

Twelfth Census of the United States.

# CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 1, Special.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 19, 1901.

## MANUFACTURES, CITY OF YORK, PENNSYLVANIA.

HON. WILLIAM R. MERRIAM,

*Director of the Census.*

SIR:

I transmit herewith for publication in bulletin form a condensed statement of the statistics of manufactures and mechanical industries for the city of York, Pa., for the census year 1900, taken in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the act of March 3, 1899.

By your direction, the city of York has been tabulated out of its regular order and first among the cities of the United States, at the request of a committee of citizens of that city, in order that the same may be included in a publication which is to serve as a memorial of the sesqui-centennial celebration of York, held in September, 1899.

Section 7 of the census act, requires that "The schedules of inquiries relating to the products of manufacturing and mechanical establishments shall embrace the name and location of each establishment; character of organization, whether individual, cooperative, or other form; date of commencement of operations; character of business or kind of goods manufactured; amount of capital invested; number of proprietors, firm members, copartners, or officers, and the amount of their salaries; number of employees, and the amount of their wages; quantity and cost of materials used in manufactures; amount of miscellaneous expenses; quantity and value of products; time in operation during the census year; character and quantity of power used; and character and number of machines employed."

In each of the above particulars the requirements of the law have been observed, but certain of the data thus elicited are reserved for publication in the final volumes.

In accordance with the further provisions of section 7, the collection of the statistics of manufacturing and mechanical industries in York was withdrawn from the enumerators and assigned to special agents. Mr. F. P. Gemmill, of York, was appointed Chief Special Agent for that city.

These statistics are supposed to cover only establishments located within the corporate limits of the city, and

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relate only to establishments with a product of \$500 or more. In the bulletin for the entire state of Pennsylvania we shall be able to present, in addition, the statistics of establishments of mechanical industry whose product was less than \$500.

In drafting the schedules of inquiry for the census of 1900, pains were taken to preserve the basis of comparison with the census of 1890. The inquiry concerning capital invested, while differing slightly in arrangement, was intended to elicit the same items and to cover the total amount of capital—both owned and borrowed—invested in the business.

At the census of 1890, the average number of persons employed during the entire year was called for, and also the average number employed at stated weekly rates of pay. At the census of 1900, the greatest and least numbers of employees were reported and also the average number employed during each month of the year, and the average number of wage-earners (men, women, and children) employed during the entire year was ascertained by using 12, the number of calendar months, as a divisor into the total of the average numbers reported for each month. This slight difference in the method of ascertaining the average number of wage-earners during the entire year, may have resulted in a variation in the number, and should be considered in making comparisons.

At the census of 1890, the number and salaries of proprietors and firm members actively engaged in the business or in supervision were reported, together with their salaries, and in cases where salaries were not actually paid proprietors and firm members the amount that would ordinarily be paid for similar services was estimated. At the census of 1900 only the number of proprietors and firm members, actively engaged in the industry or in supervision was ascertained and no salaries were reported for this class. It is, therefore, impossible to compare the number and salaries of salaried officials of any character for the two censuses.

Table 1 contains a comparative statement of the manufacturing and mechanical industries of York, as returned

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at the censuses of 1890 and 1900. The city of York was not separately reported at the census of 1880.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

ITEMS.	1900	1890	Percentage of Increase.
Number of establishments.....	464	340	36.5
Capital invested.....	\$9,674,684	\$3,827,768	152.8
Average number of employes <sup>1</sup> .....	7,687	3,666	109.7
Wages paid <sup>2</sup> .....	\$2,537,781	\$1,230,091	99.8
Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$798,658	\$2,337,547	120.9
Cost of materials used.....	\$6,114,671	\$3,467,712	93.0
Value of products.....	\$11,950,836	\$5,950,597	100.9
Total population.....	33,708	30,793	62.1
Engaged in manufactures.....	7,687	3,666	109.5
Percentage of manufacturing employes to total population.....	22.8	17.6	

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of the number of proprietors and firm members; also officers of corporations, general superintendents, managers, clerks, and salesmen, and their salaries.

Certain industries reported at the census of 1890 were omitted in the census of 1900, namely, mechanical dentistry, dressmaking when done by dressmakers or seamstresses who work at their homes and employ no help, the trimming and finishing of coffins and burial cases carried on in con-

nection with an undertaking business, and the manufacture of druggists' preparations by retail druggists. For the purpose of comparison, therefore, the totals of these industries, as returned in the census of 1890, have been excluded from the above table, which fact accounts for the slight variation from the figures as reported at the earlier census.

Table 1 shows an investment of \$9,674,684 in carrying on the manufacturing and mechanical industries of York in the census year, divided as follows:

Land.....	\$931,836
Buildings.....	1,356,474
Machinery, etc.....	2,202,186
Total.....	\$4,490,496
Live capital.....	5,184,188

GRAND TOTAL.....\$9,674,684

The live capital includes cash on hand, bills receivable, unsettled ledger accounts, raw materials, stock in process of manufacture, finished products on hand, and other sundries.

