

TABLE CIV.—Mining, including Quarrying, Oil-boring, and Peat-cutting—1870.

THE UNITED STATES—BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	HANDS EMPLOYED.								CAPITAL. Dollars.	WAGES. Dollars.	MATERIALS. Dollars.	PRODUCTS. Dollars.
	Establishments.	Steam-engines.	Water-wheels.									
				All.	Men above ground.	Men under ground.	Boys above ground.	Boys under ground.				
The United States	7974	4133	134	154328	66178	77221	6916	1013	222384854	74464044	14275601	152593894
Alabama	3	1		72	34	33	5		39600	29970	946	52500
Arizona	4			45	18	27			6500	13700	1485	24500
California	1046	42	70	7589	5442	2128	19		20079975	3953636	1333304	8281330
Colorado	53	15	2	575	234	291			2835835	375125	6866	859374
Connecticut	20	13	1	1507	1507				1496100	780120	45302	1227400
Delaware	2	2		26	26				89210	4950	1510	10800
Georgia	10		1	126	118	4	4		145800	28073	2926	49280
Idaho	254	5	2	1692	1518	174			1088640	503266	231767	1989341
Illinois	356	102		7504	2204	5159	141		4814123	3606913	448338	6968201
Indiana	72	27		1723	579	1056	88		610692	754964	73992	1137172
Iowa	131	6		1628	629	986	13		756224	676714	88262	1063484
Kansas	26	1		351	347	4			179130	128100	6550	174278
Kentucky	35	5		925	602	275	47	1	761450	312426	31083	509245
Louisiana	1			2	2				100	250	250	1200
Maine	57	5		733	724		9		597768	356775	34710	621738
Maryland	80	32	2	3801	1209	2515	32	45	25369730	1839952	295547	3444183
Massachusetts	65	23	1	1595	1450	132	13		944250	899743	147361	1493522
Michigan	44	111		6381	1980	4381	20		9962874	3727631	926110	7199118
Minnesota	9			51	51				18500	17665	5650	35350
Missouri	142	40		3423	1644	1685	94		3489250	1938792	570781	3472513
Montana	683	1		3534	3662	172			2518615	1381699	733901	4030430
Nebraska	7			38	36		2		14850	12550	3150	30130
Nevada	139	44	2	2866	809	2057			32253400	2900872	1636865	11166452
New Hampshire	21	1		334	323	11			203450	201129	13432	323805
New Jersey	49	53	7	2496	975	1492	29		2501700	1376957	232819	2554475
New Mexico	17			177	95	82			2384060	107550	33138	343250
New York	451	54	8	5177	4054	1094	20		4696091	2529088	422955	4324651
North Carolina	17	3		482	273	193	16		1853100	153220	37808	638360
Ohio	535	121		11241	5358	5537	316		9917197	4628271	437714	7751544
Oregon	168			880	861	19			321520	79022	29930	417797
Pennsylvania	3086	3190	17	81215	22088	45454	5700	3883	84660276	38815276	6069917	76208390
Rhode Island	2	2		75	28	42	5		80000	33000	4100	59000
South Carolina	5		2	148	130	18			137000	17400	5170	19888
Tennessee	22	4	3	1239	655	473	111		244829	378913	21425	776292
Texas	1			2	2				150	750		900
Utah	6	1		25	5	20			44800	2550	5985	14950
Vermont	54	22	11	1143	906	165	72		2494700	484937	52969	905410
Virginia	27	20	2	997	554	441	2		1133000	248270	31067	409914
West Virginia	185	177		1527	784	646	22	69	2554499	821513	170741	2538531
Washington	3	2		90	30	60			307200	71069	13499	190664
Wisconsin	86	7	3	701	406	294	1		73728	233981	38582	510282
Wyoming	3	1		192	76	101		15	261000	252800	49254	850000

[Continued from page 885.]

to 34 per cent., as in 1870, may fairly be claimed as a marked success. But, to effect this object, an amount of clerical labor has been expended which has been simply enormous. Tens of thousands of letters from the Census Office were required to obtain the material for complete and comparative statements of production for the trades and branches of industry which are embraced in Table CIII of this Compendium.

The fatal defect of the "general blank" in this particular is, that each proprietor of establishment is left to fill out the columns, "kinds," "quantities," "values," twice—once for materials and once for products—according to his own judgment or inclination.

