	21,803	13,790	17,422
Female	1,776	6,060	9,115	11,284	23,260	19,899	13,142	16,259
White...Male	1,985	6,522	9,580	12,040	24,808	21,783	13,764	17,390
Female	1,776	6,060	9,111	11,277	23,219	19,877	13,122	16,221
Negro...Male		3	8	13	67	19	25	30
Female			4	7	41	22	20	37
MALES OF VOTING AGE								
Total number	1,129	3,974	6,132	7,328	15,442	13,538	9,132	11,371
Number in 1900	*1,539*	*3,923*	*6,337*	*6,857*	*13,724*	*12,317*	*8,775*	*10,615*
Native white—Native parentage	658	3,083	5,006	3,985	7,874	7,300	6,917	8,742
Number in 1900	*688*	*3,064*	*5,258*	*3,970*	*7,322*	*7,443*	*6,015*	*8,590*
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	308	536	508	1,505	3,194	1,796	893	1,144
Number in 1900	*319*	*521*	*474*	*1,308*	*3,063*	*1,627*	*776*	*993*
Native white—Foreign parentage	137	244	213	667	2,276	1,119	580	668
Native white—Mixed parentage	171	292	295	838	918	677	313	476
Foreign-born white	163	352	611	1,832	4,330	4,420	1,305	1,465
Number in 1900	*527*	*333*	*595*	*1,577*	*3,282*	*3,235*	*1,064*	*993*
Negro		3	7	6	40	15	16	18
Number in 1900	*10*	*5*	*9*	*3*	*49*	*15*	*18*	*28*
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese					4	1	1	2
PER CENT OF TOTAL.								
Native white—Native parentage	58.3	77.6	81.6	54.4	51.0	53.9	75.7	76.9
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	27.3	13.5	8.3	20.5	20.7	13.3	9.8	10.1
Foreign-born white	14.4	8.9	10.0	25.0	28.0	32.7	14.3	12.9
Negro		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.								
Naturalized	86	164	241	672	1,897	1,985	583	490
Having first papers		4	49	32	176	450	52	58
Alien	62	168	236	1,005	1,720	1,489	510	788
Unknown	15	16	85	123	537	502	160	129
ILLITERACY								
ILLITERATE MALES OF VOTING AGE.								
Total number illiterate	172	135	154	409	941	528	324	390
Per cent illiterate	15.2	3.4	2.5	5.6	6.1	3.9	3.5	3.4
Per cent in 1900	*24.2*	*5.0*	*4.0*	*8.5*	*8.4*	*4.6*	*3.9*	*4.1*
Native white, number illiterate	115	81	97	165	207	253	96	115
Per cent illiterate	11.9	2.2	1.8	3.0	1.9	2.8	1.2	1.2
Foreign-born white, number illiterate	57	54	55	244	728	271	224	270
Per cent illiterate	35.0	15.3	9.0	13.3	16.8	6.1	17.2	18.4
Negro, number illiterate			2		6	4	4	5
Per cent illiterate								
PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER.								
Total number	2,923	10,068	15,495	18,700	39,239	33,645	22,587	27,838
Number illiterate	308	210	242	717	1,718	895	536	654
Per cent illiterate	10.5	2.1	1.6	3.8	4.4	2.7	2.4	2.3
Native white, number	2,584	9,356	14,203	14,592	31,313	25,269	19,947	25,045
Number illiterate	197	124	146	284	390	407	148	198
Per cent illiterate	7.6	1.3	1.0	1.9	1.2	1.6	0.7	0.8
Foreign-born white, number	339	709	1,281	4,095	7,836	8,341	2,600	2,734
Number illiterate	111	86	94	433	1,316	483	383	448
Per cent illiterate	32.7	12.1	7.3	10.6	16.8	5.8	14.7	16.4
Negro, number		3	11	13	86	34	39	56
Number illiterate			2		12	5	5	8
Per cent illiterate								
PERSONS 10 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.								
Total number	779	2,454	3,512	4,543	9,626	8,061	4,680	5,907
Number illiterate	22	17	14	49	116	36	43	56
Per cent illiterate	2.8	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.9
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE								
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive	1,117	3,444	4,784	6,299	12,997	11,171	6,353	8,161
Number attending school	804	2,504	3,546	4,286	9,083	8,250	4,496	5,817
Per cent attending school	72.0	72.7	74.1	68.0	69.9	73.9	70.8	71.3
Number 6 to 9 years	338	990	1,272	1,756	3,371	3,110	1,673	2,254
Number attending school	295	854	1,118	1,436	3,084	2,871	1,478	1,991
Number 10 to 14 years	379	1,157	1,692	2,089	4,252	3,731	2,108	2,604
Number attending school	374	1,123	1,659	1,984	4,109	3,651	2,034	2,584
Number 15 to 17 years	207	654	941	1,255	2,632	2,141	1,285	1,627
Number attending school	108	413	600	687	1,483	1,331	748	989
Number 18 to 20 years	193	643	879	1,199	2,742	2,189	1,287	1,686
Number attending school	27	114	169	179	407	397	236	253
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.								
Total number	717	2,147	2,964	3,845	7,623	6,841	3,781	4,948
Number attending school	669	1,977	2,777	3,420	7,193	6,522	3,512	4,575
Per cent attending school	93.3	92.1	93.7	88.9	94.4	95.3	92.9	92.5
Native white—Native parentage, number	586	1,847	2,359	2,247	5,241	3,723	2,866	4,040
Number attending school	548	1,709	2,214	2,021	4,951	3,527	2,671	3,746
Per cent attending school	93.5	92.5	93.9	89.9	94.5	94.7	93.2	92.7
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage, number	113	247	528	1,261	2,017	2,600	824	804
Number attending school	105	228	491	1,112	1,915	2,505	761	744
Per cent attending school	92.9	92.3	93.0	88.2	94.9	96.3	92.4	92.5
Foreign-born white, number	18	53	77	333	348	513	86	92
Number attending school	16	40	72	283	313	485	76	75
Per cent attending school				85.0	89.9	94.5		
Negro, number				4	17	5	5	12
Number attending school				4	14	5	4	10
Per cent attending school								
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES								
Dwellings, number	833	2,893	4,674	5,232	9,776	8,573	5,980	7,925
Families, number	857	3,090	4,937	5,000	11,054	9,529	6,840	8,509

[1] Native whites having both parents born in countries other than specified, and also those having both parents of foreign birth but born in different countries.

TABLE **II.**—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR CITIES OF 10,000 OR MORE.

SUBJECT.	TOTAL, CITIES NAMED.	Barre.	Burlington.	Rutland.
COLOR AND NATIVITY				
Total population, 1910	44,748	10,734	20,468	13,546
1900	38,587	8,448	18,640	11,409
Native white—Native parentage	21,198	3,467	9,825	7,906
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	13,596	3,159	6,585	3,852
Foreign-born white	9,811	4,106	3,938	1,767
Negro	135	2	115	18
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese	8		5	3
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES				
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: *Born in—*				
Austria	68	21	23	24
Canada—French	2,517	208	1,983	326
Canada—Other	1,077	420	486	171
Denmark	32	16	6	10
England	382	137	177	68
France	36	18	14	4
Germany	186	25	123	38
Greece	32	8	19	5
Hungary	8		6	2
Ireland	993	154	374	465
Italy	1,990	1,478	92	420
Norway	11	5	3	3
Russia	601	27	493	81
Scotland	1,350	1,282	49	19
Spain	54	53	1	
Sweden	188	94	16	78
Switzerland	85	81	3	1
Turkey	121	51	45	25
Wales	31	10	5	16
Other foreign countries	49	18	20	11
NATIVE WHITE: *Both parents born in—*				
Austria	14	4	10	
Canada—French	2,236	183	1,579	474
Canada—Other	430	197	150	83
Denmark	18	11	3	4
England	200	77	68	55
France	23	8	12	3
Germany	191	15	136	40
Ireland	2,338	233	923	1,182
Italy	939	678	47	214
Russia	506	18	455	33
Scotland	673	633	27	13
Sweden	163	73	10	80
Switzerland	13	13		
Wales	39	10	2	27
All others of foreign parentage[1]	757	273	284	200

SUBJECT.	TOTAL, CITIES NAMED.	Barre.	Burlington.	Rutland.
SEX				
Total...Male	21,762	5,689	9,545	6,528
Female	22,986	5,045	10,923	7,018
White...Male	21,690	5,687	9,487	6,516
Female	22,915	5,045	10,861	7,009
Negro...Male	66	2	55	9
Female	69		60	9
MALES OF VOTING AGE				
Total number	13,035	3,409	5,542	4,084
Native white—Native parentage	5,598	1,053	2,353	2,192
Native white—Foreign or mixed par	3,038	316	1,647	1,075
Foreign-born white	4,350	2,038	1,505	807
Negro	48	2	34	7
CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.				
Naturalized	2,342	914	930	498
Having first papers	333	236	70	27
Alien	1,293	696	394	203
Unknown	382	192	111	79
ILLITERACY				
Total number 10 years old and over	36,262	8,494	16,512	11,256
Number illiterate	1,613	88	1,144	381
Native white 10 years old and over	26,824	4,604	12,713	9,507
Number illiterate	510	15	437	58
Foreign-born white 10 years old and over	9,320	3,888	3,702	1,730
Number illiterate	1,097	72	704	321
Negro 10 years old and over	111	2	93	16
Number illiterate	6	1	3	2
Illiterate males of voting age	755	47	550	153
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE				
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive	12,461	3,113	5,826	3,522
Number attending school	8,825	2,316	4,007	2,502
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.				
Total number	7,364	1,951	3,419	1,994
Number attending school	7,038	1,887	3,216	1,935
Native white—Native parentage	3,775	529	1,871	1,375
Number attending school	3,637	519	1,776	1,342
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	2,891	1,126	1,210	555
Number attending school	2,759	1,088	1,138	533
Foreign-born white	682	296	323	63
Number attending school	626	280	287	59
Negro	15		14	1
Number attending school	15		14	1
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES				
Dwellings, number	8,046	1,920	3,752	2,374
Families, number	9,993	2,311	4,509	3,173

1 Native whites having both parents born in countries other than specified, and also those having both parents of foreign birth but born in different countries.

TABLE **III.**—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR PLACES OF 2,500 TO 10,000.

SUBJECT.	TOTAL, PLACES NAMED.	Barre town.	Barton town.	Bennington. Town.	Bennington. Village.	Brandon town.	Brattleboro. Town.	Brattleboro. Village.	Colchester. Town.	Colchester. Winooski village.
SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY										
Total population, 1910	124,195	4,194	3,346	8,698	6,211	2,712	7,541	6,517	6,450	4,520
1900	109,819	3,346	2,790	8,033	5,656	2,759	6,640	5,297	5,352	3,783
Male	62,722	2,314	1,675	4,116	2,861	1,295	3,527	3,022	3,452	2,262
Female	61,473	1,880	1,671	4,582	3,350	1,417	4,014	3,495	2,998	2,258
Native white—Native parentage	70,547	1,491	1,962	5,527	3,694	2,046	5,452	4,578	1,928	1,097
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	29,869	1,351	822	2,035	1,005	474	1,193	1,090	2,126	1,776
Foreign-born white	22,558	1,342	560	1,103	890	173	887	840	1,742	1,560
Negro	1,206	10	2	33	·22	19	9	9	653	87
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese	15								1	
MALES OF VOTING AGE										
Total number	39,686	1,340	1,074	2,572	1,807	815	2,497	2,163	2,142	1,229
Native white—Native parentage	21,312	462	606	1,575	1,051	564	1,796	1,520	452	220
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	6,899	149	194	518	386	· 166	298	262	504	390
Foreign-born white	10,632	725	274	470	365	80	401	379	670	583
Naturalized	4,556	260	78	365	289	63	190	175	265	220
Negro	836	4		9	5	5	2	2	516	36
ILLITERACY										
Total number 10 years old and over	101,785	3,146	2,773	7,265	5,240	2,243	6,563	5,695	5,142	3,495
Number illiterate	3,812	159	86	147	113	66	128	124	278	186
Native white 10 years old and over	79,136	1,849	2,231	6,156	4,354	2,058	5,683	4,862	2,919	2,001
Number illiterate	1,286	49	15	48	30	25	36	36	80	35
Foreign-born white 10 years old and over	21,520	1,290	540	1,080	868	171	873	826	1,600	1,420
Number illiterate	2,491	110	71	95	81	40	92	88	192	146
Negro 10 years old and over	1,118	7	2	29	18	14	7	7	622	74
Number illiterate	33			4	2	1			6	5
Illiterate males of voting age	2,086	106	46	75	56	29	76	74	148	92
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE										
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive	32,200	1,259	855	2,395	1,714	658	1,540	1,316	1,878	1,473
Number attending school	22,702	931	583	1,606	1,150	470	1,060	885	1,222	930
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.										
Native white, number	17,600	736	465	1,337	948	386	813	682	909	666
Number attending school	16,672	706	429	1,262	894	368	771	643	851	623
Foreign-born white, number	1,334	67	29	54	43	3	32	32	177	170
Number attending school	1,213	66	28	48	37	2	31	31	166	159
Negro, number	61		1	· 2	2	4			15	6
Number attending school	50		1	2	2	3			11	4 *
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES										
Dwellings, number	25,321	777	716	1,852	1,295	697	1,501	1,238	1,132	782
Families, number	29,221	866	819	2,038	1,446	740	1,877	1,606	1,245	888

SUBJECT.	Derby town.	Essex town.	Fair Haven. Town.	Fair Haven. Village.	Hardwick town.	Hartford town.	Lyndon town.	Middlebury town.	Montpelier city.	Morristown town.
SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY										
Total population, 1910	3,639	2,714	3,095	2,554	3,201	4,179	3,204	2,848	7,856	2,652
1900	3,274	2,203	2,999	2,470	2,466	3,817	2,956	3,045	6,266	2,583
Male	1,805	1,494	1,462	1,168	1,619	2,106	1,621	1,377	3,937	1,319
Female	1,834	1,220	1,633	1,386	1,582	2,073	1,583	1,471	3,919	1,333
Native white—Native parentage	1,440	1,669	1,622	1,308	1,971	2,593	1,919	2,082	4,529	2,162
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	1,148	512	1,017	870	685	960	745	563	1,869	314
Foreign-born white	1,049	212	449	369	540	618	538	198	1,449	176
Negro	2	317	7	7	5	7	2	5	9	
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese		4				1				
MALES OF VOTING AGE										
Total number	1,097	978	886	731	1,021	1,305	1,062	929	2,509	847
Native white—Native parentage	466	458	374	293	618	800	643	611	1,381	607
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	244	170	283	252	139	210	164	207	448	87
Foreign-born white	385	105	227	184	263	292	254	109	679	93
Naturalized	104	62	157	131	98	117	92	67	337	46
Negro	2	244	2	2	1	2	1	2	.1	
ILLITERACY										
Total number 10 years old and over	2,947	2,225	2,590	2,162	2,527	3,375	2,664	2,441	6,468	2,185
Number illiterate	165	68	95	67	26	151	56	51	120	57
Native white 10 years old and over	1,968	1,709	2,145	1,794	2,031	2,764	2,150	2,239	5,068	2,015
Number illiterate	56	28	40	23	8	22	19	23	50	33
Foreign-born white 10 years old and over	977	209	438	361	494	604	512	197	1,394	170
Number illiterate	109	38	55	44	18	129	37	27	70	24
Negro 10 years old and over	2	304	7	7	2	6	2	5	6	
Number illiterate		1						1		
Illiterate males of voting age	90	42	45	32	13	84	36	28	58	34
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE										
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive	964	678	893	714	798	1,097	805	685	2,009	651
Number attending school	693	482	629	508	601	832	582	508	1,480	468
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.										
Native white, number	482	420	506	400	454	650	436	376	1,091	388
Number attending school	450	395	484	382	431	620	416	350	1,063	366
Foreign-born white, number	105	9	11	7	55	22	36	5	77	5
Number attending school	101	8	11	7	52	19	32	5	72	4
Negro, number		6	2	2	1	1			3	
Number attending school		4	2	2	1	1			3	
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES										
Dwellings, number	856	596	670	562	676	887	621	718	1,515	600
Families, number	928	623	745	634	787	1,004	848	778	1,800	672

TABLE III.—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR PLACES OF 2,500 TO 10,000—Contd.

SUBJECT.	Newport. Town.	Newport. Village.	North-field town.	Poultney town.	Proctor. Town.	Proctor. Village.	Ran-dolph town.	Richford town.	Rockingham. Town.	Rockingham. Bellows Falls village.
SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY										
Total population, 1910	3,684	2,548	3,226	3,644	2,871	2,756	3,191	2,907	6,207	4,883
1900	3,113	1,874	2,855	3,108	2,136	2,013	3,141	2,421	5,809	4,337
Male	1,845	1,272	1,609	1,893	1,697	1,633	1,566	1,433	3,250	2,573
Female	1,839	1,276	1,617	1,751	1,174	1,123	1,625	1,474	2,957	2,310
Native white—Native parentage	1,798	1,132	1,991	1,679	660	609	2,762	1,305	3,668	2,586
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	944	673	747	1,101	870	843	287	770	1,455	1,295
Foreign-born white	934	735	488	856	1,340	1,303	139	831	1,069	996
Negro	8	8	....	8	1	1	3	1	14	5
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
MALES OF VOTING AGE										
Total number	1,149	819	1,026	1,200	1,066	1,035	1,043	815	2,064	1,842
Native white—Native parentage	608	411	590	418	184	174	878	368	1,200	858
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	164	103	176	301	130	120	109	148	325	278
Foreign-born white	375	303	260	479	751	740	53	299	533	503
Naturalized	163	123	129	241	242	240	32	131	240	219
Negro	2	2	....	2	1	1	3	....	5	2
ILLITERACY										
Total number 10 years old and over	2,946	2,079	2,683	3,043	2,275	2,187	2,724	2,265	5,112	4,006
Number illiterate	65	45	88	162	111	99	19	118	179	154
Native white 10 years old and over	2,061	1,377	2,216	2,210	995	939	2,592	1,541	4,054	3,027
Number illiterate	24	13	34	28	16	12	9	33	29	14
Foreign-born white 10 years old and over	881	698	467	828	1,279	1,247	129	723	1,044	973
Number illiterate	41	32	54	134	95	87	9	85	148	140
Negro 10 years old and over	4	4	....	5	1	1	3	1	13	5
Number illiterate	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....
Illiterate males of voting age	30	19	39	101	65	61	13	63	107	90
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE										
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive	915	602	841	1,024	783	739	747	858	1,551	1,219
Number attending school	630	394	632	664	529	500	536	627	1,099	836
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.										
Native white, number	479	290	465	539	355	337	419	432	850	657
Number attending school	458	274	453	503	351	334	391	415	807	628
Foreign-born white, number	56	39	34	42	57	51	11	101	32	26
Number attending school	50	35	33	35	56	50	9	88	27	22
Negro, number	3	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	....
Number attending school	3	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES										
Dwellings, number	790	524	792	691	488	468	797	598	1,097	782
Families, number	872	588	840	799	520	500	910	666	1,463	1,110

SUBJECT.	St. Albans city.	St. Johnsbury. Town.	St. Johnsbury. Village.	Springfield. Town.	Springfield. Village.	Swanton town.	Water-bury town.	West Rutland town.	Wood-stock town.
SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY									
Total population, 1910	6,381	8,098	6,693	4,784	3,250	3,628	3,273	3,427	2,545
1900	6,239	7,010	5,666	3,432	2,040	3,745	2,810	2,914	2,557
Male	3,096	4,035	3,310	2,580	1,772	1,803	1,695	1,872	1,229
Female	3,285	4,063	3,383	2,204	1,478	1,825	1,578	1,555	1,316
Native white—Native parentage	3,298	4,043	3,285	3,585	2,309	2,093	2,145	1,050	2,077
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	1,823	2,260	1,871	574	403	970	676	1,283	295
Foreign-born white	1,215	1,792	1,534	623	537	558	441	1,092	144
Negro	40	2	2	2	1	7	11	2	27
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese	5	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
MALES OF VOTING AGE									
Total number	1,866	2,598	2,137	1,705	1,222	992	1,179	1,069	840
Native white—Native parentage	891	1,310	1,042	1,232	829	535	724	215	686
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	427	453	376	124	81	240	201	250	70
Foreign-born white	529	834	718	347	311	216	250	603	76
Naturalized	304	296	241	64	58	103	91	185	34
Negro	17	....	....	2	1	1	4	1	7
ILLITERACY									
Total number 10 years old and over	5,202	6,646	5,507	3,971	2,724	2,795	2,758	2,649	2,162
Number illiterate	276	288	259	156	135	286	229	150	32
Native white 10 years old and over	4,014	4,908	4,011	3,360	2,195	2,301	2,312	1,593	1,994
Number illiterate	130	76	69	21	9	198	127	11	18
Foreign-born white 10 years old and over	1,153	1,736	1,494	609	528	489	435	1,055	143
Number illiterate	138	212	190	133	125	87	99	139	10
Negro 10 years old and over	33	1	1	2	1	5	11	1	23
Number illiterate	7	....	....	2	1	1	3	....	4
Illiterate males of voting age	140	139	121	95	88	158	131	74	21
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE									
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive	1,778	1,984	1,618	1,128	691	1,135	660	1,082	549
Number attending school	1,234	1,427	1,151	705	388	759	517	782	414
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.									
Native white, number	976	1,091	870	623	346	624	404	580	314
Number attending school	917	1,034	827	566	311	573	392	552	298
Foreign-born white, number	81	88	67	22	14	66	5	48	4
Number attending school	74	78	60	13	7	58	4	40	3
Negro, number	8	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	5
Number attending school	8	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	3
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES									
Dwellings, number	1,256	1,381	1,032	986	636	752	581	602	696
Families, number	1,439	2,013	1,652	1,133	759	787	633	665	711

PROPORTION OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE AND NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE OF VERMONT, BY COUNTIES: 1910.

PER CENT OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN TOTAL POPULATION.

PER CENT OF NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE IN TOTAL POPULATION.
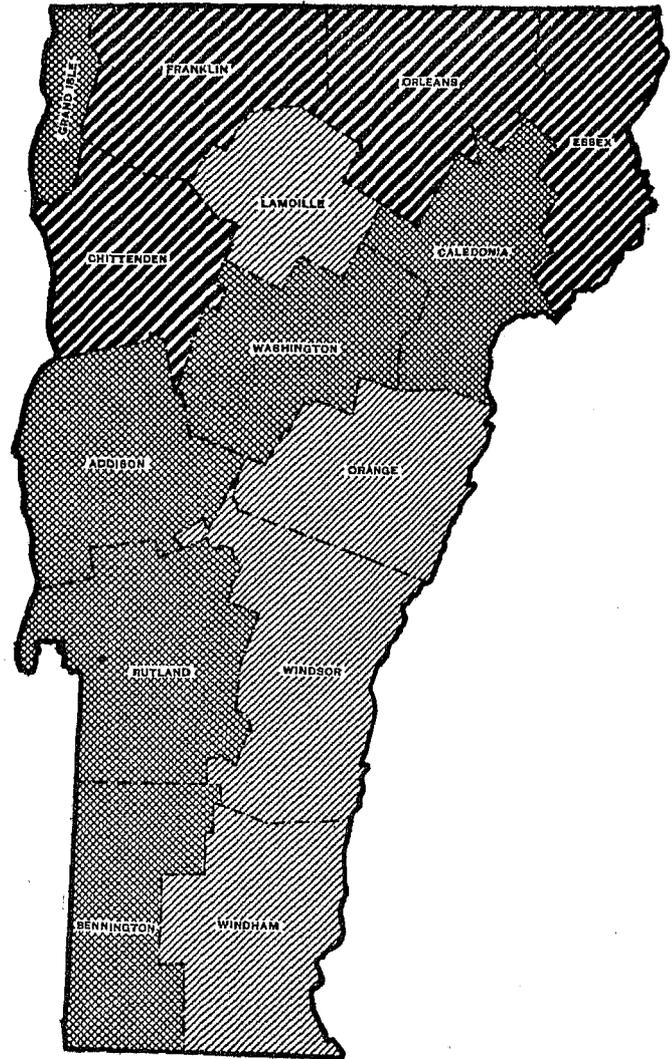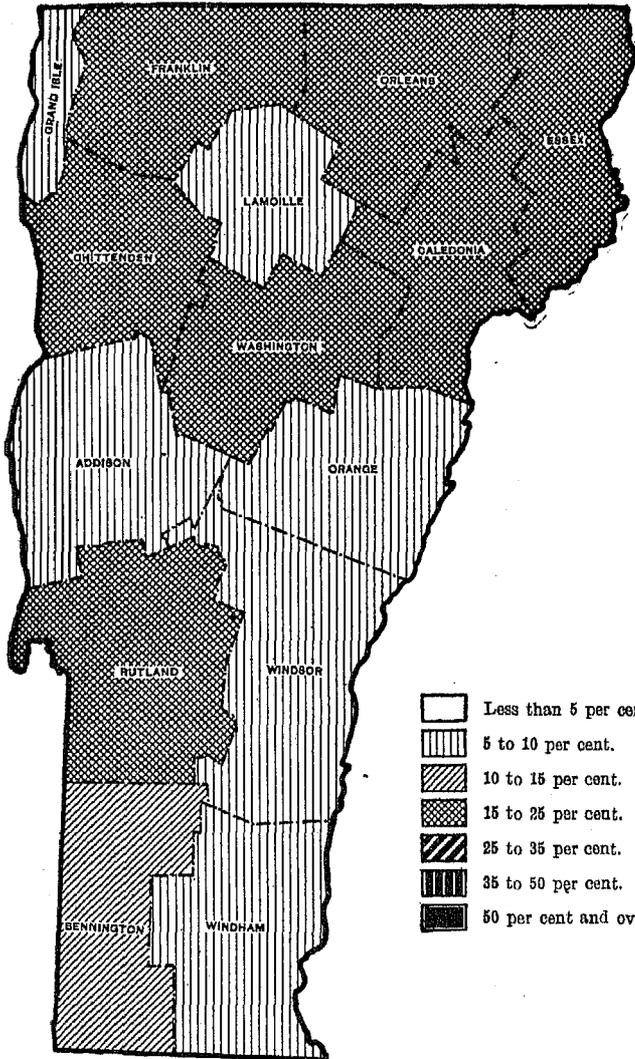
Less than 5 per cent.
5 to 10 per cent.
10 to 15 per cent.
15 to 25 per cent.
25 to 35 per cent.
35 to 50 per cent.
50 per cent and over.

(587)

CHAPTER 3.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE STATE AND ITS COUNTIES.

Introduction.—This chapter presents a complete statement of the statistics of agriculture for Vermont collected at the census of 1910. Statistics of farms and farm property relate to April 15, 1910; those of farm products, expenses, and receipts are for the calendar year 1909.

Definitions.—To assist in securing comparability for its statistics of agriculture, the Bureau of the Census provided the enumerators with certain definitions and instructions, the more important of which were essentially as given below.

Farm.—A "farm" for census purposes is all the land which is directly farmed by one person managing and conducting agricultural operations, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household or hired employees. The term "agricultural operations" is used as a general term referring to the work of growing crops, producing other agricultural products, and raising animals, fowls, and bees. A "farm" as thus defined may consist of a single tract of land, or of a number of separate and distinct tracts, and these several tracts may be held under different tenures, as where one tract is owned by the farmer and another tract is hired by him. Further, when a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each is considered a "farm."

In applying the foregoing definition of a "farm" for census purposes, enumerators were instructed to report as a "farm" any tract of 3 or more acres used for agricultural purposes, and also any tract containing less than 3 acres which produced at least $250 worth of farm products in the year 1909.

Farmer.—A "farmer" or "farm operator," according to the census definition, is a person who directs the operations of a farm. Hence owners of farms who do not themselves direct the farm operations are not reported as "farmers." Farmers are divided by the Bureau of the Census into three general classes according to the character of their tenure, namely, owners, tenants, and managers.

Farm owners include (1) farmers operating their own land only, and (2) those operating both their own land and some land hired from others. The latter are sometimes referred to in the census reports as "part owners," the term "owners" being then restricted to those owning all their land.

Farm tenants are farmers who, as tenants, renters, or croppers, operate hired land only. They were reported in 1910 in three classes: (1) *Share tenants*—those who pay a certain share of the products, as one-half, one-third, or one-quarter; (2) *share-cash tenants*—those who pay a share of the products for part of the land rented by them and cash for part; and (3) *cash tenants*—those who pay a cash rental or a stated amount of labor or products, such as $7, 10 bushels of wheat, or 100 pounds of seed cotton per acre.

Managers are farmers who are conducting farm operations for the owner for wages or a salary.

Farm land.—Farm land is divided into (1) improved land, (2) woodland, and (3) all other unimproved land. The same classification was followed in 1880. At former censuses, except that of 1880, farm land was divided into improved land and unimproved land, woodland being included with unimproved land. *Improved land* includes all land regularly tilled or mowed, land pastured and cropped in rotation, land lying fallow, land in gardens, orchards, vineyards, and nurseries, and land occupied by farm buildings. *Woodland* includes all land covered with natural or planted forest trees, which produce, or later may produce, firewood or other forest products. *All other unimproved land* includes brush land, rough or stony land, swamp land, and any other land which is not improved or in forest. The census classification of farm land as "improved land," "woodland," and "other unimproved land" is one not always easy for the farmers or enumerators to make and the statistics therefore must be considered at best only a close approximation.

Total value of farm products.—No attempt has been made at this census to compute or even to estimate approximately the total value of farm products. Among the numerous difficulties which stand in the way of obtaining a total which would be at once comprehensive, free from duplication, and confined exclusively to the products of a definite period of time are the following:

(1) The duplication resulting from the feeding of farm crops to farm live stock, when the value both of the products derived from such live stock and of the crops are included in the same total. In 1900 an attempt was made to eliminate this duplication by means of an inquiry as to the total value of the products of each farm fed to the live stock on that farm, but, aside from the fact that this would not eliminate the duplication where the products of one farm are fed to the live stock of another farm, it is believed that the farmers were unable to make even approximately accurate answers to the inquiry, and it was accordingly not included in the schedule for 1910.

(2) The fact that farmers may buy domestic animals during the census year which are subsequently sold or slaughtered during the same year, and that it is impossible to eliminate the duplication accurately; and the further fact that the value of domestic animals sold or slaughtered, or of forest products cut, during a given year (as well as some other minor items) does not usually represent a value created wholly during that year, and that it is quite impossible to ascertain the value created during the year.

(3) The fact that the returns for some products are incomplete. The returns for all products are to a considerable extent estimates made by the farmers. Special difficulty was encountered in cases where the person in possession of the farm in April, 1910, when the census was taken, was not in possession of it during the crop year 1909. In such cases the farmer was not always able to report completely and accurately the products of the land for the preceding year. It is probable that the returns for the principal crops are in general fairly accurate, but that those for minor crops and for dairy and poultry products are frequently understatements, particularly because the home consumption was disregarded or underestimated. In the belief that no accurate result could be obtained from such an inquiry, the Bureau of the Census did not even attempt to ascertain the total quantity and value of certain by-products, such as straw and cornstalks, which are of considerable importance, the schedule calling only for the value of such by-products sold,

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PER CENT OF LAND AREA IN FARMS, AND AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM LAND PER ACRE, IN VERMONT, BY COUNTIES: 1910.