<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of hired property for which there was paid a rental of \$50,839.

TABLE 2.—MANUFACTURING STATISTICS

INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments re- porting.	Capital invested.	Proprietors and firm mem- bers.	SALARIED EMPLOYERS.		AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.							
				Num- ber.	Salaries.	Total.		Men, 16 years and over.		Women, 16 years and over.		Children, under 16 years.	
						Average num- ber.	Wages.	Average num- ber.	Wages.	Average num- ber.	Wages.	Average num- ber.	Wages.
1 ALL INDUSTRIES.....	464	\$9,674,684	566	408	\$442,961	7,687	\$2,637,781	5,711	\$2,243,082	1,501	\$329,893	475	\$58,806
2 Agricultural implements.....	4	334,410	3	35	26,278	314	112,141	310	111,373			4	568
3 Boxes, cigar.....	6	233,711	12	8	6,136	171	42,804	165	22,446			3	468
4 Bread and other bakery products.....	24	154,839	26	17	12,749	215	102,908	160	92,929	103	19,990	4	644
5 Building trades.....	11	327,080	56	6	2,908	413	105,940	396	166,577			17	2,363
6 Carriages and wagons.....	11	473,925	16	23	15,724	308	95,000	299	96,740	3	625	3	725
7 Confectionery.....	20	178,253	21	15	24,757	296	58,373	70	25,394			74	9,853
8 Foundry and machine shop products.....	11	2,544,619	20	62	65,030	1,501	661,779	1,568	638,361			23	2,848
9 Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails.....	4	294,911	3	16	13,982	944	115,901	334	113,614	1	160	9	1,297
10 Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.....	6	430,960	13	3	2,250	281	115,625	278	115,200			3	425
11 Paper and pulp.....	3	154,338	7	4	3,176	50	30,862	49	30,706			1	156
12 Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.....	48	684,967	56	23	56,270	1,131	324,539	618	265,372	470	114,248	43	4,919
13 TOTAL FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES.....	180	\$3,628,274	227	136	226,860	5,108	1,786,626	4,147	1,595,652	743	161,211	218	29,763
14 All other industries <sup>2</sup> .....	284	\$4,646,410	339	196	216,091	2,579	851,155	1,564	633,430	758	168,682	257	29,443

<sup>1</sup> Embraces carpentering, 3; masonry, brick and stone, 4; painting, house, sign, etc., 12; paper hanging, 11; plastering and stucco work, 4; plumbing and gas fitting, 19.

<sup>2</sup> Embraces awnings, tents and sails, 1; buckets and rattan and willow ware, 9; bicycle and tricycle repairing, 8; blacking, 1; blacksmithing and wheelwrighting, 16; bookbinding and blank book making, 2; boots and shoes, custom work and repairing, 41; bottling, 4; boxes, fancy and paper, 1; boxes, wooden, packing, 1; brick and tile, 4; brooms and brushes, 5; carpets, rag, 5; carriage

and wagon materials, 4; cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies, 2; cleaning and polishing preparations, 1; coat and wagon materials, 4; cars and general shop construction and repairs clothing, men's, custom work and repairing, 22; clothing, women's, factory product, 1; clothing, women's, dressmaking, 4; clothing, women's, factory product, 1; cooperage, 4; dentists' materials, 1; dyeing and cleaning, 1; electrical apparatus and supplies, 1; electrical construction and repairs, 2; fertilizers, 1; files, 1; netmaking, repairing, and upholstering, 6; furniture, factory product, 3; gun,

This capital of \$9,674,684 was utilized in the manufacture of a product of the value of \$11,955,836. There was expended, to obtain this product, \$2,637,781 for wages, \$6,114,671 for materials, and \$789,688 for miscellaneous expenses, such as rent, taxes, ordinary repairs and sundries. It is not to be assumed, however, that the difference between the aggregate of these sums and the value of the product is in any sense indicative of the profits of the establishments reported. The census schedule takes no cognizance of the cost of selling manufactured articles, or of interest on capital invested, or of mercantile losses incurred in the business, or of depreciation in plant. The value of the product given is the value as obtained or fixed at the factory or shop. This statement is necessary in order to avoid erroneous conclusions from the figures presented.

The percentages of increase shown in table 1 reveal a most gratifying development in the manufacturing interests of York. The returns indicate that the number of small shops in which the various mechanical industries are carried on, have increased in York in keeping with the

OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

general increase in population. In the same table is included the population of York in 1890 and 1900, and it appears that the percentage of the total population engaged in manufacturing and mercantile industries has increased from 17.6 per cent in 1890 to 22.8 per cent in 1900.

