SUPPLEMENT FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

POPULATION
AGRICULTURE
MANUFACTURES

CHAPTER 1.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.

TOTAL POPULATION, INCREASE, AND DISTRIBUTION.

Population of the District.—This chapter gives the population of the District of Columbia by divisions arbitrarily selected by the Census Office, and by police precincts, as enumerated at the Thirteenth Census, taken as of April 15, 1910, with comparative statements of population where possible.

The population of the District of Columbia is 331,069. Compared with a population of 278,718 in 1900, this represents an increase during the last decade of 52,351, or 18.8 per cent. During the same period the total population of the United States increased 21 per cent.

The following table shows the population of the District of Columbia at each census from 1800 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	331,069	52,351	18.8	21.0
1900	278,718	48,326	21.0	20.7
1890	230,392	52,768	29.7	25.5
1880	177,624	45,924	34.9	30.1
1870	131,700	56,620	75.4	22.6
1860	75,080	23,393	45.3	35.6
1850	51,687	7,975	18.2	35.9
1840	43,712	3,878	9.7	32.7
1830	39,834	6,795	20.6	33.5
1820	33,039	9,016	37.5	33.1
1810	24,023	9,930	70.5	36.4
1800	14,093			

Although Congress did not assume jurisdiction over the District of Columbia until 1801 its population was returned in the Federal census reports for 1800. During the 20 years from 1800 to 1820 the population considerably more than doubled. The growth of population during the next 20 years was very much slower, the decade 1820–1830 showing an increase of about one-fifth and the succeeding decade, 1830–1840, an increase of less than one-tenth. During the next decade, 1840–1850, however, the population of the District increased nearly one-fifth (18.2 per cent), notwithstanding the retrocession in 1846 of a portion of its territory to Virginia. During the succeeding 20 years, 1850–1870, the growth of population was very rapid, the increase for the decade 1860–1870, 75.4 per cent, being the largest shown for the District at any Federal census. Since 1870 the growth of the population has been slower with each succeed-

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The District of Columbia, the seat of the Federal Government, was named in honor of Christopher Columbus.

The first white man known to have visited the territory now constituting the District of Columbia was Capt. Henry Fleet, an English trader, who made an expedition up the Potomac in 1632. The first settlers within the present limits of the District probably came to the site of Georgetown as early as 1665, but the place was not incorporated until 1789.

The Constitution of the United States contains a provision (sec. 8, Art. I) giving Congress exclusive jurisdiction "over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States * * *." In December, 1788, the Maryland Legislature passed an act ceding to the United States "any district in this state, not exceeding ten miles square, which the Congress may fix upon and accept for the seat of government of the United States." A year later a similar act was passed by the Virginia Legislature. In 1790 and 1791 Congress passed acts authorizing the establishment of the District of Columbia and making certain stipulations concerning its limits, and in March of the latter year President Washington proclaimed the boundaries of the District, which comprise the present area, together with about 30 square miles on the Virginia side of the Potomac, the whole forming a tract 10 miles square, with diagonals extending due north and south and due east and west. Georgetown and Alexandria were thus both included, the latter at the southern angle of the District.

Congress first met in Washington in November, 1800, and early in the following year assumed jurisdiction over the District, but continued in force the laws of Maryland and Virginia on the northern and southern sides, respectively, of the Potomac. In 1802 the city of Washington was incorporated.

In 1846 Congress retroceded to Virginia the tract obtained from that state, leaving the District of Columbia with its present limits.

In 1871 Congress repealed the charters of Washington and Georgetown and provided a territorial form of government for the District, under which it was allowed a Delegate in Congress. This territorial government was abolished in 1874 and there was substituted a temporary board of three commissioners appointed by the President. In 1878 Congress established the present form of government for the District, under which the legislative power is exercised directly by Congress, while the executive authority is in the hands of a board of three commissioners appointed by the President.

No elections are held in the District of Columbia, and its citizens have no right to vote elsewhere. Officers and employees of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia usually retain their citizenship in the state from which they were appointed or in which they have a legal residence.

The city of Washington has been coextensive with the District of Columbia since February 11, 1895, when, by act of Congress, Georgetown was made a part of Washington.

TABLE 1.—COLOR, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	NUMBER.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890
Total population	331,069	278,718	230,392	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	236,128	191,532	154,695	71.3	68.7	67.1
Negro	94,446	86,702	75,572	28.5	31.1	32.8
Indian	68	22	25	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chinese	369	455	91	0.1	0.2	(1)
Japanese	47	7	9	(1)	(1)	(1)
All other (Filipino)	11	.....	.....	(1)	.....	.....
Total native	306,167	258,599	211,622	92.5	92.8	91.9
Total foreign born	24,902	20,119	18,770	7.5	7.2	8.1
Native white, total	211,777	172,012	136,178	64.0	61.7	59.1
Native parentage	166,711	134,073	107,309	50.4	48.1	46.6
Foreign parentage	26,522	22,449	18,116	8.0	8.1	7.9
Mixed parentage	18,544	15,490	10,753	5.6	5.6	4.7
Foreign-born white	24,351	19,520	18,517	7.4	7.0	8.0

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

TABLE 2.—SEX.

[See also Table 7.]

CLASS OF POPULATION.	1910			1900		
	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.
Total population	158,050	173,019	91.3	132,004	146,714	90.0
White	115,001	121,127	94.9	93,197	98,335	94.8
Negro	42,615	51,831	82.2	38,348	48,354	79.3
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other	434	61	(1)	459	25	(1)
Native white, total	102,084	109,693	93.1	82,984	89,028	93.2
Native parentage	80,507	86,204	93.4	64,947	69,126	94.0
Foreign parentage	12,806	13,716	93.4	10,751	11,698	91.9
Mixed parentage	8,771	9,773	89.7	7,286	8,204	88.8
Foreign-born white	12,917	11,434	113.0	10,213	9,307	109.7

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

TABLE 3.—NATIVE POPULATION, DISTINGUISHED AS BORN IN DISTRICT OR ELSEWHERE.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	1910	1900	1890
Total native population	306,167	258,599	211,622
Born in District	139,351	119,895	102,639
Born elsewhere [1]	166,816	138,704	108,983
Per cent born elsewhere	54.5	53.6	51.5
Native white population	211,777	172,012	136,178
Born in District	98,843	83,546	70,943
Born elsewhere [1]	112,934	88,466	65,235
Per cent born elsewhere	53.3	51.4	47.9
Native negro population	94,208	86,528	[2] 75,444
Born in District	40,459	36,340	31,696
Born elsewhere [1]	53,749	50,188	43,748
Per cent born elsewhere	57.1	58.0	58.0

[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] Includes native Indians and Chinese, but the numbers are small.

TABLE 4.—STATE OR DIVISION OF BIRTH.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	TOTAL.		WHITE: 1910	NEGRO: 1910	PER CENT OF TOTAL: 1910		
	1910	1900			Total.	White.	Negro.
Total native	306,167	258,599	211,777	94,208	100.0	100.0	100.0
District of Columbia	139,351	119,895	98,843	40,459	45.5	46.7	42.9
Elsewhere	166,816	138,704	112,934	53,749	54.5	53.3	57.1
Virginia	52,714	46,807	24,657	28,051	17.2	11.6	29.8
Maryland	41,523	37,323	25,891	15,632	13.6	12.2	16.6
Pennsylvania	12,513	9,654	11,659	848	4.1	5.5	0.9
New York	11,536	9,911	11,100	435	3.8	5.2	0.5
Ohio	5,093	4,348	4,808	285	1.7	2.3	0.3
North Carolina	4,482	3,072	1,725	2,754	1.5	0.8	2.9
Massachusetts	3,254	2,247	3,087	166	1.1	1.5	0.2
Illinois	2,774	2,102	2,671	101	0.9	1.3	0.1
New Jersey	2,653	2,017	2,424	229	0.9	1.1	0.2
West Virginia	2,444	1,603	2,014	430	0.8	1.0	0.5
Indiana	2,059	1,641	2,007	52	0.7	0.9	0.1
South Carolina	1,995	1,380	907	1,088	0.7	0.4	1.2
Georgia	1,888	1,360	1,047	839	0.6	0.5	0.9
Kentucky	1,606	1,239	1,351	255	0.5	0.6	0.3
Michigan	1,449	1,015	1,408	41	0.5	0.7	(1)
Tennessee	1,442	1,159	1,137	303	0.5	0.5	0.3
Missouri	1,387	1,113	1,293	94	0.5	0.6	0.1
Connecticut	1,235	973	1,165	70	0.4	0.6	0.1
All other [2]	14,769	9,740	12,583	2,076	4.8	5.9	2.2
DIVISIONS.							
New England	7,346	5,662	7,043	301	2.4	3.3	0.3
Middle Atlantic	26,702	21,582	25,183	1,512	8.7	11.9	1.6
East North Central	12,317	9,771	11,829	485	4.0	5.6	0.5
West North Central	4,207	2,938	4,016	183	1.4	1.9	0.2
South Atlantic	245,565	212,339	156,064	89,441	80.2	73.7	94.9
East South Central	4,637	3,673	3,480	1,155	1.5	1.6	1.2
West South Central	1,812	1,310	1,417	379	0.6	0.7	0.4
Mountain	621	356	581	37	0.2	0.3	(1)
Pacific	767	436	682	24	0.3	0.3	(1)
Other [2]	2,193	532	1,482	691	0.7	0.7	0.7

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
[2] 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.

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	69,417	100.0	24,351	100.0	26,522	18,544	19,520
Austria	810	1.2	459	1.9	223	128	201
Canada—French	293	0.4	109	0.4	77	107	93
Canada—Other	2,402	3.5	1,014	4.2	230	1,158	773
Denmark	323	0.5	174	0.7	62	87	88
England	7,695	11.1	2,634	10.8	1,458	3,603	2,290
France	1,068	1.5	510	2.1	190	368	385
Germany	18,298	26.4	5,179	21.3	8,058	5,061	5,866
Greece	415	0.6	342	1.4	58	15	34
Hungary	250	0.4	155	0.6	43	52	48
Ireland	19,306	27.8	5,343	21.9	8,453	5,510	6,213
Italy	4,553	6.6	2,761	11.3	1,413	379	929
Norway	318	0.5	149	0.6	90	79	101
Russia	5,733	8.3	3,393	13.9	2,163	177	913
Scotland	2,017	2.9	705	2.9	437	875	573
Sweden	661	1.0	358	1.5	162	141	233
Switzerland	605	0.9	281	1.2	124	200	244
Turkey	271	0.4	180	0.7	70	21	39
Wales	334	0.5	86	0.4	75	173	79
All other	[1] 4,065	5.9	519	2.1	[1] 3,136	410	418

[1] 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	103,761	83,823	100.0	100.0	78,349	62,981
White	75,765	60,318	73.0	72.0	55,618	43,957
Negro	27,621	23,072	26.6	27.5	22,472	18,677
Ind., Chi., Jap., and all other	375	433	0.4	0.5	259	347

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
Native white	64,027	50,718	61.7	60.5	48,691	39,457
Native parentage	49,949	39,557	48.1	47.2	38,078	29,807
Foreign or mixed parentage	14,078	11,161	13.6	13.3	10,613	9,650
Foreign-born white	11,738	9,600	11.3	11.5	6,927	4,500

or 10.3 per cent, and that part comprising the former Washington County, or the remainder of the District, 38,420, or 83.6 per cent. Thus it is seen that the part of the District outside of the former limits of Washington and Georgetown grew most rapidly, its rate of increase being more than fourteen times that for Washington and more than eight times that for Georgetown. Of the nine districts considered in this table, district 7, or the area between North Capitol Street extended and Rock Creek, north of Florida Avenue, showed the most rapid growth in population, the increase for the decade being 25,940, or 112.2 per cent. District 1, the area south of Florida Avenue between North Capitol Street and Rock Creek, north of the Mall and the Capitol Grounds, showed the slowest growth, the increase being 3,194, or 2.7 per cent. District 3, or the area south of the Mall and the Capitol Grounds, west of South Capitol Street and north of the Potomac River, showed a decrease of 234, or seven-tenths of 1 per cent. No district within the old limits of Washington or Georgetown increased in population as rapidly as the District as a whole.

Of the decennial increase in the population of the District, namely, 52,351, nearly three-fourths (73.4 per cent) was in that part of the District outside of the former limits of Washington and Georgetown, somewhat less than one-fourth (23.8 per cent) within the former limits of Washington, and less than 3 per cent (2.9) within the former limits of Georgetown.

Police precincts.—The population of the District of Columbia in 1910 is distributed by police precincts in the table following.

POLICE PRECINCT.	1910	POLICE PRECINCT.	1910
The District	331,069	Precinct 6	19,990
Precinct 1	7,153	Precinct 7	22,716
Precinct 2	36,629	Precinct 8	44,098
Precinct 3	30,285	Precinct 9	44,284
Precinct 4	32,513	Precinct 10	42,851
Precinct 5	36,867	Precinct 11	13,683

The boundaries of the police precincts are as follows:

Precinct 1.—The area bounded by K Street NW., Seventh, B (and B extended) SW., to Sixteenth Street extended, Sixteenth Street extended, east boundary White House Grounds, Madison Place, Vermont Avenue, and Fifteenth Street.

Precinct 2.—The area bounded by Q Street NW., Florida Avenue and First Street NE., K and Fifteenth Streets NW.

Precinct 3.—The area bounded by Q Street NW., Fifteenth Street, Vermont Avenue, Madison Place, east boundary White House Grounds, Sixteenth Street extended, Tidal Reservoir, Highway Bridge, Potomac River, and Rock Creek.

Precinct 4.—The area bounded by B Street extended and B Street SW., Seventh Street, dividing line between northwest and southwest, South Capitol Street, Anacostia River, Potomac River, Highway Bridge, Tidal Reservoir, and Sixteenth Street extended.

Precinct 5.—The area bounded by East Capitol Street, Anacostia River, and South Capitol Street.

Precinct 6.—The area bounded by K Street, Second Street NE., Union Station, First Street NE., boundary line between the northern sections and the southern sections, and Seventh Street NW.

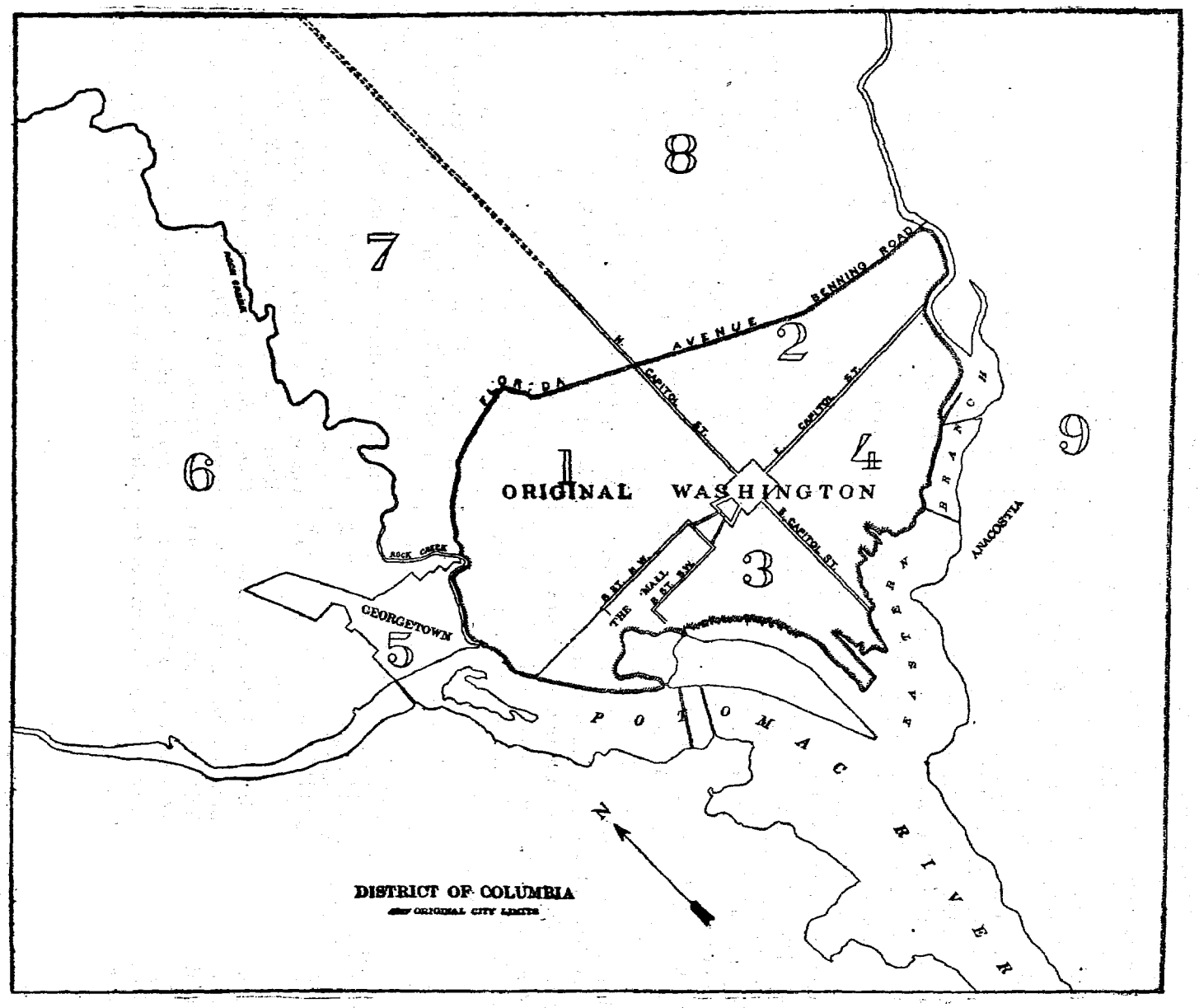
Precinct 7.—The area bounded by Rock Creek, Potomac River, and District line, including Analostan Island.