PER CENT OF LAND AREA IN FARMS.

[Per cent for the state, 79.9.]

The per cent of area in farms, when less than 20, is inserted under the county name.

FRANKLIN

GRAND ISLE

CHITTENDEN

ADDISON

ORLEANS

LAMOILLE

WASHINGTON

CALEDONIA

ESSEX

ORANGE

RUTLAND

WINDSOR

BENNINGTON

WINDHAM

LESS THAN 20 PER CENT
20 TO 40 PER CENT
40 TO 60 PER CENT
60 TO 80 PER CENT
80 TO 90 PER CENT
90 TO 95 PER CENT
95 TO 100 PER CENT
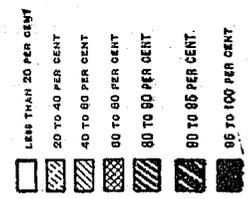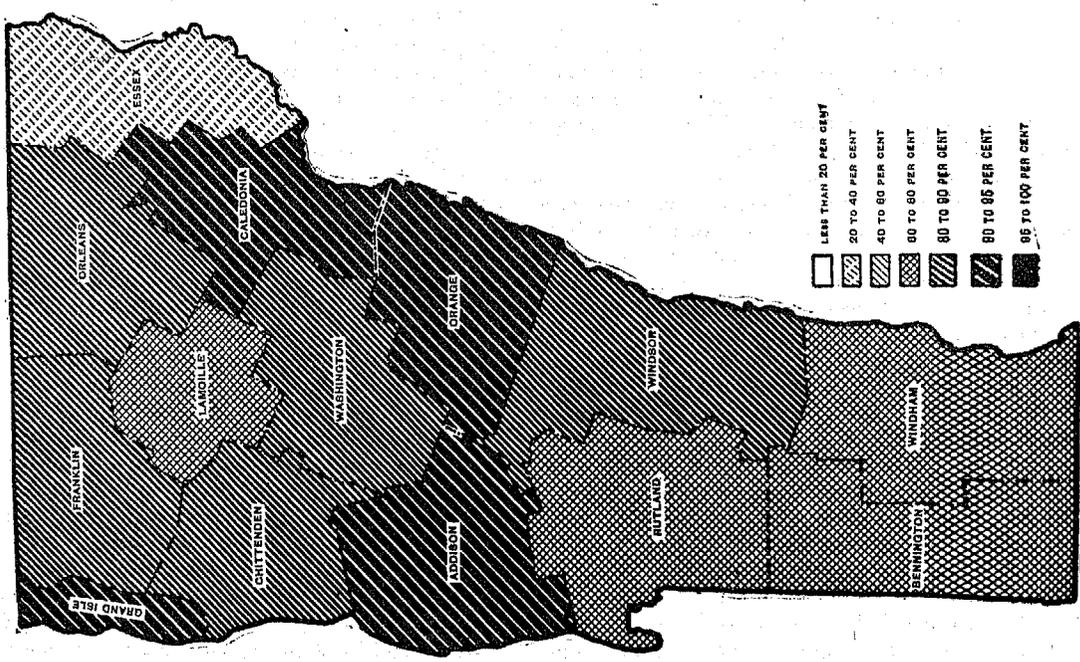
AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM LAND PER ACRE.

[Average for the state, $12.52.]

When the value is less than $10 per acre, it is inserted under the county name.

FRANKLIN

GRAND ISLE

ORLEANS

ESSEX
$7.41

LAMOILLE

CALEDONIA

CHITTENDEN

WASHINGTON

ORANGE
$8.63

ADDISON

ORANGE

RUTLAND

WINDSOR
$9.62

WINDHAM
$9.80

BENNINGTON

LESS THAN $10 PER ACRE
$10 TO $25 PER ACRE
$25 TO $50 PER ACRE
$50 TO $75 PER ACRE
$75 TO $100 PER ACRE
$100 TO $125 PER ACRE
$125 AND OVER PER ACRE

(590)
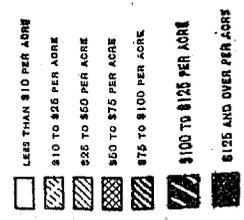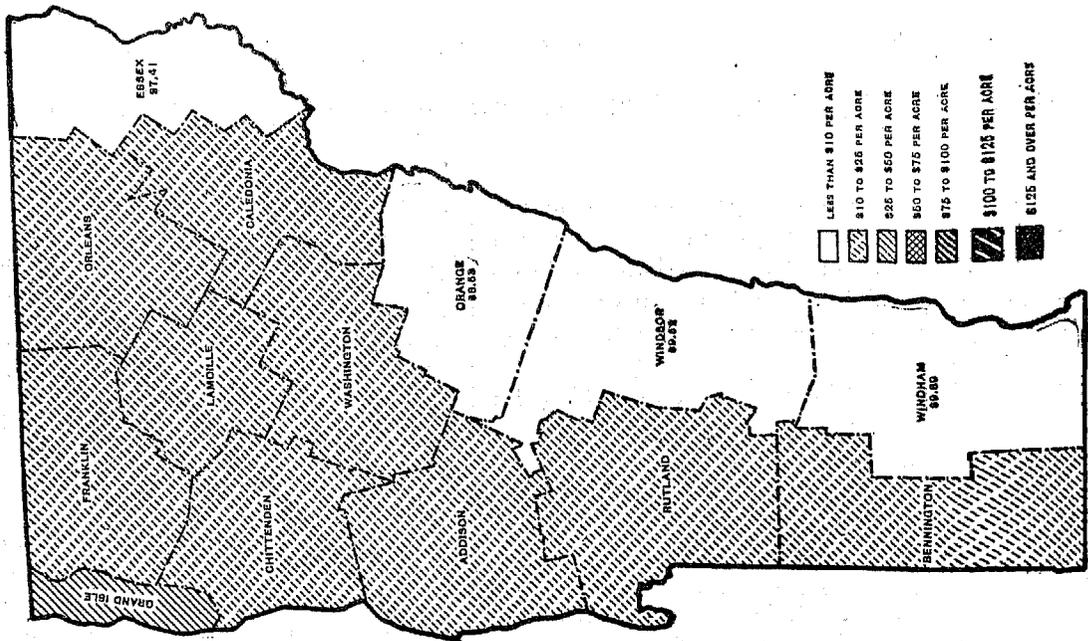
FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY.

Vermont ranks forty-second both in area and in population among the states of continental United States. From the standpoint of agricultural development it has long since passed out of the class of states having a large area of land suitable for cultivation by current methods and not yet so utilized, and is now included among the states that utilize for farming most of the land adapted to that purpose. The surface of the state everywhere is irregular and broken, because of mountains which divide it into nearly equal parts. The western part of the state has the best tracts of arable land.

The two maps on the opposite page show, for the different counties, the proportion of the total land area which is in farms and the average value of farm land per acre. Of the state's entire land area four-fifths is in farms, and the first map shows that in every county except Essex at least three-fifths of the total land area is in farms, while in four counties the proportion exceeds nine-tenths.

The average value of farm land per acre for the whole state is $12.52, and, as shown by the second map, in Grand Isle County the average value exceeds $25 per acre, while in Essex, Orange, Windham, and Windsor Counties it falls below $10. In all other counties the average value per acre falls between $10 and $25.

Progress during the decade 1900 to 1910.—The following table summarizes for the state the more significant facts relating to population and land area, the number, value, and acreage of farms, and the value of all other farm property in 1910 and 1900:

NUMBER, AREA, AND VALUE OF FARMS.	1910 (April 15)	1900 (June 1)	INCREASE.[1] Amount.	Per cent.
Population	355, 956	343, 641	12, 315	3. 6
Number of all farms	32, 709	33, 104	−395	−1. 2
Approximate land area of the state........acres	5, 839, 360	5, 839, 360		
Land in farms........acres	4, 663, 577	4, 724, 440	−60, 863	−1. 3
Improved land in farms........acres	1, 633, 965	2, 126, 624	−492, 659	−23. 2
Average acres per farm	142. 6	142. 7	−0. 1	−([2])
Value of farm property:				
Total	$145, 399, 728	$108, 451, 427	$36, 948, 301	34. 1
Land	58, 385, 327	45, 813, 905	12, 571, 422	27. 4
Buildings	54, 202, 948	37, 257, 715	16, 945, 233	45. 5
Implements and machinery	10, 168, 687	7, 538, 490	2, 630, 197	34. 9
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees	22, 642, 766	17, 841, 317	4, 801, 449	26. 9
Average value of all property per farm	$4, 445	$3, 276	$1, 169	35. 7
Average value of land per acre	$12. 52	$9. 70	$2. 82	29. 1

[1] A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.　　　　[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Between 1900 and 1910 there was an increase of 12,315, or 3.6 per cent, in the population of the state, while there was a decrease of 395, or 1.2 per cent, in the number of farms, and of nearly 61,000 acres, or 1.3 per cent, in the area of farm land. The average size of the farms was, however, practically the same in both years.

Farm property, which includes land, buildings, implements and machinery, and live stock (domestic animals, poultry, and bees), has increased in value during the decade nearly $37,000,000, or 34.1 per cent. This increase is chiefly made up of increases of $16,945,000 in the value of buildings and of $12,571,000 in the value of land, the latter representing an advance of 29.1 per cent in average value per acre. There was also an increase of $7,432,000 in the value of farm equipment, including implements and machinery and live stock, of which more than three-fifths represents a gain in the value of live stock and the remainder the increase in the value of implements and machinery.

In considering the increase of values in agriculture the general increase in the prices of all commodities in the last 10 years should be borne in mind.

The average value of a farm with its equipment in 1900 was slightly under $3,300, while 10 years later it was a little over $4,400. The average value of land rose from approximately $10 per acre in 1900 to over $12.50 in 1910, this advance being accompanied by increases in the average value per farm of implements and machinery and of live stock.

Population, number of farms, and farm acreage: 1850 to 1910.—The next table presents, for the state as a whole for each census from 1850 to 1910, inclusive, a statement of the total population, the number of farms, the acreage of farm land and of improved land in farms, the percentage of the land area which was in farms, and the percentage of farm land improved, and also shows the percentage of increase during each decade in the number of farms and in the land in farms.

CENSUS YEAR.	Popula-tion.	FARMS.		LAND IN FARMS.				Per cent of land area in farms.	Per cent of farm land im-prov-ed.
				All land.					
		Number.	Per cent of in-crease.[1]	Acres.	Per cent of in-crease.[1]	Improved land (acres).			
1910....	355,956	32,709	−1.2	4,663,577	−1.3	1,633,965		79.9	35.0
1900....	343,641	33,104	1.6	4,724,440	7.5	2,126,624		80.9	45.0
1890....	332,422	32,573	−8.3	4,395,646	−10.0	2,655,943		75.3	60.4
1880....	332,286	35,522	5.0	4,882,588	7.8	3,286,461		83.6	67.3
1870....	330,551	33,827	7.2	4,528,804	6.0	3,073,257		77.6	67.9
1860....	315,098	31,556	6.0	4,274,414	3.6	2,823,157		73.2	66.0
1850....	314,120	29,763	....	4,125,822	....	2,601,409		70.7	63.1

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

In the 60 years since 1850 the population of the state has increased by 41,836, or 13.3 per cent.

There was a gradual increase in the number of farms from 1850 to 1880, the total increase during the 30-year period being 5,759. During the 30 years from 1880 to 1910, however, there was a net decrease of 2,813, or an average of nearly 94 per year. The average decrease during the decade 1900 to 1910 was smaller, being only 40. In the northwestern part of the state (Chittenden, Franklin, and Grand Isle Counties) there has been an appreciable increase in the number of farms. Elsewhere the number has remained practi-cally stationary or has shown a decrease, the decrease in no case, however, exceeding 9 per cent.

The land surface of Vermont is approximately 5,839,360 acres in extent. Of this area, 4,663,577 acres, or 79.9 per cent, are included in farms. Of the farm acreage, 1,633,965 acres, or 35 per cent, are reported as improved land, representing 28 per cent of the total land area of the state. The total acre-age of farm land decreased 1.3 per cent during the last decade. The reported acreage of improved land shows a greater relative decrease from 1900 to 1910 than does the total acreage in farms, the percentage of farm land which is improved being considerably lower at the Thirteenth Census than in 1900.

For the longer period covered by the table a gradual increase from 1850 to 1880 in the total farm acreage and in the acreage of improved land is shown. The pro-portion of the total land area of the state which was occupied by farms rose during this period from 70.7 per cent to 83.6 per cent, while the improved land in-creased from 63.1 per cent to 67.3 per cent of the total land in farms. Since 1880, however, the proportion of land area in farms has decreased until in 1910 it was 79.9 per cent, though during a portion of the period—the decade 1890–1900—there was a slight increase. During the same 30-year period there has been a continuous decrease in the reported acreage of improved land, until in 1910 the percentage of total farm acreage improved was but little more than one-half as great as in 1880. The decrease doubtless rep-resents a change in the classification of land by many farmers who now report as "unimproved land" much acreage which they formerly called "improved."

Values of farm property: 1850 to 1910.—The agricul-tural changes in Vermont since 1850, as reflected in the values of the several classes of farm property, are shown in the table which follows:

CENSUS YEAR.	FARM PROPERTY.							
	Total.		Land and buildings.		Implements and machinery.		Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.	
	Value.	Per cent of increase.[1]	Value.	Per cent of increase.[1]	Value.	Per cent of increase.[1]	Value.	Per cent of increase.[1]
1910......	$145,399,728	34.1	$112,588,275	35.5	$10,168,687	34.9	$22,642,766	26.9
1900......	108,451,427	6.5	83,071,620	3.3	7,538,490	59.3	17,841,317	7.2
1890......	101,805,370	−22.2	80,427,490	−26.4	4,733,560	−3.0	16,644,320	0.4
1880......	130,811,490	−3.0	109,346,010	−1.9	4,879,285	16.2	16,586,195	−13.2
1870[2]....	134,804,951	18.0	111,493,660	18.2	4,200,223	14.6	19,111,068	17.7
1860......	114,196,989	45.0	94,289,045	48.8	3,665,955	33.8	16,241,989	28.5
1850......	78,749,737	......	63,367,227	......	2,739,282	.....	12,643,228	......

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.
[2] Computed gold values, being 80 per cent of the currency values reported.

The total wealth in the form of farm property is $145,400,000, of which over three-fourths is represented by land and buildings, 7 per cent by implements and machinery, and over 15 per cent by live stock. The total value of farm property increased from 1900 to 1910 by $36,948,000, or 34.1 per cent. Of this increase, $29,517,000 represents the increase in the value of land and buildings, $2,630,000 the increase in that of imple-ments and machinery, and $4,801,000 the increase in that of live stock. The actual and relative gain dur-ing the decade from 1900 to 1910 was over five times as great as during the decade immediately preceding; while in the two decades between 1870 and 1890, decreases in value were reported.

Average acreage and values per farm: 1850 to 1910.—The changes which have taken place during the past 60 years in the average acreage of Vermont farms and the average values of the various classes of farm property, as well as in the average value per acre of land and buildings, are shown in the following table:

CENSUS YEAR.	Average acres per farm.	AVERAGE VALUE PER FARM.[1]				Average value of land and buildings per acre.
		All farm property.	Land and buildings.	Imple-ments and ma-chinery.	Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.	
1910..............	142.6	$4,445	$3,442	$311	$692	$24.14
1900..............	142.7	3,276	2,509	228	539	17.58
1890..............	134.9	3,125	2,469	145	511	18.30
1880..............	137.5	3,683	3,078	137	467	22.40
1870[2]..............	133.9	3,985	3,296	124	565	24.62
1860..............	135.5	3,619	2,988	116	515	22.06
1850..............	138.6	2,646	2,129	92	425	15.36

[1] Averages are based on "all farms" in state.
[2] Computed gold values, being 80 per cent of the currency values reported.

In average size the Vermont farm has varied but little for the 60 years since 1850, the increase dur-ing that time being only 4 acres. The average size was greater in 1850 than at any subsequent date be-fore 1900. Between 1850 and 1890 a slight decrease took place, interrupted by an increase between 1870 and 1880. Between 1890 and 1900 there was an in-

crease of nearly 8 acres, followed by a decrease of one-tenth of an acre during the last decade.

The average value of a Vermont farm, including its equipment, is a little more than $4,400, of which over $3,400 represents the value of land and buildings, almost $700 the value of live stock, and over $300 the value of implements and machinery. The average value of land and buildings has increased $6.56 per acre during the last decade. An increase also took place during each decade between 1850 and 1870, but from 1870 to 1900 there was an uninterrupted decrease. The value per farm of equipment, which includes implements and machinery and live stock, is nearly twice as great as in 1850.

Farm tenure: 1880 to 1910.—The following table shows the distribution of the farms of the state according to character of tenure at each census since 1880:

TENURE.	1910	1900	1890	1880
Number of all farms.....................	32,709	33,104	32,573	35,522
Farms operated by owners and managers	28,701	28,284	27,816	30,760
Farms consisting of owned land only..	26,793	26,296	(1)	(1)
Farms consisting of owned and hired land.................................	1,272	1,373	(1)	(1)
Farms operated by managers.........	636	615	(1)	(1)
Farms operated by tenants	4,008	4,820	4,757	4,762
Share tenants......................	1,642	2,396	2,456	2,598
Share-cash tenants [2].................	50			
Cash tenants......................	2,182	2,424	2,301	2,164
Tenure not specified [3]...............	134			
Per cent of farms operated by—				
Owners and managers................	87.7	85.5	85.4	86.6
Tenants...........................	12.3	14.6	14.6	13.4
Share and share-cash............	5.2	7.2	7.5	7.3
Cash and nonspecified...........	7.1	7.3	7.1	6.1

[1] Not reported separately.
[2] Share-cash tenants were doubtless largely included with share tenants in 1900, 1890, and 1880.
[3] Prior to 1910 nonspecified tenants were included with cash tenants.

It is significant that while there was a decrease of 395 in the total number of farms during the last decade, an increase of 417 was reported in the number of farms operated by owners and managers and a decrease of 812 in the number operated by tenants.

In 1880 thirteen out of every hundred farms were operated by tenants. This proportion increased during the following decade, but during the next 20 years it decreased until in 1910 only twelve out of every hundred farms were thus operated.

The number of cash tenants is about the same as in 1890, but for the 30-year period as a whole it has been increasing, and since 1900 the number of cash tenants, including "nonspecified," has been greater than that of share tenants. The farms now rented for cash, including those for which the form of tenure is not reported, represent 7.1 per cent of the total, and those rented in whole or in part for a share of the products, 5.2 per cent. A decrease of 704 has occurred during the last decade in the number of farms operated by share and share-cash tenants.

The following table shows the acreage, improved acreage, and the value of land and buildings for farms operated by owners (including part owners), managers, and tenants, respectively.

FARMS OPERATED BY—	ALL LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).		IMPROVED LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).		VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total.....	4,663,577	4,724,440	1,633,985	2,126,624	$112,588,275	$83,071,620
Owners........	3,816,498	3,833,611	1,321,497	1,700,054	88,566,017	65,574,160
Managers......	208,938	131,449	52,584	60,363	7,926,085	3,978,580
Tenants.......	638,141	759,380	259,884	366,207	16,096,173	13,518,880

The following table shows the per cent distribution by tenure groups of the items in the preceding table, and also of the number of farms:

FARMS OPERATED BY—	PER CENT OF TOTAL.							
	Number of farms.		All land in farms.		Improved land in farms.		Value of land and buildings.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total..............	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owners.............	85.8	83.6	81.8	81.1	80.9	79.9	78.7	78.9
Managers...........	1.9	1.9	4.5	2.8	3.2	2.8	7.0	4.8
Tenants.............	12.3	14.6	13.7	16.1	15.9	17.2	14.3	16.3

It will be seen that, in 1910, 81.8 per cent of all land in farms was in farms operated by their owners (including part owners), 4.5 per cent in farms operated by managers, and 13.7 per cent in farms operated by tenants, the percentages for owners and managers being higher and that for tenants lower than in 1900.

As shown by the next table the average size of farms operated by managers in 1910 (328.5 acres) was more than twice as great as that of farms operated by tenants (159.2 acres), which was in turn somewhat larger than that of farms operated by owners (136 acres). The average size of farms operated by managers increased greatly from 1900 to 1910, while that of farms operated by tenants increased slightly, and that of farms operated by owners showed a small decrease. In 1910 the percentage of farm land improved was highest for farms operated by tenants and lowest for those operated by managers.

FARMS OPERATED BY—	AVERAGE ACRES PER FARM.				PER CENT OF FARM LAND IMPROVED.		AVERAGE VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.			
	All land.		Improved land.				Per farm.		Per acre.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total...........	142.6	142.7	50.0	64.2	35.0	45.0	$3,442	$2,509	$24.14	$17.58
Owners............	136.0	138.6	47.1	61.4	34.6	44.3	3,156	2,370	23.21	17.11
Managers..........	328.5	213.7	82.7	98.2	25.2	45.9	12,462	6,469	37.94	30.27
Tenants...........	159.2	157.5	64.8	76.0	40.7	48.2	4,016	2,805	25.22	17.80

Farm mortgages: 1890 to 1910.—The Eleventh Census (1890) was the first to collect data relating to mortgage debt on farms. The basis of the returns was the "farm home" occupied by its owner. The same class of information was secured by the population schedules of the Twelfth Census (1900). The agricultural schedules of the Thirteenth Census (1910) secured practically the same information, except that the basis was "owned farms" instead of "owned farm homes"—a difference involving, however, no appreciable incomparability.

The following table relates to farms operated by persons owning all or part of the land, and shows for 1910 (1) the number of such farms reported as free from mortgage; (2) the number reported as mortgaged; and (3) the number for which no mortgage reports were secured. Comparable items are included for 1900 and 1890.

CLASS.	OWNED FARMS.[1]		OWNED FARM HOMES.		OWNED FARM HOMES.[2]	
	1910		1900		1890	
	Number.	Per cent.[3]	Number.	Per cent.[3]	Number.	Per cent.
Total...............	28,065	....	27,252	....	26,835	....
Free from mortgage.....	14,851	53.1	14,151	53.1	14,935	55.7
Mortgaged..............	13,140	46.9	12,493	46.9	11,900	44.3
Unknown..............	74	....	608	....	....	....

[1] Includes all farms owned in whole or in part by the operator.
[2] The 313 "owned farm homes" for which no reports were secured were distributed between "free from mortgage" and "mortgaged" in 1890.
[3] Per cent of combined total of "free from mortgage" and "mortgaged."

According to the foregoing figures the actual number of mortgaged farm homes or mortgaged farms, operated by their owners, has increased continuously since 1890. Almost half the owned farms are mortgaged, the proportion being exactly the same as 10 years ago, but somewhat greater than in 1890. During the last two decades the number of owned farms has increased 1,230, or 4.6 per cent, while the number of owned farms which are mortgaged increased 1,240, or 10.4 per cent.

The following table gives a comparative statement of the value of mortgaged farms operated by their owners, and the amount of indebtedness, together with the average value of such farms, the average debt per farm, and the average equity per farm for 1910 and 1890. Data regarding the amount of mortgage debt were not obtained in 1900.

	OWNED FARMS OR FARM HOMES MORTGAGED.		INCREASE.	
	1910[1]	1890[2]	Amount.	Per cent.
Number.........................	12,138	11,900	....	....
Value—Land and buildings..........	$36,858,501	$28,620,893	....	....
Amount of mortgage debt............	$12,436,091	$11,952,490	....	....
Per cent of debt to value.............	33.7	41.8	....	....
Average value per farm.............	$3,037	$2,405	$632	26.3
Average debt per farm..............	$1,025	$1,004	$21	2.1
Average equity per farm............	$2,012	$1,401	$611	43.6

[1] Includes only farms consisting wholly of owned land and reporting value of farm and amount of debt.
[2] Includes all owned farm homes, estimates being made of value of farms and amount of debt for all defective reports.

Of the farmers who report mortgage debt on farms operated by them, 606 own only a part of their farms and 12,534 own all of their farms. Of the latter number 12,138 report the amount of their mortgage debt as well as the fact of indebtedness. In this connection it should be noted that in 1890 as in 1910 there were many imperfect mortgage reports. At that time the amount of mortgage debt for farms without full reports was estimated according to the percentages and averages obtained from those with complete reports. No such estimate is here made for 1910.

The average debt of mortgaged farms increased in 20 years from $1,004 to $1,025, or 2.1 per cent, while the average value of such farms rose from $2,400 to over $3,000, or 26.3 per cent; thus the owner's equity increased from $1,400 to over $2,000, or 43.6 per cent. As a result of the greater increase in farm value than in farm debt, the mortgage indebtedness, which was 41.8 per cent of the value of the farm in 1890, has decreased to 33.7 per cent of this value in 1910.

Farms by size groups: 1910 and 1900.—The following table shows the distribution of farms by size groups at the censuses of 1910 and 1900:

SIZE GROUP.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		INCREASE.[1]		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1910	1900	Number.	Per cent.	1910	1900
Total.............	32,709	33,104	−395	−1.2	100.0	100.0
Under 3 acres.........	60	224	−164	−73.2	0.2	0.7
3 to 9 acres...........	2,581	1,378	1,203	87.3	7.9	4.2
10 to 19 acres.........	1,937	1,683	254	15.1	5.9	5.1
20 to 49 acres........	3,481	3,511	−30	−0.9	10.6	10.6
50 to 99 acres.........	5,910	6,513	−603	−9.3	18.1	19.7
100 to 174 acres.......	9,492	10,215	−723	−7.1	29.0	30.8
175 to 259 acres.......	5,194	5,512	−318	−5.8	15.9	16.6
260 to 499 acres.......	3,322	3,431	−109	−3.2	10.2	10.4
500 to 999 acres.......	607	536	71	13.2	1.9	1.6
1,000 acres and over...	125	101	24	23.8	0.4	0.3

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

Nearly half of all the farms in Vermont are between 50 and 174 acres in size. More than one-fourth are in the groups between 175 and 499 acres, and nearly one-fourth are between 3 and 49 acres in size. A study of the distribution of farms by size groups discloses the fact that the greatest actual and relative gain in number from 1900 to 1910 was made in the "3 to 9 acres" group. The number of places "under 3 acres" reported as farms is but little more than one-fourth as great as 10 years ago. This decrease may be due to a different interpretation by the enumerators as to what to include as a small farm, or may represent an actual decrease in that type of farm. Farms containing from 10 to 19 acres have increased 254, or 15.1 per cent. A decrease is shown for each group of farms falling between 20 and 499 acres, the aggregate decrease being 1,783, or 6.1 per cent. The farms which exceed 500 acres in size increased 95, or 14.9 per cent.

The following table shows the total and improved acreage and the value of land and buildings for farms of various size groups, consolidating into one group the farms of less than 20 acres (numbering in all 4,578), and also the farms of between 175 and 499 acres (numbering 8,516):

SIZE GROUP.	ALL LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).		IMPROVED LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).		VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total.........	4,663,577	4,724,440	1,633,965	2,126,624	$112,588,275	$83,071,620
Under 20 acres....	40,250	32,276	29,952	25,275	7,692,142	4,046,790
20 to 49 acres......	112,129	120,740	58,062	70,396	7,038,230	5,061,670
50 to 99 acres......	424,012	468,227	182,638	244,494	13,057,680	10,668,780
100 to 174 acres....	1,238,117	1,328,066	480,120	636,130	29,253,550	22,584,190
175 to 499 acres....	2,187,113	2,280,010	757,888	996,602	43,794,392	34,618,140
500 to 999 acres....	371,849	322,903	95,940	117,538	6,114,956	3,920,200
1,000 acres and over	290,107	172,218	29,365	36,180	5,637,316	2,171,850

The following table shows the per cent distribution, by size groups, of the items presented in the preceding table, and also of the number of farms:

SIZE GROUP.	PER CENT OF TOTAL.							
	Number of farms.		All land in farms.		Improved land in farms.		Value of land and buildings.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total............	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 acres.........	14.0	9.9	0.9	0.7	1.8	1.2	6.8	4.9
20 to 49 acres..........	10.6	10.6	2.4	2.6	3.6	3.3	6.3	6.1
50 to 99 acres..........	18.1	19.7	9.1	9.9	11.2	11.5	11.6	12.8
100 to 174 acres.........	29.0	30.8	26.5	28.1	29.4	29.9	26.0	27.2
175 to 499 acres........	26.0	27.0	46.9	48.3	46.4	46.9	38.9	41.7
500 to 999 acres.........	1.9	1.6	8.0	6.8	5.9	5.5	5.4	4.7
1,000 acres and over....	0.4	0.3	6.2	3.6	1.8	1.7	5.0	2.6

Of the total farm acreage of the state in 1910, 46.9 per cent was in farms of 175 to 499 acres, this being by far the most important size group from the standpoint of total acreage. The farms of 100 to 174 acres comprised 26.5 per cent of the total acreage. Between 1900 and 1910 there was a considerable increase in the proportion of the total acreage which was in farms of 500 acres and over.

As shown by the table below, the percentage of farm land improved steadily diminishes as the size of the farms increases.

SIZE GROUP.	PER CENT OF FARM LAND IMPROVED.		AVERAGE VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.			
			Per farm.		Per acre.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total..................	35.0	45.0	$3,442	$2,509	$24.14	$17.58
Under 20 acres..............	74.4	78.3	1,080	1,232	191.11	125.38
20 to 49 acres..............	51.8	58.3	2,022	1,442	62.77	41.92
50 to 99 acres..............	43.1	52.2	2,209	1,638	30.80	22.79
100 to 174 acres............	38.8	47.9	3,082	2,211	23.03	17.01
175 to 499 acres............	34.7	43.7	5,143	3,871	20.02	15.18
500 to 999 acres............	25.8	36.4	10,074	7,314	16.44	12.14
1,000 acres and over.........	10.1	21.0	45,099	21,503	19.43	12.61

For the reason stated and also because buildings have normally a higher value in proportion to farm acreage on small than on large farms, the average value of land and buildings per acre of land also diminishes with the increase in the size of the farms, except that it is somewhat higher for farms of over 1,000 acres than for those of 500 to 999 acres; it is very much higher for the farms under 20 acres in size than for those of any other group.