In classifying the manufacturing industries of York, each of the reports received from the 464 establishments was assigned to one of 86 generic groups of industries, according to its product of chief value. Table 2 shows the statistics for the 10 characteristic industries of the city, and also the total for the group of industries classed as building trades. It also contains the statistics of the remaining industries grouped. The full details regarding the remaining industries will be presented in the final volumes.

Very respectfully,

*S. D. Storch*

Chief Statistician for Manufactures.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.			Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.	ESTABLISHMENTS, GROUPED BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.										POWER USED.		COMPARISON OF PRODUCTS.		
Total.	Rent of works.	All other.			No employees.	Under 5.	5 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 to 250.	251 to 500.	501 to 1,000.	Number of establishments reporting.	Horse power.	Number of establishments reporting both years.	Value for census year.	Value for preceding business year.		
\$789,688	\$50,839	\$738,849	\$6,114,671	\$11,955,836	87	182	113	44	17	20	3	2	150	6,841	411	\$10,933,869	\$10,246,786	1	
9,721	750	8,971	188,506	407,517	1	1	3	1	2				4	218	4	407,517	978,190	2	
4,943	500	4,443	149,772	225,774									6	92	6	225,774	203,000	3	
19,684	1,888	17,796	284,195	458,702	3	10	8	1	2				4	67	21	455,702	438,191	4	
44,461	3,839	40,622	247,214	583,631	4	18	16	5					3	78	41	577,841	534,700	5	
19,125	1,215	17,910	301,457	466,368		2	6		2	1			4	193	9	430,128	458,000	6	
18,063	1,305	16,758	356,631	419,397	5	8	5	1			3	1	12	209	20	419,397	439,300	7	
151,926	329	151,697	1,405,645	2,654,772		5							9	1,263	9	2,652,972	2,377,346	8	
8,735	860	7,875	274,915	467,669									4	862	3	297,669	230,348	9	
8,786		8,786	228,430	424,250			1	3	1	1			6	390	4	205,500	197,000	10	
8,000	2,250	5,750	103,661	183,725			2	1					3	810	1	37,893	88,206	11	
191,257	3,175	188,082	516,036	1,190,155	5	15	15	6	4	2	1		4	28	40	1,119,136	1,047,887	12	
483,230	15,846	467,384	3,895,422	7,480,029	17	60	54	22	11	12	2	2	59	4,240	158	6,795,321	6,332,318	13	
306,458	34,993	271,465	2,219,229	4,475,816	70	122	59	22	6	8	1		91	2,001	253	4,138,538	3,914,468	14	

illuminating and heating, 1; hardware, saddlery, 1; hats and caps, not including wool hats, 1; hosiery and knit goods, 1; ice, artificial, 2; ironwork, architectural and ornamental, 1; kaelin and other earth grinding, 1; lime and cement, 5; liquors, malt, 2; lock and gun smithing, 4; looking glass and picture frames, 3; lumber and timber products, 1; malt, 1; marble and stone work, 3; mattresses, and spring beds, 2; millinery, custom work, 11; mineral and soda waters, 1; metals and patterns, 1; monuments and tombstones, 3; musical instruments, organs and materials, 2; paper hangings, 2; patent medicines and compounds, 4;

paving and paving materials, 2; photography, 5; printing and publishing, book and business, 3; saddles and vaults, 1; shirts, 4; silk and silk goods, 2; soap and candles, 1; steam fittings and heating apparatus, 1; stereotyping and electrotyping, 1; tinmithing, copper-smithing, and sheet iron working, 11; tobacco, chewing, smoking, and snuff, 1; umbrellas and canes, 1; washing machines and clothes wringers, 1; watch, clock, and jewelry repairing, 13; wirework, including wire rope and cable, 2.

# CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 2, Special.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 30, 1901.

## MANUFACTURES: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Hon. WILLIAM R. MERRIAM,  
*Director of the Census.*

SIR: I transmit herewith for publication in bulletin form a condensed statement of the statistics of manufactures and mechanical industries for the District of Columbia for the census year 1900, taken in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the act of March 3, 1899. This section requires that "The schedules of inquiries relating to the products of manufacturing and mechanical establishments shall embrace the name and location of each establishment; character of organization, whether individual, cooperative, or other form; date of commencement of operations; character of business or kind of goods manufactured; amount of capital invested; number of proprietors, firm members, copartners, or officers, and the amount of their salaries; number of employees, and the amount of their wages; quantity and cost of materials used in manufactures; amount of miscellaneous expenses; quantity and value of products; time in operation during the census year; character and quantity of power used; and character and number of machines employed."

In each of the above-particulars, the requirements of the law have been observed, but certain of the data thus elicited are reserved for publication in the final volumes.

In accordance with the further provisions of section 7, the collection of the statistics of manufactures and mechanical industries in the District of Columbia was withdrawn from the enumerators and assigned to special agents. Mr. Harrison Dingman, of Washington, was appointed Chief Special Agent for the District, and authorized to employ 18 assistant agents. The total cost of the collection of these statistics for the District was \$3,959.95.