Precinct 8.—The area bounded by Florida Avenue, Barry Place, Barry Place extended, College Street, College Street extended, Channing Street, First Street NW., and T Street, Brentwood Road, line drawn from intersection of Brentwood Road and Seventh Street NE., to intersection of Third Street, Florida Avenue NE., Florida Avenue, and Q Street.

Precinct 9.—The area bounded by the District line, Bowen Road, Ridge Road, Anacostia Road, East Capitol Street extended and East Capitol Street, First Street NE., Union Station, Second Street NE., K Street, First Street NE., Florida Avenue, line drawn from intersection of Third Street and Florida Avenue NE. to intersection of Brentwood Road and Seventh Street NE., Brentwood Road, Eighteenth Street NE., and Queens Chapel Road.

Precinct 10.—The area bounded by the District line, Queens Chapel Road, Eighteenth Street, Brentwood Road, T Street, First Street NW., Channing Street, College Street extended, College Street, Barry Place extended, Barry Place, Florida Avenue, Q Street, and Rock Creek.

Precinct 11.—The area bounded by East Capitol Street extended, Anacostia Road, Ridge Road, Bowen Road, District line, Potomac River, and Anacostia River.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ORIGINAL WASHINGTON
FLORIDA AVENUE
BENNING ROAD
CAPITOL ST.
E. CAPITOL ST.
E. CAPITOL ST.
ROCK CREEK
ROCK CREEK
GEORGETOWN
THE MALL
B ST. S.W.
B ST. S.W.
ANACOSTIA
BRANCH
EASTERN
POTOMAC RIVER
N
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ORIGINAL CITY LIMITS

CHAPTER 2.

COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION.

Introduction.—The first chapter having given the number of inhabitants of the District of Columbia by districts and police precincts and the decennial increase and the density of population, 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.—This chapter contains a general table (Table I) presenting statistics of color, nativity, parentage, sex, citizenship, illiteracy, school attendance, and dwellings and families, for the District of Columbia as a whole and for each of the nine districts shown on the map in Chapter 1, page 570.

A series of summary tables (numbered 1 to 10) reproduces from the general table the more important 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.

The population of the District of Columbia is essentially urban or suburban in character, and no attempt has been made to define the small areas which might be classified as 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 the District of Columbia, 236,128, or 71.3 per cent, are whites, and 94,446, or 28.5 per cent, negroes. The corresponding percentages in 1900 were 68.7 and 31.1, respectively. In 6 of the 9 subdivisions into which the District has been divided, 15 to 25 per cent of the population is negro, and in the 3 remaining divisions the percentages are 35.9, 36.3, and 41, respectively.

Native whites of native parentage constitute 50.4 per cent of the total population and 70.6 per cent of the white population. Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage constitute only 13.6 per cent of the total population and foreign-born whites 7.4 per cent.

Sex (Table 2).—In the total population there are 158,050 males and 173,019 females, or 91.3 males to 100 females. In 1900 the ratio was 90 to 100. Among the whites there are 94.9 males to 100 females; among the negroes, 82.2. For all native whites combined the ratio is 93.1 to 100, as compared with 113 to 100 for the foreign-born whites.

State of birth (Tables 3 and 4).—Of the native population—that is, population born in the United States—45.5 per cent were born in the District of Columbia and 54.5 per cent elsewhere in the country; of the native white population, 53.3 per cent were born outside the District, and of the native negro, 57.1 per cent.

Foreign nationalities (Table 5).—Of the foreign-born white population of the District, persons born in Ireland represent 21.9 per cent; Germany, 21.3; Russia, 13.9; Italy, 11.3; England, 10.8; Canada, 4.6; Scotland, 2.9; France, 2.1; Austria, 1.9; Sweden, 1.5; Greece, 1.4; Switzerland, 1.2; other countries, 5.1 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, Ireland contributed 27.8 per cent; Germany, 26.4; England, 11.1; Russia, 8.3; Italy, 6.6; Canada, 3.9; Scotland, 2.9; France, 1.5; Austria, 1.2; Sweden, 1 per cent.

Voting and militia ages (Table 6).—The total number of males 21 years of age and over is 103,761, representing 31.3 per cent of the population. Of such males, 73 per cent are white and 26.6 per cent negro. Native whites represent 61.7 per cent of the total number and foreign-born whites 11.3 per cent. Of the 11,738 foreign-born white males of voting age, 6,474, or 55.2 per cent, are naturalized. Males of militia age—18 to 44—number 78,349.

Age (Table 7).—Of the total population, 8.1 per cent are under 5 years of age, 15 per cent from 5 to 14 years, inclusive, 18.9 per cent from 15 to 24, 36.1 per cent from 25 to 44, and 21.5 per cent 45 years of age and over. The foreign-born white population com-

prises comparatively few children, only 4.6 per cent of this class being under 15 years of age, while nearly five-sixths (83.1 per cent) are 25 years of age and over. The negro population as compared with the native white comprises a smaller percentage under 20 years of age and a larger percentage from 20 to 44 years of age, inclusive.

School attendance (Table 8).—The total number of persons of school age—that is, from 6 to 20 years, inclusive—is 79,249, of whom 50,859, or 64.2 per cent, attended school. In addition to these, 1,529 persons under 6 and 2,300 of 21 and over attended school. For boys from 6 to 20 years, inclusive, the percentage attending school was 64.6; for girls, 63.8. For children from 6 to 14 years, inclusive, the percentage attending school was 86.7. The percentage for children of this age was highest among native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 88.7, although the percentage for native whites of native parentage, 87.8, was only slightly lower; for foreign-born whites the percentage was 86.4; and for negroes, 83.7. (See Table I.)

Illiteracy (Table 9).—There are 13,812 illiterates in the District of Columbia, representing 4.9 per cent of the total population 10 years of age and over, as compared with 8.6 per cent in 1900. The percentage of illiteracy is 13.5 among negroes, 8.2 among foreign-born whites, and 0.5 among native whites. It is 0.6 for native whites of native parentage and 0.4 for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage.

For persons from 10 to 20 years of age, inclusive, whose literacy depends largely upon present school facilities and school attendance, the proportion of illiterates is very small, only 1 per cent. (See Table I.)

Marital condition (Table 10).—In the population 15 years of age and over, 40.2 per cent of the males are single and 34.5 per cent of the females. The percentage married is 53.8 for males and 48.8 for females, and the percentage widowed 5.2 and 15.7, respectively. The percentages of those reported as divorced, 0.4 and 0.6, 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 7.9 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 40.7 per cent of the females from 20 to 24 years are married, as compared with 21.2 per cent of the males. In the next age group, 25 to 34 years, the difference largely disappears. In the age group 35 to 44 the percentage married is greater among the males, while in the age group 45 and over it very greatly exceeds that for females. 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, 57.6 for males, 54.5 for females; native whites of native parentage, 53 and 48.8, respectively; native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 50.4 and 49.4; negroes, 55.6 and 47.

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.

Dwellings and families.—The total number of dwellings in the District of Columbia is 58,513, and the total number of families 71,339, indicating that in a considerable number of cases two or more families occupy the same dwelling. (See Table I.) The average number of persons per dwelling is 5.7, and the average number per family, 4.6.

TABLE 1.—COLOR, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	NUMBER.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890
Total population	331,069	278,718	230,392	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	236,128	191,532	154,695	71.3	68.7	67.1
Negro	94,446	86,702	75,572	28.5	31.1	32.8
Indian	68	22	25	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chinese	369	455	91	0.1	0.2	(1)
Japanese	47	7	9	(1)	(1)	(1)
All other (Filipino)	11	.....	.....	(1)	.....	.....
Total native	306,167	258,599	211,622	92.5	92.8	91.9
Total foreign born	24,902	20,119	18,770	7.5	7.2	8.1
Native white, total	211,777	172,012	136,178	64.0	61.7	59.1
Native parentage	166,711	134,073	107,309	50.4	48.1	46.6
Foreign parentage	26,522	22,449	18,116	8.0	8.1	7.9
Mixed parentage	18,544	15,490	10,753	5.6	5.6	4.7
Foreign-born white	24,351	19,520	18,517	7.4	7.0	8.0

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

TABLE 2.—SEX.

[See also Table 7.]

CLASS OF POPULATION.	1910			1900		
	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.
Total population	158,050	173,019	91.3	132,004	146,714	90.0
White	115,001	121,127	94.9	93,197	98,335	94.8
Negro	42,615	51,831	82.2	38,348	48,354	79.3
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other	434	61	(1)	459	25	(1)
Native white, total	102,084	109,693	93.1	82,984	89,028	93.2
Native parentage	80,507	86,204	93.4	64,947	69,126	94.0
Foreign parentage	12,806	13,716	93.4	10,751	11,698	91.9
Mixed parentage	8,771	9,773	89.7	7,286	8,204	88.8
Foreign-born white	12,917	11,434	113.0	10,213	9,307	109.7

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

TABLE 3.—NATIVE POPULATION, DISTINGUISHED AS BORN IN DISTRICT OR ELSEWHERE.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	1910	1900	1890
Total native population	306,167	258,599	211,622
Born in District	139,351	119,895	102,639
Born elsewhere [1]	166,816	138,704	108,983
Per cent born elsewhere	54.5	53.6	51.5
Native white population	211,777	172,012	136,178
Born in District	98,843	83,546	70,943
Born elsewhere [1]	112,934	88,466	65,235
Per cent born elsewhere	53.3	51.4	47.9
Native negro population	94,208	86,528	[2] 75,444
Born in District	40,459	36,340	31,696
Born elsewhere [1]	53,749	50,188	43,748
Per cent born elsewhere	57.1	58.0	58.0

[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] Includes native Indians and Chinese, but the numbers are small.

TABLE 4.—STATE OR DIVISION OF BIRTH.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	TOTAL.		WHITE: 1910	NEGRO: 1910	PER CENT OF TOTAL: 1910		
	1910	1900			Total.	White.	Negro.
Total native	306,167	258,599	211,777	94,208	100.0	100.0	100.0
District of Columbia	139,351	119,895	98,843	40,459	45.5	46.7	42.9
Elsewhere	166,816	138,704	112,934	53,749	54.5	53.3	57.1
Virginia	52,714	46,807	24,657	28,051	17.2	11.6	29.8
Maryland	41,523	37,323	25,891	15,632	13.6	12.2	16.6
Pennsylvania	12,513	9,654	11,659	848	4.1	5.5	0.9
New York	11,536	9,911	11,100	435	3.8	5.2	0.5
Ohio	5,093	4,348	4,808	285	1.7	2.3	0.3
North Carolina	4,482	3,072	1,725	2,754	1.5	0.8	2.9
Massachusetts	3,254	2,247	3,087	166	1.1	1.5	0.2
Illinois	2,774	2,102	2,671	101	0.9	1.3	0.1
New Jersey	2,653	2,017	2,424	229	0.9	1.1	0.2
West Virginia	2,444	1,603	2,014	430	0.8	1.0	0.5
Indiana	2,059	1,641	2,007	52	0.7	0.9	0.1
South Carolina	1,995	1,380	907	1,088	0.7	0.4	1.2
Georgia	1,888	1,360	1,047	839	0.6	0.5	0.9
Kentucky	1,606	1,239	1,351	255	0.5	0.6	0.3
Michigan	1,449	1,015	1,408	41	0.5	0.7	(1)
Tennessee	1,442	1,159	1,137	303	0.5	0.5	0.3
Missouri	1,387	1,113	1,293	94	0.5	0.6	0.1
Connecticut	1,235	973	1,165	70	0.4	0.6	0.1
All other [2]	14,769	9,740	12,583	2,076	4.8	5.9	2.2
DIVISIONS.							
New England	7,346	5,662	7,043	301	2.4	3.3	0.3
Middle Atlantic	26,702	21,582	25,183	1,512	8.7	11.9	1.6
East North Central	12,317	9,771	11,829	485	4.0	5.6	0.5
West North Central	4,207	2,938	4,016	183	1.4	1.9	0.2
South Atlantic	245,565	212,339	156,064	89,441	80.2	73.7	94.9
East South Central	4,637	3,673	3,480	1,155	1.5	1.6	1.2
West South Central	1,812	1,310	1,417	379	0.6	0.7	0.4
Mountain	621	356	581	37	0.2	0.3	(1)
Pacific	767	436	682	24	0.3	0.3	(1)
Other [2]	2,193	532	1,482	691	0.7	0.7	0.7

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
[2] 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.

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	69,417	100.0	24,351	100.0	26,522	18,544	19,520
Austria	810	1.2	459	1.9	223	128	201
Canada—French	293	0.4	109	0.4	77	107	93
Canada—Other	2,402	3.5	1,014	4.2	230	1,158	773
Denmark	323	0.5	174	0.7	62	87	88
England	7,695	11.1	2,634	10.8	1,458	3,603	2,290
France	1,068	1.5	510	2.1	190	368	385
Germany	18,298	26.4	5,179	21.3	8,058	5,061	5,866
Greece	415	0.6	342	1.4	58	15	34
Hungary	250	0.4	155	0.6	43	52	48
Ireland	19,306	27.8	5,343	21.9	8,453	5,510	6,213
Italy	4,553	6.6	2,761	11.3	1,413	379	929
Norway	318	0.5	149	0.6	90	79	101
Russia	5,733	8.3	3,393	13.9	2,163	177	913
Scotland	2,017	2.9	705	2.9	437	875	573
Sweden	661	1.0	358	1.5	162	141	233
Switzerland	605	0.9	281	1.2	124	200	244
Turkey	271	0.4	180	0.7	70	21	39
Wales	334	0.5	86	0.4	75	173	79
All other	[1] 4,065	5.9	519	2.1	[1] 3,136	410	418

[1] 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	103,761	83,823	100.0	100.0	78,349	62,981
White	75,765	60,318	73.0	72.0	55,618	43,957
Negro	27,621	23,072	26.6	27.5	22,472	18,677
Ind., Chi., Jap., and all other	375	433	0.4	0.5	259	347

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
Native white	64,027	50,718	61.7	60.5	48,691	39,457
Native parentage	49,949	39,557	48.1	47.2	38,078	29,807
Foreign or mixed parentage	14,078	11,161	13.6	13.3	10,613	9,650
Foreign-born white	11,738	9,600	11.3	11.5	6,927	4,500

TABLE 7.—AGE.

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

AGE PERIOD.	TOTAL POPULATION.				NATIVE WHITE.				FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.		NEGRO.		INDIAN, CHINESE, JAPANESE, AND ALL OTHER.	
					Native parentage.		Foreign or mixed parentage.							
	1910	1900	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
All ages, number	331,069	278,718	158,050	173,019	80,507	86,204	21,577	23,489	12,917	11,434	42,615	51,831	434	61
Under 5 years	26,669	23,150	13,401	13,268	7,843	7,633	1,893	1,853	74	65	3,581	3,709	10	8
Under 1 year	5,489	4,758	2,732	2,757	1,593	1,597	400	428	4	3	732	726	3	3
5 to 9 years	25,312	23,731	12,666	12,646	7,237	7,091	1,692	1,632	237	220	3,494	3,698	6	5
10 to 14 years	24,649	22,734	12,151	12,498	6,777	6,701	1,715	1,700	262	263	3,384	3,827	13	7
15 to 19 years	28,112	24,814	13,232	14,880	7,258	7,760	1,795	1,831	436	384	3,717	4,903	26	2
20 to 24 years	34,424	31,510	16,066	18,358	8,172	8,888	1,974	1,939	1,117	956	4,766	6,567	37	8
25 to 29 years	35,113	29,755	16,517	18,596	8,056	8,549	1,976	2,210	1,395	1,304	5,045	6,527	45	6
30 to 34 years	31,029	24,768	14,685	16,344	7,143	7,660	2,073	2,486	1,415	1,240	4,013	4,950	41	8
35 to 39 years	29,602	21,881	13,931	15,731	6,430	7,118	1,945	2,535	1,435	1,216	4,072	4,856	49	6
40 to 44 years	23,572	17,934	11,490	12,082	5,241	5,479	1,887	2,110	1,329	1,129	2,964	3,363	69	1
45 to 49 years	18,565	14,626	8,818	9,747	4,050	4,353	1,421	1,757	1,029	862	2,255	2,772	63	3
50 to 54 years	15,511	13,299	7,378	8,133	3,433	3,879	1,209	1,297	803	725	1,833	2,228	40	4
55 to 59 years	10,751	10,286	4,987	5,764	2,426	2,939	735	802	687	669	1,129	1,354	10	.....
60 to 64 years	9,448	8,201	4,261	5,187	2,120	2,762	489	558	735	759	902	1,107	15	1
65 to 74 years	12,596	8,475	6,027	6,569	3,152	3,728	620	573	1,300	1,089	952	1,178	3	1
75 to 84 years	3,771	2,763	1,675	2,096	823	1,153	112	137	477	438	260	367	3	1
85 to 94 years	595	437	237	358	96	170	21	21	65	61	54	106	1	.....
95 years and over	55	59	18	37	3	3	.....	.....	4	5	11	29	.....	.....
Age unknown	1,235	295	510	725	247	338	20	48	57	49	183	290	3	.....
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	.....
Under 5 years	8.1	8.3	8.5	7.7	9.7	8.9	8.8	7.9	0.6	0.6	8.4	7.2	2.3	.....
5 to 9 years	7.6	8.5	8.0	7.3	9.0	8.2	7.8	6.9	1.8	1.9	8.2	7.1	1.4	.....
10 to 14 years	7.4	8.2	7.7	7.2	8.4	7.8	7.9	7.2	2.0	2.3	7.9	7.4	3.0	.....
15 to 19 years	8.5	8.9	8.4	8.6	9.0	9.0	8.3	7.8	3.4	3.4	8.7	9.5	6.0	.....
20 to 24 years	10.4	11.3	10.2	10.6	10.2	10.3	9.1	8.3	8.6	8.4	11.2	12.7	8.5	.....
25 to 34 years	20.0	19.6	19.7	20.2	18.9	18.8	18.8	20.0	21.8	22.2	21.3	22.1	19.8	.....
35 to 44 years	16.1	14.3	16.1	16.1	14.5	14.6	17.8	19.8	21.4	20.5	16.5	15.9	27.2	.....
45 to 64 years	16.4	16.7	16.1	16.7	14.9	16.2	17.9	18.8	25.7	26.4	14.4	14.4	29.5	.....
65 years and over	5.1	4.2	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.9	3.5	3.1	14.3	13.9	3.0	3.2	1.6	.....