Color and nativity of farmers: 1910.—Prior to the Thirteenth Census no attempt was made in the census of agriculture to secure information concerning the nativity of farmers. The table which follows shows the color and nativity of farm operators by character of tenure for 1910:

COLOR AND NATIVITY.	FARM OPERATORS.							
	Total.		Owners.	Ten-ants.	Man-agers.	Per cent of total.		
	Number.	Per cent distribution.				Own-ers.	Ten-ants.	Man-agers.
Total.........	32,709	100.0	28,065	4,008	636	85.8	12.3	1.9
Native white.......	28,968	88.6	24,789	3,603	576	85.6	12.4	2.0
Foreign-born white.	3,721	11.4	3,259	403	59	87.6	10.8	1.6
Negro and other nonwhite........	20	0.1	17	2	1	85.0	10.0	5.0

Nearly nine-tenths of the Vermont farmers were in 1910 native whites and one-tenth foreign-born whites. Only 20, or one-tenth of 1 per cent of all farmers, were negroes. No other nonwhite farmers are reported. It is significant that only 10.8 per cent of the foreign-born white farmers were tenants, whereas 12.4 per cent of the native white farmers were in this class.

Of the 3,721 foreign-born white farmers in Vermont in 1910, 2,463 were born in Canada; 463 in Ireland; 210 in England; 158 in Wales; 118 in Scotland; 102 in Germany; and 61 in Sweden. Other European countries were represented by 144 farmers, and non-European countries, other than Canada, by 2.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, POULTRY, AND BEES.

Domestic animals on farms: 1910.—The census of 1910 was taken as of April 15 and that of 1900 as of June 1. Since a great many domestic animals are born during the six weeks between April 15 and June 1, and on the other hand a considerable number of older animals are slaughtered or die during the same period, the numbers of the different classes of animals for the two censuses are not closely comparable, and the same is true in somewhat less degree of the values. For this reason the figures for 1900 are not presented in this chapter, but in the general reports of the census the figures for the several states will be presented and the extent to which their comparability is affected by the change in the date of enumeration will be discussed.

The next table summarizes the statistics of domestic animals on farms for the state, recorded as of April 15, 1910. Cattle and sheep are divided into age and sex groups, while horses, mules, and swine are presented by age groups only.

Of all the farms in the state, 86.4 per cent report cattle, 85.4 per cent "dairy cows," and only 22.6 per cent "other cows." Only 324 farms have cattle without having dairy cows. The total number of cows increased slightly during the decade, while the average value of dairy cows increased from $28.65 to $35.89. The farms reporting dairy cows show an average of nearly 10 per farm.

The census of 1900 was taken as of June 1, after all the spring calves were born; while that of 1910 was taken as of April 15, before the close of the calving season, and when the calves on hand were on the average younger than at the enumeration of 1900. As a result, the calves enumerated were fewer in number and of lower average value in 1910 than in

1900, the number decreasing from 101,584 to 67,573, and the average value decreasing from $5.57 to $4.84.

Horses are reported by 86.1 per cent of all the farms in the state, but only 9 per cent report colts born in 1909, and 0.6 per cent report spring colts. The average value of spring colts is more than one-third, and that of yearlings slightly over one-half, that of mature horses, which is $108.79.

AGE AND SEX GROUP.	FARMS REPORTING.		ANIMALS.		
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	Number.	Value.	Average value.
Total...............	30,375	92.9	....	$21,990,630	....
Cattle..................	28,271	86.4	430,314	11,828,892	$27.49
Dairy cows (cows and heifers kept for milk, born before Jan. 1, 1909).................	27,947	85.4	265,483	9,527,660	35.89
Other cows (cows and heifers' not kept for milk, born before Jan. 1, 1909).............	7,388	22.6	27,612	586,806	21.25
Heifers born in 1909....	14,148	43.3	45,921	626,515	13.64
Calves born after Jan. 1, 1910.................	15,784	48.3	67,573	326,718	4.84
Steers and bulls born in 1909...............	6,031	18.4	10,501	170,966	16.28
Steers and bulls born before Jan. 1, 1909....	6,924	21.2	13,224	590,227	44.63
Horses	28,147	86.1	80,781	8,591,357	106.35
Mares, stallions, and geldings born before Jan. 1, 1909...........	28,114	86.0	77,043	8,381,854	108.79
Colts born in 1909......	2,948	9.0	3,513	200,625	57.11
Colts born after Jan. 1, 1910..............	188	0.6	225	8,878	39.46
Mules...................	206	0.6	429	53,540	124.80
Mules born before Jan. 1, 1909..............	199	0.6	405	51,615	127.44
Mule colts born in 1909.	16	(1)	23	1,805	81.09
Mule colts born after Jan. 1, 1910..........	1	(1)	1	60	....
Asses and burros..........	18	0.1	22	2,038	92.64
Swine..................	17,995	55.0	94,821	974,779	10.28
Hogs and pigs born before Jan. 1, 1910.......	16,168	49.4	54,537	798,831	14.65
Pigs born after Jan. 1, 1910.................	6,161	18.8	40,284	175,948	4.37
Sheep	5,033	15.4	118,551	538,991	4.55
Ewes born before Jan. 1, 1910...............	4,569	14.0	78,996	430,077	5.44
Rams and wethers born before Jan. 1, 1910....	1,997	6.1	5,364	41,028	7.65
Lambs born after Jan. 1, 1910.................	2,702	8.3	34,191	67,886	1.99
Goats..................	69	0.2	261	1,033	3.96

1 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Less than one farmer out of every hundred reports mules, mule colts, asses, or burros. The average value of mature mules was $127.44, which was considerably higher than the average value of mature horses. The average value of yearling mule colts was $81.09, or nearly two-thirds that of mature mules.

Sheep and lambs are reported from 5,033 farms, or 15.4 per cent of all the farms in the state. Of these 5,033 farms, 53.7 per cent report spring lambs, the number of the latter being equal to 43.3 per cent of the number of ewes; this comparatively small proportion is doubtless due to the early date of enumeration. Ewes are reported from all but 464 of the farms reporting sheep, and for the farms reporting the average is 17 ewes per farm. The farms reporting rams and wethers show an average of nearly 3 per farm.

Of all farms, 55 per cent report swine, the average number being 5 per farm reporting. The average value of the swine, reported as "hogs and pigs born before January 1, 1910," is nearly $15, while that of spring pigs is about one-third as much.

Poultry on farms: 1910 and 1900.——The following table gives the numbers of the various kinds of poultry reported in 1910 and 1900, together with their value, and the number of farms reporting each kind in 1910:

KIND.	1910 (April 15)				1900 (June 1)
	Farms reporting.		Number of fowls.	Value.	Number of fowls.
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.			
Total..................	27,528	84.2	938,524	$607,787	843,163
Chickens..............	27,463	84.0	911,730	560,042	806,451
Turkeys..............	2,450	7.5	11,893	33,549	22,689
Ducks................	1,252	3.8	4,561	4,197	8,836
Geese................	677	2.1	2,505	4,867	5,187
Guinea fowls........	938	2.9	3,742	2,446	(1)
Pigeons..............	170	0.5	4,232	1,043	(2)
Peafowls.............	2	(3)	7	35	(2)
Pheasants............	1	(3)	54	108	(2)

1 Included with chickens.   2 Not reported.   3 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The increase in the number of fowls on Vermont farms during the last decade was 11.3 per cent, while the value showed an increase from $421,000 to $608,000, or 44.3 per cent. The increase represents a gain in the number of chickens sufficient to offset a decrease in the number of turkeys, ducks, and geese. The number of farms reporting poultry decreased from 28,711 to 27,528, but the average number of fowls per farm reporting increased from 29 to 34. The value of poultry and the number of farms reporting were obtained in 1900 for the total of all fowls only, and not for each kind as in 1910.

Bees on farms: 1910 and 1900.—The number of farms reporting bees has decreased from 1,878 in 1900 to 1,124 in 1910, or 40.1 per cent. The number of colonies of bees decreased from 12,836 to 10,215, or 20.4 per cent, and their value decreased from $46,953 to $44,349, or 5.6 per cent. A greater proportionate decrease is found in the number of colonies and in the number of farms reporting than in the total value of bees. The average value of bees per farm reporting was $25 in 1900 and $39.46 in 1910. Less than four farms in every hundred reported bees.

Domestic animals not on farms: 1910.—Most of the domestic animals not on farms are found in cities, towns, and villages. Statistics for such animals are shown below. No provision was made by law to secure data pertaining to poultry and bees not on farms. In the next table age groups are omitted for the sake of brevity, but it may be noted that in cities and villages a comparatively small proportion of the animals of each class are in the younger age groups.

KIND.	Number of inclosures reporting.	ANIMALS.		
		Number.	Value.	Average value.
Total	12,095	....	$2,581,230	....
All cattle	4,088	5,876	207,608	$35.33
Dairy cows	3,961	4,848	187,156	38.60
Horses	9,867	18,806	2,305,409	122.59
Mules	48	192	28,458	148.22
Asses and burros	1	2	100	50.00
Swine	1,660	3,522	38,253	10.86
Sheep	49	201	1,269	6.31
Goats	13	20	133	6.65

As would be expected, horses are by far the most important class of domestic animals not on farms, both in number and in value; cattle, consisting mainly of dairy cows, rank next in importance.

Domestic animals on farms and not on farms: 1910.—The next table gives the total number and value of domestic animals, distinguishing those on farms from those not on farms.

KIND.	DOMESTIC ANIMALS.					
	Total.		On farms.		Not on farms.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Total	436,190	$24,571,880	430,314	$21,990,630	....	$2,581,230
All cattle	436,190	12,036,500	430,314	11,828,892	5,876	207,608
Dairy cows	270,331	9,714,816	265,483	9,527,660	4,848	187,156
Horses	99,587	10,896,766	80,781	8,591,357	18,806	2,305,409
Mules	621	81,998	429	53,540	192	28,458
Asses and burros	24	2,138	22	2,038	2	100
Swine	98,343	1,013,032	94,821	974,779	3,522	38,253
Sheep	118,752	540,260	118,551	538,991	201	1,269
Goats	281	1,166	261	1,033	20	133

The total value of all domestic animals in the state in 1910 was $24,572,000, of which the value of animals not on farms represented 10.5 per cent. The number of horses not on farms was nearly one-fourth as great as the number on farms, but in the case of the other classes of animals the proportion not on farms was much lower.

LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS.

The returns for live stock products obtained at the census of 1910, like those for crops, relate to the activities of the calendar year 1909. It is impossible to give a total representing the annual production of live stock products for the reason that, as shown elsewhere, the total value of products from the business of raising domestic animals for use, sale, or slaughter can not be calculated from the census returns. Even if this value could be ascertained and were added to the value of the crops, the sum would not correctly represent the total value of farm products, because, as already more fully explained, duplication would result from the fact that part of the crops are fed to the live stock.

Dairy products: 1909 and 1899.—The following table shows the principal statistics relative to dairy products in 1909, with certain comparative statistics for 1899:

	FARMS REPORTING.		Number or quantity.	Unit.	VALUE.	
	Number.	Per cent of all farms			Total.	Average per unit.
Dairy cows on farms April 15, 1910	27,947	85.4	265,483	Head	.	
On farms reporting dairy products in 1909	26,636	81.4	259,266	Head		
On farms reporting milk produced in 1909	25,433	77.8	247,126	Head		
Specified dairy products, 1909:						
Milk reported	....	......	114,317,169	Gals		
Butter made	15,102	46.2	15,165,692	Lbs	$4,185,028	$0.28
Cheese made	88	0.3	245,884	Lbs	32,583	0.13
Milk sold	7,540	23.1	33,998,934	Gals	4,108,228	0.12
Cream sold	2,988	9.1	2,353,686	Gals	1,537,698	0.65
Butter fat sold	4,780	14.6	7,756,395	Lbs	2,264,928	0.29
Butter sold	10,814	33.1	12,892,124	Lbs	3,559,314	0.28
Cheese sold	74	0.2	238,319	Lbs	31,409	0.13
Total receipts from sales, 1909	......	......	......	......	11,501,577	......
Total value of milk, cream, and butter fat sold and butter and cheese made, 1909	......	......	......	......	12,128,465	......
Specified dairy products, 1899:						
Butter made	19,488	58.9	18,834,706	Lbs	......	......
Cheese made	254	0.8	406,659	Lbs	......	......
Butter sold	......	......	15,822,671	Lbs	3,111,783	0.20
Cheese sold	......	......	374,240	Lbs	40,077	0.11

The number of farms reporting dairy cows on April 15, 1910, was 27,947, but only 26,636 reported dairy products in 1909. That there should be this small difference is not surprising. Doubtless some farmers who had dairy cows in 1910 had none in 1909, while other farmers neglected to give information for the preceding year, or were unable to do so, perhaps because the farm was then in other hands. Dairy products in general are somewhat less accurately reported than the principal crops. This is particularly the case as regards the quantity of milk produced. The number of farms which made any report of milk produced during 1909 was 25,433 (somewhat less than the total number reporting dairy products), and the number of dairy cows on such farms on April 15, 1910, was 247,000. The amount of milk reported was 114,317,000 gallons; assuming that there were the same number of cows in 1909 as in 1910, this would represent an average of 463 gallons per cow. In considering this average, however, it should be borne in mind that the quantity of milk reported is probably deficient and that the distinction between dairy and other cows is not always strictly observed in the census returns.

By reason of the incompleteness of the returns for milk produced, the Census Bureau has made no attempt to determine the total value of dairy products for 1909. For convenience a partial total has been presented comprising the reported value of milk, cream, and butter fat sold and the reported value of butter and cheese made, whether for home consumption or for sale. The total thus obtained for 1909 is $12,128,000, which may be defined as the total value of dairy products exclusive of milk and cream used on the farm producing.

Considerably less than one-third of the milk produced in Vermont in 1909 was sold as such. A comparatively large quantity of milk and cream was sold

on a basis of butter fat.. The butter made on farms in 1909 was valued at $4,185,000.

Comparisons are made between 1909 and 1899 for but few of the census items relating to dairy products, for the reason that in 1899 estimates were made for farms with incomplete reports, which was not done at the census of 1910. The figures for milk produced and milk sold are particularly affected, but those for butter and cheese are approximately comparable. The table shows a material decrease between 1899 and 1909 in the amount of butter made, and a still greater relative decrease in the production of cheese.

Wool: 1909 and 1899.—The table below gives statistics as to the production of wool on farms, the figures being partly based on estimates:[1]

	Number of farms reporting.	Sheep of shearing age.	WOOL PRODUCED.		
			Fleeces (number).	Weight (pounds).	Value.
Sheep of shearing age on farms, April 15, 1910..................	4,844	84,360	....	....	....
Wool produced, as reported, 1909.	4,035	....	85,070	586,568	$178,929
On farms reporting sheep, April 15, 1910...............	3,696	74,529	80,144	552,803	169,627
On other farms...............	339	....	4,926	33,765	9,302
Total production of wool (partly estimated):					
1909.....................	....	....	90,716	625,722	192,002
1899.....................	....	....	191,884	1,334,253	268,967
Decrease, 1899 to 1909.........	....	....	101,168	708,531	76,965
Per cent of decrease.........	....	....	52.7	53.1	28.6

The total number of sheep of shearing age in Vermont on April 15, 1910, was 84,360, representing a decrease of 53.7 per cent as compared with the number on June 1, 1900 (182,167). The approximate production of wool during 1909 was 91,000 fleeces, weighing 626,000 pounds and valued at $192,000. Of these totals about 5 per cent represents estimates. The number of fleeces produced in 1909 was 52.7 per cent less than in 1899. The average weight per fleece in 1909 was 6.9 pounds, as compared with 7 pounds in 1899, and the average value per pound was 31 cents, as compared with 20 cents in 1899.

Goat hair and mohair: 1909 and 1899.—Although 69 farmers reported 261 goats and kids on their farms April 15, 1910, only 14 reported the production of goat hair or mohair during 1909. These farmers re-

[1] Farmers should be able in general to report the production of wool more accurately than that of dairy products. There were, however, 1,148 farmers who reported the possession of 9,831 sheep of shearing age on April 15, 1910, without reporting any wool produced in 1909. Probably in a large proportion of cases this failure was due to the fact that they did not have these sheep, or did not occupy the same farm, during the preceding year. The returns of farms reporting wool in 1909 but no sheep of shearing age on April 15, 1910, would partially make up this deficiency, but it is believed that in many cases enumerators, having found that a farm had no sheep in 1910, omitted the inquiry as to wool produced in 1909 and thus missed more or less wool actually produced. It is a fairly safe assumption that the entire production of wool in 1909 bore the same relation to the entire number of sheep of shearing age on April 15, 1910, as the production of wool on those farms reporting both production and sheep bore to the number of sheep reported on such farms. Statistics for this group of farms are given in the table, and the total wool product, estimated on the basis of the above assumption, is also given.

ported 97 fleeces, weighing 471 pounds and valued at $136. Many farmers who have goats do not produce goat hair or mohair, but it is believed that the report is somewhat short of the actual production.

Poultry products: 1909 and 1899.—The next statement gives the data relative to the production and sale of eggs and poultry:

	Number of farms reporting.	Number of fowls on hand.	PRODUCT.	
			Quantity.	Value.
Fowls on farms, April 15, 1910.........	27,528	938,524	....	....
On farms reporting eggs produced in 1909.................	24,910	879,361	....	....
On other farms..................	2,618	59,163	....	....
			Dozens.	
Eggs produced, as reported, 1909......	25,423	....	6,580,466	$1,603,925
Total production of eggs (partly estimated):				
1909.....................	....	....	7,037,082	1,715,221
1899.....................	....	....	6,271,880	960,965
Increase, 1899 to 1909.........	....	....	765,202	755,256
Per cent of increase............	....	....	12.2	78.7
Eggs sold, as reported, 1909..........	21,432	....	4,451,120	1,092,578
Fowls on farms, April 15, 1910:				
On farms reporting poultry raised in 1909......................	23,321	845,116	....	....
On other farms.................	4,207	93,408	....	....
			No. of fowls.	
Poultry raised, as reported, 1909......	23,950	....	1,154,879	683,785
Total poultry raised (partly estimated):				
1909.....................	....	....	1,282,524	759,362
1899.....................	....	....	....	689,109
Increase, 1899 to 1909.........	....	....	....	70,253
Per cent of increase............	....	....	....	10.2
Fowls sold, as reported, 1909.........	14,033	....	579,614	387,410

The total number of fowls on Vermont farms on April 15, 1910, was 939,000. Of the 27,528 farms reporting fowls, 2,618 did not report any eggs produced in 1909, and 4,207 did not report any poultry raised in 1909. The production of eggs actually reported for the year 1909 was 6,580,000 dozens, valued at $1,604,000. According to the Twelfth Census reports, the production of eggs in 1899 was 6,272,000 dozens, the value being $960,000. The latter figures, however, are somewhat in excess of the actual returns at that census, because they include estimates made to cover those cases where the schedules reported fowls on hand without reporting the production of eggs. In order to make the returns for 1909 comparable with those published for 1899, similar estimates have been made, the method of estimate and the justification therefor being substantially the same as in the case of wool. The total production of eggs in 1909, including these estimates, was 7,037,000 dozens, valued at $1,715,000. The total production of poultry in 1909, including estimates made on the same basis as for eggs, was 1,283,000 fowls, valued at $759,000.

Honey and wax: 1909.—Although, as noted elsewhere, 1,124 farms reported 10,215 colonies of bees on hand April 15, 1910, 377 of these farms, with 1,152 colonies on hand April 15, 1910, made no report of honey or wax produced in 1909. The actual returns show the production of 160,283 pounds of honey, valued at $25,351, and 2,899 pounds of wax, valued at $815; the true totals are doubtless somewhat above these figures.

· **Sale or slaughter of domestic animals on farms: 1909 and 1899.**—The next statement presents statistics relating to the sale or slaughter of domestic animals by Vermont farmers during the year 1909, with certain items for 1899.

The total value of domestic animals sold during 1909 was $5,991,000, and that of animals slaughtered on farms $1,468,000, making an aggregate of $7,459,000. This total, however, involves considerable duplication, resulting from the resale or slaughter of animals which had been purchased by the farmers during the same year.

The value of the cattle (including calves) sold during 1909 represented about two-thirds of the total value of animals sold.

The census of 1900 called for the receipts from the sale of domestic animals raised on the farms reporting and the total value of those slaughtered during 1899, which amounted, respectively, to $2,786,000 and $1,348,000. The item of sales is not closely comparable with that for 1909, when the inquiry covered all sales whether of animals raised on the farms reporting or elsewhere. It is believed, however, that in many cases the returns for 1899 also included receipts from sales of animals not actually raised on the farms reporting.

	FARMS REPORTING.		Number of animals.	VALUE.	
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.		Total.	Average.
1909—All domestic animals:					
Sold				$5,990,550	
Slaughtered				1,468,345	
Calves:					
Sold	11,216	34.3	102,781	484,769	$4.72
Slaughtered	5,147	15.7	41,375	58,346	1.41
Other cattle:					
Sold	17,499	53.5	145,955	3,579,643	24.53
Slaughtered	6,450	19.7	18,832	410,861	21.82
Horses:					
Sold	3,220	9.8	7,158	847,239	118.36
Mules:					
Sold	35	0.1	55	6,365	115.73
Asses and burros:					
Sold	1	(1)	1	15	15.00
Swine:					
Sold	9,781	29.9	93,720	799,207	8.53
Slaughtered	16,559	50.6	50,786	967,658	19.05
Sheep:					
Sold	2,565	7.8	64,044	272,671	4.26
Slaughtered	576	1.8	6,609	31,148	4.71
Goats:					
Sold	25	0.1	179	641	3.58
Slaughtered	8	(1)	86	332	3.86
1899—All domestic animals:					
Sold[2]				2,786,137	
Slaughtered				1,347,754	

1 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
2 Schedules called for receipts from sales of animals raised on the farms reporting.

CROPS.

Summary: 1909 and 1899.—The following table summarizes the census data relative to all of the farm crops of 1909 and 1899. It includes not only general farm crops, but also flowers and plants, nursery products, and forest products of farms. In comparing one year with the other it should be borne in mind that acreage is on the whole a better index of the general changes or tendencies of agriculture than either the quantity or the value of the crops, since variations in quantity may be due largely to temporarily favorable or unfavorable climatic conditions, and variations in the value of the crops are largely affected by changes in prices. (See also discussion of "Total value of farm products.")

	ACRES.				PER CENT OF IMPROVED LAND OCCUPIED.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.					
	1909	1899	Increase.[1]		1909	1899	1909	1899	Increase.[1]		Per cent of total.	
			Amount.	Per cent.					Amount.	Per cent.	1909	1899
All crops							$27,446,836	$18,170,279	$9,276,557	51.1	100.0	100.0
Crops with acreage reports	1,203,795	1,203,513	282	(2)	73.7	56.6	21,877,448	14,993,548	6,883,900	45.9	79.7	82.5
Cereals	134,611	160,127	−25,516	−15.9	8.2	7.5	2,651,877	2,446,585	205,292	8.4	9.7	13.5
Other grains and seeds	2,519	2,812	−293	−10.4	0.2	0.1	75,003	59,359	15,644	26.4	0.3	0.3
Hay and forage	1,030,618	1,006,375	24,243	2.4	63.1	47.3	16,335,530	10,544,825	5,790,705	54.9	59.5	58.0
Tobacco	103	158	−55	−34.8	(2)	(2)	17,416	43,073	−25,657	−59.6	0.1	0.2
Sugar crops	7		7		(2)		362		362		(2)	
Sundry minor crops	(3)	23	−23	(4)	(2)	(2)	191	735	−544	−74.0	(2)	(2)
Potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams	26,860	28,357	−1,497	−5.3	1.6	1.3	1,743,116	1,333,906	409,210	30.7	6.4	7.3
Other vegetables	8,548	5,131	3,417	66.6	0.5	0.2	872,183	371,744	500,439	134.6	3.2	2.0
Flowers and plants and nursery products	60	112	−52	−46.4	(2)	(2)	89,740	108,200	−18,460	−17.1	0.3	0.6
Small fruits	409	418	51	12.2	(2)	(2)	92,030	85,121	6,909	8.1	0.3	0.5
Crops with no acreage reports							5,569,388	3,176,731	2,392,657	75.3	20.3	17.5
Seeds							4,208	759	3,449	454.4	(2)	(2)
Fruits and nuts							818,851	[5] 459,508	359,343	78.2	3.0	2.5
Maple sugar and sirup							1,086,933	598,953	487,980	81.5	4.0	3.3
Forest products of farms							3,638,537	2,108,518	1,530,019	72.6	13.3	11.6
Miscellaneous							20,859	8,993	11,866	131.9	0.1	(2)

1 A minus sign (−) denotes decrease. 2 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. 3 Less than 1 acre. 4 Per cent not calculated when base is less than 100.
5 Includes value of raisins and other dried fruits, wine, cider, vinegar, etc.

The total value of crops in 1909 was $27,447,000. Of this amount, 79.7 per cent was contributed by crops for which the acreage as well as the value was reported, the remainder consisting of the value of by-products

(straw, garden and grass seeds, etc.) derived from the same land as other crops reported, or of orchard fruits, nuts, forest products, and the like. The combined acreage of crops for which acreage was reported was 1,203,795, representing 73.7 per cent of the total improved land in farms (1,633,965 acres). Most of the remaining improved land doubtless consisted of improved pasture, land lying fallow, house and farm yards, and land occupied by orchards and vineyards, the acreage for which was not reported.

The general character of Vermont agriculture is indicated by the fact that only 9.7 per cent of the total value of crops in 1909 was contributed by the cereals, while about three-fifths (59.5 per cent) was contributed by hay and forage, and more than one-eighth (13.3 per cent) by forest products. The remainder, representing in value 17.5 per cent of the total, consisted mostly of potatoes and other vegetables, maple sugar and sirup, and fruits and nuts.

The total value of crops in 1909 was 51.1 per cent greater than that in 1899. There was practically no change in the total acreage of crops for which acreage was reported, there being a decrease in the acreage of the cereals and of potatoes and an increase in that of hay and forage and of vegetables, other than potatoes.

General farm crops, minor grains and seeds, and sundry minor crops: 1879 to 1909.—The following table presents statistics for 1909 regarding cereals, other grains and seeds, hay and forage, potatoes, tobacco, and sundry minor crops:

CROP.	Farms report-ing.	Acres harvested.	QUANTITY.		Value.
			Amount.	Unit.	
Cereals, total...............	....	**134,611**	**4,351,467**	Bu....	**$2,651,877**
Corn........................	13,761	42,887	1,715,133	Bu....	1,102,222
Oats........................	12,581	71,510	2,141,357	Bu....	1,169,223
Wheat, total..............	360	678	14,087	Bu....	14,279
Common winter.......	125	283	6,258	Bu....	5,562
Common spring.......	236	394	7,797	Bu....	8,685
Durum or macaroni...	2	1	32	Bu....	32
Emmer and spelt.........	50	176	4,799	Bu....	3,767
Barley.....................	3,569	10,586	285,008	Bu....	225,803
Buckwheat................	3,573	7,659	174,394	Bu....	122,050
Rye........................	278	1,115	16,689	Bu....	14,533
Other grains and seeds with acreage report, total [1].....	....	2,519	27,646	Bu....	75,003
Dry edible beans..........	2,752	2,390	26,359	Bu....	72,873
Dry peas.................	121	127	1,262	Bu....	2,092
Seeds with no acreage report, total [2]................	....	(3)	....	....	4,208
Timothy seed.............	92	(3)	572	Bu....	1,429
Flower and garden seeds..	4	(3)	....	....	2,670
Hay and forage, total.......	**31,924**	**1,030,618**	**1,502,730**	Tons.	**16,335,530**
Timothy alone............	7,201	162,422	179,847	Tons.	2,557,309
Timothy and clover mixed	21,240	567,016	628,098	Tons.	8,910,372
Clover alone..............	680	4,136	6,040	Tons.	89,449
Alfalfa....................	100	252	515	Tons.	8,147
Millet or Hungarian grass.	3,031	6,074	13,667	Tons.	136,039
Other tame or cultivated grasses..................	7,484	197,149	160,014	Tons.	1,967,799
Wild, salt, or prairie grasses..................	1,134	13,951	13,052	Tons.	124,887
Grains cut green..........	7,662	24,177	47,621	Tons.	499,536
Coarse forage.............	11,172	55,365	452,461	Tons.	2,034,634
Root forage..............	178	76	815	Tons.	7,358
Potatoes...................	27,848	26,859	4,145,630	Bu....	1,743,049
Sweet potatoes and yams.....	2	1	132	Bu....	67
Tobacco....................	45	103	104,680	Lbs..	17,416
Sundry minor crops, total....	5	(4)	31	Lbs..	191

[1] Includes small amount of flaxseed.
[2] Includes small amounts of other varieties of grass seeds.
[3] The entire acreage from which these seeds were secured is believed to be included in the acreage given elsewhere for hay and forage crops, flowers and plants, etc.
[4] Less than 1 acre.

The leading crops covered by the table, in the order of their importance as judged by value, are hay and forage, $16,336,000; potatoes, $1,743,000; oats, $1,169,000; and corn, $1,102,000. It should be noted, however, that forest products of farms, reported in another table, are more important than corn, oats, or potatoes.

Vermont appears to be declining as a grain-growing state, and about stationary in the production of hay and forage. The total value of hay and forage crops for 1909 is six times that of the cereals, while the value of potatoes, the second crop in importance, is but little more than one-tenth that of the former. There is a considerable list of other grain and seed crops, of which, however, only a few are important in acreage and value. Of these, beans are the most important, yet they are grown by but one farmer in twelve, and by them on an average of less than an acre each. Alfalfa is reported from every county except Orleans; yet for the state as a whole but one farmer in three hundred and twenty-seven raises it. "Timothy and clover mixed" shows by far the greatest acreage of any of the forage crops. "Other tame or cultivated grasses," "timothy alone," "coarse forage," and "grains cut green" follow in the order named. The hay and forage acreage is nearly eight times as great as the cereal acreage, and is generally distributed over the state. Potatoes are raised on a large percentage of the farms, though less than 1 acre per farm is reported.

The fluctuations in the acreages of some of the principal crops during the past 30 years are shown in the following table:

CROP YEAR.	ACRES HARVESTED.					
	Corn.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Buck-wheat.	Hay and forage.
1909.........	42,887	71,510	678	10,586	7,659	1,030,618
1899.........	60,633	73,372	1,796	12,152	9,910	1,006,375
1889.........	41,790	101,582	8,397	16,427	13,429	994,107
1879.........	55,249	99,548	20,748	10,552	17,649	1,015,620

A decrease in corn acreage is shown in 1909 as compared with 1879, although in 1899 the acreage was larger than that reported at any other census. While every county reports a decrease during the past decade, the decline is heaviest in the northern part of the state. Half of the corn acreage in the state is in Windsor, Rutland, Addison, and Chittenden Counties. The acreage of oats exceeds that of corn, but it too shows a decrease since 1879. The maximum production of oats was reached in 1889. Half of the oat crop is reported from Addison, Franklin, Chittenden, and Rutland Counties. Barley reached about the same figure in 1909 as 30 years before, having been well above that point at the two intervening censuses. Wheat shows a continuous and marked decline during the entire period, and in 1909 had slightly less than one-thirtieth of the acreage occupied in 1879. Buckwheat also shows a constant decrease during the whole period, and had in 1909 an acreage less than half that of 30 years before.