In drafting the schedules of inquiry for the census of 1900, pains were taken to preserve the basis of comparison with the census of 1890. The inquiry concerning capital invested, while differing slightly in arrangement, was intended to elicit the same items and to cover the total amount of capital—both owned and borrowed—invested in the business.

At the census of 1890, the average number of persons employed during the entire year was called for, and also the average number employed at stated weekly rates of pay. At the census of 1900, the greatest and least numbers of employees were reported, and also the average number employed during each month of the year. The average number of wage-earners (men, women, and children) employed during the entire year was ascertained by using 12, the number of calendar months, as a divisor into the total of the average numbers reported for each month. This slight difference in the method of ascertaining the average number of wage-earners during the entire year, may have resulted in a variation in the number, and should be considered in making comparisons.

At the census of 1890, the number and salaries of proprietors and firm members actively engaged in the business or in supervision were reported, together with their salaries, and in cases where salaries were not actually paid to proprietors and firm members, the amount that would ordinarily be paid for similar services was estimated. At the census of 1900, only the number of proprietors and firm members actively engaged in the industry or in supervision was ascertained, and no salaries were reported for this class. It is, therefore, impossible to compare the number and salaries of salaried officials of any character for the two censuses.

Washington is not a manufacturing city in the general significance of the term, and it follows that nearly all the industries reported in 1900—123 in number—were of the kind which may be described as neighborhood industries, i. e., industries embracing establishments engaged in the production or repairing of articles for local consumption solely, including the so-called hand trades, such as carpentering, masonry, painting, repairing of every description, dressmaking, custom tailoring, etc.; and also industries carried on in connection with mercantile pursuits; all of which are not manufactures in a large sense, but rather the "mechanical industries" contemplated by the census act. It is doubtful if any considerable proportion of the products of the establishments in the District, valued at



\$47,667,622, is shipped outside of Washington for consumption elsewhere. The percentage of increase shows a healthy and gratifying growth, and indicates that the number of small shops in which the various mechanical industries are pursued has increased in Washington in keeping with the general increase in population.

Table 1 contains a comparative statement of the manufacturing and mechanical industries of the District of Columbia, as returned at the censuses of 1880, 1890, and 1900.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY: 1900, 1890, 1880.

ITEMS.	1900	1890	1880	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE.	
				1890 to 1900.	1880 to 1900.
Number of establishments <sup>1</sup>	2,754	2,210	903	24.6	182.4
Capital	\$41,981,245	\$28,652,132	\$5,486,128	45.4	422.3
Average number of employ- ees	24,693	20,354	7,108	21.4	186.1
Wages	\$14,645,714	\$12,224,752	\$5,902,349	18.5	213.8
Miscellaneous expenses	\$4,433,632	\$1,565,138	(*)	183.3	
Cost of materials	\$19,369,871	\$17,024,972	\$5,318,969	13.8	220.1
Value of products, including custom work and repair- ing.	\$47,667,622	\$38,971,419	\$11,770,478	22.3	231.1
Total population	278,718	230,392	177,624	21.0	29.7
Engaged in manufactures	24,693	20,354	7,108	21.4	186.1
Percentage of manufacturing employees to total popula- tion.	8.9	8.8	4.0		
Assessed value of real estate Capital—land and buildings— invested in manufactures <sup>2</sup>	\$176,567,549	\$137,626,419	(*)	28.3	
Value of products invested in man- ufactures.	7.3	7.9	20.5		

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of penal, eleemosynary, and educational establishments, and those with product under \$500.

<sup>2</sup> Not reported.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include value of hired property.

<sup>4</sup> Figures not accessible for 1880.

Certain industries reported at the census of 1890 were omitted in the census of 1900, namely: electric light and power, mechanical dentistry, dressmaking when done by dressmakers who work at their homes and employ no help, the trimming and finishing of coffins and burial cases carried on in connection with an undertaking business, and the manufacture of druggists' preparations by retail druggists. For the purpose of comparison, therefore, the totals in these industries as returned in the censuses of 1880 and 1890 have been excluded from the above table, which accounts for the slight variation from the figures reported at these censuses.

Table 1 shows an investment of \$41,981,245 in carrying on the manufacturing and mechanical industries of the District in the census year, divided as follows:

Land	\$5,634,953
Buildings	7,287,349
Machinery, etc.	15,738,779
Total	\$28,661,086
Live capital	13,330,159

GRAND TOTAL.....\$41,981,245

In addition to the above amount, \$360,000 was reported as invested in 3 establishments that were idle during the census year. One of these was a paper mill; one, a brick yard; and one, an opaque glass blowing works.

The live capital includes cash on hand, bills receivable, unsettled ledger accounts, raw materials, stock in process of manufacture, finished products on hand, and other sundries.

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of hired property, for which there was paid a rental of \$678,039.