TABLE 8.—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

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.
6 to 20 years, inclusive	79,249	50,859	64.2	43,082	28,724	66.7	10,465	7,079	67.6	2,047	1,018	49.7	23,593	14,000	59.3
Male	38,275	24,734	64.6	21,227	14,262	67.2	5,259	3,548	67.5	1,063	535	50.3	10,678	6,361	59.6
Female	40,974	26,125	63.8	21,855	14,462	66.2	5,206	3,531	67.8	984	483	49.1	12,915	7,639	59.1
6 to 9 years	20,070	15,797	78.7	11,318	9,063	80.1	2,665	2,155	80.9	380	293	77.1	5,699	4,278	75.1
10 to 14 years	24,649	22,978	93.2	13,478	12,704	94.3	3,415	3,237	94.8	525	489	93.1	7,211	6,529	90.5
15 to 17 years	15,906	9,071	57.0	8,653	5,182	59.9	2,155	1,314	61.0	373	156	41.8	4,716	2,415	51.2
18 to 20 years	18,624	3,013	16.2	9,633	1,775	18.4	2,230	373	16.7	769	80	10.4	5,967	778	13.0
Under 6 years	.....	1,529	.....	.....	782	.....	.....	195	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	535	.....
21 years and over	.....	2,300	.....	.....	1,217	.....	.....	374	.....	.....	161	.....	.....	541	.....
Total attending school	.....	54,688	.....	.....	30,723	.....	.....	7,648	.....	.....	1,195	.....	.....	15,076	.....

TABLE 9.—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.
Total illiterate, 1910	13,812	4.9	5,410	4.1	8,402	5.7	**Total illiterate, 1900**	20,028	8.6	7,807	7.2	12,221	9.9
Native white	960	0.5	434	0.5	526	0.6	Native white	1,138	0.8	509	0.8	629	0.9
Native parentage	797	0.6	359	0.5	438	0.6	Native parentage	975	0.9	428	0.8	547	1.0
Foreign or mixed parentage	163	0.4	75	0.4	88	0.4	Foreign or mixed parentage	163	0.5	81	0.5	82	0.5
Foreign-born white	1,944	8.2	877	7.0	1,067	9.6	Foreign-born white	1,342	7.0	498	4.9	844	9.2
Negro	10,814	13.5	4,015	11.3	6,799	15.3	Negro	17,462	24.3	6,716	21.6	10,746	26.3

TABLE 10.—MARITAL CONDITION OF PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

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.		
Total, 1910	119,832	48,164	40.2	64,432	53.8	6,253	535	134,607	46,474	34.5	65,688	48.8	21,152	849
Total, 1900	*97,660*	*42,060*	*43.1*	*49,045*	*51.1*	*5,184*	*302*	*111,443*	*42,598*	*38.2*	*50,378*	*45.2*	*17,844*	*519*
15 to 19 years	13,232	13,018	98.4	107	0.8	2	.....	14,880	13,568	91.2	1,170	7.9	18	9
20 to 24 years	16,066	12,522	77.9	3,406	21.2	59	18	18,358	10,569	57.6	7,465	40.7	214	48
25 to 34 years	31,202	12,560	40.3	18,048	57.8	408	114	34,940	10,942	31.3	21,935	62.8	1,735	266
35 to 44 years	25,421	5,272	20.7	18,996	74.7	953	167	27,813	5,751	20.7	18,148	65.3	3,586	299
45 years and over	33,401	4,628	13.9	23,690	70.9	4,803	231	37,891	5,407	14.3	16,737	44.2	15,443	224
Age unknown	510	164	32.2	185	36.3	28	5	725	237	32.7	233	32.1	156	3
Native white:														
Native parentage [2]	58,650	24,382	41.6	31,082	53.0	2,661	247	64,779	23,503	36.3	31,633	48.8	9,002	403
15 to 24 years	15,430	13,714	88.9	1,594	10.3	22	5	16,648	12,325	74.0	4,134	24.8	68	26
25 to 44 years	26,870	8,579	31.9	17,588	65.5	523	130	28,806	7,992	27.7	18,755	65.1	1,769	257
45 years and over	16,103	2,013	12.5	11,844	73.6	2,106	110	18,987	3,065	16.1	8,652	45.6	7,110	117
Foreign or mixed parentage [2]	16,277	7,264	44.6	8,206	50.4	713	70	18,304	6,911	37.8	9,034	49.4	2,200	116
15 to 24 years	3,769	3,493	92.7	257	6.8	5	3	3,770	3,048	80.8	688	18.2	11	4
25 to 44 years	7,881	3,005	38.1	4,681	59.4	157	31	9,341	2,935	31.4	5,750	61.6	570	72
45 years and over	4,607	756	16.4	3,261	70.8	550	34	5,145	908	17.6	2,579	50.1	1,613	40
Foreign-born white [2]	12,344	4,162	33.7	7,116	57.6	980	34	10,886	2,605	23.9	5,930	54.5	2,282	46
15 to 24 years	1,553	1,354	87.2	191	12.3	1	.....	1,340	862	64.3	469	35.0	5	.....
25 to 44 years	5,574	1,785	32.0	3,658	65.6	106	7	4,889	1,160	23.7	3,453	70.6	246	25
45 years and over	5,160	1,005	19.5	3,245	62.9	879	27	4,608	566	12.3	1,993	43.3	2,021	21
Negro [2]	32,156	12,132	37.7	17,863	55.6	1,880	183	40,597	13,443	33.1	19,065	47.0	7,665	284
15 to 24 years	8,483	6,922	81.6	1,466	17.3	33	10	11,470	7,896	68.8	3,340	29.1	148	27
25 to 44 years	16,094	4,346	27.0	11,036	68.6	572	112	19,696	4,602	23.4	12,109	61.5	2,735	211
45 years and over	7,396	806	10.9	5,261	71.1	1,261	60	9,141	866	9.5	3,507	38.4	4,697	46

[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.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	DISTRICT. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
POPULATION										
Total population, 1910	331,069	120,284	40,959	32,513	36,874	16,046	6,670	49,067	12,126	16,530
1900	278,718	117,090	36,884	32,747	31,475	14,549	4,805	23,127	6,873	11,168
1890	230,392	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	177,624	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	131,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increase, 1900–1910	52,351	3,194	4,075	—234	5,399	1,497	1,865	25,940	5,253	5,362
Per cent of increase	18.8	2.7	11.0	—0.7	17.2	10.3	38.8	112.2	76.4	48.0
Increase, 1890–1900	48,326	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per cent of increase	21.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Land area (square miles)	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Population per square mile, 1910	5,517.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
COLOR AND NATIVITY										
White	236,128	76,798	34,447	19,153	28,821	12,117	5,448	38,616	10,216	10,512
Number in 1900	*191,532*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number in 1890	*154,695*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negro	94,446	43,195	6,486	13,336	8,009	3,922	1,220	10,369	1,904	6,005
Number in 1900	*86,702*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number in 1890	*75,572*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black	61,494	27,747	4,474	8,301	5,877	2,520	1,017	5,716	1,411	4,431
Mulatto	32,952	15,448	2,012	5,035	2,132	1,402	203	4,653	493	1,574
Indian	68	20	3	.....	7	1	.....	29	3	5
Chinese	369	249	23	19	26	5	1	38	3	5
Japanese	47	19	.....	3	8	.....	1	13	.....	3
All other (Filipino)	11	3	.....	2	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Native white—Native parentage	166,711	50,400	23,986	13,251	21,905	9,369	4,311	28,495	7,055	7,939
Number in 1900	*134,073*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	45,066	15,887	7,334	3,681	4,888	1,926	795	6,995	2,162	1,398
Number in 1900	*37,939*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Native white—Foreign parentage	26,522	9,922	4,256	2,454	2,840	1,068	385	3,618	1,192	787
Native white—Mixed parentage	18,544	5,965	3,078	1,227	2,048	858	410	3,377	970	611
Foreign-born white	24,351	10,511	3,127	2,221	2,028	822	342	3,126	999	1,175
Number in 1900	*19,520*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.										
Native white—Native parentage	50.4	41.9	58.6	40.8	59.4	58.4	64.6	58.1	58.2	48.0
Per cent in 1900	*48.1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	13.6	13.2	17.9	11.3	13.3	12.0	11.9	14.3	17.8	8.5
Per cent in 1900	*13.6*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign-born white	7.4	8.7	7.6	6.8	5.5	5.1	5.1	6.4	8.2	7.1
Per cent in 1900	*7.0*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negro	28.5	35.9	15.8	41.0	21.7	24.4	18.3	21.1	15.7	36.3
Per cent in 1900	*31.1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES										
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: *Born in—*										
Austria	459	207	33	42	31	16	10	67	17	36
Canada—French	109	28	13	3	13	11	1	25	11	4
Canada—Other	1,014	402	127	42	85	22	20	237	34	45
Cuba	53	40	2	.....	1	2	.....	8	.....	.....
Denmark	174	46	27	8	27	2	.....	38	17	9
England	2,634	1,001	364	113	213	76	73	471	192	131
France	510	311	28	7	21	10	15	54	45	19
Germany	5,179	1,893	708	347	587	188	70	772	266	348
Greece	342	268	15	21	21	8	1	5	1	2
Holland	64	21	8	4	5	2	1	11	6	6
Hungary	155	74	5	10	9	1	2	34	4	16
Ireland	5,343	2,114	848	469	406	253	82	633	202	336
Italy	2,761	1,209	496	380	247	38	21	203	76	31
Norway	149	45	23	5	21	1	4	21	14	15
Russia	3,393	1,858	220	670	192	133	9	205	43	63
Scotland	705	290	117	25	46	15	5	143	38	26
Sweden	358	179	21	12	37	3	15	57	8	26
Switzerland	281	130	17	18	30	2	7	38	8	31
Turkey	180	120	2	27	1	25	.....	4	.....	1
Wales	86	24	19	.....	6	1	2	29	1	4
Other foreign countries	402	191	34	18	29	13	4	71	16	26
NATIVE WHITE: *Both parents born in—*										
Austria	223	101	27	26	15	9	3	33	8	1
Canada—French	77	19	12	2	15	8	.....	11	10	.....
Canada—Other	230	62	33	14	20	3	6	79	8	5
Denmark	62	15	13	2	12	.....	.....	11	9	.....
England	1,458	455	201	91	163	41	48	281	111	67
France	190	102	18	4	12	2	2	35	5	10
Germany	8,058	2,702	1,368	550	985	323	109	1,297	401	323
Greece	58	47	.....	2	2	5	.....	1	.....	1
Hungary	43	27	3	4	3	.....	.....	4	.....	2
Ireland	8,453	2,967	1,611	858	854	441	110	977	392	243
Italy	1,413	705	245	192	130	16	11	82	18	14
Norway	90	25	12	2	13	.....	.....	18	12	8
Russia	2,163	1,192	149	424	140	89	11	114	25	19
Scotland	437	122	64	31	54	11	3	105	32	15
Sweden	162	48	13	6	31	.....	6	27	14	17
Switzerland	124	47	15	21	10	.....	2	14	3	12
Wales	75	16	18	.....	15	1	1	19	3	2
All others of foreign parentage [1]	3,206	1,270	454	225	366	119	73	510	141	48

[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.

POPULATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, BY DISTRICTS.

A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.]

SUBJECT.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	DISTRICT. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SEX										
Total...Male	158,050	55,278	19,712	16,155	18,488	7,546	3,088	22,467	6,265	9,051
Female	173,019	65,006	21,247	16,358	18,386	8,500	3,582	26,600	5,861	7,479
White...Male	115,001	36,100	16,734	9,871	14,580	5,796	2,624	18,090	5,211	5,995
Female	121,127	40,698	17,713	9,282	14,241	6,321	2,824	20,526	5,005	4,517
Negro...Male	42,615	18,916	2,953	6,261	3,866	1,743	462	4,322	1,048	3,044
Female	51,831	24,279	3,533	7,075	4,143	2,179	758	6,047	856	2,961
MALES OF VOTING AGE										
Total number	103,761	38,796	12,172	10,294	11,679	4,604	1,737	15,090	3,418	5,971
Number in 1900	*83,823*									
Native white—Native parentage	49,949	16,254	6,640	3,999	6,493	2,546	1,103	8,367	1,812	2,735
Number in 1900	*39,557*									
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	14,978	4,545	2,310	1,044	1,725	610	224	2,353	691	576
Number in 1900	*11,161*									
Native white—Foreign parentage	8,831	2,885	1,481	687	1,060	374	126	1,372	461	385
Native white—Mixed parentage	5,247	1,660	829	357	665	236	98	981	230	191
Foreign-born white	11,738	4,760	1,405	1,096	1,015	371	142	1,646	478	825
Number in 1900	*9,000*									
Negro	27,621	12,999	1,793	4,134	2,408	1,071	266	2,692	435	1,823
Number in 1900	*23,072*									
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other	375	238	24	21	38	6	2	32	2	12
PER CENT OF TOTAL.										
Native white—Native parentage	48.1	41.9	54.6	38.8	55.6	55.3	63.5	55.4	53.0	45.8
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	13.6	11.7	19.0	10.1	14.8	13.2	12.9	15.6	20.2	9.6
Foreign-born white	11.3	12.3	11.5	10.6	8.7	8.1	8.2	10.9	14.0	13.8
Negro	26.6	33.5	14.7	40.2	20.6	23.3	15.3	17.8	12.7	30.5
CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.										
Naturalized	6,474	2,295	777	512	620	233	86	1,115	240	587
Having first papers	1,058	486	116	117	76	41	16	124	41	41
Alien	2,304	1,154	242	320	150	77	26	202	103	30
Unknown	1,902	825	270	147	160	20	14	205	94	167
ILLITERACY										
ILLITERATE MALES OF VOTING AGE.										
Total number illiterate	5,082	1,741	425	966	504	269	60	386	119	612
Per cent illiterate	4.9	4.5	3.5	9.4	4.3	5.8	3.5	2.6	3.5	10.2
Per cent in 1900	*8.4*									
Native white, number illiterate	391	34	30	57	55	59	18	25	15	98
Per cent illiterate	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.7	1.9	1.4	0.2	0.6	3.0
Foreign-born white, number illiterate	810	352	109	120	52	28	2	70	25	43
Per cent illiterate	6.9	7.4	7.8	10.9	5.1	7.5	1.4	4.8	5.2	5.2
Negro, number illiterate	3,801	1,306	277	787	390	181	40	277	77	466
Per cent illiterate	13.8	10.0	15.4	19.0	16.2	16.9	15.0	10.3	17.7	25.6
PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER.										
Total number	279,088	105,244	33,594	26,788	30,194	13,135	5,283	41,724	9,715	13,411
Number illiterate	13,812	5,320	1,151	2,445	1,283	781	163	1,053	293	1,323
Per cent illiterate	4.9	5.1	3.4	9.1	4.2	5.9	3.1	2.5	3.0	9.9
Native white, number	174,903	57,149	25,254	13,378	21,644	9,036	3,914	29,826	7,205	7,497
Number illiterate	960	153	80	146	125	134	35	58	35	194
Per cent illiterate	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.5	2.6
Foreign-born white, number	23,755	10,242	3,063	2,119	1,996	800	333	3,070	976	1,156
Number illiterate	1,944	894	268	258	134	81	13	154	57	85
Per cent illiterate	8.2	8.7	8.7	12.2	6.7	10.1	3.9	5.0	5.8	7.4
Negro, number	79,964	37,578	5,251	11,267	6,511	3,292	1,034	8,758	1,528	4,745
Number illiterate	10,814	4,215	794	2,039	1,016	565	115	832	199	1,039
Per cent illiterate	13.5	11.2	15.1	18.1	15.6	17.2	11.1	9.5	13.0	21.9
PERSONS 10 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.										
Total number	59,179	19,259	8,032	6,375	7,063	3,156	1,416	8,136	2,834	2,908
Number illiterate	613	219	66	88	53	41	6	48	47	45
Per cent illiterate	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.6	1.7	1.5
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE										
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive	79,249	25,146	10,823	8,565	9,656	4,297	1,965	10,892	3,773	4,132
Number attending school	50,859	15,406	7,205	5,174	6,099	2,736	1,315	7,637	2,499	2,788
Per cent attending school	64.2	61.3	66.6	60.4	63.2	63.7	66.9	70.1	66.2	67.5
Number 6 to 9 years	20,070	5,887	2,791	2,190	2,593	1,141	549	2,756	939	1,224
Number attending school	15,797	4,521	2,206	1,662	2,105	888	441	2,172	783	1,019
Number 10 to 14 years	24,649	7,507	3,478	2,733	2,946	1,384	636	3,384	1,223	1,358
Number attending school	22,978	6,900	3,314	2,548	2,792	1,285	582	3,186	1,094	1,277
Number 15 to 17 years	15,906	5,051	2,189	1,705	1,888	839	399	2,240	854	741
Number attending school	9,071	2,893	1,315	803	940	449	227	1,577	466	401
Number 18 to 20 years	18,624	6,701	2,365	1,937	2,229	933	381	2,512	757	809
Number attending school	3,013	1,092	370	161	262	114	65	702	156	91
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.										
Total number	44,719	13,394	6,269	4,923	5,539	2,525	1,185	6,140	2,162	2,582
Number attending school	38,775	11,421	5,520	4,210	4,897	2,173	1,023	5,358	1,877	2,296
Per cent attending school	86.7	85.3	88.1	85.5	88.4	86.1	86.3	87.3	86.8	88.9
Native white—Native parentage, number	24,796	5,725	4,049	2,260	3,591	1,651	865	3,950	1,389	1,316
Number attending school	21,767	4,951	3,631	1,955	3,197	1,442	753	3,456	1,219	1,163
Per cent attending school	87.8	86.5	89.7	86.5	89.0	87.3	87.1	87.5	87.8	88.4
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage, number	6,080	2,156	1,048	639	609	271	120	700	330	207
Number attending school	5,392	1,875	924	559	543	237	109	639	318	188
Per cent attending school	88.7	87.0	88.2	87.5	89.2	87.5	90.8	91.3	96.4	90.8
Foreign-born white, number	905	425	115	147	54	27	10	73	33	21
Number attending school	782	382	99	114	49	20	10	64	29	15
Per cent attending school	86.4	89.9	86.1	77.6						
Negro, number	12,910	5,076	1,057	1,877	1,283	576	190	1,403	410	1,038
Number attending school	10,807	4,201	866	1,582	1,106	474	151	1,186	311	930
Per cent attending school	83.7	82.8	81.9	84.3	86.2	82.3	79.5	84.5	75.9	89.6
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES										
Dwellings, number	58,513	19,984	7,881	6,216	6,895	2,924	1,245	8,520	2,250	2,598
Families, number	71,339	26,400	9,359	7,108	7,633	3,365	1,271	10,982	2,412	2,809

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CHAPTER 3.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

Introduction.—This chapter presents a complete statement of the statistics of agriculture for the District of Columbia 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.

FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY.

The District of Columbia ranks forty-third in population and forty-ninth in land area among the states and territories of continental United States. It lies mainly within the Coastal Plain, but includes along the northwestern border a few square miles of the Piedmont Plateau. Being coextensive with the city of Washington the larger part of the District is built up, but in outlying sections, especially to the east, a few thousand acres of land are used for farming purposes.

Because of the predominantly urban character of the District much of the farm land has its chief value as potential residence property, and for this reason the changes from census to census in the agricultural statistics are more or less accidental and lacking significance from the agricultural standpoint.

Progress during the decade 1900 to 1910.—The following table summarizes for the District 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	331,069	278,718	52,351	18.8
Number of all farms	217	269	−52	−19.3
Approximate land area of the District ... acres	38,400	38,400	.....	.....
Land in farms ... acres	6,063	8,489	−2,426	−28.6
Improved land in farms ... acres	5,133	5,934	−801	−13.5
Average acres per farm	27.9	31.6	−3.7	−11.7
Value of farm property:				
Total	$8,476,533	$11,535,376	−$3,058,843	−26.5
Land	7,193,950	9,700,230	−2,506,280	−25.8
Buildings	1,037,393	1,573,760	−536,367	−34.1
Implements and machinery	92,350	136,060	−43,710	−32.1
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees	152,840	125,326	27,514	22.0
Average value of all property per farm	$39,062	$42,882	−$3,820	−8.9
Average value of land per acre	$1,186.53	$1,142.68	$43.85	3.8

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

Between 1900 and 1910 there was a decrease of 52, or 19.3 per cent, in the number of farms in the District of Columbia. During the same period the total farm acreage and the improved acreage both decreased; the former by 28.6 per cent, the latter by 13.5 per cent.

The total value of farm property, which includes that of land, buildings, implements and machinery, and live stock (domestic animals, poultry, and bees), was $8,477,000, which, compared with the value in 1900, indicates a decrease of 26.5 per cent.

The average value of a farm, including its equipment, is $39,062, a decrease of 8.9 per cent since 1900. During the last decade the average value of land per acre increased by $43.85, or 3.8 per cent.

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

CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	FARMS.		LAND IN FARMS.			Per cent of land area in farms.	Per cent of farm land improved.
		Number.	Per cent of increase.[1]	All land.		Improved land (acres).		
				Acres.	Per cent of increase.[1]			
1910	331,069	217	−19.3	6,063	−28.6	5,133	15.8	84.7
1900	278,718	269	−29.6	8,489	−27.7	5,934	22.1	69.9
1890	230,392	382	−12.2	11,745	−35.3	9,898	31.6	84.3
1880	177,624	435	108.1	18,146	55.4	12,632	48.9	69.6
1870	131,700	209	−12.2	11,677	−65.9	8,266	31.5	70.8
1860	75,080	238	−10.9	34,263	24.8	17,474	92.3	51.0
1850	51,687	267	.....	27,454	.....	16,267	74.0	59.3

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

In the 60 years since 1850 the population of the District has increased from 51,687 to 331,069, or nearly sixfold. During the same time there has been a considerable fluctuation in the number of farms reported, being in 1910 much smaller than in 1880 and smaller than any other year shown in the table except 1870.

The land surface of the District of Columbia is approximately 38,400 acres, and of this area, 6,063 acres, or 15.8 per cent, are included in farms. Of the farm acreage, 5,133 acres, or 84.7 per cent, are reported as

improved land, representing 13.4 per cent of the total land area of the District. The preceding table shows a smaller amount of land in farms in 1910 than at previous censuses, and less than one-fifth as much as in 1860.

Values of farm property: 1850 to 1910.—The agricultural changes in the District 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	$8,476,533	−26.5	$8,231,343	−27.0	$92,350	−32.1	$152,840	22.0
1900	11,535,376	72.7	11,273,990	74.2	136,060	70.6	125,326	−2.9
1890	6,680,000	76.1	6,471,120	78.1	79,760	116.8	129,120	4.7
1880	3,792,501	19.9	3,632,403	19.5	36,798	16.6	123,300	34.1
1870[2]	3,163,677	0.3	3,040,184	1.7	31,560	−42.0	91,933	−16.2
1860	3,153,315	71.2	2,989,267	72.7	54,408	35.3	109,640	53.0
1850	1,842,323	.....	1,730,460	.....	40,220	.....	71,643	.....

[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, as noted above, $8,477,000, of which 97.1 per cent is represented by land and buildings, 1.8 per cent by live stock, and 1.1 per cent by implements and machinery. Prior to the last decade the total value of farm property had increased to a greater or less extent during each 10 years.

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 District farms and in 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.	Implements and machinery.	Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.	
1910	27.9	$39,062	$37,932	$426	$704	$1,357.64
1900	31.6	42,882	41,911	506	466	1,328.07
1890	30.7	17,487	16,940	209	338	550.97
1880	41.7	8,718	8,350	85	283	200.18
1870[2]	55.9	15,137	14,546	151	440	260.36
1860	144.0	13,249	12,560	229	461	87.24
1850	102.8	6,900	6,481	151	268	63.03

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

The average size of farms in the District increased between 1850 and 1860 from 102.8 acres to 144 acres. Since 1860 the average size has, with the exception of a slight increase between 1890 and 1900, decreased continuously, falling from 144 acres in 1860 to 27.9 acres in 1910.

The average value of a farm in the District of Columbia in 1910 was $39,062, or 8.9 per cent less than in 1900. Of the value in 1910, $37,932 represents the value of land and buildings, $704 the value of live stock, and $426 the value of implements and machinery. These averages have shown great variations during the period covered by the table.

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

TENURE.	1910	1900	1890	1880
Number of all farms	217	269	382	435
Farms operated by owners and managers	133	153	242	269
Farms consisting of owned land only	111	123	(1)	(1)
Farms consisting of owned and hired land	7	10	(1)	(1)
Farms operated by managers	15	20	(1)	(1)
Farms operated by tenants	84	116	140	166
Share tenants	2	3	9	16
Cash tenants	82	113	131	150
Per cent of farms operated by—				
Owners and managers	61.3	56.9	63.4	61.8
Tenants	38.7	43.1	36.6	38.2
Share	0.9	1.1	2.4	3.7
Cash	37.8	42.0	34.3	34.5

[1] Not reported separately.

The number of all farms, and therefore of all farm operators, is 217. Of the operators, 118 are classified as owners, 15 as managers, and 84 as tenants.

The following table shows the total and 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	6,063	8,489	5,133	5,934	$8,231,343	$11,273,990
Owners	2,429	2,808	2,127	2,280	2,279,800	2,988,980
Managers	1,456	2,005	1,263	1,259	3,240,843	4,938,200
Tenants	2,178	3,676	1,743	2,395	2,710,700	3,346,810

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	54.4	49.4	40.1	33.1	41.4	38.4	27.7	26.5
Managers	6.9	7.4	24.0	23.6	24.6	21.2	39.4	43.8
Tenants	38.7	43.1	35.9	43.3	34.0	40.4	32.9	29.7

It will be seen that, in 1910, 40.1 per cent of all land in farms was in farms operated by their owners (including part owners), 24 per cent in farms operated by managers, and 35.9 per cent in farms operated by tenants, the percentage for owners and for managers being higher and that for tenants lower than in 1900.

The average acreage per farm, the per cent of farm land improved, and the average value of land and buildings per farm and per acre are shown in the next table.

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	27.9	31.6	23.7	22.1	84.7	69.9	$37,932	$41,911	$1,357.64	$1,328.07
Owners	20.6	21.1	18.0	17.1	87.6	81.2	19,320	22,474	938.58	1,064.45
Managers	97.1	100.3	84.2	63.0	86.7	62.8	216,056	246,910	2,225.85	2,462.94
Tenants	25.9	31.7	20.8	20.6	80.0	65.2	32,270	28,852	1,244.58	910.45

Farm mortgages: 1890 to 1910.—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.	
	1910		1900		1890	
	Number.	Per cent.[2]	Number.	Per cent.[2]	Number.	Per cent.
Total	118	.....	144	.....	242	.....
Free from mortgage	93	81.6	116	81.1	232	95.9
Mortgaged	21	18.4	27	18.9	10	4.1
Unknown	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes all farms owned in whole or in part by the operator.
[2] Per cent of combined total of "free from mortgage" and "mortgaged."

In 1910 the total number of farms owned in whole or in part by the operators was 118. Of this number, 93 were reported as free from mortgage and 21 as mortgaged, and for 4 no report relative to mortgage indebtedness was obtained.

Of the 21 mortgaged farms in the District, complete reports relative to mortgages were returned from 20, and these only are included under 1910 in the next table.

The average debt of mortgaged farms has increased in 20 years from $1,730 to $2,805, or 62.1 per cent, and the average value of such farms from $5,278 to $11,670, or 121.1 per cent.

	Owned farms or farm homes mortgaged.		Increase.	
	1910[1]	1890[2]	Amount.	Per cent.
Number	20	10	.....	.....
Value—Land and buildings	$233,400	$52,775	.....	.....
Amount of mortgage debt	$56,100	$17,300	.....	.....
Per cent of debt to value	24.0	32.8	.....	.....
Average value per farm	$11,670	$5,278	$6,392	121.1
Average debt per farm	$2,805	$1,730	$1,075	62.1
Average equity per farm	$8,865	$3,548	$5,317	149.9

[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.

Color and nativity of farmers: 1910.—Prior to the Thirteenth Census no attempt was made to secure information on the farm schedules 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.	Tenants.	Managers.	Per cent of total.		
	Number.	Per cent distribution.				Owners.	Tenants.	Managers.
Total	217	100.0	118	84	15	54.4	38.7	6.9
Native white	168	77.4	82	75	11	48.8	44.6	6.5
Foreign-born white	37	17.1	28	6	3	75.7	16.2	8.1
Negro and other non-white	12	5.5	8	3	1	66.7	25.0	8.3

Of the 217 farmers in the District in 1910, 168 were native whites, 37 were foreign-born whites, and 12 were colored.

Of the 37 foreign-born white farmers, 21 were born in Germany.

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.

During the decade domestic animals, poultry, and bees combined increased in value $27,500, or 22 per cent. Cattle show the largest actual increase in value,

amounting to $20,800, or 38.2 per cent, while horses show a decrease of $2,336, or 4.1 per cent.

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

AGE AND SEX GROUP.	FARMS REPORTING.		ANIMALS.		
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	Number.	Value.	Average value.
Total	204	94.0	.....	$145,573	.....
Cattle	**109**	**50.2**	**982**	**75,305**	**$76.69**
Dairy cows (cows and heifers kept for milk, born before Jan. 1, 1909)	108	49.8	857	68,535	79.97
Heifers born in 1909	10	4.6	50	1,742	34.84
Calves born after Jan. 1, 1910	16	7.4	52	1,366	26.27
Steers and bulls born in 1909	7	3.2	7	187	26.71
Steers and bulls born before Jan. 1, 1909	11	5.1	16	3,475	217.19
Horses	**195**	**89.9**	**564**	**55,026**	**97.56**
Mares, stallions, and geldings born before Jan. 1, 1909	195	89.9	563	54,970	97.64
Colts born after Jan. 1, 1910	1	0.5	1	56	56.00
Mules	**17**	**7.8**	**53**	**5,860**	**110.57**
Mules born before Jan. 1, 1909	17	7.8	53	5,860	110.57
Swine	**50**	**23.0**	**665**	**9,382**	**14.11**
Hogs and pigs born before Jan. 1, 1910	28	12.9	435	7,831	18.00
Pigs born after Jan. 1, 1910	27	12.4	230	1,551	6.74

Of the total number of farms enumerated, 204, or 94 per cent, report domestic animals of some kind, the number without any domestic animals being only 13.

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	**159**	**73.3**	**8,349**	**$6,477**	**8,293**
Chickens	159	73.3	7,405	5,820	8,004
Turkeys	6	2.8	29	52	46
Ducks	17	7.8	127	90	227
Geese	1	0.5	40	40	16
Guinea fowls	7	3.2	28	21	(1)
Pigeons	2	0.9	720	454	(2)

[1] Included with chickens. [2] Not reported.

The number of fowls on District of Columbia farms in 1910 was practically the same as in 1900, the returns showing an increase of only 56, or 0.7 per cent. The value of poultry, however, more than doubled, increasing $3,369, or 108.4 per cent.

Bees on farms: 1910 and 1900.—The number of farms reporting bees has increased from 7 in 1900 to 13 in 1910. The number of colonies of bees increased from 59 to 151.

Domestic animals not on farms: 1910.—The following table presents statistics of domestic animals not on farms:

KIND.	Number of inclosures reporting.	ANIMALS.		
		Number.	Value.	Average value.
Total	**3,195**	.....	**$1,786,985**	.....
All cattle	322	629	27,532	$43.77
Dairy cows	307	513	25,400	49.51
Horses	2,868	11,604	1,589,340	136.96
Mules	208	1,154	167,553	145.19
Asses and burros	5	6	485	80.83
Swine	60	170	1,485	8.74
Sheep	1	1	3	3.00
Goats	40	78	587	7.53

As would be expected, horses are the most important class of domestic animals not on farms, both in number and in value, while mules ranked next in importance.

Domestic animals on farms and not on farms: 1910.—The following 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	.....	**$1,932,558**	.....	**$145,573**	.....	**$1,786,985**
All cattle	1,611	102,837	982	75,305	629	27,532
Dairy cows	1,370	93,935	857	68,535	513	25,400
Horses	12,168	1,644,366	564	55,026	11,604	1,589,340
Mules	1,207	173,413	53	5,860	1,154	167,553
Asses and burros	6	485	.....	.....	6	485
Swine	835	10,867	665	9,382	170	1,485
Sheep	1	3	.....	.....	1	3
Goats	78	587	.....	.....	78	587

The total value of all domestic animals in the District in 1910 was $1,933,000, of which the value of animals not on farms constituted 92.5 per cent.

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 number of farms reporting dairy cows on April 15, 1910, was 108, but only 102 reported dairy products in 1909. 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 100, and the number of dairy cows on such farms on April 15, 1910, was 779. The amount of milk reported was 555,000 gallons; assuming that there were the same number of cows in 1909 as in 1910, this would represent an average of 713 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.

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	108	49.8	857	Head		
On farms reporting dairy products in 1909	102	47.0	834	Head		
On farms reporting milk produced in 1909	100	46.1	779	Head		
Specified dairy products, 1909:						
Milk reported			555,342	Gals		
Butter made	28	12.9	6,155	Lbs	$1,754	$0.28
Milk sold	35	16.1	339,345	Gals	115,581	0.34
Butter sold	6	2.8	1,300	Lbs	535	0.30
Total receipts from sales, 1909					116,116	
Specified dairy products, 1899:						
Butter made	18	6.7	3,478	Lbs		
Butter sold			803	Lbs	201	0.25

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 sold and the reported value of butter made, whether for home consumption or for sale. The total thus obtained for 1909 is $117,000, which may be defined as the total value of dairy products exclusive of milk and cream used on the farm producing.

About three-fifths of the milk reported as produced by District of Columbia farmers in 1909 was sold as such. The butter made on farms in 1909 was valued only at $1,754.

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 are approximately comparable. The table shows an increase between 1899 and 1909 in the amount of butter made.