The following table shows for 1909 and 1899 the percentage which the farms reporting specified crops represented of all farms, the percentage of improved land devoted to these crops, and the percentage of increase or decrease in the acreage of each crop during the decade, together with the average yields and average values per acre for 1909:

CROP.	PER CENT OF FARMS REPORTING.		PER CENT OF IMPROVED LAND.		Per cent of increase in acres: 1899 to 1909 [1]	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.	AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE.
	1909	1899	1909	1899		1909	1909
Corn................	42.1	62.2	2.6	2.9	−29.3	40.0 Bu.	$25.70
Oats................	38.5	46.3	4.4	3.5	−2.5	29.9 Bu.	16.35
Barley..............	10.9	13.7	0.6	0.6	−12.9	26.9 Bu.	21.33
Buckwheat..........	10.9	14.5	0.5	0.5	−22.7	22.8 Bu.	15.94
Hay and forage.....	97.6	98.3	63.1	47.3	2.4	1.46 Tons.	15.85
Dry edible beans...	8.4	9.5	0.1	0.1	−0.6	11.0 Bu.	30.49
Potatoes...........	85.1	88.1	1.6	1.3	−5.3	154.3 Bu.	64.90

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

A marked decrease is noted in the percentage of farms reporting cereals. Slightly more than two out of five farms report corn, and a little under that proportion report oats. Barley and buckwheat are reported with equal frequency, but each by less than 11 per cent of all farms. In contrast to the small percentage of farms reporting cereals is the high percentage reporting hay and forage, namely, nearly 98 per cent. About one-twelfth of all improved land is in cereals and nearly two-thirds in hay and forage.

Of the cereals, all show a falling off in acreage between 1899 and 1909, the greatest being in that of corn and the smallest in that of oats. Of all the crops listed in the table, hay and forage alone shows an increase in acreage, which, however, is inconsiderable. Potatoes and beans decreased slightly in acreage.

The average values per acre of corn and barley are above the average for all cereals combined ($19.70), while those of oats and buckwheat are below it. The average value per acre of hay and forage is about $4 below that of all cereals combined. The average value of beans per acre is over one and one-half times as great as that of the combined cereals, and that of potatoes more than three times as great as that of the cereals and four times as great as that of hay and forage. The reported production of corn is exaggerated to a slight extent, because some enumerators report baskets of ear corn as bushels of corn. On this account the figures here given may be revised in later census reports.

Vegetables, flowers and plants, and nursery products: 1909 and 1899.—The next table shows details with regard to vegetables (not including potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams, which appear elsewhere), and also with regard to flowers and plants and nursery products.

In 1909 the total acreage of potatoes and other vegetables was 35,408 and their value $2,615,000. Excluding (so far as reported separately [1]) potatoes

[1] It is probable that some of the potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams raised in farm gardens were not reported separately by farmers, but were included in their returns for vegetables.

and sweet potatoes and yams, the acreage of vegetables was 8,548 and their value $872,000, both acreage and value being decidedly greater than in 1899. The table distinguishes between farms which make the raising of vegetables a business of some importance (having produced vegetables valued at $500 or more in 1909) and other farms, on most of which vegetables are raised mainly for home consumption. While there were in 1909 only 122 farms in the first class, they reported nearly one-tenth of the total acreage of vegetables and about one-eighth of the total value, the average acreage of vegetables per farm for these farms being 6.8 and the average value per acre $134.

The raising of flowers and plants and of nursery products is relatively unimportant in Vermont, only 60 acres being devoted to them in 1909, and the total output being valued at $89,740. Most of the product was raised on a few farms where these branches of agriculture were carried on as an important business.

CROP.	FARMS REPORTING: 1909		ACRES.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS:	
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	1909	1899	1909	1899
Vegetables, other than potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams, total..............	[1]26,948	82.4	8,548	5,131	$872,183	$371,744
Farms reporting a product of $500 or over......	122	0.4	832	....	111,530	....
All other farms...........	26,826	82.0	7,716	....	760,653	....
Flowers and plants, total.....	45	0.1	23	38	78,726	58,575
Farms reporting a product of $250 or over......	28	0.1	....	....	76,149	....
All other farms...........	17	0.1	....	....	2,577	....
Nursery products, total......	9	(2)	37	74	11,014	49,625
Farms reporting a product of $250 or over......	3	(2)	....	....	10,643	....
All other farms...........	6	(2)	....	....	371	....

[1] Does not include 904 farms which reported that they had vegetable gardens, but gave no information as to their products.
[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Small fruits: 1909 and 1899.—The following table shows data with regard to small fruits on farms:

CROP.	Number of farms reporting: 1909	ACRES.		Quantity (quarts): 1909	Value: 1909
		1909	1899		
Small fruits, total............	....	469	418	826,122	$92,030
Strawberries.................	1,240	276	232	615,820	68,690
Blackberries and dewberries.....	433	47	48	56,252	6,032
Raspberries and loganberries....	591	80	92	85,065	10,596
Currants....................	992	58	30	58,533	5,684
Gooseberries................	244	6	3	7,424	728
Cranberries.................	29	1	....	1,120	110
Other berries...............	3	1	13	1,908	190

Strawberries are by far the most important of the small fruits grown in Vermont, with raspberries and loganberries ranking next. The total acreage of small fruits in 1909 was 469, and in 1899, 418, an increase of 12.2 per cent. The production in 1909 was 826,000 quarts, as compared with 930,000 quarts in 1899, and the value $92,030, as compared with $85,121.

Orchard fruits, grapes, and nuts: 1909 and 1899.—The next table presents data with regard to orchard

fruits, grapes, and nuts. The acreage devoted to these products was not ascertained. In comparing one year with the other the number of trees or vines of bearing age is on the whole a better index of the general changes or tendencies than the quantity of product, but the data for the censuses of 1910 and 1900 are not closely comparable and the product is therefore compared, although variations may be due largely to temporarily favorable or unfavorable climatic conditions.

CROP.	TREES OR VINES OF BEARING AGE: 1910		TREES OR VINES NOT OF BEARING AGE: 1910		PRODUCT.		
					1909		1899
	Farms reporting.	Number.	Farms reporting.	Number.	Quantity.[1]	Value.	Quantity.[1]
Orchard fruits, total		1,266,700		252,401	1,492,499	$801,365	1,191,429
Apples	23,644	1,183,529	7,205	219,833	1,459,689	752,337	1,176,822
Peaches and nectarines	188	5,492	137	2,187	2,221	4,399	967
Pears	6,222	26,315	2,014	7,726	20,763	23,788	10,239
Plums and prunes	4,640	32,920	2,225	15,818	7,205	12,927	1,529
Cherries	2,980	18,006	1,154	6,659	2,508	7,651	1,069
Apricots	29	47	21	44	13	22	
Quinces	90	386	47	134	99	235	[2]
Mulberries	1	5			3	6	[2]
Unclassified							[3] 803
Grapes	2,209	9,318	491	1,845	203,011	6,328	240,100
Nuts, total		[4] 24,534		[4] 2,734	[4] 891,825	[4] 11,158	103,850
Black walnuts	110	1,704	7	253	32,910	725	[2]
Butternuts	1,335	20,030	94	2,354	845,899	9,872	[2]
Hickory nuts	145	2,441	3	26	9,516	410	[2]
Chestnuts	23	250	4	92	3,350	149	[2]
Unclassified							[3] 103,850

[1] Expressed in bushels for orchard fruits and pounds for grapes and nuts.
[2] Included with "unclassified."
[3] Consists of products not separately named by the enumerator, but grouped under the designation "all other."
[4] Includes almonds, pecans, beechnuts, hazelnuts, and other nuts.

The total quantity of orchard fruits produced in 1909 was 1,492,000 bushels, valued at $801,000. Apples contributed nearly all of this quantity, and pears most of the remainder. The production of grapes and nuts was comparatively unimportant. The nuts consisted chiefly of butternuts.

The production of all orchard fruits increased 25.3 per cent in quantity between 1899 and 1909, while the production of grapes decreased 15.4 per cent. The value of orchard fruits increased from $450,000 in 1899 to $801,000 in 1909, while that of grapes decreased from $7,035 in 1899 to $6,328 in 1909. It should be noted in this connection that the values for 1899 include the value of more advanced products derived from orchard fruits or grapes, such as cider, vinegar, dried fruits, and the like, and may therefore involve some duplication, while the values shown for 1909 relate only to the products in their original condition.

The next table shows the quantities of the more advanced products manufactured by farmers from orchard fruits and grapes. Values were not called for on the schedule.

PRODUCT.	FARMS REPORTING: 1909		QUANTITY PRODUCED.		
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	Unit.	1909	1899
Cider	6,504	20.1	Gals	651,150	314,937
Vinegar	2,434	7.4	Gals	96,520	59,251
Wine and grape juice	93	0.3	Gals	1,199	160
Dried fruits	215	0.7	Lbs	5,828	12,420

Sugar crops: 1909 and 1899.—The table below shows data with regard to maple trees and their products, and also for sugar beets and sorghum cane, which in this state are unimportant. The total value of maple sugar and sirup produced in 1909 was $1,087,000, as compared with $599,000 in 1899.

PRODUCT.	FARMS REPORTING.		Acres.	PRODUCT.		
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.		Amount.	Unit.	Value.
Maple sugar and sirup:						
Total, 1909	10,066	30.8	[1] 5,585,632			$1,086,933
Sugar made	7,636	23.3		7,726,817	Lbs	720,927
Sirup made	5,262	16.1		409,953	Gals	366,006
Total, 1899	9,811	30.0				598,953
Sugar made				4,779,870	Lbs	464,132
Sirup made				160,918	Gals	134,821
Sugar beets, 1909 [2]	11	[3]	5	46	Tons	322
Sorghum cane, 1909 [4]	1	[3]	2	4	Tons	40

[1] Number of trees.
[2] Used as root forage.
[3] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
[4] Used as coarse forage.

Forest products: 1909 and 1899.—The census schedules for 1910 called for the "value of all firewood, fencing material, logs, railroad ties, telegraph and telephone poles, materials for barrels, bark, naval stores, or other forest products cut or produced in 1909, whether used on farm, sold, or on hand April 15, 1910;" and also, in a separate item, for the "amount received from sale of standing timber in 1909." There were 22,114 farms in Vermont (67.6 per cent of all farms in the state) which reported forest products in 1909, the total value of such products being $3,638,537, as compared with $2,108,518 in 1899, an increase of 72.6 per cent. Of the value in 1909, $1,573,534 was reported as that of products used or to be used on the farms themselves, $1,762,537 as that of products sold or for sale, and $302,466 as the amount received for standing timber. It should be noted that forest products not produced on farms are not included in this report.

Miscellaneous crops: 1909.—Straw and cornstalks derived as by-products from the production of grain and corn have a considerable value for feed and other purposes. They are, however, mainly consumed on the farms producing them. The Census Bureau made no attempt to ascertain the total quantity or value of these products, but the schedules called for the

quantity and value of those sold during the year 1909. The returns show that 476 farmers in Vermont sold, during 1909, 2,008 tons of straw, for which they received $16,342, and that 153 farmers sold 887 tons of cornstalks and leaves, for which they received $4,517.

SELECTED FARM EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS.

Farm expenses: 1909 and 1899.—The following table shows the number of farms reporting expenditures for labor, feed, and fertilizer at the census of 1910, as well as the sums expended in 1909 and 1899:

EXPENSE.	1909			1899	INCREASE.	
	Farms reporting.		Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.				
Labor	21,810	66.7	$4,743,003	$3,133,140	$1,614,863	51.5
Feed	26,332	80.5	4,758,703	(1)		
Fertilizer	19,033	58.2	570,752	447,065	123,687	27.7

1 Not reported at the census of 1900.

Approximately 25 per cent of the amount expended for labor is in the form of rent and board. During the decade the total expenditure for labor increased 51.5 per cent. Slightly more than two-thirds of the farmers hire labor, and the average amount expended by the farmers hiring is about $218. At prior censuses no tabulation was made of the farmers reporting expenditures for labor.

Four farmers out of every five report some expenditure for feed, and three out of five expenditure for fertilizer. The total amount reported as paid for fertilizer shows an increase of about $124,000, or 27.7 per cent, since 1899; and the average amount spent per farm, reporting in 1909, is $30.

Receipts from sale of feedable crops: 1909.—An effort was made at the census of 1910 to secure as complete a statement as possible of the sales, as well as the production, of the more important feedable crops (that is, crops ordinarily fed to live stock). The following table summarizes the data reported:

CROP.	FARMS REPORTING.		QUANTITY SOLD.		Amount received.
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	Amount.	Unit.	
Total					$966,276
Corn	225	0.7	18,427	Bu	11,899
Oats	555	1.7	52,674	Bu	30,193
Barley	193	0.6	6,944	Bu	5,936
Hay and coarse forage	5,089	15.6	66,934	Tons	918,248

Whereas more than 26,000 farmers purchased feed during the year 1909, less than 6,000 sold any kind of feed. The total amount expended for feed by those who reported purchases was nearly five times as great as the receipts from sales by those reporting sales.

COUNTY TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6, which follow, present by counties the more important agricultural data collected at the Thirteenth Census, 1910.

Table 1 shows the population, number of farms, land and farm area, value of farm property, and number and value of domestic animals and of poultry and bees, as of April 15, 1910. Comparative data for June 1, 1900, are given in italics for certain items.

Table 2 gives the number of farms, the farm acreage, and the value of farm property operated by owners, tenants, and managers, collected as of April 15, 1910. Statistics of farm mortgages are included in this table. (See explanation in text.) Comparative data for June 1, 1900, are given in italics for certain items.

Table 3 gives statistics pertaining to the products of live stock on farms (dairy products, poultry and eggs, honey and wax, and wool and mohair); also the number and value of domestic animals sold or slaughtered on farms for the year 1909.

Table 4 shows the total value of farm crops and the principal classes thereof, together with the acreage (or trees of bearing age) and production of the principal crops for the year 1909.

Table 5 gives statistics relating to selected farm expenses for 1909 and also shows the receipts from the sale of feedable crops.

Table 6 shows the number and value of domestic animals in barns and inclosures not on farms by classes, together with the number of dairy cows and mature horses and mules, on April 15, 1910.

TABLE 1.—FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY,

[Comparative data for June 1, 1900, in italics.]

		THE STATE.	Addison.	Bennington.	Caledonia.	Chittenden.
1	Population	355,956	20,010	21,378	26,031	42,447
2	*Population in 1900*	*343,641*	*21,912*	*21,705*	*24,381*	*39,600*
3	Number of all farms	32,709	2,690	1,688	2,633	2,206
4	*Number of all farms in 1900*	*33,104*	*2,714*	*1,660*	*2,579*	*2,101*
	Color and nativity of farmers:					
5	Native white	28,968	2,482	1,535	2,282	1,919
6	Foreign-born white	3,721	205	152	351	282
7	Negro and other nonwhite	20	3	1		5
	Number of farms, classified by size:					
8	Under 3 acres	60	1	13		3
9	3 to 9 acres	2,581	200	157	197	253
10	10 to 19 acres	1,937	141	116	161	162
11	20 to 49 acres	3,481	301	210	313	243
12	50 to 99 acres	5,910	450	311	431	380
13	100 to 174 acres	9,492	725	372	830	520
14	175 to 259 acres	5,194	466	248	421	347
15	260 to 499 acres	3,322	340	186	231	256
16	500 to 999 acres	607	59	57	39	37
17	1,000 acres and over	125	7	18	10	5
	LAND AND FARM AREA					
18	Approximate land area .... acres	5,839,360	483,840	423,040	395,520	347,520
19	Land in farms .... acres	4,663,577	440,621	260,820	373,946	297,576
20	*Land in farms in 1900* .... acres	*4,724,440*	*408,587*	*270,609*	*348,841*	*290,757*
21	Improved land in farms .... acres	1,633,965	228,105	91,648	132,708	128,749
22	*Improved land in farms in 1900* .... acres	*2,126,624*	*243,582*	*112,673*	*167,169*	*166,808*
23	Woodland in farms .... acres	1,566,698	137,316	107,659	125,458	73,962
24	Other unimproved land in farms .... acres	1,462,914	75,200	61,513	115,780	94,865
25	Per cent of land area in farms	79.9	91.1	61.7	94.5	85.6
26	Per cent of farm land improved	35.0	51.8	35.1	35.5	43.3
27	Average acres per farm	142.6	163.8	154.5	142.0	134.9
28	Average improved acres per farm	50.0	84.8	54.3	50.4	58.4
	VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY					
29	All farm property .... dollars	145,399,728	16,154,980	8,117,299	10,862,819	13,564,440
30	*All farm property in 1900* .... dollars	*108,451,427*	*11,565,055*	*5,785,974*	*7,581,824*	*10,522,950*
31	Per cent increase 1900-1910	34.1	39.7	40.3	43.3	28.9
32	Land .... dollars	58,385,327	7,360,789	3,273,877	4,329,634	5,564,582
33	*Land in 1900* .... dollars	*45,818,905*	*5,339,660*	*2,004,380*	*2,857,980*	*4,806,650*
34	Buildings .... dollars	54,202,948	5,634,017	3,384,205	3,857,990	5,391,770
35	*Buildings in 1900* .... dollars	*37,257,715*	*3,882,310*	*2,103,870*	*2,609,750*	*3,645,190*
36	Implements and machinery .... dollars	10,168,687	925,019	442,133	850,386	784,590
37	*Implements, etc., in 1900* .... dollars	*7,538,490*	*606,790*	*301,580*	*694,090*	*617,190*
38	Domestic animals, poultry, and bees .... dollars	22,642,766	2,235,155	1,017,084	1,824,809	1,823,498
39	*Domestic animals, etc., in 1900* .... dollars	*17,841,317*	*1,736,295*	*776,144*	*1,420,004*	*1,454,020*
	Per cent of value of all property in—					
40	Land	40.2	45.6	40.3	39.9	41.0
41	Buildings	37.3	34.9	41.7	35.5	39.8
42	Implements and machinery	7.0	5.7	5.4	7.8	5.8
43	Domestic animals, poultry, and bees	15.6	13.8	12.5	16.8	13.4
	Average values:					
44	All property per farm .... dollars	4,445	6,006	4,809	4,126	6,149
45	Land and buildings per farm .... dollars	3,442	4,831	3,944	3,110	4,967
46	Land per acre .... dollars	12.52	16.71	12.55	11.58	18.70
47	*Land per acre in 1900* .... dollars	*9.70*	*13.23*	*9.62*	*8.20*	*10.53*
	DOMESTIC ANIMALS (farms and ranges)					
48	Farms reporting domestic animals	30,375	2,535	1,516	2,480	2,063
49	Value of domestic animals .... dollars	21,990,630	2,171,411	973,606	1,772,512	1,779,711
	Cattle:					
50	Total number	430,314	41,586	16,307	32,251	40,321
51	Dairy cows	265,483	24,263	9,778	20,733	26,296
52	Other cows	27,612	2,346	1,367	2,070	1,793
53	Yearling heifers	45,921	4,666	1,940	3,871	3,853
54	Calves	67,573	7,734	2,372	3,756	6,970
55	Yearling steers and bulls	10,501	1,416	447	829	662
56	Other steers and bulls	13,224	1,161	403	992	747
57	Value .... dollars	11,828,892	1,071,028	470,183	918,728	1,054,418
	Horses:					
58	Total number	80,781	8,539	3,695	6,796	6,166
59	Mature horses	77,043	8,011	3,544	6,457	5,912
60	Yearling colts	3,513	495	139	307	241
61	Spring colts	225	33	12	32	13
62	Value .... dollars	8,591,357	898,440	424,644	732,090	621,788
	Mules:					
63	Total number	429	51	10	30	38
64	Mature mules	405	47	10	30	38
65	Yearling colts	23	4			
66	Spring colts	1				
67	Value .... dollars	53,540	6,070	850	3,470	4,800
	Asses and burros:					
68	Number	22	9		1	2
69	Value .... dollars	2,038	685		25	185
	Swine:					
70	Total number	94,821	8,741	3,464	8,094	9,416
71	Mature hogs	54,537	5,195	1,725	4,911	5,142
72	Spring pigs	40,284	3,546	1,739	3,183	4,274
73	Value .... dollars	974,779	78,816	30,995	92,528	83,095
	Sheep:					
74	Total number	118,551	23,031	11,966	5,322	3,213
75	Rams, ewes, and wethers	84,360	16,099	8,768	3,850	2,222
76	Spring lambs	34,191	6,932	3,198	1,472	991
77	Value .... dollars	538,991	116,319	40,667	25,568	15,347
	Goats:					
78	Number	261	16	59	27	15
79	Value .... dollars	1,033	53	267	103	73
	POULTRY AND BEES					
80	Number of poultry of all kinds	938,524	74,013	61,584	79,212	62,875
81	Value .... dollars	607,787	49,878	40,761	51,238	40,643
82	Number of colonies of bees	10,215	3,303	730	189	785
83	Value .... dollars	44,349	13,866	2,717	1,059	3,144

BY COUNTIES: APRIL 15, 1910.

[Comparative data for June 1, 1900, in italics.]

	Essex.	Franklin.	Grand Isle.	Lamoille.	Orange.	Orleans.	Rutland.	Washington.	Windham.	Windsor.
1	7,384	29,866	3,761	12,585	18,703	23,337	48,130	41,702	26,932	33,681
2	8,056	30,198	4,462	12,289	19,313	22,024	44,209	36,607	26,000	32,225
3	808	2,698	544	1,629	3,016	2,806	2,863	2,830	2,553	3,745
4	878	2,581	494	1,620	3,150	2,926	2,930	2,910	2,765	3,796
5	597	2,253	470	1,496	2,831	2,227	2,426	2,523	2,407	3,520
6	211	445	74	133	184	578	434	307	142	223
7	....				1	1	3	....	4	2
8	....	9	8	....	2	3	8	2	6	5
9	32	315	46	90	209	182	260	220	164	256
10	37	196	56	82	149	159	179	186	120	193
11	65	241	85	185	290	277	304	332	263	372
12	151	393	142	366	565	525	445	585	409	697
13	236	729	128	539	1,027	898	692	880	730	1,186
14	149	458	59	232	443	460	465	308	472	606
15	107	323	19	109	281	269	410	205	247	339
16	24	31	1	20	45	26	89	42	66	71
17	7	3	....	6	5	7	11	10	16	20
18	408,320	417,280	53,120	279,040	432,640	440,320	583,040	460,160	508,800	606,720
19	143,791	361,777	49,775	213,218	405,134	377,309	442,549	369,640	389,409	538,012
20	158,970	360,862	47,096	219,754	425,691	385,001	458,282	378,497	428,896	547,817
21	39,042	148,225	36,298	74,379	111,983	130,774	153,738	112,427	93,282	152,007
22	58,319	160,500	35,665	78,487	184,906	204,401	206,093	148,931	141,581	222,509
23	66,042	76,263	8,611	96,058	127,340	124,931	136,748	139,954	151,115	194,341
24	38,107	137,289	4,866	41,851	165,811	121,604	152,063	117,259	145,012	191,664
25	35.2	86.7	93.7	76.4	93.6	85.7	75.9	80.3	70.5	88.7
26	27.6	41.0	72.9	34.9	27.6	34.7	34.7	30.4	24.0	28.3
27	178.0	134.1	91.5	130.9	134.3	134.5	154.6	130.6	152.5	143.7
28	49.1	54.9	66.7	45.7	37.1	46.0	53.7	39.7	36.5	40.6
29	2,837,608	14,959,058	3,357,541	5,961,723	9,615,687	11,819,118	13,586,680	11,149,583	9,218,714	14,194,478
30	2,380,923	11,081,231	2,204,494	4,084,662	7,495,106	8,497,526	11,583,728	8,257,292	7,672,048	9,799,620
31	21.8	35.0	46.3	47.8	28.3	39.1	17.8	35.0	20.2	44.8
32	1,065,320	6,477,747	1,606,739	2,235,635	3,454,644	4,507,310	5,224,801	4,310,843	3,851,625	5,121,781
33	899,780	5,227,860	1,174,900	1,565,610	2,768,050	3,423,810	5,080,025	3,435,280	3,059,080	3,570,990
34	989,085	5,374,390	1,234,926	2,173,195	3,606,351	4,142,475	5,255,025	4,170,852	3,248,745	5,739,922
35	780,070	3,468,980	760,780	1,377,410	2,670,260	2,694,290	4,104,086	2,721,980	2,711,270	3,721,480
36	227,121	905,664	152,043	541,138	816,088	1,051,132	845,730	821,077	689,043	1,117,523
37	174,720	662,150	102,850	560,880	655,610	786,670	612,580	621,310	597,900	744,190
38	556,082	2,201,257	363,833	1,011,755	1,738,004	2,118,201	2,201,124	1,840,811	1,429,301	2,215,252
39	475,353	1,722,241	249,904	730,702	1,401,166	1,592,756	1,737,088	1,478,722	1,303,842	1,762,960
40	37.5	43.3	47.9	37.5	35.9	38.1	38.5	38.7	41.8	36.1
41	34.9	35.9	36.8	36.5	37.5	35.0	38.7	37.4	35.2	40.4
42	8.0	6.1	4.5	9.1	8.5	8.9	6.2	7.4	7.5	7.9
43	19.6	14.7	10.8	17.0	18.1	17.9	16.6	16.6	15.5	15.6
44	3,512	5,544	6,172	3,660	3,188	4,212	4,746	3,940	3,611	3,790
45	2,543	4,393	5,224	2,706	2,341	3,660	3,660	2,997	2,781	2,900
46	7.41	17.91	32.28	10.49	8.53	11.95	11.81	11.66	9.89	9.52
47	5.66	14.49	24.95	7.12	6.50	8.89	11.08	9.08	7.13	6.52
48	762	2,508	515	1,544	2,745	2,633	2,674	2,605	2,359	3,436
49	544,560	2,155,446	348,015	989,071	1,676,916	2,077,448	2,203,626	1,792,341	1,378,060	2,127,307
50	9,152	50,489	6,050	21,411	31,480	42,156	43,280	34,419	24,406	36,916
51	5,390	33,693	3,679	13,001	19,081	26,179	26,179	22,106	12,738	21,758
52	744	1,966	258	698	3,065	1,624	3,448	1,595	3,310	3,322
53	917	3,452	726	2,180	3,744	3,544	4,836	3,837	3,452	4,903
54	1,466	9,796	1,101	4,333	3,381	8,501	6,730	4,751	2,543	4,189
55	229	692	204	621	644	830	1,220	791	973	943
56	406	890	82	578	1,505	869	867	1,339	1,474	1,851
57	246,824	1,318,386	153,320	531,620	879,895	1,141,925	1,274,320	949,542	738,746	1,079,948
58	2,177	7,080	1,736	3,721	6,551	7,143	7,410	6,409	5,123	8,235
59	2,098	6,682	1,597	3,546	6,202	6,828	7,033	6,200	4,058	7,915
60	76	366	132	169	273	300	353	202	157	303
61	3	32	7	6	16	15	24	7	8	17
62	272,140	715,108	166,315	390,847	665,039	793,215	799,214	701,523	541,675	869,319
63	2	23	9	51	31	31	84	28	16	25
64	2	22	7	50	31	27	74	28	15	24
65	....	1	2	....		4	10	....	1	1
66	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....		....
67	400	3,125	950	7,150	5,375	4,465	7,215	3,970	2,450	3,250
68	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	5
69	....	....	....	200	....	500	25	26	....	392
70	1,469	10,812	1,609	4,587	7,432	8,413	7,186	10,431	4,629	8,538
71	967	5,929	837	2,813	4,285	4,984	3,796	5,921	2,987	5,045
72	502	4,883	772	1,774	3,147	3,429	3,390	4,510	1,642	3,493
73	16,188	102,907	15,429	43,941	84,424	94,977	69,073	117,793	50,038	94,575
74	1,899	2,929	2,651	3,327	11,471	8,297	12,818	3,828	10,015	17,189
75	1,401	2,092	2,038	2,292	8,754	5,810	9,285	2,696	7,148	11,905
76	498	837	613	1,035	2,717	2,487	3,528	1,132	3,467	5,284
77	9,001	15,812	12,001	15,267	42,034	42,323	53,752	19,466	45,088	79,740
78	2	16	....	20	34	10	5	8	22	21
79	7	108	....	46	149	43	18	21	63	77
80	16,730	67,559	21,315	37,867	91,928	68,991	84,548	80,799	70,121	120,982
81	10,129	43,115	14,720	22,263	58,864	40,005	51,227	52,468	48,646	83,831
82	355	662	297	94	528	139	1,367	414	486	866
83	1,393	2,696	1,098	421	2,824	748	6,271	2,002	1,996	4,114

Table 2.—NUMBER, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF FARMS CLASSIFIED BY TENURE; COLOR

[Comparative data for June 1, 1900, in Italics.]

		The State.	Addison.	Bennington.	Caledonia.	Chittenden.
	FARMS OPERATED BY OWNERS					
1	Number of farms	28,065	2,119	1,406	2,438	1,734
2	*Number of farms in 1900*	*27,869*	*2,187*	*1,885*	*2,849*	*1,605*
3	Per cent of all farms	85.8	78.8	83.3	92.6	78.6
4	*Per cent of all farms in 1900*	*88.6*	*80.6*	*83.4*	*91.1*	*76.4*
5	Land in farms ......acres	3,816,498	301,354	210,885	330,840	208,808
6	Improved land in farms ......acres	1,321,497	165,012	73,616	121,715	89,839
7	Value of land and buildings ......dollars	88,566,017	8,883,284	5,118,326	7,248,574	6,981,167
	Degree of ownership:					
8	Farms consisting of owned land only	26,793	1,853	1,334	2,382	1,612
9	Farms consisting of owned and hired land	1,272	266	72	56	122
	Color and nativity of owners:					
10	Native white	24,789	1,947	1,279	2,106	1,486
11	Foreign-born white	3,259	170	127	332	244
12	Negro and other nonwhite	17	2	....	....	4
	FARMS OPERATED BY TENANTS					
13	Number of farms	4,008	525	229	158	416
14	*Number of farms in 1900*	*4,320*	*496*	*243*	*186*	*460*
15	Per cent of all farms	12.3	19.5	13.6	6.0	18.9
16	*Per cent of all farms in 1900*	*14.6*	*18.3*	*14.6*	*7.2*	*21.9*
17	Land in farms ......acres	638,141	88,335	37,041	19,741	72,757
18	Improved land in farms ......acres	259,884	56,005	13,830	7,356	32,381
19	Value of land and buildings ......dollars	16,096,173	2,853,582	771,806	412,200	2,255,275
	Form of tenancy:					
20	Share tenants	1,642	327	97	12	228
21	Share-cash tenants	50	12	5	3	7
22	Cash tenants	2,182	184	104	137	170
23	Tenure not specified	134	2	23	6	11
	Color and nativity of tenants:					
24	Native white	3,603	494	208	139	384
25	Foreign-born white	403	30	20	19	32
26	Negro and other nonwhite	2	1	1	....	....
	FARMS OPERATED BY MANAGERS					
27	Number of farms	636	46	53	37	56
28	*Number of farms in 1900*	*615*	*31*	*32*	*44*	*56*
29	Land in farms ......acres	208,938	50,932	12,894	23,305	16,011
30	Improved land in farms ......acres	52,584	7,088	4,202	3,637	6,529
31	Value of land and buildings ......dollars	7,926,085	1,257,940	767,950	526,850	1,719,910
	MORTGAGE DEBT REPORTS [1]					
	For all farms operated by owners:					
32	Number free from mortgage debt	14,851	1,083	889	1,307	777
33	Number with mortgage debt	13,140	1,028	512	1,131	954
34	Number with no mortgage report	74	8	5	....	3
	For farms consisting of owned land only:					
35	Number reporting debt and amount	12,138	876	468	1,069	845
36	Value of their land and buildings ......dollars	36,858,501	3,361,157	1,504,485	2,731,833	3,279,786
37	Amount of mortgage debt ......dollars	12,436,091	1,030,255	423,144	961,400	1,182,553
38	Per cent of value of land and buildings	33.7	30.7	28.1	35.2	36.1

[1] No mortgage reports were secured for farms operated by tenants and managers. (See explanation in text.)