He has no idea how much particularity is desired, or how fully his neighbors and rivals in business will report their operations. If he really wishes to comply with the intentions of the law, he is at a loss to decide as to the best method of classifying the materials and products of his industry. The determination of this question, which is a matter for careful consideration by the best-informed statisticians, is thrown by turns upon each one of 250,000 manufacturers. No reasonable number of precise and specific questions could cause one-half the trouble which is involved in filling these

TABLE CV.—*The Statistics of Fisheries, exclusive of the Whale Fishery—1870.*

THE UNITED STATES—BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Establishments.	HANDS EMPLOYED.				CAPITAL. Dollars.	WAGES. Dollars.	MATERIALS. Dollars.	PRODUCTS. Dollars.
		Total.	Males above 16.	Females above 15.	Youth.				
The United States	2, 140	20, 504	19, 970	324	210	7, 469, 575	3, 449, 331	1, 642, 276	11, 006, 522
Alabama	1	2	2	.....	.....	500	150	200	1, 200
Arkansas	1	3	3	.....	.....	300	440	1, 000	2, 200
California	87	198	194	4	4	30, 790	6, 800	30, 200	150, 260
Connecticut	171	1, 128	1, 099	.....	29	491, 775	184, 932	38, 717	769, 799
Delaware	9	46	46	.....	.....	5, 600	1, 540	.....	7, 350
Florida	43	150	149	.....	1	75, 000	22, 040	26, 939	101, 528
Georgia	1	3	3	.....	.....	750	500	.....	1, 200
Illinois	14	42	40	2	2	5, 500	4, 340	1, 460	17, 495
Indiana	2	8	5	3	3	4, 150	200	.....	450
Iowa	1	3	2	1	1	500	.....	500	1, 200
Kansas	2	4	4	.....	.....	196	20	10	1, 840
Kentucky	6	13	13	.....	.....	2, 300	400	325	4, 330
Louisiana	4	16	12	4	4	800	3, 400	403	9, 092
Maine	237	2, 461	2, 411	4	16	891, 798	339, 942	216, 928	979, 610
Maryland	157	783	769	12	2	118, 729	52, 667	3, 085	190, 550
Massachusetts	237	8, 993	8, 953	.....	40	4, 287, 871	2, 291, 370	1, 001, 891	6, 215, 325
Michigan	242	1, 159	1, 132	27	10	363, 957	137, 324	101, 008	567, 576
Missouri	2	4	3	.....	1	180	.....	.....	1, 100
New Jersey	204	947	935	.....	12	231, 231	80, 541	1, 387	374, 912
New York	338	755	751	2	2	135, 875	35, 824	21, 483	235, 750
North Carolina	42	1, 606	1, 276	265	65	211, 100	89, 748	40, 041	265, 839
Ohio	106	565	565	.....	.....	262, 000	71, 762	14, 512	383, 121
Oregon	18	87	87	.....	.....	27, 940	18, 956	27, 068	54, 758
Pennsylvania	34	169	169	.....	.....	24, 048	14, 112	550	38, 114
Rhode Island	35	227	220	.....	7	67, 500	10, 244	17, 360	124, 505
Tennessee	1	8	8	.....	.....	2, 000	1, 440	.....	3, 000
Utah	1	3	3	.....	.....	350	550	.....	1, 650
Virginia	26	606	603	3	3	54, 812	30, 927	9, 804	87, 482
Washington	17	234	218	4	12	165, 565	27, 520	46, 166	289, 746
Wisconsin	105	379	373	1	5	117, 458	58, 142	47, 289	214, 190

six columns of the general schedule of manufactures. A similar difficulty, though not proceeding to the same degree, is found in the return of power and machinery upon the general schedule.

The result of all this is, that some manufacturers, out of conscientiousness, or from a real interest in securing a complete and correct census of their industry, will make their answers even more full and explicit than is necessary; while others will put in as little as possible, disregarding, perhaps, the plainest and most natural divisions between the classes of products and materials. Each man's inclinations are thus made the measure of his duty, and uniformity of practice becomes impossible. Where there is no uniformity of practice, there can be no comparison and no tabulation of results. The alternative presented to the Census Office by returns of industry so irregular and confused, is either to drop the whole and accept the failure of the effort to obtain specific information of the highest economical and social value, or else, by a most extensive, laborious, and thankless correspondence, to elicit the information which would have been given as a matter of course, and without extra trouble to any one, on schedules specially adapted to the industries in the enumeration of which they were to be used.

For all this uncertainty, vexation, and confusion to enumerator, enumerated, and compiler, the special schedule offers a clear and easy remedy, substituting for the diverse judgments and inclinations of a thousand manufacturers a single straight rule by which all can govern themselves, knowing that they are doing all that will be required of them; a rule, too, which, by making compilation a mere work of transcription, would

save ten or twenty times more in clerical service than the trifling additional cost of printing involved.

For the treatment of the following topics affecting the Tables of Manufactures, see quarto Volume III, (Wealth and Industry,) Ninth Census :

	Page.
The scope of the statistics.....	371
Mode of collecting them.....	371
How it works.....	371
Efforts to supply omissions in returns.....	374
Actual loss from the tables of manufacturing production.....	375
Probable extent of loss.....	376
The period covered by the returns.....	377
Increase in manufactured productions for 1860 and 1870.....	377
The relation of materials to product.....	379
The relation of wages to product.....	381
Capital invested in manufactures.....	381
Establishments carrying on two or more distinct industries.....	382
Mining and the fisheries.....	383
Gold and silver product.....	384
Quarrying and peat-cutting.....	384
Defects of the census law.....	384
The statistics of the cotton manufacture.....	386
The statistics of the woolen manufacture.....	387
On the construction of tables of grouped industries.....	410