Poultry products: 1909 and 1899.—The statement below gives 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	159	8,349		
On farms reporting eggs produced in 1909	150	8,170		
On other farms	9	179		
			Dozens.	
Eggs produced, as reported, 1909	152		50,689	$14,908
Total production of eggs (partly estimated):				
1909			51,945	15,277
1899			42,580	6,492
Increase, 1899 to 1909			9,365	8,785
Per cent of increase			22.0	135.3
Eggs sold, as reported, 1909	51		16,660	5,709
Fowls on farms April 15, 1910:				
On farms reporting poultry raised in 1909	142	7,932		
On other farms	17	417		
			No. of fowls.	
Poultry raised, as reported, 1909	145		14,834	8,647
Total poultry raised (partly estimated):				
1909			15,614	9,102
1899				5,480
Increase, 1899 to 1909				3,622
Per cent of increase				66.1
Fowls sold, as reported, 1909	27		5,152	2,341

The total number of fowls on District of Columbia farms on April 15, 1910, was 8,349. The production of eggs actually reported for the year 1909 was 50,689 dozens, valued at $14,908. According to the Twelfth Census reports, the production of eggs in 1899 was 42,580 dozens, the value being $6,492. 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 basis of the estimate being the assumption that the entire production of eggs bore the same relation to the entire number of fowls as the production of eggs on farms reporting both fowls and eggs bore to the number of fowls on such farms. The total production of eggs in 1909, including these estimates, was 51,945 dozens, valued at $15,277. The total production of poultry in 1909, including estimates made on the same basis as for eggs, was 15,614 fowls, valued at $9,102.

Honey, 1909.—The reported production of honey in 1909 was 3,657 pounds, valued at $477.

Sale or slaughter of domestic animals on farms: 1909 and 1899.—The total value of domestic animals sold during 1909 was $16,519 and that of animals slaughtered on farms $7,937, making an aggregate of $24,456.

The following statement presents statistics relating to the sale or slaughter of domestic animals by District of Columbia farmers during the year 1909, with certain items for 1899.

	Farms reporting.		Number of animals.	Value.	
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.		Total.	Average.
1909—All domestic animals:					
Sold				$16,519	
Slaughtered				7,937	
Calves:					
Sold	65	30.0	416	3,190	$7.68
Slaughtered	5	2.3	28	248	8.86
Other cattle:					
Sold	37	17.1	344	11,722	34.08
Slaughtered	2	0.9	8	270	33.75
Horses:					
Sold	4	1.8	9	839	93.22
Mules:					
Sold	3	1.4	8	569	71.13
Swine:					
Sold	5	2.3	17	193	11.35
Slaughtered	39	18.0	383	7,419	19.37
1899—All domestic animals:					
Sold[1]				475	
Slaughtered				2,440	

[1] 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.")

The total value of crops in 1909 was $546,000. Of this amount, 99.2 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 2,982, representing 58.1 per cent of the total improved land in farms (5,133 acres).

The general character of agriculture in the District of Columbia is indicated by the fact that considerably more than one-half (55.6 per cent) of the total value of crops in 1909 was contributed by flowers and plants and nursery products, and somewhat more than one-third (36.7 per cent) by potatoes and other vegetables. The remainder, representing 7.7 per cent of the total, consisted mostly of hay and forage and of cereals.

The total value of crops in 1909 was 18.3 per cent less than in 1899, and the acreage of crops for which acreage was reported showed a decrease of 12.2 per cent.

	Acres.				Per cent of improved land, occupied.		Value of products.					
	1909	1899	Increase.[1]				1909	1899	Increase.[1]		Per cent of total.	
			Amount.	Per cent.	1909	1899			Amount.	Per cent.	1909	1899
All crops							$546,479	$669,209	−$122,730	−18.3	100.0	100.0
Crops with acreage reports	2,982	3,396	−414	−12.2	58.1	57.2	541,996	667,834	−125,838	−18.8	99.2	99.8
Cereals	452	543	−91	−16.8	8.8	9.2	9,935	7,039	2,896	41.1	1.8	1.1
Other grains and seeds		1	−1			(2)		38	−38			(2)
Hay and forage	962	1,228	−266	−21.7	18.7	20.7	25,633	22,772	2,861	12.6	4.7	3.4
Potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams	352	339	13	3.8	6.9	5.7	33,518	22,624	10,894	48.2	6.1	3.4
Other vegetables	964	985	−21	−2.1	18.8	16.6	167,376	87,616	79,760	91.0	30.6	13.1
Flowers and plants and nursery products	240	218	22	10.1	4.7	3.7	303,659	519,890	−216,231	−41.6	55.6	77.7
Small fruits	12	82	−70	(3)	0.2	1.4	1,875	7,855	−5,980	−76.1	0.3	1.2
Crops with no acreage reports							4,483	1,375	3,108	226.0	0.8	0.2
Fruits							4,245	1,325	2,920	220.4	0.8	0.2
Forests products of farms							238	50	188	(3)	(2)	(2)

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease. [2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. [3] Per cent not calculated when base is less than 100.

General farm crops, minor grains and seeds, and sundry minor crops: 1879 to 1909.—The table in the next column presents statistics for 1909 regarding cereals, hay and forage crops, potatoes, and sweet potatoes and yams.

The leading crops covered by the table, in the order of their importance as judged by value, are hay and forage, $25,633; potatoes, $20,231; sweet potatoes and yams, $13,287; and corn, $9,635. It should be noted, however, that vegetables (other than potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams) and flowers and plants, the statistics for which are reported in another table, are very much more important than any of the crops shown in this table.

Crop.	Farms reporting.	Acres harvested.	Quantity.		Value.
			Amount.	Unit.	
Cereals, total		452	13,232	Bu...	$9,935
Corn	68	426	12,667	Bu...	9,635
Oats	2	13	375	Bu...	165
Rye	2	13	190	Bu...	135
Hay and forage, total	86	962	2,148	Tons.	25,633
Timothy alone	36	190	287	Tons.	5,680
Timothy and clover mixed	9	158	338	Tons.	5,472
Clover alone	1	10	15	Tons.	300
Alfalfa	1	28	108	Tons.	1,620
Millet or Hungarian grass	1	4	4	Tons.	60
Other tame or cultivated grasses	33	160	238	Tons.	5,135
Grains cut green	20	116	495	Tons.	3,446
Coarse forage	11	296	663	Tons.	3,920
Potatoes	91	226	32,028	Bu...	20,231
Sweet potatoes and yams	53	126	19,662	Bu...	13,287

Vegetables, flowers and plants, and nursery products: 1909 and 1899.—The table which follows 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:

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] 175	80.6	964	985	$167,376	$87,616
Farms reporting a product of $500 or over	67	30.9	862	.....	154,729	.....
All other farms	108	49.8	102	.....	12,647	.....
Flowers and plants, total	43	19.8	240	217	303,509	519,565
Farms reporting a product of $250 or over	40	18.4	.....	.....	302,847	.....
All other farms	3	1.4	.....	.....	662	.....
Nursery products	1	0.5	(2)	1	150	325

[1] Does not include 1 farm which reported a vegetable garden, but gave no information as to products.
[2] Less than 1 acre.

In 1909 the total acreage of potatoes and other vegetables was 1,316 and their value $200,894. Excluding (so far as separately reported [1]) potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams, the acreage of vegetables was 964 and their value $167,000, the acreage being somewhat less and the value nearly twice as great as in 1899.

The raising of flowers and plants was of considerable importance in the District of Columbia, 240 acres being devoted to it in 1909 and the output being valued at $304,000. Practically all of the product was raised on farms where this branch of agriculture was carried on as an important business.

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	.....	12	82	24,109	$1,875
Strawberries	16	11	50	18,709	1,395
Blackberries and dewberries	2	(1)	10	1,700	160
Raspberries and loganberries	2	(1)	12	700	60
Currants	3	1	6	2,000	200
Gooseberries	1	(2)	1	1,000	60
Other berries	.....	.....	3	.....	.....

[1] Reported in small fractions. [2] Less than 1 acre.

In 1909, 12 acres were devoted in the District of Columbia to the production of small fruits, mostly strawberries. The total production was 24,109 quarts, valued at $1,875. In 1899 the production was 126,332 quarts, valued at $7,855.

Orchard fruits, grapes, and tropical fruits: 1909 and 1899.—The following table presents data with regard to orchard fruits, grapes, and tropical fruits. 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		Products.		
					1909		1899
	Farms reporting.	Number.	Farms reporting.	Number.	Quantity.[1]	Value.	Quantity.[1]
Orchard fruits, total	.....	3,533	.....	74	3,655	$3,169	1,002
Apples	34	1,654	3	29	2,952	2,162	283
Peaches and nectarines	8	330	1	1	3	3	3
Pears	36	1,045	2	32	455	412	468
Plums and prunes	10	104	1	8	10	24	.....
Cherries	25	435	2	4	235	568	248
Apricots	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quinces	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grapes	14	5,196	1	200	28,530	1,059	34,300
Tropical fruits (figs)	1	60	.....	.....	700	17	650

[1] Expressed in bushels for orchard fruits and pounds for grapes and figs.

The total quantity of orchard fruits, mostly apples, produced in 1909 was 3,655 bushels, valued at $3,169, and in 1899, 1,002 bushels, valued at $773. The production of grapes in 1909 was 28,530 pounds, valued at $1,059, and in 1899, 34,300 pounds, valued at $539.

FARM EXPENSES.

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.[1]	
	Farms reporting.		Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.				
Labor	146	67.3	$238,833	$197,420	$41,413	21.0
Feed	183	84.3	130,077	(2)	.....	.....
Fertilizer	77	35.5	16,975	22,600	−5,625	−24.9

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.
[2] Not reported at the census of 1900.

Of the farmers in the District of Columbia, 146, or 67.3 per cent, hire labor, the total expenditure in wages being $239,000, or an average of about $1,636 per farmer hiring. More than one-third (35.5 per cent) of all farmers report the purchase of fertilizer, while 84.3 per cent report expenditure for feed.

TABLES GIVING DATA IN DETAIL.

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

[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.

TABLE 1.—FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY: APRIL 15, 1910.

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

		Total.	White.	Colored.
1	**Population**	331,069	236,125	94,944
2	*Population in 1900*	*278,718*	*191,532*	*87,186*
3	**Number of all farms**	217	205	12
4	*Number of all farms in 1900*	*269*	*252*	*17*
	Color and nativity of farmers:			
5	Native white	168	168	.....
6	Foreign-born white	37	37	.....
7	Negro and other nonwhite	12	.....	12
	Number of farms, classified by size:			
8	Under 3 acres	29	25	4
9	3 to 9 acres	32	28	4
10	10 to 19 acres	61	59	2
11	20 to 49 acres	65	63	2
12	50 to 99 acres	17	17	.....
13	100 to 174 acres	10	10	.....
14	175 to 259 acres	.....	.....	.....
15	260 to 499 acres	3	3	.....
16	500 to 999 acres	.....	.....	.....
17	1,000 acres and over	.....	.....	.....
	LAND AND FARM AREA			
18	Approximate land area ... acres	38,400	.....	.....
19	Land in farms ... acres	6,063	5,968	95
20	*Land in farms in 1900* ... acres	*8,489*	*8,181*	*308*
21	Improved land in farms ... acres	5,133	5,038	95
22	*Improved land in farms in 1900* ... acres	*5,954*	*5,702*	*252*
23	Woodland in farms ... acres	689	689	.....
24	Other unimproved land in farms ... acres	241	241	.....
25	Per cent of land area in farms	15.8	15.5	0.2
26	Per cent of farm land improved	84.7	84.4	100.0
27	Average acres per farm	27.9	29.1	7.9
28	Average improved acres per farm	23.7	24.6	7.9
	VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY			
29	**All farm property** ... dollars	8,476,533	8,382,862	93,671
30	*All farm property in 1900* ... dollars	*11,535,376*	*11,230,784*	*304,592*
31	Per cent increase, 1900-1910	[1] 26.5	[1] 25.4	[1] 69.2
32	Land ... dollars	7,193,950	7,127,350	66,600
33	*Land in 1900* ... dollars	*9,700,230*	*9,423,950*	*276,300*
34	Buildings ... dollars	1,037,393	1,014,593	22,800
35	*Buildings in 1900* ... dollars	*1,573,760*	*1,557,560*	*16,200*
36	Implements and machinery ... dollars	92,350	91,395	955
37	*Implements, etc., in 1900* ... dollars	*136,060*	*126,270*	*9,790*
38	Domestic animals, poultry, and bees, dollars	152,840	149,524	3,316
39	*Domestic animals, etc., in 1900, dollars*	*125,326*	*123,024*	*2,302*
	Per cent of value of all property in—			
40	Land	84.9	85.0	71.1
41	Buildings	12.2	12.1	24.3
42	Implements and machinery	1.1	1.1	1.0
43	Domestic animals, poultry, and bees	1.8	1.8	3.5
	VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY—Con.			
	Average values:			
44	All property per farm ... dollars	39,062	40,892	7,806
45	Land and buildings per farm ... dollars	37,932	39,717	7,450
46	Land per acre ... dollars	1,186.53	1,194.26	701.05
47	*Land per acre in 1900* ... dollars	*1,142.68*	*1,151.93*	*897.08*
	DOMESTIC ANIMALS (farms and ranges)			
48	Farms reporting domestic animals	204	193	11
49	Value of domestic animals ... dollars	145,573	143,203	2,370
	Cattle:			
50	Total number	982	971	11
51	Dairy cows	857	846	11
52	Other cows	.....	.....	.....
53	Yearling heifers	50	50	.....
54	Calves	52	52	.....
55	Yearling steers and bulls	7	7	.....
56	Other steers and bulls	16	16	.....
57	Value ... dollars	75,305	74,650	655
	Horses:			
58	Total number	564	546	18
59	Mature horses	563	545	18
60	Yearling colts	.....	.....	.....
61	Spring colts	1	1	.....
62	Value ... dollars	55,026	53,476	1,550
	Mules:			
63	Total number	53	52	1
64	Mature mules	53	52	1
65	Yearling colts	.....	.....	.....
66	Spring colts	.....	.....	.....
67	Value ... dollars	5,860	5,710	150
	Asses and burros:			
68	Number	.....	.....	.....
69	Value ... dollars	.....	.....	.....
	Swine:			
70	Total number	665	664	1
71	Mature hogs	435	434	1
72	Spring pigs	230	230	.....
73	Value ... dollars	9,382	9,367	15
	Sheep:			
74	Total number	.....	.....	.....
75	Rams, ewes, and wethers	.....	.....	.....
76	Spring lambs	.....	.....	.....
77	Value ... dollars	.....	.....	.....
	Goats:			
78	Number	.....	.....	.....
79	Value ... dollars	.....	.....	.....
	POULTRY AND BEES			
80	Number of poultry of all kinds	8,349	7,150	1,199
81	Value ... dollars	6,477	5,531	946
82	Number of colonies of bees	151	151	.....
83	Value ... dollars	790	790	.....

[1] Decrease.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF FARMS CLASSIFIED BY TENURE; COLOR AND NATIVITY OF FARMERS; AND MORTGAGE DEBT: APRIL 15, 1910.

	FARMS OPERATED BY OWNERS			
1	**Number of farms**	118	110	8
2	*Number of farms in 1900*	*133*	*128*	*5*
3	Per cent of all farms	54.4	53.7	66.7
4	*Per cent of all farms in 1900*	*49.4*	*50.8*	*29.4*
5	**Land in farms** ... acres	2,429	2,371	58
6	Improved land in farms ... acres	2,127	2,069	58
7	**Value of land and buildings** ... dollars	2,279,800	2,231,400	48,400
	Degree of ownership:			
8	Farms consisting of owned land only	111	105	6
9	Farms consisting of owned and hired land	7	5	2
	Color and nativity of owners:			
10	Native white	82	82	.....
11	Foreign-born white	28	28	.....
12	Negro and other nonwhite	8	.....	8
	FARMS OPERATED BY TENANTS			
13	**Number of farms**	84	81	3
14	*Number of farms in 1900*	*116*	*106*	*10*
15	Per cent of all farms	38.7	39.5	25.0
16	*Per cent of all farms in 1900*	*43.1*	*42.1*	*58.8*
17	**Land in farms** ... acres	2,178	2,145	33
18	Improved land in farms ... acres	1,743	1,710	33
19	**Value of land and buildings** ... dollars	2,710,700	2,677,700	33,000
	FARMS OPERATED BY TENANTS—Continued.			
	Form of tenancy:			
20	Share tenants	2	2	.....
21	Share-cash tenants	.....	.....	.....
22	Cash tenants	82	79	3
23	Tenure not specified	.....	.....	.....
	Color and nativity of tenants:			
24	Native white	75	75	.....
25	Foreign-born white	6	6	.....
26	Negro and other nonwhite	3	.....	3
	FARMS OPERATED BY MANAGERS			
27	**Number of farms**	15	14	1
28	*Number of farms in 1900*	*20*	*18*	*2*
29	**Land in farms** ... acres	1,456	1,452	4
30	Improved land in farms ... acres	1,263	1,259	4
31	**Value of land and buildings** ... dollars	3,240,843	3,232,843	8,000
	MORTGAGE DEBT REPORTS [1]			
	For all farms operated by owners:			
32	Number free from mortgage debt	93	89	4
33	Number with mortgage debt	21	18	3
34	Number with no mortgage report	4	3	1
	For farms consisting of owned land only:			
35	Number reporting debt and amount	20	17	3
36	Value of their land and buildings, dollars	233,400	221,400	12,000
37	Amount of mortgage debt ... dollars	56,100	51,500	4,600
38	Per cent of value of land and buildings	24.0	23.3	38.3

[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 SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED ON FARMS: 1909.