Table 3.—LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS, AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

	LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS					
	Dairy Products					
1	Dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products ......number	259,266	23,679	9,444	20,301	25,853
2	Dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced ......number	247,126	21,845	9,165	18,607	23,107
3	Milk—Produced ......gallons	114,317,169	10,151,278	3,841,932	9,426,788	10,717,132
4	Sold ......gallons	33,998,934	3,350,719	1,878,138	1,631,716	6,513,020
5	Cream sold ......gallons	2,353,686	242,595	21,877	299,624	388,118
6	Butter fat sold ......pounds	7,756,395	563,055	23,381	624,048	405,183
7	Butter—Produced ......pounds	15,165,692	971,019	628,463	1,926,475	228,970
8	Sold ......pounds	12,892,124	766,174	471,163	1,775,716	202,433
9	Cheese—Produced ......pounds	245,884	165,320	18,268	7,367	....
10	Sold ......pounds	238,319	165,320	17,448	7,122	....
11	Value of products, excluding home use of milk and cream ......dollars	12,128,465	955,333	467,535	1,134,668	1,161,258
12	Receipts from sale of dairy products ......dollars	11,501,577	898,579	423,414	1,091,230	1,154,499
	Poultry Products					
13	Poultry—Raised ......number	1,154,879	98,037	78,608	84,258	90,356
14	Sold ......number	579,614	50,506	40,372	43,579	45,613
15	Eggs—Produced ......dozens	6,580,466	471,187	413,764	584,945	389,267
16	Sold ......dozens	4,451,120	302,038	283,759	418,224	264,350
17	Value of poultry and eggs produced ......dollars	2,287,710	175,348	152,272	191,231	143,977
18	Receipts from sale of poultry and eggs ......dollars	1,479,988	108,500	101,013	127,246	93,836
	Honey and Wax					
19	Honey produced ......pounds	160,283	41,844	17,357	2,484	10,400
20	Wax produced ......pounds	2,899	790	108	31	204
21	Value of honey and wax produced ......dollars	26,166	6,581	2,121	500	1,587
	Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair					
22	Wool, fleeces shorn ......number	85,070	16,477	8,907	3,938	1,892
23	Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn ......number	97	4	15	....	24
24	Value of wool and mohair produced ......dollars	179,065	34,542	16,539	11,237	3,522
	DOMESTIC ANIMALS SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED					
25	Calves—Sold or slaughtered ......number	144,156	8,942	3,663	10,474	21,406
26	Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered ......number	104,787	15,277	6,070	17,156	9,758
27	Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold ......number	7,214	502	229	628	384
28	Swine—Sold or slaughtered ......number	144,506	13,169	6,373	14,584	12,298
29	Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered ......number	70,918	12,075	4,247	4,014	2,323
30	Receipts from sale of animals ......dollars	5,990,550	459,171	166,453	731,117	867,023
31	Value of animals slaughtered ......dollars	1,468,345	162,122	78,965	85,740	124,530

AND NATIVITY OF FARMERS; AND MORTGAGE DEBT, BY COUNTIES: APRIL 15, 1910.

[Comparative data for June 1, 1900, in italics.]

	Essex.	Franklin.	Grand Isle.	Lamoille.	Orange.	Orleans.	Rutland.	Washington.	Windham.	Windsor.
1	745	2,051	378	1,471	2,700	2,557	2,366	2,568	2,272	3,260
2	*791*	*1,914*	*367*	*1,309*	*2,743*	*2,578*	*2,281*	*2,542*	*2,380*	*3,288*
3	92.2	76.0	69.5	90.3	89.5	91.1	82.6	90.7	89.0	87.0
4	*90.1*	*74.2*	*74.3*	*80.8*	*87.1*	*88.1*	*77.8*	*87.4*	*86.1*	*85.3*
5	131,178	244,786	29,298	190,730	357,299	339,350	341,195	334,700	342,829	453,246
6	35,465	101,988	21,871	66,732	98,844	110,728	116,579	101,258	81,851	129,999
7	1,854,205	8,207,182	1,854,515	3,931,830	6,135,025	7,764,710	8,179,626	7,414,975	6,004,770	8,987,828
8	726	1,934	330	1,440	2,622	2,478	2,304	2,511	2,159	3,108
9	19	117	48	31	78	79	62	57	113	152
10	542	1,724	326	1,347	2,536	2,025	1,970	2,286	2,146	3,069
11	203	327	52	124	163	531	393	282	122	189
12	....	....			1	1	3	....	4	2
13	47	607	162	140	258	197	452	221	194	402
14	*72*	*632*	*119*	*296*	*348*	*301*	*571*	*335*	*293*	*468*
15	5.8	22.5	29.8	8.6	8.6	7.0	15.8	7.8	7.6	10.7
16	*8.2*	*24.5*	*24.1*	*18.3*	*11.0*	*10.3*	*19.5*	*11.5*	*10.6*	*12.3*
17	7,923	107,776	18,981	20,439	38,333	28,527	89,462	26,915	27,137	54,774
18	2,507	42,637	13,552	6,677	10,742	11,309	32,244	8,210	6,504	15,930
19	110,000	3,308,605	905,650	398,800	755,545	617,775	1,790,750	639,050	383,100	894,035
20	8	359	98	30	44	68	211	53	37	70
21	1	5	3	....	2	....	6	2	3	1
22	30	241	53	108	200	120	212	155	150	318
23	8	2	8	2	12	9	23	11	4	13
24	39	494	140	132	242	162	415	201	178	375
25	8	113	22	8	16	35	37	20	16	27
26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
27	16	40	4	18	58	52	45	41	87	83
28	*15*	*35*	*8*	*15*	*59*	*47*	*78*	*33*	*92*	*90*
29	4,690	9,215	1,496	2,049	9,502	9,432	11,892	8,025	19,443	29,992
30	1,670	3,600	875	970	2,397	2,737	4,915	2,959	4,927	6,078
31	90,200	336,350	81,500	78,200	170,425	267,300	509,450	427,070	712,500	979,840
32	409	1,044	198	621	1,660	1,098	1,301	1,360	1,308	1,796
33	334	1,001	177	846	1,036	1,453	1,059	1,203	957	1,449
34	2	6	3	4	4	6	6	5	7	15
35	311	915	152	810	973	1,333	996	1,156	888	1,346
36	726,535	3,989,940	779,560	2,047,930	2,210,925	4,052,105	3,343,836	3,116,485	2,194,120	3,519,805
37	259,902	1,361,471	190,542	771,192	756,340	1,591,196	1,063,488	1,097,547	658,178	1,088,883
38	35.8	34.1	24.4	37.7	34.2	39.3	31.8	35.2	30.0	30.9

SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES: 1909.

	Essex.	Franklin.	Grand Isle.	Lamoille.	Orange.	Orleans.	Rutland.	Washington.	Windham.	Windsor.
1	5,237	33,254	3,625	12,939	18,739	26,287	25,245	21,363	12,467	20,833
2	5,119	32,793	3,398	12,780	18,239	26,077	24,621	21,050	12,158	18,167
3	2,072,963	14,216,881	1,670,363	6,650,337	8,348,339	13,605,069	10,502,298	9,668,081	4,937,255	8,508,453
4	526,640	3,840,230	740,987	168,955	1,205,544	1,177,982	6,476,745	3,085,293	1,453,424	1,949,541
5	23,832	424,303	13,179	202,822	99,329	124,313	41,404	174,608	93,842	204,340
6	205,417	1,355,031	102,616	168,578	1,365,479	1,156,174	197,587	724,016	332,291	472,639
7	283,078	1,310,066	99,637	1,400,650	1,036,301	2,800,626	1,043,538	1,333,063	663,106	1,440,700
8	220,198	1,160,701	41,143	1,232,757	866,345	2,609,618	803,880	1,134,164	467,179	1,140,653
9	300	....	....	....	725	....	43,014	1,800	820	8,280
10	300	....	....	....	500	....	38,014	1,750	620	7,245
11	230,653	1,438,691	164,265	565,234	938,206	1,244,109	1,165,421	1,093,853	590,173	979,016
12	213,866	1,397,706	147,034	521,579	889,873	1,193,430	1,101,449	1,036,766	534,750	897,402
13	21,607	94,674	33,198	42,447	102,382	73,214	108,990	98,709	93,229	135,170
14	8,208	48,848	17,765	19,440	54,218	31,498	53,015	51,153	44,998	70,401
15	129,650	427,888	131,910	272,222	731,599	510,971	579,840	573,480	500,448	863,295
16	78,475	262,184	74,937	181,318	520,929	332,155	367,398	400,532	330,653	634,159
17	42,726	159,806	52,581	87,498	244,796	153,455	206,810	198,264	182,062	205,994
18	23,711	99,100	33,468	54,696	167,648	94,761	123,908	131,131	113,762	207,208
19	5,734	11,990	4,677	793	8,030	2,260	31,628	6,455	5,863	10,168
20	78	563	588	35	51	20	136	110	70	115
21	1,124	1,948	807	168	1,629	500	4,866	1,208	1,178	1,939
22	1,572	1,988	1,852	2,353	8,470	5,834	9,494	2,585	7,618	12,090
23	....	5	....	....	....	4	24	....	16	5
24	3,475	4,277	3,837	4,686	17,068	11,259	19,478	7,329	13,870	27,937
25	2,159	24,927	1,370	5,847	11,432	15,393	10,765	12,844	6,621	8,313
26	6,327	9,266	1,091	4,527	21,312	12,462	15,080	9,569	17,598	19,314
27	242	473	121	389	559	764	630	951	443	899
28	3,005	13,499	2,001	6,512	14,103	12,621	9,260	15,507	7,752	13,822
29	2,034	1,338	862	1,714	7,406	4,988	5,782	1,479	6,220	16,436
30	192,008	351,282	48,675	202,600	715,024	520,870	493,199	445,802	630,542	666,784
31	26,436	133,710	22,449	52,776	136,932	94,657	139,472	182,207	99,352	128,997

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF ALL CROPS AND PRINCIPAL CLASSES THEREOF, AND

		The State.	Addison.	Bennington.	Caledonia.	Chittenden.
	VALUE OF ALL CROPS					
1	Total..........dollars..	27,440,836	2,377,667	1,320,399	2,046,797	2,197,727
2	Cereals..........dollars..	2,651,877	401,188	191,089	132,267	250,182
3	Other grains and seeds..........dollars..	79,211	6,021	1,149	2,348	4,068
4	Hay and forage..........dollars..	16,335,530	1,441,163	667,089	1,250,149	1,380,651
5	Vegetables..........dollars..	2,615,299	188,669	191,267	162,865	241,876
6	Fruits and nuts..........dollars..	910,881	56,990	74,026	46,016	64,196
7	All other crops..........dollars..	4,854,038	283,636	195,779	453,152	250,754
	SELECTED CROPS (acres and quantity)					
	Cereals:					
8	Total..........acres.....	134,611	25,822	8,933	6,160	14,466
9	bushels..	4,351,467	654,829	315,242	221,697	437,555
10	Corn..........acres.....	42,885	4,725	3,270	972	4,581
11	bushels..	1,715,133	158,804	133,682	38,435	172,614
12	Oats..........acres.....	71,510	16,907	4,313	3,923	7,878
13	bushels..	2,141,357	397,404	149,279	144,878	225,126
14	Wheat..........acres.....	678	342	9	38	14
15	bushels..	14,087	6,760	200	872	420
16	Barley..........acres.....	10,586	2,859	79	703	1,178
17	bushels..	285,008	71,968	2,658	23,786	28,113
18	Buckwheat..........acres.....	7,659	739	1,013	517	403
19	bushels..	174,394	14,629	25,211	13,586	6,742
20	Rye..........acres.....	1,115	131	249	7	380
21	bushels..	16,689	2,325	4,202	140	3,802
	Other grains:					
22	Dry peas..........acres.....	127	12	23	9	3
23	bushels..	1,262	105	201	60	25
24	Dry edible beans..........acres.....	2,390	178	22	78	149
25	bushels..	26,359	1,919	202	736	1,418
	Hay and forage:					
26	Total..........acres.....	1,030,618	110,095	47,662	75,379	74,148
27	tons.....	1,502,730	141,086	58,766	121,102	132,191
28	All tame or cultivated grasses..........acres.....	937,049	101,276	44,846	69,747	64,008
29	tons.....	988,781	99,347	45,747	80,266	75,383
30	Timothy alone..........acres.....	162,422	17,206	6,604	7,592	18,534
31	tons.....	179,847	17,259	7,672	9,211	20,930
32	Timothy and clover mixed..........acres.....	567,016	64,201	23,669	52,733	43,806
33	tons.....	628,098	64,984	26,103	61,570	52,603
34	Clover alone..........acres.....	4,136	655	191	300	248
35	tons.....	6,640	944	310	392	408
36	Alfalfa..........acres.....	252	76	5	30	4
37	tons.....	515	182	17	33	9
38	Millet or Hungarian grass..........acres.....	6,074	33	111	973	124
39	tons.....	13,667	50	187	2,290	231
40	Other tame or cultivated grasses..........acres.....	197,149	19,105	14,266	8,119	1,292
41	tons.....	160,014	15,928	11,458	6,770	1,202
42	Wild, salt, or prairie grasses..........acres.....	13,951	2,442	1,070	148	1,302
43	tons.....	13,052	2,815	927	143	1,376
44	Grains cut green..........acres.....	24,177	936	583	1,890	1,354
45	tons.....	47,621	1,298	869	4,058	2,729
46	Coarse forage..........acres.....	55,365	5,437	1,159	3,593	7,392
47	tons.....	452,461	37,531	11,214	36,612	52,674
48	Root forage..........acres.....	76	4	4	1	2
49	tons.....	815	95	9	23	29
	Special crops:					
50	Potatoes..........acres.....	26,859	2,294	2,502	1,487	2,336
51	bushels..	4,145,630	312,445	285,708	244,077	340,892
52	All other vegetables..........acres.....	8,549	551	480	567	1,186
53	Tobacco..........acres.....	103				530
54	pounds..	164,680	25	29		
55	Maple trees..........number..	5,585,632	224,597	160,488	666,570	295,240
56	Maple sugar (made)..........pounds..	7,726,817	231,478	42,615	978,803	225,766
57	Maple sirup (made)..........gallons..	409,953	23,126	35,706	13,646	47,536
	FRUITS AND NUTS					
	Orchard fruits:					
58	Total..........trees.....	1,266,700	112,563	71,824	59,879	101,077
59	bushels..	1,492,499	71,068	128,028	88,965	63,401
60	Apples..........trees.....	1,183,529	93,947	66,053	59,261	91,375
61	bushels..	1,459,689	64,873	124,735	88,776	60,058
62	Peaches and nectarines..........trees.....	5,492	62	17	1	121
63	bushels..	2,221	17	12		3
64	Pears..........trees.....	26,315	6,071	1,586	132	3,701
65	bushels..	20,763	4,616	1,707	95	2,632
66	Plums and prunes..........trees.....	32,920	7,097	3,087	434	3,055
67	bushels..	7,205	1,060	1,282	87	350
68	Cherries..........trees.....	18,006	5,351	1,072	51	2,729
69	bushels..	2,506	498	284	7	358
70	Grapes..........vines.....	9,318	2,102	530	33	1,827
71	pounds..	203,011	36,290	16,327	1,200	29,312
	Small fruits:					
72	Total..........acres.....	469	32	20	17	67
73	quarts...	826,122	47,544	54,788	28,225	91,162
74	Strawberries..........acres.....	276	11	9	10	29
75	quarts...	615,820	23,157	32,007	20,813	62,860
76	Raspberries and loganberries..........acres.....	80	7	4	4	22
77	quarts...	85,065	7,786	13,019	4,129	14,091
78	Currants..........acres.....	58	9	5	2	8
79	quarts...	58,533	10,639	5,510	1,552	6,572
80	Nuts..........trees.....	24,534	4,906	1,097	242	1,227
81	pounds..	891,825	133,213	56,350	14,175	42,110

TABLE 5.—SELECTED FARM EXPENSES

		The State.	Addison.	Bennington.	Caledonia.	Chittenden.
1	**Labor**.....Farms reporting..........	21,810	1,999	1,158	1,731	1,531
2	Cash expended..........dollars..	3,579,799	327,709	205,568	272,817	391,910
3	Rent and board furnished..........dollars..	1,168,204	120,804	62,572	88,250	118,530
4	**Fertilizer**..Farms reporting..........	19,033	1,264	849	1,648	1,232
5	Amount expended..........dollars..	570,752	45,767	30,361	42,530	42,952
6	**Feed**.......Farms reporting..........	26,332	1,891	1,222	2,260	1,838
7	Amount expended..........dollars..	4,758,703	217,456	178,125	596,695	303,578
8	**Receipts from sale of feedable crops**..........dollars..	966,276	177,263	38,008	74,092	67,868

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, BY COUNTIES: 1909.

	Essex.	Franklin.	Grand Isle.	Lamoille.	Orange.	Orleans.	Rutland.	Washington.	Windham.	Windsor.
1	646,370	2,621,884	446,752	1,453,469	2,236,752	2,576,998	2,532,129	2,319,850	1,846,340	2,823,702
2	40,757	241,875	83,761	79,873	211,068	117,856	281,006	163,563	165,075	286,317
3	1,085	7,709	33,787	688	5,734	4,132	4,161	1,611	2,234	4,484
4	384,126	1,772,838	233,699	335,103	1,375,259	1,697,442	1,510,024	1,394,824	919,445	1,473,718
5	69,147	197,476	41,397	124,462	172,875	192,021	299,530	232,099	241,642	259,964
6	10,461	27,743	40,245	23,322	94,704	34,604	88,493	61,698	144,031	144,352
7	140,794	374,243	13,863	390,021	377,112	530,943	348,906	466,055	373,913	654,867
8	2,073	14,678	6,324	3,912	9,055	6,120	13,292	6,860	5,319	11,597
9	71,239	436,695	152,443	143,549	320,240	192,382	462,455	266,483	229,060	447,598
10	165	2,725	908	1,495	4,017	490	6,276	2,738	3,866	6,659
11	8,607	92,980	26,407	62,519	155,653	14,555	260,420	121,437	178,657	290,363
12	1,511	9,622	3,822	1,785	3,407	4,277	5,924	3,080	1,206	3,855
13	51,329	289,157	93,658	63,297	119,558	141,907	175,946	115,610	43,606	130,602
14	4	45	38	7	11	39	17	39	40	35
15	127	843	651	119	270	965	402	825	949	684
16	89	1,570	371	472	760	1,096	343	710	68	288
17	2,571	41,042	7,761	13,961	22,526	30,658	9,268	21,355	1,929	7,412
18	303	566	1,179	149	827	209	654	289	122	689
19	8,597	10,717	23,816	3,547	21,032	4,208	14,704	7,093	3,479	17,033
20	1	146	6	3	33	9	55	2	17	70
21	8	1,756	150	76	1,201	89	961	90	440	1,449
22	3	11	16	2	20	7	1		9	11
23	27	94	173	23	180	76	8		177	113
24	20	274	890	47	173	204	58	54	75	168
25	330	2,864	11,875	231	1,886	1,437	641	553	766	1,501
26	26,310	101,417	14,155	45,855	89,242	90,519	105,142	74,642	69,634	106,418
27	32,861	164,091	23,387	72,961	137,838	135,123	137,109	130,302	79,743	136,170
28	25,105	88,897	11,959	39,915	81,472	79,953	96,661	67,842	65,766	99,602
29	26,618	102,282	12,369	46,287	74,917	89,425	95,764	86,825	60,858	92,693
30	3,808	27,780	7,426	4,546	9,892	17,720	12,181	13,383	3,688	12,062
31	4,404	30,509	7,086	4,887	10,189	19,216	14,471	17,644	4,428	11,941
32	17,329	56,628	4,357	32,628	35,937	56,547	49,033	48,428	30,161	51,559
33	18,848	60,769	4,022	37,661	37,771	63,787	48,764	62,297	30,663	51,356
34	234	568	93	37	218	101	443	305	299	444
35	280	947	161	42	370	132	752	601	448	853
36	14	29	78	1	2		4	2	1	6
37	13	31	102	2	3		10	2	5	16
38	248	475	5	820	395	980	127	455	535	793
39	383	1,179	8	1,990	760	2,073	311	1,429	1,157	1,619
40	3,472	3,417		1,883	35,028	4,605	34,873	5,269	31,082	34,738
41	2,690	2,847		1,705	25,824	4,217	31,456	4,852	24,157	26,908
42	59	1,501		993	599	1,423	2,025	958	559	782
43	73	1,443		883	517	1,336	1,836	862	305	536
44	622	2,794	119	1,843	2,184	4,652	1,675	1,732	1,719	2,074
45	1,275	5,761	144	3,626	4,322	8,219	4,011	3,780	3,398	4,131
46	522	8,204	2,077	3,080	4,987	4,488	4,780	4,110	1,582	3,954
47	4,867	54,530	10,817	22,032	58,072	36,123	35,440	38,831	15,049	38,669
48	2	21		24		3	1		8	6
49	28	75	57	133	10	20	58	4	133	141
50	820	2,293	399	1,390	1,800	1,912	3,446	1,859	1,906	2,415
51	136,217	344,244	46,463	253,164	278,807	341,406	510,696	406,190	277,928	367,393
52	137	697	195	309	719	480	773	621	1,018	816
53								1	102	
54							87	100	163,909	
55	147,531	818,209	2,615	476,477	345,062	1,040,529	284,328	393,514	418,433	312,039
56	159,002	1,584,476	2,755	835,286	448,492	1,902,438	152,615	645,860	226,713	290,458
57	8,846	42,866	604	20,148	18,787	12,320	57,921	16,601	74,168	37,588
58	18,211	85,525	56,492	48,488	131,141	72,173	95,377	60,782	164,958	188,214
59	26,122	42,608	44,701	45,304	189,473	66,562	112,808	118,191	257,003	238,265
60	18,144	81,406	52,908	47,908	127,594	71,053	85,541	57,799	152,627	177,913
61	26,115	42,211	43,662	45,182	188,149	66,457	108,076	117,418	250,743	233,234
62	4		20		21	16	20	2	5,106	102
63	2		13		17				2,135	22
64		987	1,125	119	1,160	77	3,477	651	3,074	4,065
65		325	900	55	829	37	3,088	410	2,742	3,327
66	41	2,272	1,802	398	1,715	907	3,754	1,416	2,644	4,298
67	4	34	70	56	405	64	1,082	297	978	1,436
68	22	860	635	63	649	120	2,574	913	1,181	1,786
69	1	38	56	11	73	4	561	66	307	242
70		404	366	98	248	17	1,049	204	1,119	1,321
71		8,656	5,720	2,837	8,103	162	24,440	3,586	22,220	44,158
72		15	5	23	91	10	34	35	48	72
73	1,061	32,449	7,753	39,466	182,507	11,009	58,035	71,695	94,595	105,843
74		10	2	17	75	8	16	24	28	37
75	379	27,433	4,076	35,152	167,107	8,720	37,212	53,889	69,736	63,289
76		2	1	2	6		7	4	9	12
77	35	1,257	935	915	4,818	238	8,360	4,283	11,660	12,939
78		2	2	1	6	1	7	3	2	9
79	265	2,630	2,424	1,171	6,309	1,042	6,999	3,091	4,332	5,997
80	32	514	256	320	4,089	841	5,344	1,027	1,837	2,802
81	2,250	18,700	6,550	17,550	153,900	25,374	174,650	59,100	44,403	143,500

AND RECEIPTS, BY COUNTIES: 1909.

	Essex.	Franklin.	Grand Isle.	Lamoille.	Orange.	Orleans.	Rutland.	Washington.	Windham.	Windsor.
1	513	1,973	316	1,026	1,818	1,805	1,906	1,846	1,698	2,490
2	72,104	346,615	52,632	117,165	232,987	256,944	340,913	292,180	251,180	419,075
3	17,282	135,267	16,977	41,791	69,099	91,468	108,854	101,666	77,800	117,844
4	425	1,711	216	1,097	1,830	1,757	1,317	1,677	1,692	2,318
5	13,361	55,571	6,230	27,138	41,966	53,563	47,549	44,458	59,998	59,299
6	674	2,196	326	1,422	2,503	2,395	2,176	2,239	2,150	3,040
7	104,056	400,829	29,400	233,530	469,218	509,765	358,630	486,157	341,705	524,559
8	41,686	103,967	21,034	27,901	69,785	73,943	69,278	67,695	45,346	88,410

TABLE 6.—NUMBER AND VALUE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS **NOT** ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES: APRIL 15, 1910.

		THE STATE.	Addison.	Bennington.	Caledonia.	Chittenden.	Essex.	Franklin.	Grand Isle.
1	Inclosures reporting domestic animals	12,095	810	835	1,011	1,086	252	991	61
2	Value of domestic animals............dollars	2,581,230	130,980	150,678	203,401	373,599	63,706	156,206	8,128
	Cattle:								
3	Total number	5,876	484	529	298	295	142	490	24
4	Value............dollars	207,608	16,337	17,707	10,785	10,244	4,757	15,729	658
5	Number of dairy cows	4,848	412	440	255	221	116	409	20
	Horses:								
6	Total number	18,806	1,050	1,128	1,522	2,579	448	1,210	52
7	Value............dollars	2,305,409	112,411	130,423	188,088	338,642	57,283	137,867	4,721
8	Number of mature horses	18,609	1,028	1,122	1,507	2,565	442	1,184	52
	Mules and asses and burros:								
9	Total number	194	....	3	1	144	2	4	21
10	Value............dollars	28,558	....	225	175	22,483	150	345	2,500
11	Number of mature mules	192	....	3	1	144	2	4	21
	Swine:								
12	Total number	3,522	215	282	304	234	136	195	14
13	Value............dollars	38,253	2,167	2,285	3,837	2,090	1,508	2,171	141
	Sheep and goats:								
14	Total number	221	10	7	58	15	2	22	3
15	Value............dollars	1,402	65	38	516	140	8	94	18

		Lamoille.	Orange.	Orleans.	Rutland.	Washington.	Windham.	Windsor.
1	Inclosures reporting domestic animals	533	721	779	1,741	1,305	749	1,221
2	Value of domestic animals............dollars	106,232	131,213	181,561	328,077	284,221	181,393	281,835
	Cattle:							
3	Total number	290	372	419	811	514	506	702
4	Value............dollars	10,115	12,545	14,035	30,396	18,246	18,841	27,213
5	Number of dairy cows	253	311	351	694	450	356	560
	Horses:							
6	Total number	798	1,066	1,261	2,306	2,115	1,284	1,987
7	Value............dollars	93,612	115,504	165,410	292,938	259,710	160,078	243,723
8	Number of mature horses	794	1,047	1,248	2,277	2,094	1,274	1,975
	Mules and asses and burros:							
9	Total number	3	2	....	3	7	2	2
10	Value............dollars	400	400	....	475	915	100	300
11	Number of mature mules	3	2	....	3	7	....	2
	Swine:							
12	Total number	163	236	175	454	511	174	429
13	Value............dollars	2,054	2,722	1,974	4,253	5,245	2,294	5,512
	Sheep and goats:							
14	Total number	9	8	20	3	29	15	20
15	Value............dollars	51	42	142	15	105	80	88

CHAPTER 4.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES FOR THE STATE, CITIES, AND INDUSTRIES.

Introduction.—This chapter gives the statistics of manufactures for the state of Vermont for the calendar year 1909 as shown by 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 chapter are three 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 as a whole. It also gives the same items for all industries combined for the three cities having in 1910 a population of 10,000 or over.

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

Table III gives statistics in detail for 1909 for each city having from 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants for all industries combined.

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.

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 chapter 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 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 gristmills and sawmills.—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 chapter.

INDUSTRIES IN GENERAL.

General character of the state.—Vermont, with a gross area of 9,564 square miles, of which 440 represent water surface, is one of the smallest states in the Union, both in area and population. Its population in 1910 was 355,956, as compared with 343,641 in 1900 and 332,422 in 1890. It ranked forty-second among the 49 states and territories of continental United States as regards population in 1910 and thirty-ninth in 1900. In 1910 the density of population for the entire state was 39 persons per square mile, the corresponding figure for 1900 being 37.7. Forty-seven and five-tenths per cent of the total population of the state resided in incorporated places having a population of 2,500 or over, as against 40.5 per cent in 1900.

The state has three cities having a population of over 10,000—Burlington, Rutland, and Barre. These three cities contain only 12.6 per cent of the total population of the state and are credited with only 19.5 per cent of the total value of its manufactures. Apart from these cities 34.9 per cent of the population of the state resided in places of 2,500 inhabitants or over.

Vermont has good railroad service, and Lake Champlain furnishes excellent facilities for water transportation in the northwestern part of the state.

Importance and growth of manufactures.—The manufactures of the state have increased from a total value of products of $8,571,000 in 1849 to $51,515,000 in 1899 and $68,310,000 in 1909. During 1849 an average of 8,445 wage earners, representing 2.7 per cent of the total population, were employed in manufactures, while in 1909 an average of 33,788 wage earners, or 9.5 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 $27 to $192. From 1849 to 1909, however, the proportion which the manufactures of the state represented of the total value of the products of manufacturing industries in the United States decreased somewhat. This proportion was eight-tenths of 1 per cent in 1849; five-tenths of 1 per cent in 1899; and three-tenths of 1 per cent in 1909. In 1849 the state ranked twenty-first in respect to value of manufactures; in 1899, thirty-fourth; and in 1909, thirty-eighth.