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURING STATISTICS

INDUSTRIES.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Propri- etors and firm mem- bers.	SALARIED EMPLOYERS.		AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES.								
				Num- ber.	Salaries.	Total.		Men, 16 years and over.		Women, 16 years and over.		Children, under 16 years.		
						Average num- ber.	Wages.	Average num- ber.	Wages.	Average num- ber.	Wages.	Average num- ber.	Wages.	
1 ALL INDUSTRIES	2,754	\$41,981,245	3,024	2,083	\$1,833,437	24,693	\$14,645,714	20,415	\$12,449,136	4,162	\$2,176,155	116	\$15,388	
2 Brick and tile	11	715,840	12	17	16,304	437	166,493	437	166,493					
3 Building trades <sup>1</sup>	618	1,950,373	703	223	178,909	4,924	2,397,609	4,994	2,397,609			3	1,064	
4 Carriages and wagons	21	141,806	27	2	1,212	154	71,882	158	71,128			1	204	
5 Clay and pottery products	6	256,200	8	5	8,800	109	37,594	109	37,594					
6 Flouring and grist mill products	18	188,063	15	18	15,450	84	30,648	84	30,648					
7 Foundry and machine shop products	16	1,431,754	19	24	90,835	307	178,214	307	175,214					
8 Ice, artificial	4	635,922	2	15	14,310	83	43,038	83	40,833					
9 Liquors, malt	4	2,298,704	2	35	56,104	191	140,690	191	140,690				2	316
10 Lumber, planing mill products, includ- ing sash, doors, and blinds	10	262,397	11	20	16,995	285	109,558	233	109,242					
11 Patent medicines and compounds	16	314,755	17	108	32,826	63	16,177	18	6,968	45	9,209			
12 Printing and publishing, book and job	72	794,400	85	36	30,620	684	340,495	553	297,914	121	40,491	10	2,960	
13 Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	60	2,253,987	61	301	289,546	600	366,250	477	288,083	123	27,229	12	2,908	
14 TOTAL FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES.	1,847	11,167,085	957	808	681,531	7,959	4,481,028	7,629	4,397,465	271	76,729	39	6,622	
15 All other industries <sup>2</sup>	907	30,813,560	2,067	1,275	1,151,906	16,734	10,162,686	12,786	8,051,671	3,891	2,099,286	77	11,751	

<sup>1</sup> Embraces carpentering, 196; masonry, brick and stone, 71; painting, house, sign, etc., 132; paper hanging, 65; plastering and stucco work, 14; plumbing and gas fitting, 136; roofing and roofing materials, 14.

<sup>2</sup> Embraces artificial feathers and flowers, 1; artificial henna, 2; awnings, tents, and sails, 6; baskets and rattan and willow ware, 3; bicycle and tricycle repairing, 78; billiard tables and materials, 1; blacksmithing and wheelwrighting, 136; bookbinding and blank book making, 7; boot and shoe uppers, 1; boots and shoes, custom work and repairing, 208; bottling, 16; boxes, cigar, 1; boxes, fancy and paper, 2; brass castings and brass finishing, 1; bread and other bakery products, 16; brooms and brushes, 4; carpets, rag, 2; cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies, 2; cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies, 1; chemicals, 1; china decorating, 5; clothing, men's, custom work and repairing, 172; clothing,

women's, dressmaking, 126; coffee and spice, roasting and grinding, 5; confectionery, 48; cooperage, 5; corsets, 3; druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions, 14; dentists' materials, 1; dyeing and cleaning, 30; electrical construction and repairs, 31; electroplating, 3; engraving and die-making, 7; engraving, steel, including plate printing, 5; engravers' materials, 1; fancy articles, not elsewhere specified, 1; fertilizers, 6; fish, canning and preserving, 1; flags and banners, 1; flavoring extracts, 1; food preparations, 5; fur goods, 4; furniture, cabinetmaking, repairing, and upholstering, 97; gas, illuminating and heating, 3; gas machines and meters, 2; glass cutting, staining, and ornamenting, 2; glue, 1; grasses and tallow, 2; hair work, 3; hand stamps, 3; hats and caps, not including wool hats, 2; harness fitting goods not elsewhere specified, 1; instruments, professional and scientific, 5; iron work, architectural and ornamental, 10; jewelry, 2; kindling wood, 9; leather goods, 1; lime and cement, 6; litho-

The capital of \$41,981,946 was utilized in the manufacture of a product of the value of \$47,667,622. There was expended to obtain this product, \$14,648,714 for wages, \$19,869,571 for materials, and \$4,488,652 for miscellaneous expenses, such as rent, taxes, ordinary repairs, and sundries. It is not to be assumed, however, that the difference between the aggregate of these sums and the value of the product is in any sense indicative of the profits of the establishments reported. The census schedule takes no cognizance of the cost of selling manufactured articles, of interest on capital invested, of mercantile losses incurred in the business, or of depreciation in plant. The value of the product given is the value as obtained or fixed at the factory or shop. This statement is necessary in order to avoid erroneous conclusions from the figures presented.