			The District.
	LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS		
	Dairy Products		
1	Dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products	number	834
2	Dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced	number	779
3	Milk—Produced	gallons	555,342
4	Sold	gallons	339,345
5	Cream sold	gallons	.....
6	Butter fat sold	pounds	.....
7	Butter—Produced	pounds	6,155
8	Sold	pounds	1,800
9	Cheese—Produced	pounds	.....
10	Sold	pounds	.....
11	Value of dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream	dollars	117,335
12	Receipts from sale of dairy products	dollars	116,116
	Poultry Products		
13	Poultry—Raised	number	14,834
14	Sold	number	5,152
15	Eggs—Produced	dozens	50,689
16	Sold	dozens	16,660
	Poultry Products—Continued.		
17	Value of poultry and eggs produced	dollars	23,555
18	Receipts from sale of poultry and eggs	dollars	8,050
	Honey and Wax		
19	Honey produced	pounds	3,057
20	Wax produced	pounds	.....
21	Value of honey and wax produced	dollars	477
	Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair		
22	Wool, fleeces shorn	number	.....
23	Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn	number	.....
24	Value of wool and mohair produced	dollars	.....
	DOMESTIC ANIMALS SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED		
25	Calves—Sold or slaughtered	number	444
26	Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered	number	352
27	Horses and mules—Sold	number	17
28	Swine—Sold or slaughtered	number	400
29	Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered	number	.....
30	Receipts from sale of animals	dollars	16,519
31	Value of animals slaughtered	dollars	7,937

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF ALL CROPS AND PRINCIPAL CLASSES THEREOF, AND ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS: 1909.

	VALUE OF ALL CROPS		
1	**Total**	dollars	546,479
2	Cereals	dollars	9,935
3	Hay and forage	dollars	25,633
4	Vegetables	dollars	200,894
5	Fruits	dollars	6,120
6	All other crops	dollars	303,897
	SELECTED CROPS (acres and quantity)		
	Cereals:		
7	Total	acres	452
8		bushels	13,232
9	Corn	acres	426
10		bushels	12,667
11	Oats	acres	13
12		bushels	375
	Hay and forage:		
13	Total	acres	962
14		tons	2,148
15	All tame or cultivated grasses	acres	550
16		tons	990
17	Timothy alone	acres	190
18		tons	287
19	Timothy and clover mixed	acres	158
20		tons	338
21	Clover alone	acres	10
22		tons	15
23	Alfalfa	acres	28
24		tons	108
25	Millet or Hungarian grass	acres	4
26		tons	4
27	Other tame or cultivated grasses	acres	160
28		tons	238
29	Grains cut green	acres	116
30		tons	495
31	Coarse forage	acres	296
32		tons	663
	SELECTED CROPS (acres and quantity)—Continued.		
	Special crops:		
33	Potatoes	acres	226
34		bushels	32,928
35	Sweet potatoes and yams	acres	126
36		bushels	19,662
37	All other vegetables	acres	964
	FRUITS		
	Orchard fruits:		
38	Total	trees	3,583
39		bushels	3,655
40	Apples	trees	1,654
41		bushels	2,952
42	Peaches and nectarines	trees	330
43		bushels	3
44	Pears	trees	1,045
45		bushels	455
46	Plums and prunes	trees	104
47		bushels	10
48	Cherries	trees	435
49		bushels	235
50	Quinces	trees	10
51		bushels	.....
52	**Grapes**	vines	5,196
53		pounds	23,530
	Tropical fruits:		
54	Total	trees	60
55	Figs	trees	60
56		pounds	700
	Small fruits:		
57	Total	acres	12
58		quarts	24,109
59	Strawberries	acress	11
60		quarts	18,700

TABLE 5.—SELECTED FARM EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS: 1909.

			Total.	White.	Colored.
1	**Labor**	Farms reporting	146	137	9
2		Cash expended ... dollars	212,893	210,368	2,525
3		Rent and board furnished ... dollars	25,940	25,290	650
4	**Fertilizer**	Farms reporting	77	72	5
5	**Fertilizer**	Amount expended ... dollars	16,975	16,560	415
6	**Feed**	Farms reporting	183	172	11
7		Amount expended ... dollars	130,077	126,327	3,750
8	**Receipts from sale of feedable crops** ... dollars		180	180	.....

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

			The District.
1	Inclosures reporting domestic animals		3,195
2	Value of domestic animals	dollars	1,786,985
	Cattle:		
3	Total number		629
4	Value	dollars	27,532
5	Number of dairy cows		513
	Horses:		
6	Total number		11,604
7	Value	dollars	1,589,340
8	Number of mature horses		11,574
	Mules and asses and burros:		
9	Total number		1,100
10	Value	dollars	168,038
11	Number of mature mules		1,150
	Swine:		
12	Total number		170
13	Value	dollars	1,485
	Sheep and goats:		
14	Total number		79
15	Value	dollars	500

CHAPTER 4.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES FOR THE DISTRICT AND INDUSTRIES.

Introduction.—This chapter gives the statistics of manufactures for the District of Columbia for the calendar year 1909 as shown by the returns of the Thirteenth Census.

The text summarizes the general results of the census inquiry, presenting a series of special tables in which the main facts printed in the general tables are given in convenient form for the District as a whole and for important industries. It also presents tables in which the statistics for the industries of the District 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 two general tables.

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

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

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

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 District. A selection has been made of the leading industries of the District for more detailed consideration. Sometimes an industry of greater importance than some of those selected is omitted because it comprises so few establishments that these detailed presentations would reveal the operations of individual concerns.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Governmental establishments.—Data for the establishments operated by the Federal Government in the District of Columbia, which are not included in the general total for manufacturing industries, are presented separately. No value of products is given, the statistics in this respect differing from those relating to establishments operated under private ownership.

INDUSTRIES IN GENERAL.

General character.—The District of Columbia, which is coextensive with the city of Washington, contains 60 square miles. Its population in 1910 was 331,069, as compared with 278,718 in 1900 and 230,392 in 1890. It ranked forty-third among the states and territories in regard to population in 1910 and forty-first in 1900.

Importance and growth of manufactures.—Although Washington is not essentially a manufacturing city, the number and importance of its industries have been increasing steadily. The manufacturing operations carried on in the District by the Federal Government are of considerable importance, but as they are conducted under conditions which in many respects differ from those prevailing in establishments operated under private ownership, statistics for them are presented separately.

The following table gives the more important figures relative to all classes of manufactures combined for the District as returned at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899, together with 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	518	482	491	7.5	−1.8
Persons engaged in manufactures	9,758	7,778	(2)	25.5	.....
Proprietors and firm members	475	473	(2)	0.4	.....
Salaried employees	1,576	1,006	957	56.7	5.1
Wage earners (average number)	7,707	6,299	6,155	22.4	2.3
Primary horsepower	16,563	12,592	10,255	31.5	22.8
Capital	$30,553,000	$20,200,000	$17,960,000	51.3	12.5
Expenses	20,476,000	15,322,000	13,311,000	33.6	15.1
Services	6,835,000	4,865,000	3,895,000	40.5	24.9
Salaries	1,846,000	1,207,000	872,000	52.9	38.4
Wages	4,989,000	3,658,000	3,023,000	36.4	21.0
Materials	10,246,000	7,732,000	7,475,000	32.5	3.4
Miscellaneous	3,395,000	2,725,000	1,941,000	24.6	40.4
Value of products	25,289,000	18,359,000	16,426,000	37.7	11.8
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	15,043,000	10,627,000	8,951,000	41.6	18.7

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

[2] Figures not available.

Exclusive of the establishments operated by the Federal Government in 1909, the District of Columbia had 518 manufacturing establishments, which gave employment to an average of 9,758 persons during the year, and paid out $6,835,000 in salaries and wages. Of the persons employed, 7,707 were wage earners. These establishments turned out products to the value of $25,289,000, to produce which materials costing $10,246,000 were utilized. The value added by manufacture was thus $15,043,000, which figure best represents the net wealth created by manufacturing operations during the year.

In general, this table brings out the fact that the manufacturing industries of the District show a much greater increase for the period 1904–1909 than for the period 1899–1904. During the more recent period the number of establishments increased 7.5 per cent and the average number of wage earners 22.4, while the value of products increased 37.7 per cent and the value added by manufacture 41.6. As pointed out in the Introduction, it would be improper to infer that manufactures increased in volume during the period 1904–1909 to the extent indicated by these figures regarding values, since the increase shown is certainly due, in part, to the increase that has taken place in the price of commodities.

It is a matter of interest to note that the percentages of increase shown for wages, value of products, and value added by manufacture are very much larger than those for the number of establishments and average number of wage earners.

The relative importance and growth of the leading manufacturing industries of the District are shown in the next table.

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

Printing and publishing.—The establishments classified under this head include those printing newspapers, books, and periodicals, job printing offices, establishments engaged in bookbinding and blank-book making, and lithographing and engraving establishments. The statistics show that there has been a constant and satisfactory increase in the industry.

Bread and other bakery products.—As measured by value of products and value added by manufacture, this industry, common to all cities, has shown, in the District, practically the same rate of increase during the two periods covered by the table.

Liquors, malt.—Four establishments were reported for the industry in 1904 and five in 1909. Measured both by value of products and by value added by manufacture, this industry decreased during the period 1899–1904, but increased substantially from 1904 to 1909.

Foundry and machine-shop products.—In any community the number of establishments engaged in this industry and the degree of their activity are usually a fair index of the extent and prosperity of its manufactures. In the District, however, the industry was really of greater importance than is indicated by the statistics, as some machine shops manufactured a special product and were assigned to other classifications.

Measured by value added by manufacture, the four leading industries held the same relative rank as when measured by value of products.

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	**518**	**7,707**	**100.0**	**25,289,000**	**100.0**	**15,043,000**	**100.0**	**37.7**	**11.8**	**41.6**	**18.7**
Printing and publishing	156	1,565	20.3	4,899,000	19.4	3,805,000	25.3	23.8	40.9	13.3	46.7
Bread and other bakery products	71	975	12.7	3,590,000	14.2	1,388,000	9.2	34.2	37.9	26.8	29.3
Liquors, malt	5	248	3.2	1,805,000	7.1	1,380,000	9.2	54.7	−12.9	65.9	−21.0
Foundry and machine-shop products	23	509	6.6	1,175,000	4.6	709,000	4.7	165.2	−53.4	154.1	−49.7
Lumber and timber products	10	309	4.0	609,000	2.4	355,000	2.4	55.4	18.4	43.1	40.1
Marble and stone work	15	265	3.4	549,000	2.2	299,000	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour-mill and gristmill products	7	38	0.5	506,000	2.0	74,000	0.5	−23.3	4.9	−19.6	−2.1
All other industries	231	3,798	49.3	12,156,000	48.1	7,033,000	46.8	.....	.....	.....	.....

[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.

This table shows also the percentages of increase for the leading industries in respect to value of products and value added by manufacture. There are some striking differences among the several industries specified in regard to the relative increase from 1899 to 1904 and from 1904 to 1909. Two industries show a decrease in value of products and three in value added by manufacture from 1899 to 1904. Only one, however, the flour-mill and gristmill industry, shows a decrease from 1904 to 1909.

In addition to the seven industries presented separately there were nine other industries which had a value of products in 1909 in excess of $300,000. They are included in the groups of "All other industries," because in some instances if they were shown separately the operations of individual establishments would be disclosed; in others, the returns do not present properly the true condition of the industry, it being more or less interwoven with one or more industries of similar character; and for others, comparable statistics for the different census years can not be presented on account of changes in classification. The nine industries omitted from this table are: Baking powders and yeast; cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies; coffee and spice, roasting and grinding; copper, tin, and sheet-iron products; gas, illuminating and heating; ice, manufactured; iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills; patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations; and slaughtering and meat packing. Of these industries, comparative figures for four—copper, tin, and sheet-iron products; ice, manufactured; patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations; and slaughtering and meat packing—will be found in Table I, and in Table II totals for 1909 for gas, illuminating and heating.

Persons engaged in manufacturing industries.—The following table shows the distribution of the average number of persons engaged in manufactures, the average number of wage earners being distributed by sex and age in the manner already explained. (See Introduction.)

CLASS.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.
All classes	**9,758**	**8,598**	**1,160**
Proprietors and officials	899	866	33
Proprietors and firm members	475	455	20
Salaried officers of corporation	170	164	6
Superintendents and managers	254	247	7
Clerks	1,152	853	299
Wage earners (average number)	7,707	6,879	828
16 years of age and over	7,688	6,861	827
Under 16 years of age	19	18	1

This table shows that there were 9,758 persons returned as the average number engaged in manufactures during 1909, of whom 7,707 were wage earners, 899 proprietors and officials, and 1,152 clerks. Corresponding figures for individual industries will be found in Table II.

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

INDUSTRY.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.			
	Total number.	Per cent of total.		
		Proprietors and officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners (average number).
All industries	**9,758**	**9.2**	**11.8**	**79.0**
Printing and publishing	2,411	12.0	23.1	64.9
Bread and other bakery products	1,183	8.4	9.1	82.4
Slaughtering and meat packing	214	6.5	30.4	63.1
Liquors, malt	287	3.1	10.5	86.4
Foundry and machine-shop products	578	7.3	4.7	88.1
Lumber and timber products	339	4.4	4.4	91.2
Marble and stone work	299	10.0	1.3	88.6
Flour-mill and gristmill products	50	22.0	2.0	76.0
All other industries	4,397	8.8	7.8	83.3

Of the persons engaged in all manufacturing industries, 9.2 per cent were officials, 11.8 per cent clerks, and 79 per cent wage earners. A number of the printing and publishing establishments are small, the work to a large extent being done by proprietors, and five of the seven flour mills and gristmills are operated under individual or firm form of ownership. Therefore the proportion of persons engaged in these industries falling into the class of proprietors and officials is higher than that for other industries or for all industries combined. The smallest proportion for this class is for the malt-liquor industry, due to the fact that four of the five establishments reported are operated by corporations.

The following table shows, for all industries combined and for some of the important industries separately, the average number of wage earners; their percentage distribution by age periods, and for those 16 years of age and over by sex.

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	**7,707**	**89.0**	**10.7**	**0.2**
Printing and publishing	1,565	81.4	18.1	0.4
Bread and other bakery products	975	93.9	6.1	.....
Slaughtering and meat packing	135	100.0	.....	.....
Liquors, malt	248	100.0	.....	.....
Foundry and machine-shop products	509	99.8	0.2	.....
Lumber and timber products	309	99.7	.....	0.3
Marble and stone work	265	100.0	.....	.....
Flour-mill and gristmill products	38	100.0	.....	.....
All other industries	3,663	86.5	13.2	0.3

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

Clerks are not shown in this table; of the 1,152 clerks employed in all industries, 853, or 74 per cent, were male and 299, or 26 per cent, female. Of the wage earners, 89.3 per cent were male and 10.7 per cent female; 99.8 per cent were 16 years of age or over, and but two-tenths of 1 per cent under 16 years.

It may be noted that the largest number of women are employed in printing and publishing. Of the average number of wage earners in that industry 1,281 were males and 284 females. Thus, of the 828 female wage earners in all industries combined, 284, or 34.3 per cent, were employed in this single industry. Of the 19 persons under 16 years of age reported as employed in the manufactures of the District, 7 were reported in this industry.

In order to compare the distribution of persons engaged in manufactures in 1909 with that shown in 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.
	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	
Total	**9,758**	**100.0**	**7,778**	**100.0**	**25.5**
Proprietors and firm members	475	4.9	473	6.1	0.4
Salaried employees	1,576	16.2	1,006	12.9	56.7
Wage earners (average number)	7,707	79.0	6,299	81.0	22.4

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, but this may be due, in part, to changes in the interpretation of the line of distinction between that class and other wage earners.

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:

CLASS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.					
	1909		1904		1899	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total	**7,707**	**100.0**	**6,299**	**100.0**	**6,155**	**100.0**
16 years of age and over	7,688	99.8	6,225	98.8	6,082	98.8
Male	6,861	89.0	5,614	89.1	5,360	87.1
Female	827	10.7	611	9.7	722	11.7
Under 16 years of age	19	0.2	74	1.2	73	1.2

This table indicates that for all industries combined there has been a great decrease during the last 5 years in the employment of children under 16 years of age. There has, on the other hand, been little change in the proportion of male and female wage earners. In 1909 males 16 years of age and over formed 89 per cent of all wage earners, as compared with 89.1 per cent in 1904 and 87.1 per cent in 1899.

Wage earners employed, by months.—The following table gives the number of wage earners employed on the 15th of each month during the year 1909 for all industries combined; it also gives the percentage which the number reported for each month is of the greatest number employed in any one month.

MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.		MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.	
	Number.	Per cent of maximum.		Number.	Per cent of maximum.
January	7,421	93.4	July	7,785	97.9
February	7,445	93.7	August	7,752	97.5
March	7,535	94.8	September	7,840	98.6
April	7,619	95.8	October	7,949	100.0
May	7,774	97.8	November	7,861	98.9
June	7,761	97.6	December	7,753	97.5

There are no important seasonal industries in the District. The table shows but little variation in the numbers reported for any of the months of the year. The greatest number, 7,949, is shown for October, and the smallest number, 7,421, for January, the minimum number thus representing 93.4 per cent of the maximum.

Prevailing hours of labor.—Establishments have been classified also according to the prevailing number of hours of labor of the bulk of their employees; that is to say, the wage earners of each establishment are all classified according to the prevailing hours of labor in the establishment, even though some may have to work a different number of hours. The table that follows shows the result of this classification. It is based on the average number of wage earners employed during the year.

INDUSTRY.	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	**7,707**	**2,944**	**782**	**1,558**	**254**	**1,117**	**949**	**45**	**58**
Bread and other bakery products	975	120	19	782	10	26	10	8	.....
Flour-mill and gristmill products	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	29	4	.....
Foundry and machine-shop products	509	330	80	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquors, malt	248	128	38	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumber and timber products	309	309	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marble and stone work	265	168	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing and publishing	1,565	1,259	161	61	83	.....	1	.....	.....
Slaughtering and meat packing	135	9	.....	.....	.....	126	.....	.....	.....
All other industries	3,663	621	484	437	161	960	909	33	58

It is evident from the figures that the great majority of wage earners employed in the manufacturing industries of the District of Columbia were in establishments where the prevailing hours of labor did not exceed 54 a week.

Of the total number of wage earners, 38.2 per cent were employed in establishments running 48 hours a week or less and 30.4 per cent in establishments running more than 48 hours, but not over 54 hours a week, while 31.4 per cent were in establishments operating more than 9 hours a day.