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 the percentages of increase from census to census:

	NUMBER OR AMOUNT.			PER CENT OF INCREASE.[1]	
	1909	1904	1899	1904-1909	1899-1904
Number of establishments	1,958	1,699	1,938	15.2	−12.3
Persons engaged in manufactures	38,580	37,015	(2)	4.2	
Proprietors and firm members	2,113	1,856	(2)	13.8	
Salaried employees	2,679	2,053	1,695	30.5	21.1
Wage earners (average number)	33,788	33,106	28,179	2.1	17.5
Primary horsepower	159,445	140,616	126,124	13.4	11.5
Capital	$73,470,000	$62,659,000	$43,500,000	17.3	44.0
Expenses	59,851,000	54,677,000	42,867,000	9.5	27.6
Services	20,075,000	17,324,000	13,038,000	15.9	32.9
Salaries	2,803,000	2,103,000	1,611,000	33.3	30.5
Wages	17,272,000	15,221,000	11,427,000	13.5	33.2
Materials	34,823,000	32,430,000	26,385,000	7.4	22.9
Miscellaneous	4,953,000	4,923,000	3,444,000	0.6	42.9
Value of products	68,310,000	63,084,000	51,515,000	8.3	22.5
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	33,487,000	30,654,000	25,130,000	9.2	22.0

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.   [2] Figures not available.

In 1909 the state of Vermont had 1,958 manufacturing establishments, which gave employment to an average of 38,580 persons during the year, and paid out $20,075,000 in salaries and wages. Of the persons employed, 33,788 were wage earners. These establishments turned out products to the value of $68,310,000, to produce which materials costing $34,823,000 were used. The value added by manufacture was thus $33,487,000, 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 Vermont, when measured by value of products and value added by manufacture, showed less development during the more recent five-year period, 1904–1909, than during the preceding five-year period, 1899–1904. The number of establishments, however, dropped from 1,938 in 1899 to 1,699 in 1904, but had increased to 1,958 by 1909. In the earlier period wages increased 33.2 per cent and the value of products 22.5 per cent, whereas in the more recent period they increased only 13.5 per cent and 8.3 per cent, respectively. 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 prices 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 the percentage of increase in the average number of wage earners. The only decrease shown in the table is that in the number of establishments during the period 1899–1904, amounting to 12.3 per cent.

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

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	WAGE EARNERS.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.		PER CENT OF INCREASE.[1]			
		Average number.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Value of products.		Value added by manufacture.	
								1904–1909	1899–1904	1904–1909	1899–1904
All industries.........................	1,958	33,788	100.0	$68,310,000	100.0	$33,487,000	100.0	8.3	22.5	9.2	22.0
Marble and stone work...........................	342	10,411	30.8	12,305,000	18.1	9,877,000	29.5	29.5	50.0	30.6	68.0
Lumber and timber products......................	593	4,790	14.2	8,598,000	12.6	4,467,000	13.3	−9.3	7.7	−7.3	13.8
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk..............	186	519	1.5	8,112,000	11.9	1,056,000	3.2	....	....	....	....
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats...........	17	2,294	6.8	4,497,000	6.6	1,618,000	4.8	−4.3	....	−15.0	....
Flour-mill and gristmill products................	133	156	0.5	4,133,000	6.0	605,000	1.8	28.9	15.7	81.1	−30.8
Paper and wood pulp.............................	25	1,030	3.0	3,902,000	5.7	1,447,000	4.3	1.9	13.2	12.1	−24.1
Foundry and machine-shop products.................	56	1,860	5.5	3,755,000	5.5	2,420,000	7.2	11.1	42.5	−0.7	61.3
Hosiery and knit goods............................	8	946	2.8	1,746,000	2.6	657,000	2.0	−12.2	8.4	−15.0	7.4
Furniture and refrigerators.......................	19	1,119	3.3	1,618,000	2.4	915,000	2.7	....	....	....	....
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations......	15	161	0.5	1,290,000	1.9	704,000	2.1	−7.7	−34.2	−31.5	−23.3
Clothing, men's, including shirts.................	11	1,281	3.8	1,274,000	1.9	683,000	2.0	5.6	....	12.2	....
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies......	7	992	2.9	1,135,000	1.7	606,000	1.8	32.0	4.2	25.5	1.7
Printing and publishing..........................	115	666	2.0	1,039,000	1.5	789,000	2.4	11.5	17.7	13.4	15.6
Bread and other bakery products..................	75	242	0.7	994,000	1.5	370,000	1.1	99.2	19.7	66.7	5.2
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.....	25	635	1.9	693,000	1.0	453,000	1.4	55.7	178.1	53.6	183.7
Agricultural implements..........................	11	360	1.1	582,000	0.9	310,000	0.9	31.7	19.5	19.2	26.2
Clothing, women's................................	6	333	1.0	503,000	0.7	218,000	0.7	−30.3	264.6	−26.8	259.0
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.............	19	149	0.4	425,000	0.6	220,000	0.7	....	....	....	....
Confectionery....................................	10	145	0.4	356,000	0.5	142,000	0.4	44.7	−0.8	29.1	−20.3
Canning and preserving...........................	8	118	0.3	330,000	0.5	116,000	0.3	168.3	−40.6	93.3	−39.4
Gas, illuminating and heating....................	9	70	0.2	278,000	0.4	178,000	0.5	115.5	81.7	95.6	78.4
Lime..	11	185	0.5	250,000	0.4	131,000	0.4	−6.0	....	....	....
Carriages and wagons and materials..............	38	94	0.3	158,000	0.2	100,000	0.3	−3.7	−42.5	−8.3	−41.7
Tobacco manufactures............................	25	58	0.2	118,000	0.2	75,000	0.2	−7.1	47.7	−7.4	47.3
Brick and tile...................................	7	70	0.2	65,000	0.1	51,000	0.2	−37.5	4.0	−38.6	1.2
Leather goods...................................	3	14	(2)	26,000	(2)	14,000	(2)	−33.3	−29.1	−39.1	−17.9
All other industries.............................	184	5,090	15.1	10,038,000	14.7	5,265,000	15.7	....	....	....	....

[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.

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 fact that the product of one establishment often becomes the 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.

Marble and stone work.—Vermont possesses a practically unlimited supply of two of the most useful kinds of stone, marble and granite, and for years has ranked first among the states in the output of marble. There was an increase of 113 in the number of establishments in this industry between 1904 and 1909. The average number of wage earners increased 28.6 per cent; the value of products, 29.5 per cent; and the value added by manufacture, 30.6 per cent. To this industry alone are credited nearly one-third of the total average number of wage earners and nearly one-fifth of the total value of manufactured products for the state.

Lumber and timber products.—The lumber industry, which was one of the first manufacturing industries started in the state, continues relatively important. It embraces establishments engaged in logging operations, and sawmills, planing mills, and wooden packing-box factories. There was a decrease during the five-year period 1904–1909 of 9.3 per cent in value of products and 7.3 per cent in value added by manufacture.

Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.—This industry is very important in the state. To avoid disclosure of individual operations the statistics for one condensed-milk establishment were omitted in 1904, for which reason the percentages of increase for the industry are not given in the preceding table. From 1899 to 1909, however, the total value of products increased $2,456,000, or 43.4 per cent, and the value added by manufacture, $285,000, or 37 per cent. The decrease in number of establishments from 255 in 1899 to 186 in 1909 was due to the abandonment of small local creameries and the establishment of larger central plants.

Textiles.—The textile manufactures of the state, including woolen and worsted goods, hosiery and knit goods, and cotton goods, are important as a whole, although each branch of the industry showed a general decrease during the five-year period 1904–1909. The manufacture of woolen and worsted goods, which is by far the most important of the textile industries in Vermont, decreased 4.3 per cent in value of products and 15 per cent in value added by manufacture from 1904 to 1909. The hosiery and knit-goods industry decreased during this period 12.2 per cent in value of products and 15 per cent in value added by manufacture. The statistics for the three establishments engaged in the cotton-goods industry are omitted, to avoid the disclosure of individual operations. No establishments were reported in the state as engaged primarily in making felt goods or wool hats and only one in manufacturing worsted goods.

Flour-mill and gristmill products.—This industry shows a steady growth during the decade. The industry is not very important, however, from the standpoint of the number of wage earners, giving employment to an average of only 156 persons. 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 or the number of the establishments.

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. The industry has shown only small growth during the last five years.

The 13 leading industries measured by value of products hold a somewhat different rank when measured by value added by manufacture. Marble and stone work and the lumber industry continue to be the two most important industries of the state, but the foundry and machine-shop industry rises from seventh to third place. The woolen and worsted goods and the paper and wood-pulp industries both become of more importance than the manufacture of butter, cheese, and condensed milk, ranking fourth, fifth, and sixth, respectively. Furniture and refrigerators, printing and publishing, patent medicines, and men's clothing

take seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth places, respectively, while the hosiery and knit-goods industry drops from eighth to eleventh place. The car repair shops of steam railroads hold the same position when measured by value added by manufacture as when measured by value of products. The flour-mill and gristmill industry falls from fifth to thirteenth place.

This table shows also the percentages of increase for these leading industries in respect to value of products and value added by manufacture where these statistics are comparable. Four of the 13 leading industries decreased from 1904 to 1909 in value of products and 5 in value added by manufacture. The flour-mill and gristmill industry showed a greater rate of increase from 1904 to 1909 in value added by manufacture than any other of these industries, namely, 81.1 per cent, while during the same period the steam-railroad repair shop industry showed the greatest rate of increase in value of products, 32 per cent.

In addition to the industries presented separately there are 19 other industries which had a value of products in 1909 in excess of $100,000, but which are included in all other industries in the table. In the case of 2 of these industries—the manufacture of food preparations and the turning and carving of wood—the returns do not present properly the true condition of the industry, as it is more or less interwoven with one or more other industries of similar character. The other 17 industries are included under this head, to avoid disclosing the operations of individual establishments. These industries are: Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings; brushes; coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods; cotton goods, including cotton small wares; cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified; dairymen's, poulterers', and apiarists' supplies; firearms and ammunition; furnishing goods, men's; grease and tallow; leather, tanned, curried, and finished; musical instruments, pianos and organs and materials; paper goods, not elsewhere specified; photographic apparatus and materials; scales and balances; shoddy; toys and games; and window shades and fixtures. Statistics, however, for cutlery and tools and musical instruments are shown in Table II for 1909.

Persons engaged in manufacturing industries.—The next 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.

The average number of persons engaged in manufactures during 1909 was 38,580, of whom 33,788 were wage earners. Of the remainder, 3,088 were proprietors and officials and 1,704 were clerks. Corresponding figures for individual industries will be found in Table II, page 628.

CLASS.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.
All classes	38,580	33,305	5,275
Proprietors and officials	3,088	3,013	75
Proprietors and firm members	2,113	2,053	60
Salaried officers of corporations	302	293	9
Superintendents and managers	673	667	6
Clerks	1,704	1,202	502
Wage earners (average number)	33,788	29,090	4,698
16 years of age and over	33,577	28,946	4,631
Under 16 years of age	211	144	67

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 13 important industries individually.

INDUSTRY.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.			
	Total number.	Per cent of total.		
		Proprietors and officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners (average number).
All industries	38,580	8.0	4.4	87.6
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	699	20.9	4.9	74.2
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	1,023	1.9	1.2	97.0
Clothing, men's, including shirts	1,359	2.1	3.7	94.3
Flour-mill and gristmill products	350	50.9	4.6	44.6
Foundry and machine-shop products	2,141	5.9	7.2	86.9
Furniture and refrigerators	1,226	3.9	4.8	91.3
Hosiery and knit goods	974	1.7	1.1	97.1
Lumber and timber products	5,720	14.7	1.5	83.7
Marble and stone work	11,545	6.5	3.4	90.2
Paper and wood pulp	1,133	5.8	3.3	90.9
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations	269	10.4	29.7	59.9
Printing and publishing	919	16.8	10.8	72.5
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	2,371	1.4	1.8	96.8
All other industries	8,851	7.4	7.1	85.4

Of the total number of persons engaged in all manufacturing industries, 8 per cent were proprietors and officials, 4.4 per cent clerks, and 87.6 per cent wage earners. In the flour-mill and gristmill industry 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 this industry falling in the class of proprietors and officials is very much higher than for other industries or for all industries combined. The percentage of proprietors and officials is also relatively high in the butter, cheese, and condensed-milk, the lumber, and the printing and publishing industries, where the small establishment predominates.

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 total number employed for the year is also given in each case.

INDUSTRY.	WAGE EARNERS.			
	Average number.[1]	Per cent of total.		
		16 years of age and over.		Under 16 years of age.
		Male.	Female.	
All industries	33,788	85.7	13.7	0.6
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	519	95.4	4.2	0.4
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	992	100.0	....	....
Clothing, men's, including shirts	1,281	11.0	89.0	....
Flour-mill and gristmill products	156	100.0	....	....
Foundry and machine-shop products	1,860	97.1	2.8	0.1
Furniture and refrigerators	1,119	98.6	0.1	1.3
Hosiery and knit goods	946	34.9	64.6	0.5
Lumber and timber products	4,790	98.2	1.4	0.4
Marble and stone work	10,411	99.8	(2)	0.2
Paper and wood pulp	1,030	93.0	7.0	....
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations	161	44.1	55.9	....
Printing and publishing	666	70.9	28.8	0.3
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	2,294	60.9	37.6	1.4
All other industries	7,563	78.3	20.1	1.6

[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, 85.7 per cent of the average number of wage earners were males 16 years of age and over; 13.7 per cent, females 16 years of age and over; and six-tenths of 1 per cent, children under the age of 16. It will be noted that in three industries, the manufacture of men's clothing, hosiery and knit goods, and patent medicines and compounds, the women outnumbered the men. In the men's clothing industry nearly nine-tenths of the wage earners were women. The wage earners under 16 years of age in Vermont are employed principally in marble and stone work, and in the woolen and the lumber industries.

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:

CLASS.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.				
	1909		1904		Per cent of increase: 1904-1909
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	
Total	38,580	100.0	37,015	100.0	4.2
Proprietors and firm members	2,113	5.5	1,856	5.0	13.8
Salaried employees	2,679	6.9	2,053	5.5	30.5
Wage earners (average number)	33,788	87.6	33,106	89.4	2.1

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 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.)

CLASS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.					
	1909		1904		1899	
	Number.	Per cent distri-bution.	Number.	Per cent distri-bution.	Number.	Per cent distri-bution.
Total..............	33,788	100.0	33,106	100.0	28,179	100.0
16 years of age and over..	33,577	99.4	32,890	99.3	27,927	99.1
Male...............	28,946	85.7	28,321	85.5	23,954	85.0
Female.............	4,631	13.7	4,569	13.8	3,973	14.1
Under 16 years of age....	211	0.6	216	0.7	252	0.9

This table indicates that for all industries combined there has not been much change in the proportions of male and female wage earners 16 years of age and over. In 1909 males 16 years of age and over formed 85.7 per cent of all wage earners, as compared with 85.5 per cent in 1904 and 85 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 and the marble and stone work industries, 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. 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. In Table II, page 628, 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.

MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.													
	All industries.		Lumber and timber products.								Marble and stone work.		All other industries.	
			Total.		In mills.		In logging operations.							
	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..............................	33,013	95.2	5,113	93.6	3,304	70.9	1,809	91.5			9,746	87.1	18,154	93.0
February.............................	33,710	97.2	5,234	95.9	3,424	73.5	1,810	91.5			10,031	89.7	18,445	94.5
March................................	34,257	98.8	5,252	96.2	3,963	85.0	1,289	65.2			10,447	93.4	18,558	95.1
April................................	34,288	98.9	5,047	92.4	4,582	98.3	465	23.5			10,783	96.4	18,458	94.6
May..................................	34,317	99.0	5,089	93.2	4,661	100.0	428	21.6			10,908	97.5	18,320	93.9
June.................................	34,134	98.4	4,688	85.9	4,242	91.0	446	22.5			11,006	98.4	18,440	94.5
July.................................	32,875	94.8	3,985	73.0	3,556	76.3	429	21.7			11,182	99.9	17,708	90.8
August...............................	33,359	96.2	3,866	70.8	3,382	72.6	484	24.5			11,186	100.0	18,307	93.8
September............................	34,098	98.3	4,200	76.9	3,504	75.2	696	35.2			11,117	99.4	18,781	96.3
October..............................	34,392	99.2	4,535	83.1	3,525	75.6	1,010	51.1			10,800	97.1	18,997	97.4
November.............................	34,677	100.0	5,020	91.9	3,424	73.5	1,596	80.7			10,294	92.0	19,363	99.2
December.............................	32,342	93.3	5,460	100.0	3,482	74.7	1,978	100.0			7,372	65.9	19,510	100.0

The periods of maximum employment in the two important industries shown separately in the table occur at different seasons, and to a large extent the fluctuations in one industry balance those in the other. For this reason there is no great variation in the total number of wage earners for the different months of the year. The greatest activity in logging operations took place during the winter months, reaching the maximum in December. In the mills, however, the conditions were reversed, the greatest number of wage earners being reported for the spring and summer months. In the marble and stone work industry the number increased gradually from January to August, after which there was a decline to the end of the year, the small proportion shown for December being due to

labor troubles, and was sufficient to cause this month to show the minimum employment for all industries combined. The decrease from August to December was 34.1 per cent. For all industries combined the greatest number of wage earners were employed in November and the smallest number in December.

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 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.

INDUSTRY.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED ACCORDING TO PREVAILING HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK.								
	Total.	48 and under.	Between 48 and 54.	54.	Between 54 and 60.	60.	Between 60 and 72.	72.	Over 72.
All industries..........	33,788	4,898	1,080	4,000	11,302	11,879	466	98	65
Agricultural implements............	360			100	199	61			
Bread and other bakery products............	242	12		45	4	154	3	19	5
Brick and tile............	70			18	5	47			
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk............	519	31	14	28	29	134	250	17	16
Canning and preserving............	118					118			
Carriages and wagons and materials............	94			15	21	58			
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies....	992		170		804	10	8		
Clothing, men's, including shirts............	1,281	278		3	948	52			
Clothing, women's............	333				277	56			
Confectionery............	145	1		3	48	93			
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified............	635		23		54	558			
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products............	149		4	55	68	22			
Flour-mill and gristmill products............	156	12	1	6	20	107	8	2	
Foundry and machine-shop products............	1,860			881	719	260			
Furniture and refrigerators............	1,119			127	428	564			
Gas, illuminating and heating............	70	7		4	3	3	44		9
Hosiery and knit goods............	946					946			
Lime............	185			25		98	31		31
Lumber and timber products............	4,790	35	5	285	1,024	3,384	57		
Marble and stone work............	10,411	3,973	213	638	5,246	341			
Paper and wood pulp............	1,030	268	415		35	203	51	58	
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations............	161	1		31	105	15	9		
Printing and publishing............	666	181	61	317	61	46			
Tobacco manufactures............	58	56				1			1
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats............	2,294		39		26	2,229			
All other industries............	5,104	43	104	1,345	1,268	2,325	14	2	3

It is evident from these figures that for the great majority of wage earners employed in the manufacturing industries of Vermont the prevailing hours of labor range from 54 to 60 per week, only 17.7 per cent of the total being employed in establishments where the employees work less than 54 per week, and 1.9 per cent in establishments whose employees work more than 60 per week.

In the marble and stone work industry, in which nearly one-third of the total number of wage earners for the state are employed, the prevailing hours of labor are 48 per week and under for 38.2 per cent of the wage earners, between 54 and 60 per week for 50.4 per cent, and 60 per week (which is the maximum for the industry) for 3.3 per cent. The prevailing hours in the steam-railroad car repair shops and in establishments making men's and women's clothing are between 54 and 60 per week. In the bakery, canning and preserving, cooperage, flour-mill and gristmill, hosiery, lumber, and woolen-goods industries the prevailing hours of labor are 60 per week. In the furniture industry about one-half the wage earners work 60 hours per week, and the rest either 54 or between 54 and 60; and in the butter and cheese industry a majority of the wage earners work over 60 hours per week.

Location of establishments.—The next table shows the extent to which the manufactures of Vermont 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 Federal census of population for that year, and it was impossible to determine the cities that come within the group having over 10,000 inhabitants.

ITEM.	Year.	Total.	LOCATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
			In cities with population of 10,000 and over.	Outside districts.	In cities with population of 10,000 and over.	Outside districts.
Population.........	1910	355,956	44,748	311,208	12.6	87.4
	1900	343,641	30,139	313,502	8.8	91.2
Number of establishments.	1909	1,958	284	1,674	14.5	85.5
	1899	1,938	139	1,799	7.2	92.8
Average number of wage earners.	1909	33,788	6,347	27,441	18.8	81.2
	1899	28,179	3,728	24,451	13.2	86.8
Value of products...	1909	$68,309,824	$13,332,195	$54,977,629	19.5	80.5
	1899	51,515,228	8,025,240	43,489,988	15.6	84.4
Value added by manufacture.	1909	33,487,096	6,693,974	26,793,122	20.0	80.0
	1899	25,130,416	3,895,818	21,234,598	15.5	84.5

In 1909, 19.5 per cent of the total value of products and 18.8 per cent of the average number of wage earners were reported from the three cities having over 10,000 inhabitants in 1910. The figures indicate that while little relative change took place during the 10 years in the amount of manufacturing done in cities of 10,000 and over and in districts outside, yet on the whole the manufactures of the cities have gained considerably on those of the districts outside. This is due to some extent to the increase in the population of Barre, which city had less than 10,000 inhabitants in 1900, and so was included in the districts outside in 1899.

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

CITY.	1910	1900
Burlington	20,468	18,640
Rutland	13,546	11,499
Barre	10,734	8,448

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

CITY.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.			VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		
	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899
Burlington	2,371	2,300	2,232	$6,800,490	$6,355,754	$6,066,184
Barre	2,340	2,198	1,875	3,852,177	3,373,046	2,760,852
Rutland	1,636	1,803	1,496	2,679,528	2,522,856	1,959,056

Each of the three cities shows an increase in value of products both from 1899 to 1904 and from 1904 to 1909. Burlington and Barre show increases in the average number of wage earners reported during each of the five-year periods, while Rutland shows a decrease in the average number of wage earners from 1904 to 1909.

The percentage of increase in value of products for Burlington was 4.8 per cent from 1899 to 1904 and 7 per cent from 1904 to 1909. The increase during the latter period was due principally to the establishment of a new furniture factory and an increase in the production of establishments manufacturing men's clothing, cotton goods, and photographic materials.

The value of products manufactured in Rutland increased but 6.2 per cent from 1904 to 1909, whereas the increase from 1899 to 1904 was 28.8 per cent. The leading industries in 1909 were the manufacture of scales and balances, the foundries and machine shops, and the steam-railroad car repair shops.

In 1909 and in 1904 the leading industry in Barre was marble and stone work, which in both years contributed about nine-tenths of the value of all its manufactured products. The marble and stone work produced in Barre in 1909 represented more than one-fourth of the total value of the products for this industry in the state.

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 operations of individual concerns, it is necessary to omit several important industries from this table and the one following.

INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
ALL INDUSTRIES:				
1909	1,958	33,788	$68,309,824	$33,487,096
1904	1,699	33,106	63,083,611	30,653,759
Individual:				
1909	1,029	5,066	12,175,721	5,287,203
1904	833	5,882	12,027,326	5,844,338
Firm:				
1909	454	5,736	10,774,069	5,715,893
1904	449	6,516	12,047,420	6,248,376
Corporation:				
1909	372	22,857	42,641,046	22,240,692
1904	309	20,544	36,373,592	18,364,637
Other:				
1909	103	129	2,718,988	243,308
1904	108	164	2,635,273	198,408
Per cent of total:				
1909	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1904	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual:				
1909	52.6	15.0	17.8	15.8
1904	49.0	17.8	19.1	19.1
Firm:				
1909	23.2	17.0	15.8	17.1
1904	26.4	19.7	19.1	20.4
Corporation:				
1909	19.0	67.6	62.4	66.4
1904	18.2	62.1	57.7	59.9
Other:				
1909	5.3	0.4	4.0	0.7
1904	6.4	0.5	4.2	0.6
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk, 1909	186	519	$8,112,239	$1,056,425
Individual	50	107	1,850,284	191,583
Firm	14	38	596,280	55,999
Corporation	22	245	2,953,937	572,785
Other	100	129	2,711,738	236,058
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	26.9	20.6	22.8	18.1
Firm	7.5	7.3	7.4	5.3
Corporation	11.8	47.2	36.4	54.2
Other	53.8	24.9	33.4	22.3
Flour-mill and gristmill products, 1909	133	156	$4,133,337	$605,015
Individual	92	91	1,946,353	275,223
Firm	33	39	1,338,559	110,758
Corporation	8	26	848,425	219,034
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	69.2	58.3	47.1	45.5
Firm	24.8	25.0	32.4	18.3
Corporation	6.0	16.7	20.5	36.2
Foundry and machine-shop products, 1909	56	1,860	$3,754,801	$2,419,690
Individual	20	184	350,850	223,634
Firm	11	141	241,894	136,595
Corporation	25	1,535	3,162,057	2,059,461
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	35.7	9.9	9.3	9.2
Firm	19.6	7.6	6.4	5.6
Corporation	44.6	82.5	84.2	85.1
Furniture and refrigerators, 1909	19	1,119	$1,617,759	$914,492
Firm [1]	5	29	36,365	26,445
Corporation	14	1,090	1,581,394	888,047
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Firm [1]	26.3	2.6	2.2	2.9
Corporation	73.7	97.4	97.8	97.1
Lumber and timber products, 1909	593	4,790	$8,598,084	$4,467,342
Individual	390	1,962	3,164,198	1,800,955
Firm	142	1,402	2,160,641	1,357,796
Corporation	61	1,426	3,273,245	1,308,591
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	65.8	41.0	36.8	40.3
Firm	23.9	29.3	25.1	30.4
Corporation	10.3	29.8	38.1	29.3
Marble and stone work, 1909	342	10,411	$12,395,379	$9,877,531
Individual	136	1,030	1,520,143	1,097,119
Firm	152	2,993	3,697,198	2,777,183
Corporation	54	6,388	7,178,038	6,003,229
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	39.8	9.9	12.3	11.1
Firm	44.4	28.7	29.8	28.1
Corporation	15.8	61.4	57.9	60.8

[1] Includes the group "Individual," to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

The most important distinction shown is that between corporate and all other forms of ownership. For all industries combined, 19 per cent of the total number of establishments were in 1909 under corporate ownership, as against 81 per cent under all other forms. The corresponding figures for 1904 were 18.2 per cent and 81.8 per cent, respectively. In the other three items shown in this table the totals for establishments operated by corporations show a decided increase. Decreases are shown in the proportions of the total number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture reported by establishments under individual and firm ownership and the forms of ownership included under the head of "Other," except that the establishments under "Other" forms of ownership report a slightly larger proportion of the total value added by manufacture.

The forms of ownership prevailing in the different industries varied considerably. Unlike other important industries, the largest percentage of the marble and stone works were owned by firms, only 15.8 per cent being under corporate ownership. In the butter, cheese, and condensed-milk industry the most common form of ownership was the cooperative, classed under "Other" forms of ownership in the table. These cooperative establishments are operated largely by farmers who have organized for the purpose of securing steadier and better markets for their milk.

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 shows also 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.	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
ALL INDUSTRIES:				
1909	1,958	38,788	$68,309,824	$33,487,096
1904	1,699	38,106	63,083,611	30,658,759
Less than $5,000:				
1909	690	1,100	1,693,585	1,089,581
1904	426	752	1,190,017	743,470
$5,000 and less than $20,000:				
1909	644	8,844	6,976,450	3,729,572
1904	672	4,246	7,031,382	3,850,847
$20,000 and less than $100,000:				
1909	493	9,491	20,340,258	9,653,436
1904	483	10,011	19,927,286	9,145,201
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000:				
1909	127	14,466	32,104,250	14,813,124
1904	112	13,174	26,459,867	11,269,943
$1,000,000 and over:				
1909	4	4,887	7,195,281	4,201,383
1904	6	4,923	8,475,059	5,644,298
Per cent of total:				
1909	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1904	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000:				
1909	35.2	3.3	2.5	3.3
1904	25.1	2.3	1.9	2.4
$5,000 and less than $20,000:				
1909	32.9	11.4	10.2	11.1
1904	39.6	12.8	11.1	12.6
$20,000 and less than $100,000:				
1909	25.2	28.1	29.8	28.8
1904	28.4	30.2	31.6	29.8
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000:				
1909	6.5	42.8	47.0	44.2
1904	6.6	39.8	41.9	36.8
$1,000,000 and over:				
1909	0.2	14.5	10.5	12.5
1904	0.4	14.9	13.4	18.4
Average per establishment:				
1909		17	$34,888	$17,103
1904		19	37,130	18,042
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk, 1909	186	519	$8,112,239	$1,056,425
Less than $5,000	15	9	50,363	9,030
$5,000 and less than $20,000	56	49	688,974	73,438
$20,000 and less than $100,000	103	202	4,146,968	416,307
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	12	259	3,225,934	557,650
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000	8.1	1.7	0.6	0.9
$5,000 and less than $20,000	30.1	9.4	8.5	7.0
$20,000 and less than $100,000	55.4	38.9	51.1	39.4
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	6.5	49.9	39.8	52.8
Average per establishment		3	$43,614	$5,680
Flour-mill and gristmill products, 1909	133	156	$4,133,337	$605,015
Less than $5,000	6	4	34,734	7,130
$5,000 and less than $20,000	74	50	931,558	147,696
$20,000 and less than $100,000	48	80	1,849,723	262,826
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	5	22	1,317,322	187,363

INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
Flour-mill and gristmill products, 1909—Continued.				
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000	4.5	2.6	0.8	1.2
$5,000 and less than $20,000	55.6	32.1	22.5	24.4
$20,000 and less than $100,000	36.1	51.3	44.8	43.4
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	3.8	14.1	31.9	31.0
Average per establishment		1	$31,078	$4,549
Foundry and machine-shop products, 1909	56	1,860	$3,754,801	$2,419,890
Less than $5,000	11	25	27,302	15,919
$5,000 and less than $20,000	14	83	155,775	91,054
$20,000 and less than $100,000	21	488	874,592	577,742
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	10	1,264	2,697,132	1,734,075
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000	19.6	1.3	0.7	0.7
$5,000 and less than $20,000	25.0	4.5	4.1	3.8
$20,000 and less than $100,000	37.5	26.2	23.3	23.9
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	17.9	68.0	71.8	71.7
Average per establishment		33	$67,050	$43,209
Furniture and refrigerators, 1909	19	1,119	$1,617,759	$914,492
Less than $5,000	3	11	9,565	8,039
$5,000 and less than $20,000	3	27	37,175	25,581
$20,000 and less than $100,000	6	206	338,029	184,696
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	7	875	1,232,990	696,176
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000	15.8	1.0	0.6	0.9
$5,000 and less than $20,000	15.8	2.4	2.3	2.8
$20,000 and less than $100,000	31.6	18.4	20.9	20.2
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	36.8	78.2	76.2	76.1
Average per establishment		59	$85,145	$48,131
Lumber and timber products, 1909	593	4,790	$8,598,084	$4,467,342
Less than $5,000	304	578	749,081	502,946
$5,000 and less than $20,000	214	1,624	2,227,094	1,463,365
$20,000 and less than $100,000	66	1,652	2,663,711	1,693,905
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	9	936	2,958,198	807,126
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000	51.3	12.1	8.7	11.3
$5,000 and less than $20,000	36.1	33.9	25.9	32.8
$20,000 and less than $100,000	11.1	34.5	31.0	37.9
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	1.5	19.5	34.4	18.1
Average per establishment		8	$14,499	$7,533
Marble and stone work, 1909	342	10,411	$12,395,379	$9,877,591
Less than $5,000	97	144	252,574	182,150
$5,000 and less than $20,000	111	986	1,209,630	903,126
$20,000 and less than $100,000	115	3,448	4,424,976	3,215,534
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000 [1]	19	5,833	6,498,199	5,576,721
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000	28.4	1.4	2.0	1.8
$5,000 and less than $20,000	32.5	9.5	9.8	9.1
$20,000 and less than $100,000	33.6	33.1	35.8	32.6
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000 [1]	5.6	56.0	52.4	56.5
Average per establishment		30	$36,244	$28,882

[1] Includes the group "$1,000,000 and over."