In the same table is included the population at each of these censuses, and also the assessed valuation of real property in the District of Columbia for 1890 and 1900. The percentage of increase in the value of manufactured prod-

ucts is about the same as the percentage of increase in population and assessed valuation. Some of the percentages of increase for the decade between 1880 and 1890 are abnormal, due largely to the much closer canvass at the census of 1890. It appears also that the number of persons employed in the establishments reporting was 8.9 per cent of the total population of the District in 1900.

The reports for the census of 1890 include the returns from all governmental establishments in the District, embracing the several executive departments, the United States Navy Yard, the Government Printing Office, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, etc. They also include the returns of educational, penal, and eleemosynary institutions in which mechanical industries are carried on. It is impossible to separate the private establishments from these governmental and public establishments in the censuses of 1890, but the separation, which presents the statistics for all classes of establishments reported, is shown in table 2 for the census of 1900.

TABLE 2.—SUMMARY FOR ALL ESTABLISHMENTS.

CHARACTER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Proprietors and firm members.	Average number of employees. <sup>1</sup>	Wages. <sup>1</sup>	Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of material used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.
Total of all establishments.	8,178	\$42,081,065	8,448	24,842	\$4,692,806	\$4,652,791	\$19,451,085	\$47,902,109
Establishments, exclusive of governmental, penal, eleemosynary, educational, and with a product of less than \$500.	2,660	24,238,185	8,024	16,297	8,298,877	4,158,819	16,638,467	37,780,267
Governmental.....	85	17,632,110		8,896	6,572,877	278,833	2,751,104	9,887,355
Penal, eleemosynary, and educational	40	41,282	17		42,089			18,798
With product of less than \$500	879	68,468	404	42	7,008	15,730	30,637	101,811

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of the number of proprietors and firm members; also officers of corporations, superintendents, managers, clerks, and salesmen and their salaries.

## OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE.			ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.										POWER USED.		COMPARISON OF PRODUCTS.				
Total.	Rent of works.	All other.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	No. employees.	Under 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 50.	50 to 100.	100 to 250.	250 to 500.	500 to 1,000.	Over 1,000.	Number of establishments reporting.	Horse power.	Number of establishments reporting.	Value for census year.	Value for preceding business year.	Ratio.
\$4,438,632	\$678,664	\$3,754,968	\$19,849,571	\$47,667,622	896	1,333	728	221	87	17	4		8	352	19,007	2,436	\$44,148,510	\$41,687,781	1.01
34,926	400	34,526	62,599	864,142					5	5	1			7	502	11	964,142	276,029	2.4
1,438,949	87,862	1,351,087	5,772,908	11,573,077	26	166	300	60	2	2				12	12	172	10,138,405	8,914,004	1.1
8,502	5,255	3,247	57,628	191,845		4	16	1						1	25	20	186,570	156,145	1.2
8,446	125	8,321	28,286	117,005		2	2	1		1				4	327	6	117,005	110,811	1.1
18,167	3,155	15,012	537,490	622,794		4	2	1						9	636	6	632,794	604,379	1.0
147,864	8,766	139,098	257,738	781,428	1		8	2						13	180	14	725,458	667,850	1.1
38,979	8,860	30,119	41,267	182,578	1		1	2		1				4	1,460	8	149,500	146,000	1.0
650,902	2,400	648,502	286,635	1,540,041	1		1	2		1				4	1,923	9	1,174,973	981,940	1.2
106,014	30,973	75,041	204,979	498,744		3	2	8		1				9	514	8	359,663	289,870	1.2
48,728	8,079	42,644	45,779	272,570	5	8	3	2		2				1	35	11	223,292	152,513	1.1
99,867	22,962	46,905	186,469	515,101	2	34	25	5		5				45	284	60	738,275	688,779	1.1
411,568	25,528	386,040	288,491	1,646,585	4	24	20	7		1				15	390	51	1,619,560	1,612,574	1.0
2,974,895	198,083	2,776,812	7,198,851	28,553,545	38	296	287	120		24	10			122	6,158	767	16,596,595	14,428,194	1.2
1,456,787	480,631	976,156	12,176,620	29,184,077	358	1,117	436	101		15	7			280	12,649	1,669	27,946,915	27,259,537	1.0

graphing and engraving; 3; lock and gun smithing; 29; looking-glass and picture frames; 16; marble and stone work; 22; mattresses and spring beds; 8; millinery; custom work; 78; millinery and lace goods; 1; musical instruments, organs, and materials; 4; monuments and tombstones; 10; musical instruments, organs, and materials; 1; oleomargarine; 2; paints; 1; paper goods; not elsewhere specified; 2; paving and paving materials; 17; perfumery and cosmetics; 4; photography; 46; photo-lithographing and photo-engraving; 3; printing materials; 1; recalls and society banners and emblems; 2; saddlery and harness; 9; sewing machine repairing; 6; shipbuilding; 2; stoves; 5; slaughtering and meat packing; wholesale; 4; slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing; 1; soap and candles; 1; sporting goods; 1; stamped ware; 1; stationary goods; not elsewhere specified; 1; surgical appliances; 2; saddlery; 4; tin-smithing, cooper-smithing, and sheet iron working; 10; tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes; 42; toys and games,