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.

INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
ALL INDUSTRIES:				
1909	**518**	**7,707**	**$25,289,136**	**$15,042,602**
1904	**482**	**6,299**	**18,359,159**	**10,627,188**
Individual:				
1909	303	2,419	5,847,661	3,321,471
1904	298	2,139	4,440,861	2,554,434
Firm:				
1909	75	747	2,412,752	1,182,142
1904	77	961	3,536,031	1,174,134
Corporation:				
1909	122	4,459	16,544,835	10,117,900
1904	91	3,160	10,150,928	6,697,240
Other:				
1909	18	82	483,888	421,089
1904	16	39	231,339	201,380
Per cent of total:				
1909	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1904	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual:				
1909	58.5	31.4	23.1	22.1
1904	61.8	34.0	24.2	24.0
Firm:				
1909	14.5	9.7	9.5	7.9
1904	16.0	15.3	19.3	11.0
Corporation:				
1909	23.6	57.9	65.4	67.3
1904	18.9	50.2	55.3	63.0
Other:				
1909	3.5	1.1	1.9	2.8
1904	3.3	0.6	1.3	1.9
Bread and other bakery products, 1909	**71**	**975**	**$3,589,554**	**$1,387,826**
Individual	56	383	1,283,407	533,400
Firm	9	239	1,042,150	394,783
Corporation	6	353	1,263,997	459,643
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	78.9	39.3	35.8	38.4
Firm	12.7	24.5	29.0	28.4
Corporation	8.4	36.2	35.2	33.1
Foundry and machine-shop products, 1909	**23**	**509**	**$1,175,085**	**$708,713**
Individual	14	369	790,915	471,566
Firm	6	116	324,188	183,721
Corporation	3	24	59,982	53,426
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	60.9	72.5	67.3	66.5
Firm	26.1	22.8	27.6	25.9
Corporation	13.0	4.7	5.1	7.5
Marble and stone work, 1909	**15**	**265**	**$548,535**	**$298,693**
Individual	6	54	169,450	96,361
Firm	5	44	68,806	50,107
Corporation	4	167	310,279	152,225
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	40.0	20.4	30.9	32.3
Firm	33.3	16.6	12.5	16.8
Corporation	26.7	63.0	56.6	51.0
Printing and publishing, 1909	**156**	**1,565**	**$4,899,492**	**$3,804,610**
Individual	81	447	865,107	649,235
Firm	18	98	215,341	183,525
Corporation	39	938	3,335,156	2,550,761
Other	18	82	483,888	421,089
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual	51.9	28.6	17.7	17.1
Firm	11.5	6.3	4.4	4.8
Corporation	25.0	59.9	68.1	67.0
Other	11.5	5.2	9.9	11.1

Figures for 1909 only are presented for several important industries. In order to avoid disclosing the operations of individual concerns, it is necessary to omit several important industries from this and other tables. The most important distinction shown is that between corporate and all other forms of ownership.

For all industries combined, 23.6 per cent of the total number of establishments had in 1909 a corporate form of organization, as against 76.5 per cent for all other forms. The corresponding figures for 1904 were 18.9 per cent and 81.1 per cent, respectively. Five years is too short a period to reveal any pronounced change in character of ownership. For all industries combined, as measured by value of products and value added by manufacture, firms lost ground to a considerable extent, while corporate ownership shows large increases.

Size of establishment.—The tendency for manufacturing to become concentrated in large establishments, or the reverse, is a matter of interest from the standpoint of industrial organization. In order to throw some light upon it, the table in the next column groups the establishments according to the value of their products. The table also shows the average size of establishments for all industries combined and for important industries separately, as measured by number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture. The totals for all industries are shown for the last two censuses, while for certain important industries figures are given for 1909 only.

This table shows that, in 1909, of the 518 establishments, only 49, or 9.5 per cent, had a value of products exceeding $100,000, and 3 of these had products exceeding $1,000,000 each. These 49 establishments, however, notwithstanding their small number, had a total average number of wage earners of 4,089, or 53.1 per cent, of the total number in all establishments, and the importance of their operations, as measured by value of products, was 67.5 per cent of the total, and by value added by manufacture 66.9 per cent.

On the other hand, small establishments—that is, those having a value of products of less than $5,000—constituted a very considerable proportion (28.4 per cent) of the total number of establishments, but the value of their products amounted to only 1.5 per cent of the total. The great bulk of the manufacturing was carried on in establishments having a product valued at not less than $100,000. The five years from 1904 to 1909 was rather too short a period to show extensive changes. The group of establishments reporting a value of products of less than $5,000 shows a decrease in every item between 1904 and 1909. The table indicates, therefore, that the relative importance of the smaller establishments has decreased, while that of the large establishments has increased.

The fact that the average value of products per establishment increased from $38,090 to $48,821 and the value added by manufacture from $22,048 to $29,040 can scarcely be taken as an indication of a tendency toward concentration. The increased values shown may be, and probably are, due wholly or in part to the increase that has taken place in the prices of commodities. The average number of wage earners per establishment shows an increase from 13 in 1904 to 15 in 1909.

INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
ALL INDUSTRIES:				
1909	**518**	**7,707**	**$25,289,136**	**$15,042,602**
1904	**482**	**6,299**	**18,359,159**	**10,627,188**
Less than $5,000:				
1909	147	182	383,463	264,245
1904	160	229	386,384	268,173
$5,000 and less than $20,000:				
1909	187	956	2,020,003	1,294,810
1904	171	996	1,792,704	1,171,748
$20,000 and less than $100,000:				
1909	135	2,480	5,819,241	3,418,883
1904	114	2,565	4,756,770	2,962,817
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000:				
1909	46	3,028	12,053,695	7,114,346
1904[1]	37	2,509	11,423,301	6,224,450
$1,000,000 and over:				
1909	3	1,061	5,012,734	2,950,318
1904[2]	.....	.....	.....	.....
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	28.4	2.4	1.5	1.8
1904	33.2	3.6	2.1	2.5
$5,000 and less than $20,000:				
1909	36.1	12.4	8.0	8.6
1904	35.5	15.8	9.8	11.0
$20,000 and less than $100,000:				
1909	26.1	32.2	23.0	22.7
1904	23.7	40.7	25.9	27.9
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000:				
1909	8.9	39.3	47.7	47.3
1904[1]	7.7	39.8	62.2	58.6
$1,000,000 and over:				
1909	0.6	13.8	19.8	19.6
1904[2]	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average per establishment:				
1909	.....	15	$48,821	$29,040
1904	.....	13	38,090	22,048
Bread and other bakery products, 1909	**71**	**975**	**$3,589,554**	**$1,387,826**
Less than $5,000	23	14	65,107	30,722
$5,000 and less than $20,000	28	90	316,856	135,993
$20,000 and less than $100,000	12	199	539,669	220,090
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	8	672	2,667,922	1,001,021
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000	32.4	1.4	1.8	2.2
$5,000 and less than $20,000	39.4	9.2	8.8	9.8
$20,000 and less than $100,000	16.9	20.4	15.0	15.9
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	11.3	68.9	74.3	72.1
Average per establishment	.....	14	$50,557	$19,547
Foundry and machine-shop products, 1909	**23**	**509**	**$1,175,085**	**$708,713**
$5,000 and less than $20,000[3]	11	81	119,870	89,888
$20,000 and less than $100,000	8	180	340,215	240,957
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	4	248	715,000	377,868
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$5,000 and less than $20,000[3]	47.8	15.9	10.2	12.7
$20,000 and less than $100,000	34.8	35.4	29.0	34.0
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	17.4	48.7	60.8	53.3
Average per establishment	.....	22	$51,091	$30,814
Marble and stone work, 1909	**15**	**265**	**$548,535**	**$298,693**
$5,000 and less than $20,000	7	45	72,708	46,441
$20,000 and less than $100,000[2]	8	220	475,827	252,252
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$5,000 and less than $20,000	46.7	17.0	13.3	15.5
$20,000 and less than $100,000[2]	53.3	83.0	86.7	84.5
Average per establishment	.....	18	$36,569	$19,913
Printing and publishing, 1909	**156**	**1,565**	**$4,899,492**	**$3,804,610**
Less than $5,000	57	78	144,135	115,512
$5,000 and less than $20,000	57	284	576,398	460,889
$20,000 and less than $100,000	32	510	1,268,105	993,798
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	10	693	2,910,854	2,234,411
Per cent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000	36.5	5.0	2.9	3.0
$5,000 and less than $20,000	36.5	18.1	11.8	12.1
$20,000 and less than $100,000	20.5	32.6	25.9	26.1
$100,000 and less than $1,000,000	6.4	44.3	59.4	58.7
Average per establishment	.....	10	$31,407	$24,389

[1] Includes the group "$1,000,000 and over."
[2] Includes the group "$100,000 and less than $1,000,000."
[3] Includes the group "Less than $5,000."

In some respects, and especially from the standpoint of conditions under which persons engaged in manufactures work, the best classification of establishments to bring out the feature of size is a classification according to the number of wage earners employed. The next table shows such a classification for all in-

dustries combined and for eight important industries separately, and gives not only the number of establishments falling into 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	**518**	**75**	**223**	**128**	**58**	**25**	**6**	**2**	**1**	.....
Bread and other bakery products	71	16	32	11	7	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Flour-mill and gristmill products	7	1	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foundry and machine-shop products	23	.....	6	9	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquors, malt	5	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Lumber and timber products	10	.....	2	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marble and stone work	15	.....	4	8	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing and publishing	156	40	63	31	14	7	1	.....	.....	.....
Slaughtering and meat packing	5	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other industries	226	17	110	66	20	9	1	2	1	.....
	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.									
All industries	**7,707**	.....	**572**	**1,365**	**1,915**	**1,750**	**785**	**762**	**558**	.....
Bread and other bakery products	975	.....	82	104	239	156	394	.....	.....	.....
Flour-mill and gristmill products	38	.....	13	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foundry and machine-shop products	509	.....	21	108	167	213	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquors, malt	248	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	128	.....	.....	.....
Lumber and timber products	309	.....	9	26	87	187	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marble and stone work	265	.....	16	90	67	92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing and publishing	1,565	.....	147	316	453	510	139	.....	.....	.....
Slaughtering and meat packing	135	.....	2	9	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other industries	3,663	.....	282	712	633	592	124	762	558	.....
	PER CENT OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.									
All industries	**100.0**	.....	**7.4**	**17.7**	**24.8**	**22.7**	**10.2**	**9.9**	**7.2**	.....
Bread and other bakery products	100.0	.....	8.4	10.7	24.5	16.0	40.4	.....	.....	.....
Flour-mill and gristmill products	100.0	.....	34.2	.....	65.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foundry and machine-shop products	100.0	.....	4.1	21.2	32.8	41.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquors, malt	100.0	.....	.....	.....	48.4	.....	51.6	.....	.....	.....
Lumber and timber products	100.0	.....	2.9	8.4	28.2	60.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marble and stone work	100.0	.....	6.0	34.0	25.3	34.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing and publishing	100.0	.....	9.4	20.2	28.9	32.6	8.9	.....	.....	.....
Slaughtering and meat packing	100.0	.....	1.5	6.7	91.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other industries	100.0	.....	7.7	19.4	17.3	16.2	3.4	20.8	15.2	.....

This table shows classes in considerable detail. Consolidating these classes to a certain extent, it will be seen that 82.2 per cent of the establishments employed no wage earners at all or under 21 persons each. The most numerous single group consists of the 223 establishments employing less than 6 wage earners, and the next of the 128 establishments employing from 6 to 20 wage earners. There were but 3 establishments that employed over 250 wage earners, and 1 of these employed over 500.

The per cent distribution of the number of establishments is not shown in this table; of the 518 establishments reported for all industries, 14.5 per cent employed no wage earners; 43.1 per cent employed under 6 wage earners; 24.7 per cent, from 6 to 20 wage earners, leaving but 17.8 per cent for all of the remaining groups.

Of the total number of wage earners, 27.3 per cent were in establishments employing over 100 wage earners. The single group having the largest number of employees was the group employing from 21 to 50 wage earners. This group employed 1,915 wage earners, or 24.8 per cent 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 going to make up the total.

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

INDUSTRY.	PER CENT OF TOTAL EXPENSES REPORTED. Salaries.	Wages.	Materials.	Miscellaneous expenses.
All industries	**9.0**	**24.4**	**50.0**	**16.6**
Bread and other bakery products	3.2	21.5	67.6	7.7
Flour-mill and gristmill products	1.4	3.4	93.6	1.6
Foundry and machine-shop products	4.9	35.9	53.9	5.4
Liquors, malt	6.9	14.4	30.3	48.5
Lumber and timber products	4.2	38.9	52.3	4.6
Marble and stone work	4.4	38.6	53.6	3.4
Printing and publishing	21.7	28.3	28.2	21.8
Slaughtering and meat packing	4.1	5.0	82.0	8.9
All other industries	8.1	28.0	46.5	17.4

This table shows that, for all industries combined, 50 per cent of the total expenses were incurred for materials, 33.4 per cent for services—that is, salaries and wages—and but 16.6 per cent for other purposes. As would be expected, these proportions vary greatly in the different industries.

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

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	**940**	**228**	**298**	**16,563**	**12,592**	**10,255**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Owned	278	228	298	14,060	11,588	9,484	84.9	92.0	92.5
Steam engines	217	180	241	12,169	10,513	8,630	73.5	83.5	84.2
Gas and oil engines	55	42	52	1,073	311	338	6.5	2.5	3.3
Water wheels	6	6	5	775	710	369	4.7	5.6	3.6
Other	.....	.....	.....	43	54	147	0.3	0.4	1.4
Rented	662	(2)	(2)	2,503	1,004	771	15.1	8.0	7.5
Electric motors	662	(2)	(2)	2,433	996	100	14.7	7.9	1.0
Other	.....	.....	.....	70	8	671	0.4	0.1	6.5
Electric motors	**887**	**82**	**29**	**4,527**	**1,761**	**348**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Run by current generated by establishment	225	82	29	2,094	765	248	46.3	43.4	71.3
Run by rented power	662	(2)	(2)	2,433	996	100	53.7	56.6	28.7

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

The table indicates a general increase from 1899 to 1909 in the primary power generated by steam and gas and oil engines and by water wheels, with the exception of a slight decrease in the amount generated by gas and oil engines between 1899 and 1904. Steam is still the predominant power, and although it furnished but 73.5 per cent of the total power in 1909, as compared with 84.2 per cent in 1899, the actual horsepower increased during this period from 8,630 to 12,169, or 41 per cent. The figures also show that the practice of renting power is on the increase, 15.1 per cent of the total power being rented in 1909, as against 8 per cent in 1904 and 7.5 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 horsepower of such motors having increased from 248 in 1899 to 765 in 1904 and 2,094 in 1909.

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

INDUSTRY.	Anthracite coal (tons).	Bituminous coal (tons).	Coke (tons).	Wood (cords).	Oil, including gasoline (barrels).	Gas (1,000 feet).
All industries	**11,163**	**176,333**	**20,587**	**2,029**	**195,744**	**22,275**
Bread and other bakery products	3,362	4,165	509	1,078	6	1,456
Flour-mill and gristmill products	.....	708	.....	.....	.....	192
Foundry and machine-shop products	65	1,535	708	19	13	1,446
Liquors, malt	.....	15,954	.....	.....	4	220
Lumber and timber products	18	578	.....	.....	.....	1,611
Marble and stone work	19	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing and publishing	566	2,105	.....	.....	3	7,094
Slaughtering and meat-packing	.....	4,875	.....	364	7	25
All other industries	7,133	146,408	19,370	568	195,711	10,231

NOTE.—In addition, there were 45 tons of other fuel reported.

Laundries.—Statistics for steam laundries are not included in the general tables. For 1909 there were 17 such establishments in the District of Columbia. The following statement summarizes the statistics:

Number of establishments	17
Persons engaged in the industry	1,096
Proprietors and firm members	13
Salaried employees	90
Wage earners (average number)	993
Primary horsepower	998
Capital	$699,007
Expenses:	
Services	$419,285
Materials	126,256
Miscellaneous	140,516
Amount received for work done	795,999

The most common form of organization was the individual, with eight establishments, the firm and corporate forms having two and seven establishments, respectively. Six establishments had receipts for the year's business of less than $20,000; nine, $20,000 but less than $100,000; while two establishments reported receipts of more than $100,000.

The number of persons employed each month and the percentage which this number represented of the greatest number employed in any month were as follows:

MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.		MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.	
	Number.	Per cent of maximum.		Number.	Per cent of maximum.
January	1,020	95.4	July	927	86.7
February	1,009	94.4	August	916	85.7
March	1,013	94.8	September	935	87.5
April	1,017	95.1	October	1,001	93.6
May	1,013	94.8	November	1,027	96.1
June	965	90.3	December	1,069	100.0

The kinds of primary power, number of engines or motors, and horsepower for 1909 were as follows:

KIND.	Number of engines or motors.	Horsepower.
Total primary power		**998**
Owned—Steam	18	926
Rented:		
Electric	3	32
Other		40
Electric motors run by current generated by establishments	70	222

The kind and amount of fuel used for all establishments reporting are shown in the following tabular statement:

KIND.	Unit.	Quantity.
Anthracite coal	Tons	1,500
Bituminous coal	Tons	7,003
Coke	Tons	961
Oil	Barrels (50 gallons)	4
Gas	1,000 feet	1,253

ESTABLISHMENTS OPERATED BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

A large proportion of the wage earners of the District of Columbia are employed by the Federal Government in operations similar to those carried on in manufacturing establishments conducted under private ownership. These operations, however, are carried on for the exclusive benefit of the Government, and as the products are not manufactured for sale and therefore have no commercial value, no value of products is shown. In order to avoid confusion the statistics for the Government establishments are presented separately from those for other establishments.