This table shows that, in 1909, of the 1,958 manufacturing establishments in the state, 131, or 6.7 per cent, had a value of products exceeding $100,000. These establishments, however, employed an average of 19,353 wage earners, or 57.3 per cent of the total number in all establishments, and reported 57.5 per cent of the total value of products and 56.7 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 (35.2 per cent) of the total number of establishments, but the value of their products amounted to only 2.5 per cent of the total. The bulk of the manufacturing was reported by establishments having products valued at not less than $100,000.

It will be seen from the above table that during the five years from 1904 to 1909 there was a considerable increase as measured by value of products in the relative importance of the establishments having a value of products between $100,000 and $1,000,000.

The decrease in the average value of products per establishment from $37,130 to $34,888, and in value added by manufacture from $18,042 to $17,103, during the five-year period, is due to the large increase in the number of small establishments—those reporting products valued at less than $5,000. There was also a decrease from 19 to 17 in the average number of wage earners per establishment.

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 13 important industries individually, and gives not only the number of establishments falling in each group, but also the average number of wage earners employed.

INDUSTRY.	Total.	ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—								
		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 earners.	501 to 1,000 wage earners.	Over 1,000 wage earners.
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.										
All industries	1,958	131	1,100	414	198	57	39	16	1	2
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	186	4	169	7	5	1				
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	7			2	1	1	1	2		
Clothing, men's, including shirts	11		1	1	2	2	3	2		
Flour-mill and gristmill products	133	27	103	3						
Foundry and machine-shop products	56	1	17	15	12	5	5	1		
Furniture and refrigerators	19		2	6	3	3	5			
Hosiery and knit goods	8		1		2	3	1	1		
Lumber and timber products	593	10	386	149	39	4	5			
Marble and stone work	342	22	119	104	70	13	9	4		1
Paper and wood pulp	25		1	9	9	5		1		
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations	15	3	7	3	1	1				
Printing and publishing	115	18	62	27	8					
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	17	1			6	7	2			1
All other industries	431	45	232	88	40	12	8	5	1	
AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.										
All industries	33,788		2,346	4,677	6,388	3,955	5,955	5,897	794	3,776
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	519		246	52	150	71				
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	992			18	24	68	102	780		
Clothing, men's, including shirts	1,281		3	14	72	105	523	564		
Flour-mill and gristmill products	156		138	18						
Foundry and machine-shop products	1,860		44	138	336	337	709	296		
Furniture and refrigerators	1,119		3	69	112	225	710			
Hosiery and knit goods	946		5		79	213	151	498		
Lumber and timber products	4,790		912	1,647	1,250	275	706			
Marble and stone work	10,411		297	1,328	2,320	941	1,402	1,621		2,502
Paper and wood pulp	1,030		5	122	294	292		317		
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations	161		14	26	22	99				
Printing and publishing	666		157	257	252					
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	2,294				193	483	344			1,274
All other industries	7,563		522	988	1,284	846	1,308	1,821	794	
PER CENT OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.										
All industries	100.0		6.9	13.8	18.9	11.7	17.6	17.5	2.3	11.2
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	100.0		47.4	10.0	28.9	13.7				
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	100.0			1.8	2.4	6.9	10.3	78.6		
Clothing, men's, including shirts	100.0		0.2	1.1	5.6	8.2	40.8	44.0		
Flour-mill and gristmill products	100.0		88.5	11.5						
Foundry and machine-shop products	100.0		2.4	7.4	18.1	18.1	38.1	15.9		
Furniture and refrigerators	100.0		0.3	6.2	10.0	20.1	63.4			
Hosiery and knit goods	100.0		0.5		8.4	22.5	16.0	52.6		
Lumber and timber products	100.0		19.0	34.4	26.1	5.7	14.7			
Marble and stone work	100.0		2.9	12.8	22.3	9.0	13.5	15.6		24.0
Paper and wood pulp	100.0		0.5	11.8	28.5	28.3		30.8		
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations	100.0		8.7	16.1	13.7	61.5				
Printing and publishing	100.0		23.6	38.6	37.8					
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	100.0				8.4	21.1	15.0			55.5
All other industries	100.0		6.9	13.1	17.0	11.2	17.3	24.1	10.5	

Of the 1,958 establishments reported for all industries, 6.7 per cent employed no wage earners; 56.2 per cent, from 1 to 5; 21.1 per cent, 6 to 20; 10.1 per cent, 21 to 50; and 5.9 per cent, over 50. The most numerous single group consists of the 1,100 establishments employing from 1 to 5 wage earners each, and the next of the 414 establishments employing from 6 to 20 wage earners each. There were 19 establishments that employed over 250 wage earners each; two of these, one a marble yard and the other a woolen mill, employed over 1,000 wage earners each.

Of the total number of wage earners, 48.6 per cent were in establishments employing over 100 wage earners each. No one of the groups in the table greatly predominates. The single group having the largest number of wage earners is the group comprising the establishments employing from 21 to 50 wage earners each, although the two groups of establishments employing from 101 to 250 wage earners and from 251 to 500 wage earners, respectively, had each nearly as large a percentage of the total.

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 628.

INDUSTRY.	PER CENT OF TOTAL EXPENSES REPORTED.			
	Salaries.	Wages.	Materials.	Miscellaneous expenses.
All industries	4.7	28.9	58.2	8.3
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk...............	0.6	3.8	92.6	3.0
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.........	2.8	48.2	46.6	2.4
Clothing, men's, including shirts................	7.3	35.4	51.8	5.5
Flour-mill and gristmill products...............	0.7	2.1	95.9	1.3
Foundry and machine-shop products...........	9.6	35.2	43.3	12.0
Furniture and refrigerators.....................	8.1	34.1	48.1	9.6
Hosiery and knit goods.....................	2.7	24.8	65.9	6.6
Lumber and timber products..................	2.7	27.9	57.2	12.1
Marble and stone work.......................	6.0	62.0	24.4	7.7
Paper and wood pulp........................	4.1	17.1	70.9	7.9
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations........................	10.1	6.2	54.2	29.5
Printing and publishing......................	14.8	38.3	29.4	17.5
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats...	2.0	24.1	66.5	7.3
All other industries........................	6.9	27.4	56.0	9.7

This table shows that, for all industries combined, 58.2 per cent of the total expense was incurred for materials, 33.6 per cent for services—that is, salaries and wages—and but 8.3 per cent for other purposes. As would be expected, the 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.

POWER.	NUMBER OF ENGINES OR MOTORS.			HORSEPOWER.			PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF HORSEPOWER.		
	1909	1904	1899[1]	1909	1904	1899[1]	1909	1904	1899
Primary power, total..........	3,256	2,217	2,321	159,445	140,616	126,124	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned.............	2,416	2,217	2,321	145,889	134,745	122,996	91.5	95.8	97.5
Steam...........	1,167	996	1,017	64,252	56,833	44,190	40.3	40.4	35.0
Gas.............	161	101	77	2,160	1,483	1,120	1.4	1.1	0.9
Water wheels...	1,053	1,078	1,227	78,881	76,044	77,421	49.5	54.1	61.4
Water motors...	35	42	(²)	181	193	(²)	0.1	0.1	(²)
Other...........				415	192	265	0.3	0.1	0.2
Rented..........	840	(²)	(²)	13,556	5,871	3,128	8.5	4.2	2.5
Electric.........	840	(²)	(²)	12,917	4,550	1,444	8.1	3.2	1.1
Other...........				639	1,321	1,684	0.4	0.9	1.3
Electric motors.	1,512	110	24	21,233	7,238	2,173	100.0	100.0	100.0
Run by current generated by establishment.....	672	110	24	8,316	2,688	729	39.2	37.1	33.5
Run by rented power..........	840	(²)	(²)	12,917	4,550	1,444	60.8	62.9	66.5

[1] Includes the neighborhood industries and hand trades, omitted in 1904 and 1909.
[2] Not reported.

This table shows an increase in primary power of 18,829 horsepower, or 13.4 per cent, from 1904 to 1909. Owned power increased 11,144 horsepower, of which 66.6 per cent was in steam power and 25.5 per cent in power derived from water wheels. The figures show that the practice of renting power is on the increase, 8.5 per cent of the total power being rented in 1909, as compared with 4.2 per cent in 1904 and 2.5 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 increasing rapidly, the number of such motors having increased from 24 in 1899 to 110 in 1904 and 672 in 1909, and their horsepower increasing from 729 in 1899 to 2,688 in 1904 and 8,316 in 1909.

Fuel.—Closely related to the question of the 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:

INDUSTRY.	Anthracite coal (tons).	Bituminous coal (tons).	Coke (tons).	Wood (cords).	Oil, including gasoline (barrels).	Gas (1,000 feet).
All industries..............	23,831	240,238	5,343	48,302	18,558	44,395
Agricultural implements..........	1,126	2,651	....	225	1,671	32,000
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.......	3,789	6,380	....	7,138	167	....
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.......	185	7,794	216	152	....	....
Clothing, men's, including shirts..	826	361	2	45	1	400
Flour-mill and gristmill products.	105	351	....	153	555	3,274
Foundry and machine-shop products......	1,222	9,001	1,636	390	374	497
Furniture and refrigerators.......	5	2,780	....	30	49	....
Gas, illuminating and heating....	2,215	7,417	50	95	11,018	....
Hosiery and knit goods..........	1,446	3,413	....	7	....	17
Lime...........	....	3,126	....	23,635	2	....
Lumber and timber products.....	510	1,298	....	867	388	118
Marble and stone work..........	879	82,166	11	1,213	876	820
Paper and wood pulp...........	4,136	51,642	....	4,711	....	....
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.....	95	946	....	84	2	3,012
Printing and publishing..........	577	80	1	....	67	....
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats........	....	35,788	480	2,175	....	4,257
All other industries..............	6,715	25,044	2,947	7,175	2,988	

NOTE.—In addition, there were 202 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 three important industries in Vermont are here presented.

Lumber and timber products.—With the exception of the marble and stone work industry, the lumber industry in Vermont is the most important one in the state, whether measured by average number of wage earners, value of products, or value added by manufacture, while in number of establishments it ranks first. The quantity of lumber, lath, and shingles produced in the sawmill branch of this industry in 1909 and 1899 is shown in the following statement:

PRODUCT.	QUANTITY.	
	1909	1899
Rough lumber.....................M feet b. m..	351,571	375,800
Lath...thousands..	7,249	9,314
Shingles...................................thousands..	24,001	52,899

The returns for 1909, as compared with 1899, show decreases of 6.4 per cent in the output of lumber, 22.2 per cent in that of lath, and 54.6 per cent in that of shingles. The principal kinds of lumber produced are spruce, hemlock, white pine, and birch. In 1909, of the total cut of 351,571 M feet board measure, the softwoods represented 242,930 M feet board measure, of which spruce constitutes 123,164 M feet, hemlock 62,345 M feet, and white pine 43,274 M feet. Of the 108,641 M feet of hardwoods, birch represented 33,450 M feet, maple 27,533 M feet, and oak 11,463 M feet board measure.

Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.—Vermont is one of the leading dairy-product states, ranking ninth in respect to number of establishments and tenth in value of products. The quantity and value of products of the butter, cheese, and condensed-milk industry for 1909, 1904, and 1899 are given in the next table.

The value of products for this industry shows an increase both from 1904 to 1909 and from 1899 to 1904. The total value of butter, packed solid and in prints and rolls, represented 74.2 per cent of the total value of products of the industry in 1909, 91.1 per cent in 1904, and 83.3 per cent in 1899. From 1899 to 1904 there was an increase both in the total quantity and in the total value of butter produced, while from 1904 to 1909 there was an increase in value notwithstanding a marked decrease in quantity. In 1899, 22.7 per cent of the butter produced was put up in prints and rolls, and in 1909, 37.8 per cent. A number of the factories purchased cream at their "central stations" for resale, using only a part of it for manufacturing purposes, because it is often more profitable to dispose of it as cream.

In the manufacture of cheese, there was between 1904 and 1909 a decrease of 36.4 per cent in quantity and of 7.4 per cent in value. The quantity and value of condensed milk produced in 1909, however, was about seven times that reported in 1899. The increasing custom of the farmers to separate the cream on the farm instead of sending the whole milk to the factory is apparent, since only 123 cream separators were reported as operated by factories in 1909, compared with 307 in 1904 and 382 in 1899.

PRODUCT.	1909	1904[1]	1899
Total value.....................	**$8,112,239**	**$6,416,434**	**$5,656,265**
Butter:			
Packed solid—			
Pounds.....................	12,589,015	16,210,831	17,366,750
Value.....................	$3,673,807	$3,409,092	$3,611,065
Prints or rolls—			
Pounds.....................	7,638,480	11,046,043	5,086,631
Value.....................	$2,348,259	$2,435,052	$1,101,226
Cream sold:			
Pounds.....................	4,502,709	571,402	215,839
Value.....................	$600,393	$65,522	$152,209
All other butter-factory products.......	$103,598	$73,089	$152,998
Cheese:			
Full-cream—			
Pounds.....................	2,576,073	4,271,160	4,068,063
Value.....................	$378,057	$416,786	$406,764
Other kinds—			
Pounds.....................	186,583	72,000	645,042
Value.....................	$17,721	$10,800	$66,814
All other cheese-factory products........	$14,741	$6,093	$9,469
Condensed milk:			
Sweetened—			
Pounds.....................	9,096,582	(2)	[3] 1,973,556
Value.....................	$669,325	(2)	[3] $135,720
Unsweetened—			
Pounds.....................	4,246,084	(2)	....
Value.....................	$300,338	(2)	....
All other condensed-milk factory products	....	....	$20,000

[1] Excluding statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[2] Figures can not be shown without disclosing individual operations.
[3] No separation made in 1899 of sweetened and unsweetened condensed milk.

Flour-mill and gristmill products.—The following tabular statement gives the quantity and value of flour-mill and gristmill products for the last three census years:

PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Total value......................	**$4,133,337**	**$3,206,075**	**$2,769,648**
Wheat flour:			
White—			
Barrels.....................	90	2,007	3,909
Value.....................	$540	$10,240	$15,358
Graham—			
Barrels.....................	79	1,019	....
Value.....................	$474	$4,424	....
Corn meal and corn flour:			
Barrels.....................	853,051	909,760	898,803
Value.....................	$2,511,964	$2,109,276	$1,852,761
Rye flour:			
Barrels.....................	404	365	1,159
Value.....................	$1,406	$1,594	$4,111
Buckwheat flour:			
Pounds.....................	363,550	196,350	529,394
Value.....................	$9,376	$5,825	$12,813
Feed:			
Tons.....................	48,850	40,461	36,722
Value.....................	$1,528,923	$1,032,712	$791,685
Offal:			
Tons.....................	12	168	4,850
Value.....................	$433	$3,380	$70,251
All other products	$80,216	$38,624	$22,669

There was an increase of 28.9 per cent in the total value of products between 1904 and 1909. This was due chiefly to the increase shown for corn meal and corn flour, amounting to $402,688, or 19.1 per cent, and for feed, amounting to $496,216, or 48 per cent. The amount of wheat and rye milled in the state is insignificant. Barley meal, of which a considerable quantity is manufactured in Vermont, is included under the head of "All other products."

Woolen and worsted goods.—From 1904 to 1909 there was a decrease in this industry in Vermont, due to the falling off in the manufacture of woolen goods. Similar conditions prevailed in most other textile manufacturing states in the Union, but the loss in woolen goods was overcome by the increase in the production of worsted goods. The quantity and cost of the different materials used, and the quantity and value of the various classes of products, reported at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899, are given in the following statement:

MATERIAL OR PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899 [1]
Materials used, total cost.........	$2,879,001	$2,794,111	$1,554,525
Wool (in condition purchased):			
Pounds......................	1,620,956	3,264,133	3,170,502
Cost......................	$677,308	$973,988	$844,806
Equivalent in scoured condition, pounds......................	1,165,432	2,004,874	2,173,044
Tailors' clippings, rags, etc.:			
Pounds......................	1,823,286	2,120,824	1,325,120
Cost......................	$140,386	$229,990	$181,888
Shoddy, mungo, and wool extract:			
Pounds......................	824,259	991,608	822,069
Cost......................	$120,774	$153,345	$108,943
Cotton:			
Pounds......................	184,954	1,057,280	342,273
Cost......................	$30,230	$135,705	$54,418
Yarns, purchased:			
Pounds......................	1,895,180	1,316,052	220,286
Cost......................	$1,083,028	$363,872	$52,075
Chemicals and dyestuffs..................	$161,175	$172,971	$101,291
Fuel and rent of power	$145,331	$115,337	$48,924
All other materials......................	$520,769	$648,903	$162,180
Products, total value..............	$4,496,903	$4,698,405	$2,572,646
All-wool woven goods:			
Square yards......................	4,744,694	4,836,185	3,088,469
Value......................	$2,899,133	$2,738,140	$1,682,951
Cotton-mixed woven goods:			
Square yards......................	2,273,010	2,727,203	2,310,100
Value......................	$535,664	$819,784	$519,988
Cotton-warp woven goods:			
Square yards......................	2,676,701	3,376,997	1,139,233
Value......................	$996,382	$1,131,645	$348,434
All other products	$65,724	$8,836	$21,273

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

Although the cost of all materials, the quantity and cost of yarns purchased, and the cost of fuel and rent of power increased, all other items decreased from 1904 to 1909, while during the preceding five-year period every item of materials increased. The cost of yarns purchased was the largest item of materials used in 1909, constituting 37.6 per cent of the total cost of all materials, whereas the cost of wool was the largest in 1904 and in 1899. This condition indicates a change of methods in the industry.

With the exception of minor increases in the value of all-wool woven goods and the value of the articles included under the head "All other products," each item of products decreased from 1904 to 1909, while every item except "All other products" increased from 1899 to 1904. All-wool woven goods was the largest class of products at each of the three censuses, the value of which represented 64.5 per cent of the total reported for the industry in 1909, 58.3 per cent in 1904, and 65.4 per cent in 1899.

A total of 51,404 producing spindles were reported by the woolen and worsted mills of Vermont in 1909, compared with 50,738 in 1904 and 37,460 in 1899. The total number of looms used in the same class of establishments was 1,297 in 1909, 965 in 1904, and 775 in 1899.

Laundries.—Statistics for steam laundries are not included in the general tables or in the totals for manufacturing industries. In 1909 there were 32 such establishments distributed through the state of Vermont, only 7 being in cities of 10,000 inhabitants and over.

The following statement summarizes the statistics:

Number of establishments...............................	32
Persons engaged in the industry.......................	342
Proprietors and firm members.......................	37
Salaried employees.......................	6
Wage earners (average number).......................	299
Primary horsepower.......................	349
Capital.......................	$144,393
Expenses.......................	155,436
Services.......................	104,769
Materials.......................	32,217
Miscellaneous.......................	18,450
Amount received for work done.......................	243,753

The most common form of organization was the individual, for which 27 establishments were reported, the other 5 being operated by firms. Fourteen had receipts for the year's business of less than $5,000; 17, $5,000 but less than $20,000; and 1, over $20,000.

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:

	WAGE EARNERS.			WAGE EARNERS.	
MONTH.	Number.	Per cent of maximum.	MONTH.	Number.	Per cent of maximum.
January............	274	81.3	July...............	337	100.0
February..........	269	79.8	August............	331	98.2
March............	270	80.1	September........	313	92.0
April............	285	84.6	October...........	309	91.7
May............	296	87.8	November........	290	86.1
June............	315	93.5	December.........	295	87.5

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...............	....	349
Owned:		
Steam.......................	25	263
Gas.......................	2	11
Water wheels.......................	1	20
Water motors.......................	1	2
Rented:		
Electric.......................	10	43
Other.......................	....	10

The kind and amount of fuel used by the laundries from which returns were received are shown in the following statement:

KIND.	Unit.	Quantity.
Anthracite coal	Tons	313
Bituminous coal	Tons	2,225
Oil	Barrels	63
Coke	Tons	24
Gas	1,000 feet	1,070
Wood	Cords	218

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

	Custom sawmills.	Custom gristmills.
Number of establishments	61	35
Persons engaged in the industry	184	51
Proprietors and firm members	74	35
Salaried employees	1	
Wage earners (average number)	109	16
Primary horsepower	3,340	1,906
Capital	$147,198	$61,076
Expenses	51,248	169,963
Services	41,991	3,227
Materials	1,865	[1]165,181
Miscellaneous	7,392	1,555
Value of products	86,398	[1]197,514

[1] Includes estimate of all grain ground. A similar estimate for 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.

INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establish- ments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.				Pri- mary horse- power.	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of mate- rials.	Value of prod- ucts.	Value added by manu- fac- ture.
			Total.	Pro- prie- tors and firm mem- bers.	Sala- ried em- ploy- ees.	Wage earn- ers (aver- age num- ber).							
								Expressed in thousands.					
STATE—All industries............	1909	1,958	38,580	2,113	2,679	33,788	159,445	$73,470	$2,803	$17,272	$34,823	$68,310	$33,487
	1904	1,699	37,015	1,856	2,053	33,106	140,616	62,659	2,103	15,221	32,430	63,084	30,654
	1899	1,938	....	....	1,695	28,179	126,124	43,500	1,611	11,427	26,385	51,515	25,130
Agricultural implements............	1909	11	401	5	36	360	1,194	950	36	185	272	582	310
	1904	10	278	8	23	247	666	491	31	114	182	442	260
	1899	17	254	19	24	211	972	484	18	86	164	370	206
Bread and other bakery products............	1909	75	373	76	55	242	136	330	35	121	624	994	370
	1904	57	271	64	20	187	63	214	14	84	277	499	222
	1899	50	235	54	33	148	....	260	25	59	206	417	211
Brick and tile............	1909	7	80	6	4	70	150	108	3	30	14	65	51
	1904	9	126	11	7	108	258	100	5	47	21	104	83
	1899	15	135	15	5	115	194	99	4	43	18	100	82
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk............	1909	186	699	104	76	519	2,944	1,795	48	292	7,056	8,112	1,056
	1904	1 220	658	106	133	419	2,564	1,053	30	223	5,816	6,416	600
	1899	255	801	142	137	522	3,624	1,223	38	236	4,885	5,656	771
Canning and preserving............	1909	8	142	11	13	118	240	319	14	46	214	330	116
	1904	7	69	4	8	57	124	98	5	17	63	123	60
	1899	8	....	....	7	128	....	110	6	28	108	207	99
Carriages and wagons and materials............	1909	38	140	45	1	94	429	222	(2)	50	58	158	100
	1904	1 32	155	46	1	108	324	214	1	59	55	164	109
	1899	1 57	....	....	3	186	....	316	1	91	98	285	187
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	1909	7	1,023	....	31	992	965	558	32	546	520	1,135	606
	1904	6	862	....	29	833	1,010	624	21	450	377	860	483
	1899	7	811	....	32	779	404	711	24	446	350	825	475
Clothing, men's, including shirts............	1909	11	1,359	4	74	1,281	323	896	83	404	591	1,274	683
	1904	11	1,315	2	45	1,268	432	852	46	337	597	1,206	609
	1899	3 7	566	8	32	526	158	425	44	145	360	729	369
Clothing, women's............	1909	6	375	2	40	333	150	318	30	110	285	503	218
	1904	8	569	1	22	546	233	188	20	179	424	722	298
	1899	5	218	6	10	202	182	47	5	53	115	198	83
Confectionery............	1909	10	206	11	50	145	112	245	34	45	214	356	142
	1904	4	157	4	25	128	110	179	18	40	136	246	110
	1899	5	....	....	38	103	....	203	26	33	110	248	138
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.	1909	25	687	25	27	635	2,203	600	22	263	240	693	453
	1904	23	523	31	21	471	1,587	427	19	166	150	445	295
	1899	13	....	....	2	131	....	91	1	40	56	160	104
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products............	1909	19	222	27	46	149	240	569	34	78	205	425	220
	1904	3 5	84	5	6	73	12	141	4	39	34	135	101
	1899	10	....	....	10	78	....	78	39	21	83	152	69
Flour-mill and gristmill products............	1909	133	350	161	33	156	8,714	1,552	24	76	3,528	4,133	605
	1904	109	338	139	14	185	7,043	1,320	11	91	2,872	3,206	334
	1899	115	....	....	28	170	....	1,104	20	73	2,287	2,770	483
Foundry and machine-shop products............	1909	56	2,141	48	233	1,860	4,519	4,959	295	1,085	1,335	3,755	2,420
	1904	60	2,087	62	207	1,818	2,879	3,385	227	992	943	3,379	2,436
	1899	67	....	....	166	1,429	....	2,686	148	672	862	2,372	1,510
Furniture and refrigerators............	1909	19	1,226	8	99	1,119	2,767	1,987	118	498	703	1,618	915
	1904	1 23	1,196	14	70	1,112	3,298	1,496	81	424	708	1,533	825
	1899	1 24	1,072	24	61	987	....	1,040	61	358	555	1,253	698
Gas, illuminating and heating............	1909	9	108	....	38	70	153	1,479	20	43	100	278	178
	1904	6	46	....	17	29	187	459	13	13	38	129	91
	1899	7	28	....	13	15	....	477	7	8	20	71	51
Hosiery and knit goods............	1909	8	974	7	21	946	962	1,753	44	411	1,089	1,746	657
	1904	11	966	14	36	916	1,351	1,388	42	366	1,216	1,989	773
	1899	14	1,082	9	32	1,041	1,213	1,590	42	390	1,115	1,835	720
Leather goods............	1909	3	20	4	2	14	....	13	1	6	12	26	14
	1904	3	31	3	3	25	....	24	2	9	16	39	23
	1899	3	....	....		21	....	11	....	10	27	55	28
Lime............	1909	11	204	10	9	185	248	258	8	72	119	250	131
	1904	10	196	13	5	178	267	320	3	73	135	266	131
	4 1899	....	....	....									
Lumber and timber products............	1909	593	5,720	710	214	4,790	41,937	8,989	198	2,013	4,131	8,598	4,467
	1904	403	6,392	614	164	5,614	39,009	7,845	153	2,343	4,656	9,477	4,821
	1899	575	....	....	151	6,322	39,662	7,257	113	2,000	4,563	8,799	4,236
Marble and stone work............	1909	342	11,545	510	624	10,411	29,107	17,243	616	6,404	2,518	12,395	9,877
	1904	229	8,839	358	384	8,097	14,832	14,407	413	4,455	2,010	9,570	7,560
	1899	281	....	....	211	4,668	....	5,357	202	2,650	1,881	6,380	4,499
Paper and wood pulp............	1909	25	1,133	22	81	1,030	38,191	8,482	141	594	2,455	3,902	1,447
	1904	28	1,399	20	99	1,280	42,952	5,629	123	617	2,540	3,831	1,291
	1899	27	1,320	16	88	1,216	34,526	4,854	129	571	1,685	3,385	1,700

1 Excluding statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
2 Less than $500.
3 Excluding statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
4 Not reported separately.