2; typewriter repairing; 4; typewriters and supplies; 1; umbrellas and canes; 2; vinegar and cider; 2; watch, clock, and jewelry repairing; 96; window shades; 5; wirework, including wire rope and cables; 4; wood, turned and carved; 8; also governmental establishments as follows: Ammunition; 1; blacksmithing and wheelwrighting; 4; bookbinding and blank book making; 2; boxes, wooden making; 1; carpentering; 18; clothing, men's, custom work and repairing; 1; coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods; 1; engraving, steel, including plate printing; 8; foundry and machine shop products; 4; furniture, cabinetmaking, repairing, and upholstering; 8; leather goods; 1; lock and gun smithing; 3; masonry, brick and stone; 8; models and patterns; 2; ordnance and ordnance stores; 1; painting, house, sign, etc.; 8; photography; 4; plumbing and gas fitting; 4; printing and publishing, book and job; 4; tannery; 1; tin-smithing, cooper-smithing, and sheet iron working; 1.

This table shows that 20.6 per cent of the total value of the products of the manufacturing and mechanical industries of the District of Columbia was the product of governmental establishments and institutions.

At previous censuses, all establishments that reported a product valued at less than \$500 were omitted from the tabulation. At the census of 1900 the special agents and enumerators were instructed to take reports from all establishments covered by the terms of the census law, irrespective of the value of their product. Of such establishments, 379 were reported for the District of Columbia, showing a total product of \$101,311. The totals for these establishments are separately reported in table 2, in order that the basis of comparison may be preserved.

In classifying the manufacturing industries of the District of Columbia, each of the reports received from

the 2,754 establishments was assigned to one of 123 generic groups of industries, according to its product of chief value. Table 3 gives the statistics of certain selected industries in the District of Columbia of the most importance as determined by value of product, and the total for the group of industries classed as building trades. It also contains the statistics of the remaining industries grouped. The full details regarding these remaining industries will be presented in the final volumes.

Very respectfully,



*Chief Statistician for Manufactures.*



Twelfth Census of the United States.

# CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 3, Special.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 16, 1901.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHINESE AND JAPANESE POPULATION, IN THE WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY COUNTIES: 1880 TO 1900.

This special bulletin, prepared under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM C. HUNT, chief statistician for population, gives the distribution of the Chinese and Japanese population of the Western states and territories in 1880, 1890, and 1900, by counties.

As by far the larger proportions of these two elements in the United States proper are found in the West, this distribution by counties is a matter of special interest to that section of the country, and the figures are announced, therefore, in advance of their publication in Part 1 of the Report on Population, now in process of printing.

Of the 119,050 Chinese returned at the Twelfth Census, 25,767 were enumerated in Hawaii, 3,116 in Alaska, 304 at military and naval stations abroad, and 89,863 in the United States proper, and of the latter number 67,729

were found in the Western states and territories, distributed as follows: Arizona, 1,419; California, 45,753; Colorado, 599; Idaho, 1,467; Montana, 1,739; Nevada, 1,352; New Mexico, 341; Oregon, 10,397; Utah, 572; Washington, 3,629; and Wyoming, 461.

Of the 86,000 Japanese returned in 1900, 61,111 were enumerated in Hawaii, 279 in Alaska, 284 at military and naval stations abroad, and 24,326 in the United States proper, and of the latter number 23,376 were found in the Western states and territories, distributed as follows: Arizona, 281; California, 10,151; Colorado, 48; Idaho, 1,291; Montana, 2,441; Nevada, 228; New Mexico, 8; Oregon, 2,501; Utah, 417; Washington, 5,617; and Wyoming, 393.

  
Director of the Census.



CHINESE AND JAPANESE POPULATION OF THE WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY COUNTIES:  
1880 TO 1900.