As shown by the following statement, which is exclusive of a number of manufacturing industries of minor importance common to most large governmental departments, there was little change in the extent of the manufactures carried on in connection with the operations of the Federal Government during 1909 as compared with 1904. There were reports from 11 establishments at each census, and the average number of employees increased only 196. The capital reported represented almost exclusively the value placed on the land, buildings, and materials. If, however, cash and other items similar to those reported for the establishments operated under private ownership had been included, it is estimated that it would about equal the $30,552,623 reported as capital by such establishments. In 1909 the average number of wage earners, 10,657, was 325 less than the number reported for 1904, but exceeded by 2,950 the number reported for the establishments conducted under private ownership in 1909.

INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.			Capital.	EXPENSES.				
			Total.	Officials and clerks.	Wage earners (average number).		Total.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials, including fuel and rent of power.	Miscellaneous expenses.
All industries	**1909**	**11**	**11,666**	**1,009**	**10,657**	**$28,479,599**	**$15,704,242**	**$1,016,745**	**$10,663,040**	**$3,807,626**	**$216,831**
	1904	**11**	**11,470**	**488**	**10,982**	**24,567,754**	**15,079,361**	**643,113**	**9,740,261**	**4,502,090**	**193,897**
Engraving and printing [1]	1909	4	4,190	311	3,879	3,107,610	4,680,161	352,547	3,593,419	708,217	25,978
	1904	4	3,206	183	3,023	2,409,100	3,499,517	238,871	2,601,896	621,372	37,378
Instruments, professional and scientific (Smithsonian Institution).	1909	1	1	.....	1	3,500	1,695	.....	1,260	310	125
	1904	1	1	.....	1	2,650	1,679	.....	1,080	599	.....
Naval Gun Factory (United States Navy Yard)	1909	1	3,141	297	2,844	19,192,224	4,623,758	203,317	2,893,670	1,480,676	46,095
	1904	1	3,396	107	3,289	16,449,605	5,331,459	107,966	2,639,184	2,569,334	14,975
Government printing [2]	1909	3	4,155	390	3,765	6,102,938	6,211,747	449,042	4,042,467	1,587,786	132,452
	1904	4	4,572	190	4,382	5,679,074	6,010,516	287,916	4,330,998	1,256,626	134,976
Other industries [3]	1909	2	179	11	168	73,327	186,881	11,839	132,224	30,637	12,181
	1904	1	295	8	287	27,325	236,190	8,360	167,103	54,159	6,568

[1] Includes the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and establishments operated in the Geodetic Survey, the Geological Survey, and the Department of State.
[2] Includes the Government Printing Office and establishments operated in the Weather Bureau and the War Department.
[3] Includes two reports from the Post Office Department in 1909, one for the mail-bag repair shop, and one for the mail-lock shop. In 1904 both of these shops were included in one report, but since then the operations of the lock shop have been increased and separated from those of the bag-repair shop.

There is a marked stability in the number of wage earners employed in the governmental establishments during the year. The greatest number, 11,030, was reported for January, and the smallest, 10,115, for September, a difference of 915, or 9.1 per cent. During the months of July, August, and September fewer wage earners were employed than during any other period of the year, as will be seen from the following statement:

January	11,030	July	10,258
February	11,027	August	10,416
March	10,998	September	10,115
April	10,852	October	10,681
May	10,631	November	10,591
June	10,517	December	10,775

The different kinds of primary power, the number of engines or motors, and the horsepower used in the Government establishments during 1909 are given in the following statement:

KIND.	Number of engines or motors.	Horsepower.
Primary power, total	.....	**5,902**
Owned:		
Steam	28	5,746
Gas	1	10
Rented—Electric	148	146
Electric motors run by current generated by establishments	1,972	10,729

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

KIND.	Unit.	Quantity.
Anthracite coal	Tons	46,259
Bituminous coal	Tons	7,731
Coke	Tons	715
Wood	Cords	136
Oil	Barrels	9,553
Gas	1,000 feet	33,377

In the following table is given a comparative summary for the District, by selected industries, in 1909, 1904, and 1899:

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES: 1909, 1904, AND 1899.

INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY. Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried employees.	Wage earners (average number).	Primary horsepower.	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
								Expressed in thousands.					
STATE—All industries	**1909**	**518**	**9,758**	**475**	**1,576**	**7,707**	**16,563**	**$30,553**	**$1,846**	**$4,989**	**$10,246**	**$25,289**	**$15,043**
	1904	**482**	**7,778**	**473**	**1,006**	**6,299**	**12,592**	**20,200**	**1,207**	**3,658**	**7,732**	**18,359**	**10,627**
	1899	**491**	.....	.....	**957**	**6,155**	**10,255**	**17,960**	**872**	**3,023**	**7,475**	**16,426**	**8,951**
Bread and other bakery products	1909	71	1,183	79	129	975	911	1,713	105	702	2,202	3,590	1,388
	1904	77	895	84	40	771	431	1,507	33	492	1,581	2,676	1,095
	1899	80	.....	.....	138	588	.....	945	107	306	1,093	1,940	847
Carriages and wagons and materials	1909	6	75	10	6	59	27	134	4	40	47	128	81
	1904	6	59	6	1	52	57	50	2	25	22	75	53
	1899	5	.....	.....	1	42	.....	42	1	19	17	54	37
Confectionery	1909	15	157	18	11	128	15	74	7	62	152	284	132
	1904	13	145	17	10	118	26	131	5	42	118	258	140
	1899	12	.....	.....	29	132	.....	106	15	41	161	279	118
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	1909	17	184	16	16	152	6	112	11	108	160	340	180
	1904	[1] 12	183	14	21	148	43	134	16	100	71	228	157
	1899	12	.....	.....	11	161	.....	115	12	94	95	251	156
Flour-mill and gristmill products	1909	7	50	7	5	38	556	504	7	16	432	506	74
	1904	7	77	11	5	61	462	193	8	30	568	660	92
	1899	8	.....	.....	18	84	606	197	13	31	535	629	94
Foundry and machine-shop products	1909	23	578	27	42	509	571	1,089	42	310	466	1,175	709
	1904	15	337	22	22	293	267	391	22	156	164	443	279
	1899	17	.....	.....	24	375	.....	1,624	29	203	396	951	555
Ice, manufactured	1909	7	122	2	27	93	2,683	1,485	27	78	90	350	260
	1904	6	108	1	13	94	2,770	700	12	46	71	261	190
	1899	4	101	2	16	83	1,460	630	14	41	61	183	122
Liquors, malt	1909	5	287	1	38	248	3,571	3,049	96	201	425	1,805	1,380
	1904	4	249	.....	39	210	1,695	3,167	93	173	335	1,167	832
	1899	4	228	2	35	191	1,772	2,299	56	141	287	1,340	1,053
Lumber and timber products	1909	10	339	12	18	309	501	385	20	189	254	609	355
	1904	6	295	6	18	271	460	273	17	159	144	392	248
	1899	5	.....	.....	15	212	.....	180	12	98	154	331	177
Marble and stone work	1909	15	299	17	17	265	72	317	20	180	250	549	299
	1904	[1] 7	109	10	4	95	70	234	5	64	54	166	112
	1899	[1] 7	.....	.....	1	90	.....	174	1	47	61	160	99
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations	1909	17	103	11	14	78	50	155	18	36	57	384	327
	1904	[2] 6	74	4	11	59	45	68	16	23	35	264	229
	1899	[2] 6	.....	.....	44	23	.....	112	15	8	31	233	202
Printing and publishing	1909	156	2,411	122	724	1,565	1,703	3,807	844	1,101	1,095	4,899	3,804
	1904	[2] 145	1,787	120	516	1,151	986	3,111	585	736	601	3,958	3,357
	1899	148	1,897	155	341	1,401	.....	3,163	324	791	525	2,846	2,321
Slaughtering and meat packing	1909	5	214	2	77	135	345	1,037	73	90	1,470	1,890	420
	1904	[1] 3	107	1	13	93	108	280	19	69	475	615	140
	1899	[1] 6	129	7	31	91	.....	206	16	43	981	1,131	150
Tobacco manufactures	1909	21	85	21	1	63	3	97	1	32	45	109	64
	1904	25	87	25	2	60	.....	77	1	30	33	98	65
	1899	28	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	45	.....	28	42	108	66
All other industries	1909	143	3,671	130	451	3,090	5,549	16,595	571	1,844	3,101	8,671	5,570
	1904	150	3,266	152	291	2,823	5,172	9,884	373	1,513	3,460	7,098	3,638
	1899	149	.....	.....	253	2,624	.....	8,122	257	1,132	3,036	5,990	2,954

[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 DISTRICT

	INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY. Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, superintendents, and managers.	Clerks. Male.	Clerks. Female.	Wage earners. Average number.	Wage earners. Number. Maximum month.	Wage earners. Number. Minimum month.	WAGE EARNERS—NUMBER DEC. 15, OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY. Total.	16 and over. Male.	16 and over. Female.	Under 16. Male.	Under 16. Female.	Primary horsepower.
1	**All industries**	**518**	**9,758**	**475**	**424**	**853**	**299**	**7,707**	Oc 7,949	Ja 7,421	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	**16,563**
2	Boxes, fancy and paper	3	99	2	5	1	3	88	No 120	My [2] 77	113	24	87	.....	2	34
3	Brass and bronze products	3	10	4	.....	.....	.....	6	Jy 9	Oc [2] 4	9	9	.....	.....	.....	10
4	Bread and other bakery products	71	1,183	79	21	82	26	975	Je 997	Ja 946	1,002	941	61	.....	.....	911
5	Brick and tile	5	210	5	4	4	2	195	Jy [2] 249	Ja 89	171	171	.....	.....	.....	911
6	Carriages and wagons and materials	6	75	10	4	1	1	59	Se 71	Fe 47	52	52	.....	.....	.....	27
7	Confectionery	15	157	18	.....	4	7	128	De 135	Ja 125	132	60	72	.....	.....	15
8	Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	17	184	16	7	6	3	152	Se 172	Ja 132	165	163	.....	2	.....	6
9	Electroplating	3	11	5	.....	.....	.....	6	No 10	Ap [2] 4	7	6	1	.....	.....	5
10	Flour-mill and gristmill products	7	50	7	4	1	.....	38	Oc [2] 44	Ja 33	44	44	.....	.....	.....	556
11	Foundry and machine-shop products	23	578	27	15	22	5	509	Se 550	Fe 443	518	517	1	.....	.....	571
12	Fur goods	6	52	5	1	1	5	40	De 29	Jy [2] 34	49	22	26	1	.....	2
13	Furniture and refrigerators	6	47	7	.....	1	.....	39	De 46	Ap [2] 32	46	46	.....	.....	.....	53
14	Gas, illuminating and heating	3	667	.....	18	24	9	616	My 647	Au 572	636	636	.....	.....	.....	1,320
15	Hand stamps and stencils and brands	3	39	1	7	1	8	22	Ja [3] 22	De [2] 22	22	18	1	3	.....	8
16	Ice, manufactured	7	122	2	10	15	2	93	Jy [2] 111	Fe 75	79	79	.....	.....	.....	2,683
17	Jewelry	6	33	6	4	.....	1	22	No [2] 26	Ja 11	26	25	.....	1	.....	5
18	Liquors, malt	5	287	1	8	30	.....	248	Jy 274	Ja [2] 230	240	240	.....	.....	.....	3,571
19	Lumber and timber products	10	339	12	3	14	1	309	Oc [2] 333	Mh 287	308	307	.....	1	.....	501
20	Marble and stone work	15	299	17	13	2	2	265	Se 326	Fe 221	263	263	.....	.....	.....	72
21	Mattresses and spring beds	7	73	10	2	4	.....	57	De 64	Je [2] 54	64	51	13	.....	.....	50
22	Models and patterns, not including paper patterns.	6	23	6	.....	1	.....	16	Se 17	Ja [2] 14	16	15	1	.....	.....	12
23	Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.	17	103	11	12	2	.....	78	Mh 87	Jy 68	84	31	52	1	.....	50
24	Pottery, terra-cotta and fire-clay products	4	57	4	4	.....	.....	49	Ap 57	Oc 42	48	48	.....	.....	.....	200
25	Printing and publishing	156	2,411	122	167	423	134	1,565	Mh 1,614	Au 1,478	1,600	1,303	290	7	.....	1,703
26	Slaughtering and meat packing	5	214	2	12	56	9	135	Oc 159	Je [2] 123	138	138	.....	.....	.....	345
27	Tobacco manufactures	21	85	21	1	.....	.....	63	De 79	Ja 53	79	59	18	2	.....	3
28	All other industries [4]	88	2,350	75	102	158	81	1,934	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,034

[1] No figures given for reasons explained in the Introduction.
[2] Same number reported for one or more other months.
[3] Same number reported throughout the year.
[4] All other industries embrace—

Artificial stone	3
Awnings, tents, and sails	3
Baking powders and yeast	1
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware	1
Brooms	2
Canning and preserving	2
Carpets, rag	1
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	2
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street-railroad companies	2
Chemicals	1
China decorating	2
Clothing, men's, including shirts	2
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding	4
Dentists' materials	1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	2
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified	2
Flags, banners, regalia, society badges, and emblems	1
Flavoring extracts	1
Food preparations	4
Gas and electric fixtures and lamps and reflectors	1
Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting	1
Glue	1
Grease and tallow	1
Hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool	2

OF COLUMBIA, 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	$30,552,623	$20,476,661	$935,138	$910,465	$4,989,449	$1,070,228	$9,176,306	$229,055	$563,663	$304,326	$2,298,031	$25,289,136	$15,042,602
2	43,811	63,342	4,004	1,060	24,289	1,375	25,176	2,140	50	100	4,248	68,300	41,749
3	5,465	14,570	.....	.....	5,270	498	8,259	354	35	.....	154	15,150	6,393
4	1,713,326	3,259,674	31,170	74,052	702,256	54,112	2,147,616	22,749	9,655	1,000	217,064	3,589,554	1,387,826
5	252,181	163,957	5,036	3,652	78,800	38,249	17,541	550	1,603	.....	18,526	181,519	125,729
6	133,720	95,120	2,882	1,084	40,331	924	46,079	1,820	523	.....	1,477	128,107	81,104
7	74,472	238,897	.....	7,246	62,358	3,801	148,360	12,536	301	.....	4,295	283,701	131,540
8	112,413	286,388	6,134	4,529	107,786	1,339	159,053	3,731	469	.....	3,347	340,133	179,741
9	3,775	5,212	.....	.....	2,791	494	850	1,013	19	.....	45	11,100	9,756
10	503,511	461,079	5,725	900	15,518	5,292	426,465	2,670	986	.....	3,523	505,680	73,923
11	1,089,113	865,347	20,710	21,424	310,329	17,366	449,006	11,667	4,886	17,718	12,241	1,175,085	708,718
12	96,250	112,052	1,000	3,312	28,518	459	65,765	7,580	513	.....	4,905	163,965	97,741
13	21,116	49,900	.....	564	25,427	1,049	18,439	3,376	136	.....	909	69,756	50,268
14	9,732,060	1,769,559	82,300	50,929	389,442	612,016	16,176	.....	145,538	.....	473,158	2,305,340	1,677,148
15	64,845	59,873	8,476	4,290	8,120	736	34,928	2,460	238	.....	625	79,050	43,386
16	1,485,295	249,825	17,090	9,712	78,320	57,122	33,375	1,600	4,249	.....	48,357	349,547	259,050
17	12,778	35,235	5,020	520	12,366	552	14,219	2,174	71	.....	313	49,269	34,498
18	3,048,757	1,403,138	51,700	44,471	201,462	49,515	375,447	300	322,316	.....	357,927	1,804,791	1,379,829
19	385,216	486,116	3,926	16,515	189,295	4,919	249,119	8,208	3,015	.....	11,119	609,438	355,400
20	317,337	466,148	17,695	2,776	179,895	1,820	248,022	5,349	1,096	3,777	5,718	548,535	298,693
21	29,896	121,422	2,700	2,592	31,308	1,036	72,373	4,493	190	.....	6,730	144,203	70,794
22	31,718	19,854	.....	480	12,555	636	4,168	928	202	75	810	38,218	33,414
23	155,380	200,055	17,024	1,020	35,719	306	56,909	8,070	725	1,376	78,906	384,463	327,248
24	48,738	37,831	3,900	.....	20,127	6,188	2,200	1,260	373	100	3,683	44,425	36,037
25	3,806,714	3,889,093	398,129	446,082	1,101,048	48,853	1,046,029	87,708	24,810	252,716	483,718	4,899,492	3,804,610
26	1,036,701	1,793,169	26,300	46,436	90,478	17,985	1,451,723	1,200	1,710	16,637	140,700	1,889,575	410,867
27	97,071	92,999	1,300	.....	32,116	847	43,847	2,430	9,962	.....	2,497	109,322	64,628
28	6,250,909	4,236,806	222,917	165,919	1,203,525	142,739	2,015,162	32,689	20,992	10,827	413,036	5,501,418	3,343,517

[4] All other industries embrace—Continued.

Instruments, professional and scientific	3	Optical goods	2	Shipbuilding, including boat building	2
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	1	Paint and varnish	1	Soap	1
Leather goods	2	Paper and wood pulp	1	Stereotyping and electrotyping	1
Lime	1	Paper goods, not elsewhere specified	2	Surgical appliances and artificial limbs	2
Liquors, distilled	1	Paving materials	2	Type founding and printing materials	2
Millinery and lace goods	2	Peanuts, grading, roasting, cleaning, and shelling	2	Vinegar and cider	1
Mineral and soda waters	9	Photo-engraving	2	Window shades and fixtures	1
Mirrors	1	Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified	1	Wirework, including wire rope and cables	2