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

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

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.				Primary horse-power.	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
			Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried employees.	Wage earners (average number).							
								Expressed in thousands.					
STATE—Continued.													
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.	1909	15	269	13	95	161	333	$776	$109	$68	$586	$1,290	$704
	1904	[1]20	291	21	72	198	268	623	103	81	370	1,398	1,028
	1899	[1]22	....	....	98	279	....	758	160	110	690	2,124	1,434
Printing and publishing	1909	115	919	109	144	666	625	1,064	126	328	250	1,039	789
	1904	[2]104	821	103	114	604	420	776	100	271	236	932	696
	1899	106	801	106	93	602	....	687	65	240	190	792	602
Tobacco manufactures	1909	25	91	28	5	58	....	65	5	34	43	118	75
	1904	23	106	26	3	77	....	48	3	40	46	127	81
	1899	21	77	23	2	52	....	43	2	26	31	86	55
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.	1909	17	2,371	4	73	2,294	7,213	6,906	88	1,043	2,879	4,497	1,618
	1904	17	2,350	17	98	2,235	7,120	5,660	153	923	2,794	4,698	1,904
	1899	[1]23	1,556	21	51	1,484	4,509	3,001	71	577	1,555	2,573	1,018
All other industries	1909	184	5,802	157	555	5,090	15,590	11,084	639	2,429	4,773	10,038	5,265
	1904	171	6,890	170	427	6,293	13,607	14,638	402	2,768	5,718	11,148	5,430
	1899	204	....	....	368	6,764	....	10,588	360	2,461	4,371	9,673	5,302

CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried employees.	Wage earners (average number).	Primary horse-power.	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
Barre	1909	130	2,780	219	221	2,340	4,645	$2,481	$236	$1,814	$1,108	$3,852	$2,744
	1904	105	2,490	185	107	2,198	....	1,699	137	1,515	909	3,373	2,464
	1899	146	....	....	47	1,875	....	1,202	43	1,186	783	2,761	1,978
Burlington	1909	82	2,777	53	353	2,371	8,359	6,460	355	982	4,323	6,800	2,477
	1904	67	2,580	42	238	2,300	....	5,124	279	836	3,804	6,356	2,552
	1899	78	....	....	214	2,232	....	4,502	312	767	3,294	6,066	2,772
Rutland	1909	63	1,861	51	174	1,636	1,862	2,650	161	763	1,207	2,680	1,473
	1904	51	1,963	45	115	1,803	....	2,180	111	857	1,162	2,523	1,361
	1899	61	....	....	122	1,496	....	1,981	98	644	836	1,059	1,123

[1] Excluding statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[2] Excluding statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

TABLE **II.**—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR

	INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.								WAGE EARNERS—NUMBER DEC. 15, OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY.					Primary horsepower.
			Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, superintendents, and managers.	Clerks.		Wage earners.			Total.	16 and over.		Under 16.		
						Male.	Female.	Average number.	Number. Maximum month.	Minimum month.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	All industries	1,958	38,580	2,113	975	1,202	502	33,788	No 34,677	De 32,342	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	159,445
2	Agricultural implements	11	401	5	14	15	7	360	Ap 393	Au 298	376	366	4	6		1,194
3	Artificial stone	3	15	4				11	Je² 21	Ja³ 0	21	21				4
4	Baskets, and rattan and willow ware	6	72	9				63	De 72	Mh² 59	72	68	4			335
5	Boxes, fancy and paper	3	42	1	2		2	37	Oc 48	Mh 17	46	14	31	1		45
6	Bread and other bakery products	75	373	76	11	21	23	242	Je 257	Ja 227	248	195	38	15		136
7	Brick and tile	7	80	6	4			70	Je 150	Ja 5	107	107				150
8	Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	186	699	104	42	15	19	519	Jy 620	Fe 428	518	494	22	2		2,044
9	Canning and preserving	8	142	11	8	2	3	118	Se 634	Mh 8	644	453	117	49	25	240
10	Carriages and wagons and materials	38	140	45			1	94	Fe 98	Au 91	97	96		1		429
11	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	7	1,023		19	12		992	Se 1,030	Jy 956	1,023	1,023				955
12	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street-railroad companies.	3	16		2			14	Ja⁴ 14	De⁴ 14	14	14				9
13	Clothing, men's, including shirts	11	1,359	4	24	33	17	1,281	De 1,423	Se 1,107	1,394	153	1,241			323
14	Clothing, women's	6	375	2	9	25	6	333	De 407	Je 290	407	41	366			159
15	Confectionery	10	206	11	9	31	10	145	No 183	Jy 114	181	75	106			112
16	Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified	25	687	25	16	6	5	635	De 691	Jy 556	690	548	129	3	10	2,203
17	Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	19	222	27	12	28	6	149	De 227	My 96	229	223	6			240
18	Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified	8	291	5	14	15	5	252	Au 265	Ja 232	251	230	11	10		1,019
19	Flour-mill and gristmill products	133	350	161	17	11	5	156	Mh 166	Se 145	182	182				8,714
20	Foundry and machine-shop products	56	2,141	48	78	121	34	1,860	De 2,122	My 1,694	2,095	2,034	60	1		4,519
21	Furniture and refrigerators	19	1,226	8	40	37	22	1,119	De 1,261	Jy 1,026	1,270	1,252	1	8	9	2,767
22	Gas, illuminating and heating	9	108		14	14	10	70	My 97	Mh 60	62	62				153
23	Hosiery and knit goods	8	974	7	10	7	4	946	No 1,000	Au 863	977	341	631	1	4	962
24	Leather goods	3	20	4	2			14	Ja⁴ 14	Jy⁴ 14	14	14				
25	Lime	11	204	10	6	1	2	185	My 212	Ja 156	168	167		1		243
26	Lumber and timber products	593	5,720	716	127	53	34	4,790	De 5,460	Au 3,866	6,668	6,550	94	24		41,037
27	Marble and stone work	342	11,545	510	235	294	95	10,411	Au 11,186	De 7,372	10,239	10,222	1	15	1	29,107
28	Musical instruments, pianos and organs and materials	4	654		9	23	12	610	Ja 635	Au 577	580	563	17			1,966
29	Paper and wood pulp	25	1,133	22	44	24	13	1,030	Mh 1,133	Au 885	1,113	1,035	78			38,191
30	Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations	15	269	13	15	53	27	161	Fe 178	No 147	151	67	84			333
31	Printing and publishing	115	910	109	45	55	44	666	De 699	Au 640	700	496	202	2		625
32	Pumps, not including steam pumps	3	11	3				8	Mh² 8	Ja² 7	8	8				19
33	Shipbuilding, including boat building	7	20	8			1	11	Je 14	Ja² 9	10	10				28
34	Tobacco manufactures	25	91	28	2	3		58	Ap 67	My 43	68	59	8	1		
35	Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	17	2,371	4	30	29	14	2,294	De 2,508	Au 2,143	2,507	1,528	943	9	27	7,213
36	All other industries⁵	147	4,681	127	115	274	81	4,084								12,165

1 No figures given for reasons explained in the Introduction.
² Same number reported for one or more other months.
³ None reported for one or more other months.
⁴ Same number reported throughout the year.
⁵ All other industries embrace—

Awnings, tents, and sails	2	Cash registers and calculating machines	1	Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified	1
Bags, other than paper	1	Charcoal	1	Firearms and ammunition	1
Bicycles, motorcycles, and parts	1	Chemicals	1	Flavoring extracts	1
Blacking and cleansing and polishing preparations	1	Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding	1	Food preparations	5
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings.	4	Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods	2	Fur goods	2
Boxes, cigar	1	Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	3	Furnishing goods, men's	4
Brass and bronze products	1	Dairymen's, poulterers', and apiarists' supplies	3	Grease and tallow	1
Brushes	1	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	2	Hones and whetstones	1
Carpets, rag	1	Electroplating	1	Ice, manufactured	1

TABLE **III.**—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE, BY INDUSTRIES,
CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.

	CITY.	Number of establishments	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.									WAGE EARNERS—NUMBER DEC. 15, OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY.					Primary horsepower.
			Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, superintendents, and managers.	Clerks.		Wage earners (average number).				Total.	16 and over.		Under 16.		
						Male.	Female.	Total.	16 and over: Male.	Female.	Under 16.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	BARRE	139	2,780	219	96	91	34	2,340	2,325	3	12	2,364	2,348	3	12	1	4,645
2	BURLINGTON	82	2,777	53	121	149	83	2,371	1,601	740	30	2,484	1,677	775	22	10	8,359
3	RUTLAND	63	1,861	51	53	97	24	1,636	1,245	390	1	1,800	1,370	429	1		1,862

THE STATE, BY INDUSTRIES: 1909.

	Capital.	EXPENSES.										Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
		Total.	Services.			Materials.		Miscellaneous.					
			Officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners.	Fuel and rent of power.	Other.	Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue.	Contract work.	Other.		
1	$73,470,107	$59,850,800	$1,495,849	$1,307,580	$17,271,702	$1,468,187	$33,354,541	$166,426	$342,658	$591,481	$3,852,376	$68,309,824	$33,487,096
2	949,520	528,988	21,591	14,435	185,459	19,957	251,678	....	3,683	438	31,747	581,949	310,314
3	9,750	8,699	....	....	5,304	110	2,900	15	40	....	330	10,815	7,805
4	45,167	43,544	....	....	29,046	605	11,423	....	276	....	2,194	54,708	42,680
5	21,400	39,300	2,390	784	7,596	1,261	25,475	1,435	44	....	315	42,000	15,264
6	329,930	820,409	10,930	24,399	120,627	18,767	605,369	15,029	2,073	....	23,215	994,236	370,100
7	107,821	50,143	3,398	....	29,951	13,788	475	125	475	....	1,931	64,744	50,481
8	1,794,772	7,620,463	30,461	17,230	292,040	65,777	6,990,037	8,249	8,133	24,796	183,740	8,112,289	1,056,425
9	318,759	301,615	8,650	5,570	46,453	3,911	210,406	1,350	540	....	24,785	330,435	116,118
10	222,257	114,605	....	312	50,097	3,654	54,067	921	1,468	742	3,344	158,200	100,479
11	558,370	1,134,545	23,787	7,853	546,304	26,783	502,179	....	....	....	27,639	1,134,940	605,984
12	48,100	25,921	1,732	....	9,444	971	12,833	....	90	304	547	25,921	12,117
13	895,994	1,140,338	34,451	48,557	403,983	14,059	576,920	3,023	3,851	....	55,494	1,274,480	683,501
14	317,891	446,899	12,131	17,528	109,556	3,994	281,252	395	408	....	21,135	602,643	217,397
15	245,088	340,867	8,650	25,254	45,471	4,636	209,208	6,903	1,082	....	39,063	356,206	142,362
16	600,126	605,124	17,220	4,833	203,306	2,850	236,720	1,646	2,728	21,407	54,414	692,931	453,361
17	569,489	338,868	8,619	25,842	78,231	3,426	201,867	884	990	1,578	17,431	425,242	219,949
18	415,866	352,228	20,632	19,778	128,267	5,085	161,055	96	2,540	....	14,775	405,097	238,957
19	1,551,091	3,078,539	15,420	8,760	76,411	13,369	3,514,953	5,808	8,953	856	34,009	4,133,337	605,015
20	4,958,618	3,084,954	152,229	142,617	1,085,145	68,737	1,206,374	3,298	30,484	10,256	325,814	3,754,801	2,419,690
21	1,986,964	1,460,661	61,508	56,980	498,415	15,745	687,522	4,743	9,883	838	125,027	1,617,759	914,492
22	1,478,518	192,438	11,684	8,028	43,209	66,408	33,185	60	9,079	....	20,785	278,138	178,545
23	1,752,780	1,653,483	31,536	12,780	410,770	17,507	1,071,451	15,038	1,686	....	92,625	1,745,670	656,622
24	12,880	19,753	1,040	....	5,710	74	12,396	175	82	....	276	26,131	13,661
25	258,161	208,703	6,200	1,550	72,434	83,658	35,574	1,300	1,384	290	8,313	250,402	131,170
26	8,988,774	7,219,480	136,510	61,847	2,013,458	21,663	4,109,079	16,868	53,852	357,042	449,167	8,598,084	4,467,342
27	17,242,591	10,330,298	338,756	277,714	6,403,880	438,768	2,079,080	28,265	76,190	91,566	596,079	12,395,379	9,877,531
28	1,076,652	937,887	21,450	43,217	326,041	13,452	388,485	1,760	3,147	21,000	118,735	1,267,586	865,629
29	8,431,703	3,462,582	111,090	29,922	593,752	243,335	2,212,020	2,300	36,324	....	233,839	3,901,634	1,446,279
30	775,015	1,080,910	43,444	65,259	67,508	6,589	579,250	1,404	5,669	....	311,787	1,289,586	703,727
31	1,064,164	850,256	62,876	63,390	325,584	22,259	227,551	21,724	5,934	16,692	104,266	1,038,843	789,033
32	9,500	21,228	....	....	3,740	122	16,500	172	181	....	513	30,850	14,228
33	40,884	9,093	....	400	3,861	337	4,013	82	119	45	236	14,010	9,660
34	64,546	99,859	1,725	2,964	34,019	443	42,965	3,531	9,667	....	4,545	117,556	74,148
35	6,906,319	4,326,842	59,817	28,109	1,042,769	145,331	2,733,670	....	22,013	22,075	272,968	4,496,903	1,617,902
36	9,419,147	7,301,772	235,922	291,578	1,913,281	120,666	4,006,609	19,827	38,990	21,556	653,343	8,186,403	4,059,128

a All other industries embrace—Continued.

Instruments, professional and scientific...........	1	Scales and balances.............................	2	Upholstering materials.............................	2
Kaolin and ground earths.....................	1	Shoddy...	2	Vinegar and cider.................................	24
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished............	2	Slaughtering and meat packing....................	2	Wall plaster......................................	2
Mineral and soda waters.........................	13	Soap...	2	Window shades and fixtures........................	2
Models and patterns, not including paper patterns.	1	Sporting and athletic goods......................	2	Wirework, including wire rope and cable...........	1
Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes...............	1	Statuary and art goods...........................	2	Wood distillation, not including turpentine and	
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified.............	2	Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves..	1	rosin..	1
Photographic apparatus and materials.............	1	Toys and games	4	Wood, turned and carved..........................	31

AND TOTALS FOR ALL INDUSTRIES IN CITIES OF 10,000 BUT LESS THAN 50,000 INHABITANTS: 1909.

CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.

	Capital.	EXPENSES.										Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
		Total.	Services.			Materials.		Miscellaneous.					
			Officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners.	Fuel and rent of power.	Other.	Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue.	Contract work.	Other.		
1	$2,481,035	$3,344,459	$124,096	$112,076	$1,814,464	$128,130	$980,268	$17,997	$13,913	$10,661	$142,854	$3,852,177	$2,743,779
2	6,460,418	6,267,797	188,302	166,528	982,158	107,603	4,215,377	19,556	30,828	13,831	543,614	6,800,490	2,477,510
3	2,849,788	2,302,358	94,542	66,830	762,748	51,189	1,155,654	7,881	16,721	6,045	140,948	2,679,528	1,472,685

CHAPTER 5.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

Introduction.—The present chapter contains a complete statement of the statistics of all mining industries, which include all mines and quarries, in the state of Vermont for the year 1909, as shown by the Thirteenth Census.

A brief explanation of the scope of the census of mining industries and of the terms used, in so far as the usage differs from that followed in the census of manufactures, is presented below in order to prevent any misinterpretation of the statistics.

The explanations here given show the usage of the mining census generally, though some of the special rules have obviously no relation to particular states in which the industries referred to do not exist.

Scope of census.—The Thirteenth Census covered all classes of mines, quarries, and petroleum and gas wells that were in operation during any portion of the year 1909, both those which were producing and those whose operations were confined to development work. Mines, quarries, ar wells that were idle during the entire year 1909 were omitted from the canvass. The following operations were likewise omitted from the canvass: Prospecting; the digging or dredging of sand and gravel for the construction of roads and for building operations; the production of mineral waters; and the operation of small bituminous coal banks producing less than 1,000 tons annually. Where the mineral products are not marketed in their crude condition, but are dressed or washed at the mine or quarry, the statistics of mining cover the entire work of obtaining the crude material and its preparation for the market.

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 enterprises which began or discontinued business during the year.

Number of operators.—As a rule, the unit of enumeration was the "operator." Every individual, firm, or corporation was required to furnish one report for all mines, quarries, or wells which were operated under the same management or for which one set of books of account was kept. Separate reports were obtained for all properties operated in different states, even where they were owned by the same operator. Likewise, where the operations of one individual, firm, or corporation covered more than one class of mines and quarries, such as coal, iron, limestone, etc., a separate report was received for each industry.

Number of mines, quarries, and wells.—This figure represents the total number of mines and quarries in operation or in the course of development at any time during the calendar year 1909, or the business year that corresponds most nearly to that calendar year, and the number of completed petroleum and natural gas wells in operation on December 31, 1909.

In most mining and quarrying industries the number of mines or quarries varies but little from the number of operators.

Expenses of operation and development.—A certain amount of development work is incidental to the operation of every mine. The expenses reported for producing mines include the cost both of operation and of development work which was done in connection with operation.

Wages.—The amount shown as wages includes only the compensation of regular wage earners hired by the day, week, or month, or under the piecework system.

Supplies and materials.—This item includes the cost of lumber and timber used for repairs, mine supports, track ties, etc.; iron and steel for blacksmithing; rails, frogs, sleepers, etc., for tracks and repairs; renewals of tools and machinery and materials for repairs; and supplies, explosives, oil, etc., as well as the cost of fuel and the rent of power. The schedule called only for the cost of such supplies and materials as had been used during the year covered by the report. Accurate figures, however, could be furnished only in those cases where the operators kept an account of supplies and materials used, or had an inventory made of all in stock at the beginning and at the end of the year. Such a system of accounting is far from general among mine operators, and there is reason to believe that in many cases the reported cost of supplies and materials covered all purchased during the year rather than those used during the year. The crude product of some operators was purchased by others for further dressing or refining; the cost of such materials is shown separately in the general table.

Capital.—The census schedule required every operator to state the total amount of capital invested in the enterprise on the last day of the business year reported, as shown by his books. There is, however, a great diversity in the methods of bookkeeping in use by different operators. As a result, the statistics for capital lack uniformity. Some of the figures reported apparently represent capital stock at face value; others include large investments in mineral lands which are not at present being actively mined, but are held in reserve; still others may include expenditures for unproductive mining ventures in no way related to the operations carried on during the census year.

Persons engaged in mining industries.—The statistics of the number of operators and officials, clerks, and wage earners, are based on the returns for December 15, or the nearest representative day. The reported number of wage earners includes overseers and foremen performing work similar to that of the men over whom they have charge; those whose duties are wholly supervisory are classed as superintendents and managers. Because of the common practice of shutting down mines at frequent intervals, it is impossible to ascertain with any satisfactory degree of accuracy the average number of employees—that is, the number who, if continuously employed, would be required to produce the actual output of the year.

Value of products.—Statistics of the value of mineral products were obtained by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey, but the two bureaus follow different methods in presenting these statistics. · The Geological Survey shows separately the value of each mineral product, whereas the Bureau of the Census presents the value of products of each mining industry. The value of products given for a mining industry often includes the value of some products not covered by the industry designation. The crude product of metalliferous mines may include varying combinations of metals, such as gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and iron. Similarly, the total value of all products of the granite quarries is not identical with the value of the total output of granite, but may include the value of some marble or other stone quarried in connection with the principal product.

The value of products for 1909 in most cases represents the value of the products marketed during that year, not the value of those mined during that year.

MINING IN VERMONT.

Summary.—Statistics for all mining enterprises in the state of Vermont are presented in Table 7, which gives statistics for all industries combined and for producing enterprises separately in all cases where the statistics could be given without disclosing the operations of an individual establishment. Statistics for nonproducing enterprises are also given separately from producing enterprises.

The total value of products of all mines and quarries in Vermont in 1909 amounted to $8,221,323. Of this amount, marble, granite, and slate quarries contributed $7,971,764, or 97 per cent. Other products of the mining industry, with a combined value of $249,559, were: Talc and soapstone; clay (sold as such); limestone; mineral pigments; asbestos; and scythestones.

The total number of wage earners employed in the producing enterprises on December 15, 1909, was 8,388. Of this number, 8,113, or 96.7 per cent, were employed in the stone quarries.

Character of organization.—Table 1 classifies the producing mining operations of the state under form of organization, distinguishing corporations from individual owners and firms, while Table 2 gives further details for incorporated enterprises distinguished from those which are unincorporated. Out of a total of 137 operators, 57 were corporations. These corporations reported 82.2 per cent of the total value of products and employed 78.2 per cent of all wage earners. In the marble industry the classification of production according to forms of organization can not be given, since to do so would disclose the operations of individual enterprises. In the slate industry the share of corporations in the total production is not so great as in the granite industry or in all industries combined.

Table 2	Incorporated.	Unincorporated.
Number of operators	57	80
Number of mines and quarries	90	92
Proprietors and firm members, total		160
Number performing manual labor		63
Salaried employees:		
Officers of corporations	41	
Superintendents and managers	79	31
Clerks and other salaried employees	166	36
Wage earners, Dec. 15, 1909, or nearest representative day	6,561	1,827
Capital	$12,325,025	$1,667,071
Expenses of operation and development	5,544,921	1,250,347
Salaries—		
Officers of corporations	80,564	
Superintendents and managers	113,216	33,870
Clerks and other salaried employees	122,427	20,160
Wages	3,593,211	856,104
Royalties and rent of mines	46,510	37,822
Taxes	66,583	5,564
Supplies and miscellaneous expenses	1,522,410	296,827
Value of products	6,756,798	1,464,525

Size of enterprises.—In Table 3 the producing mining enterprises of the state are classified according to the number of wage earners employed. Of the 137 producing enterprises reported in 1909 there were only 17 which had in excess of 100 wage earners, but these enterprises reported 70.8 per cent of the total number of wage earners employed in all producing mining enterprises in the state. The proportion of wage earners employed by the larger enterprises is somewhat greater in marble quarries than in granite and slate quarries.

Table 1	PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1909						
INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF ORGANIZATION.	Number of operators.	Number of wage earners.	Value of products.		Per cent distribution.		
			Total.	Per operator.	Operators.	Wage earners.	Value of products.
All industries	137	8,388	$8,221,323	$60,010	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual [1]	36	418	441,809	12,272	26.3	5.0	5.4
Firm	44	1,409	1,022,716	23,244	32.1	16.8	12.4
Corporation	57	6,561	6,756,798	118,540	41.6	78.2	82.2
Granite	51	2,035	2,829,522	55,481	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	21	177	194,572	9,265	41.2	8.7	6.9
Firm	12	142	170,750	14,229	23.5	7.0	6.0
Corporation	18	1,716	2,464,200	136,900	35.3	84.3	87.1
Slate	54	2,579	1,864,591	34,529	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	7	168	147,163	21,023	13.0	6.5	7.9
Firm	26	1,212	811,057	31,195	48.1	47.0	43.5
Corporation	21	1,199	906,371	43,161	38.9	46.5	48.6

[1] Includes 1 estate.

Table 3	PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1909			
INDUSTRY AND WAGE EARNERS PER ENTERPRISE.	Enterprises.		Wage earners.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
All industries	137	100.0	8,388	100.0
No wage earners	2	1.5		
Contract work	1	0.7		
1 to 5	20	14.6	70	0.8
6 to 20	49	35.8	534	6.4
21 to 50	38	27.7	1,140	13.6
51 to 100	10	7.3	704	8.4
Over 100	17	12.4	5,940	70.8
Marble	12	100.0	3,463	100.0
6 to 20	4	33.3	60	1.7
21 to 100	4	33.3	201	5.8
Over 100	4	33.3	3,202	92.5
Granite	51	100.0	2,035	100.0
No wage earners	2	3.9		
1 to 5	14	27.5	49	2.4
6 to 20	20	39.2	196	9.6
21 to 50	6	11.8	158	7.8
51 to 100	3	5.9	229	11.3
Over 100	6	11.8	1,403	68.9
Slate	54	100.0	2,579	100.0
1 to 20	17	31.5	188	7.3
21 to 50	26	48.1	805	31.2
51 to 100	4	7.4	251	9.7
Over 100	7	13.0	1,335	51.8

Prevailing hours of labor.—In Table 4 all producing enterprises, except those which employed no wage earners or which were operated exclusively by contract work, have been classified according to the prevailing hours of labor per day in each enterprise. The table shows the percentage of the total number of enterprises falling into each group, and also a per cent distribution in which each enterprise has been given a weight according to the total number of wage earners employed December 15, 1909, or the nearest representative day. It should be borne in mind that this latter distribution does not show the exact proportion of the total number of wage earners working the specified number of hours per day, since in some cases a part of the employees worked a greater or less number of hours than those generally prevailing in the enterprise. In nearly one-half of all the enterprises 10 hours per day were the prevailing hours of labor, and the enterprises in which these hours are found employ somewhat over two-thirds of all the wage earners reported.

Table 4	PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1909		
	Enterprises.		Per cent distribution of enterprises weighted according to number of wage earners.
INDUSTRY AND HOURS PER DAY.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	
All industries............................	1 133	100.0	100.0
8 hours....................................	45	33.8	24.2
9 hours....................................	22	16.5	7.5
10 hours...................................	66	49.6	68.4
Marble....................................	12	100.0	100.0
10 hours...................................	12	100.0	100.0
Granite...................................	48	100.0	100.0
8 hours....................................	44	91.7	99.2
9 hours....................................	4	8.3	0.8
Slate......................................	54	100.0	100.0
9 hours....................................	16	29.6	23.0
10 hours...................................	38	70.4	77.0

1 Exclusive of 1 granite quarry for which number of hours was not reported.

Engines and power.—The aggregate horsepower employed in producing enterprises, as shown in Table 5, was 25,668, of which 23,590 horsepower was developed by engines and water wheels owned by the enterprises using them, and 2,078 by electric motors operated by purchased current.

Table 5	PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1909				
CHARACTER OF POWER.	Total.	Marble.	Granite.	Slate.	All other.
Primary power:					
Aggregate horsepower.......	25,668	11,272	6,649	6,370	1,377
Owned................................	23,590	11,272	4,875	6,136	1,307
Steam engines—					
Number....................	408	85	140	222	21
Horsepower...............	17,144	5,704	4,819	5,710	911
Gas or gasoline engines—					
Number....................	5	1	2	2	......
Horsepower...............	102	3	56	43	......
Water wheels—					
Number....................	34	16	....	6	12
Horsepower...............	6,344	5,565	....	383	396
Electric motors operated by purchased current—					
Number....................	61	....	49	9	3
Horsepower...............	2,078	....	1,774	234	70
Electric motors run by current generated by enterprise using:					
Number....................	192	190	....	....	2
Horsepower...............	5,375	5,335	....	....	40

Comparison of mining industries: 1902–1909.—In order to make comparisons between 1909 and 1902 it is necessary to include for 1909 figures for the production of lime, which were included in the report on mines and quarries for 1902, but classified as a manufacturing industry in 1909. In any case only the few items specified in Table 6 can be compared for the two years.

Table 6	PRODUCING ENTERPRISES.		
	1909	1902	Per cent of increase.[1]
Wages and salaries..........................	$4,899,736	$3,490,476	40.4
Supplies and materials......................	$1,386,827	$1,076,143	28.9
Royalties and rent of mines.................	$85,632	$101,546	−15.7
Contract work...............................	$64,988	....	......
Value of products...........................	$8,471,725	$5,904,705	43.5
Primary horsepower..........................	25,916	14,979	73.0

1 A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

Duplication between manufactures and mining.—In a number of industries some of the operators subjected the products obtained to certain manufacturing processes on the premises before marketing. Such enterprises have been included in the statistics both for manufactures and for mining. As a result of this fact the combined value of products for manufacturing and mining industries in Vermont involves a duplication of $6,699,723.

DETAILED STATISTICS FOR MINING INDUSTRIES : 1909.

Table 7

	Aggregate.	PRODUCING MINES AND QUARRIES.								Nonproducing mines and quarries.[2]
		Total.	Marble.	Granite.	Slate.	Limestone.	Talc and soapstone.	Clay (sold as such).	All other.[1]	
Number of operators.........................	141	137	12	51	54	3	8	4	5	4
Number of mines and quarries.....................	188	182	22	67	71	3	10	4	5	6
Capital[3]..	$14,994,696	$13,992,096	$6,941,730	$4,308,364	$2,222,634	$31,500	$348,339	$74,099	$65,430	$1,002,600
Expenses of operation and development........	$6,877,481	$6,795,268	$2,598,233	$2,305,922	$1,686,993	$13,135	$116,890	$20,247	$53,848	$82,213
Services—										
Salaried officers of corporations, superintendents, and managers..................	$227,650	$227,650	$73,974	$73,330	$62,798	$1,220	$10,392	$1,500	$4,436	....
Clerks and other salaried employees.......	$142,587	$142,587	$38,380	$75,141	$26,548	....	$1,618	....	$900	....
Wage earners.............................	$4,475,209	$4,449,315	$1,766,836	$1,376,111	$1,204,333	$6,860	$58,871	$11,642	$24,662	$25,894
Miscellaneous—										
Supplies................................	$955,438	$905,157	$276,751	$433,750	$150,838	$698	$20,295	$1,892	$20,933	$50,281
Fuel and rent of power...................	$367,468	$362,438	$123,489	$139,786	$84,872	$770	$10,040	$3,100	$381	$5,030
Royalties and rent of mines..............	$84,332	$84,332	$4,218	$14,762	$61,249	$200	$3,903	....	....	....
Taxes...................................	$72,645	$72,147	$50,660	$14,714	$5,248	$247	$571	$163	$544	$498
Contract work...........................	$64,698	$64,698	....	$43,399	$18,219	$3,080	....	....	....	....
Rent of offices and other sundry expenses..	$487,454	$486,944	$203,925	$134,929	$72,888	$60	$11,200	$1,950	$1,992	$510
Value of products.............................	$8,221,323	$8,221,323	$3,277,651	$2,829,522	$1,864,591	$17,580	$120,328	$35,465	$76,186	....
Persons engaged in industry.....................	8,940	8,901	3,573	2,204	2,775	40	164	41	104	39
Proprietors and officials.....................	320	311	38	95	146	4	10	9	9	9
Proprietors and firm members.............	169	160	7	49	85	1	4	8	6	9
Number performing manual labor.....	64	63	......	22	39	......	1	1	......	1
Salaried officers of corporations.........	41	41	8	13	17	......	1	1	1	......
Superintendents and managers.............	110	110	23	33	44	3	5	......	2	......
Clerks and other salaried employees.........	202	202	72	74	50	......	4	......	2	......
Wage earners, Dec. 15, 1909, or nearest representative day...............................	8,418	8,388	3,463	2,035	2,579	36	150	32	93	30
Above ground...........................	7,973	7,943	3,463	2,035	2,192	36	103	22	92	30
Below ground...........................	445	445	......	......	387	......	47	10	1	......
Men 16 years of age and over.............	8,402	8,372	3,463	2,033	2,565	36	150	32	93	30
Engineers, firemen, mechanics, etc.....	633	621	239	142	198	6	23	2	11	12
Above ground.....................	616	604	239	142	185	6	19	2	11	12
Below ground.....................	17	17	......	......	13	......	4	......	......	......
Miners, miners' helpers, quarrymen, and stonecutters....................	4,374	4,356	1,009	1,639	1,546	28	85	13	36	18
Above ground.....................	3,950	3,932	1,009	1,639	1,172	28	46	3	35	18
Below ground.....................	424	424	......	......	374	......	39	10	1	......
All other employees....................	3,395	3,395	2,215	252	821	2	42	17	46	......
Above ground.....................	3,391	3,391	2,215	252	821	2	38	17	46	......
Below ground.....................	4	4	......	......	......	......	4	......	......	......
Boys under 16 years of age (all above ground)	16	16	......	2	14	......	......	......	......	......
Number of wage earners employed on the 15th day of each month:										
January...............................	7,369	7,319	3,096	1,960	2,119	....	103	13	28	50
February..............................	7,555	7,505	3,209	2,031	2,132	....	108	13	12	50
March.................................	7,802	7,743	3,360	2,103	2,117	12	109	13	29	59
April.................................	8,144	8,084	3,571	2,164	2,170	20	96	20	43	60
May...................................	8,385	8,326	3,609	2,261	2,262	17	97	32	48	59
June..................................	8,618	8,562	3,497	2,293	2,533	28	114	37	60	56
July..................................	8,771	8,712	3,675	2,258	2,548	28	112	26	65	59
August................................	8,784	8,727	3,715	2,219	2,502	22	115	32	62	57
September.............................	8,765	8,703	3,713	2,207	2,548	26	116	29	64	62
October...............................	8,601	8,546	3,642	2,147	2,505	32	121	28	73	55
November..............................	8,171	8,118	3,490	1,940	2,425	40	121	25	77	53
December..............................	7,419	7,398	3,549	1,205	2,447	36	69	18	74	21
Land controlled, acres.................	36,663	35,327	27,006	2,389	3,078	47	1,167	523	1,117	1,336
Owned................................	34,520	33,190	26,480	1,932	2,322	42	774	523	1,117	1,330
Held under lease......................	2,143	2,137	526	457	756	5	393	......	......	6
Mineral land.......................:...	9,755	8,419	2,776	1,986	1,566	47	1,067	495	482	1,336
Owned..............................	7,761	6,431	2,251	1,629	858	42	674	495	482	1,330
Held under lease...................	1,994	1,988	525	357	708	5	393	......	......	6
Timber land..........................	8,892	8,892	6,800	122	1,242	....	90	28	610	......
Other land...........................	18.016	18,016	17,430	281	270	....	10	......	25	......
Primary horsepower..........................	26,576	25,668	11,272	6,649	6,370	115	663	121	478	903

[1] Includes operators as follows: Asbestos, 1; mineral pigments; 3; scythestones, 1.
[2] Includes operators as follows: Marble, 1; gold and silver, deep mines, 1; slate, 2.
[3] Exclusive of capital which could not be distributed by states because it was reported in one lump sum by operators having mining investments in two or more states.