COUNTIES.	CHINESE.			JAPANESE.			COUNTIES.	CHINESE.			JAPANESE.		
	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880		1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880
Arizona	1,419	1,170	1,630	281	1	2	Colorado—Continued.						
Apache			16	62			Delta	2					
Cochise	111	173					Douglas	2					
Cocconino	86						Flag	1			1		
Gila	49	40		100			Grant				1		
Graham	140	86		3			Elbert						
Maricopa	135	234	164	13			El Paso	37	69	16			
Mohave	50	28	15	67			Fremont	14	6	4	1	1	
Navajo	41			67			Gilpin	19	49	124			
Pima	254	299	1,133	9			Guadalupe	1	4				
Pinal	54	64	64	2			Hinsdale	1					
Santa Cruz	44						Huerfano	5	3				
Yavapai	294	169	140	65			Jefferson	7	9	2			
Yuma	59	61	32				La Plata	4	3	3	1		
San Carlos reservation <sup>1</sup>	2						Larimer	7	15	6			
California	45,733	72,472	75,132	10,151	1,147	86	Las Animas	4	3				
Alameda	2,211	3,311	4,386	1,149	184	16	Mesa	4	3			15	
Alpine	153	324	1,115				Montrose	1	5				
Amador	712	1,530	3,735	263	3		Moran	6	6				
Butte	148	326	1,027	4			Otero	20	17	3			
Calaveras							Ourray	1	1				
Colusa	274	924	970	53	5		Park	16	62	124			
Contra Costa	627	465	732	276	11	1	Procers	1	1				
Del Norte	206	518	454	30			Pueblo	45	82	7	4		
Eldorado	1,775	2,736	753	598	12	5	Rio Blanco	1	2		2		
Fresno							Rio Grande	1	1				
Glenn	227			14			Saguache	18	8	1			
Humboldt	5	19	241				San Juan	21	11				
Inyo	67	89	30				San Miguel	5	4	19	1		
Kern	906	1,124	702	48	3		Summit	9	2				
Kings	417			156			Weed	1					
Lake	82	210	469	3			Yuma	1					
Lassen	28	21	50	2			Idaho	1,467	2,007	3,579	1,291		
Los Angeles	3,209	4,424	1,169	204	36	1	Ada	225	131	303	360		
Madera	229			19			Alturas	62	95	128	360		
Mariposa	459	915	1,327	62	24	7	Bannock	12	2		28		
Mariposa	102	181	697				Bear Lake	12	67		18		
Mendocino	218	859	346	23	1		Blaine	37	23		30		
Merced	357	746	575	43			Boise	223	421	1,225	30		
Modoc	5	22	17				Canyon	56	144		7		
Mono	130	146	363	1			Cassia	3	11	22	30		
Monterey	857	1,667	372	710	1		Custer	39	110				
Napa	511	875	905	6	2		Elmore	50	76		55		
Nevada	652	1,063	3,008	15	5	2	Fremont	114	278	788	79		
Orange	136	102					Idaho	36	28		296	0	
Placer	1,650	1,429	2,190	133	6		Latah	16	5				
Plumas	192	307	871				Lemhi	59	150	262	1		
Riverside	316			97		1	Lincoln	15	56		63		
San Francisco	3,254	4,871	4,892	1,209	51	1	Logan	76	55	188	9		
San Joaquin	69	85	242	15			Nes Perce	16	30				
San Luis Obispo	288	682	123	148			Oneida	171	214	259	6		
San Diego	414	909	229	25	13		Owyhee	73	201	226	43		
San Francisco	13,904	25,823	21,745	1,781	960	45	Shoshone	49	8				
San Joaquin	1,875	1,676	1,297	313	19		Washington	73	201	226	43		
San Luis Obispo	154	386	183	16	2		Montana	1,789	2,532	1,765	2,441	6	
San Mateo	306	448	596	46	9		Beaverhead	73	92	131	80	1	
Santa Barbara	459	581	227	114	5		Broadwater	15	15		26		
Santa Clara	1,728	2,723	2,695	284	27		Carbon	6	23		24		
Santa Cruz	614	783	523	19			Cascade	86	42	18	628		
Shasta	102	342	1,324	20	2	1	Choteau	16	18	2			
Sierra	309	488	1,252	1			Custer	78	438				
Siskiyou	790	1,151	1,568	879	26	2	Deerlodge	2	4				
Solano	583	1,022	903				Fincham	14	9	710	124		
Sonoma	599	1,145	904	148	74		Gallatin	47			303		
Stanislaus	236	421	518	5			Granite	71	39	27	1		
Sutter	236	327	266	165			Jefferson	57	46	52			
Tehama	729	992	754	143			Lewis and Clark	353	602	309	45	1	
Trinity	836	854	1,561	1			Madison	89	158	265			
Tulare	370	954	324	48	2	2	Meagher	9	37	92			
Tuolumne	458	253	805	2			Misonla	208	400	149	378		
Ventura	498	451	129	84	1		Park	42	23		321		
Yolo	346	604	608	410	5		Beavall	39	30		63	4	
Yuba	719	974	2,146	56	1		Silverbow	391	584				
Colorado	599	1,398	612	48	10		Sweet Grass	18	17		66		
Arapahoe	310	960	258	20	9		Teton	17			66		
Bent	2	1	2				Valley	18			307		
Boulder	15	11	18				Yellowstone	90	15		11		
Chaffee	6	14	6				Crow reservation <sup>1</sup>	4			4		
Clear Creek	10	17	17										
Costilla	3	7	9										
Custer	1		9										

<sup>1</sup> Indian reservation.

