

SUPPLEMENT FOR DELAWARE



POPULATION
AGRICULTURE
MANUFACTURES
MINES AND QUARRIES

73787°—13—37

(565)

CHAPTER I.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.

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

Table 1 (p. 573) shows the population of Delaware distributed according to counties and minor civil divisions at the last three censuses, namely, those of 1910, 1900, and 1890. The arrangement of counties is alphabetical, while the primary divisions in each county are given in numerical order. The figures for secondary divisions and for wards of cities are printed in italics. The changes in boundaries, name, or form of organization that have taken place since 1900 are indicated in the footnotes to the table. For changes between 1890 and 1900 reference must be made to the census report of 1900.

The population of the state in 1910 was returned by representative districts; in 1900 it was returned by hundreds. Comparisons of the population in 1910 are made in this table with the population of 1900 and of 1890 wherever the representative districts coincide in area with the hundreds for which the population was returned at the earlier censuses. In many cases, however, these areas do not coincide, and for this reason it is impossible to present strictly comparable figures for all representative districts. As a result in the case of two counties the totals for 1900 and 1890 exceed the aggregate population of the minor civil divisions given in the table.

Table 2 (p. 574) shows the cities and incorporated towns in Delaware, alphabetically arranged, with their population in 1910, 1900, and 1890.

The population of Delaware, by counties, at each of the last five censuses, from 1870 to 1910, inclusive;

the increase during the last two decades; the density of the total and the rural population at the census of 1910; and the distribution of the population at the last two censuses according to urban and rural districts, are given in Table I of Chapter 2.

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

Density of population.—The total density of population is obtained by dividing the population of the state or county by the number of square miles in its land area. In calculating the density of rural population, the same divisor is used as it is not practicable to ascertain and deduct the exact area covered by the urban districts, and even if this could be done with accuracy the deduction of this area from the total land area would ordinarily make a scarcely appreciable difference in the resulting quotient.

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

Urban and rural population defined.—The Census Bureau, for purposes of discussion, has defined urban population as that residing in cities and other incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, and rural population as that residing outside of such incorporated places.

The comparisons of the urban and rural population in 1910 with that at earlier enumerations may be made either with respect to the varying proportions of the two classes at successive enumerations or with respect to the increase between enumerations. These two distinct forms of comparison are made in Table I of Chapter 2 for the state as a whole and for each county separately for the last two censuses. The territory comprising the urban and the rural population of the state, respectively, remained unchanged from 1900 to 1910. Thus, in Delaware, there are no disturbing effects on these comparisons such as arise in other states from the passage, for example, of communities classed as rural in 1900 into the urban group in 1910.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—Delaware takes its name from the river and bay which form a part of its eastern boundary, and which were named in honor of Lord de la Warr, governor of Virginia, by Samuel Argall, one of his associates, who explored the bay in 1611.

The region now constituting Delaware was included in the several Virginia charters (1606-1612), but the first explorer to visit it was Henry Hudson, sailing under the Dutch flag, who discovered the bay and river in 1609. In 1631 a Dutch settlement was made near the present site of Lewes, but it was destroyed by the Indians shortly afterwards. The first permanent settlement within the present limits of the state was made in 1638 by a colony of Swedes under Peter Minuit, who built Fort Christina near the present site of Wilmington and named the country New Sweden. The Swedes were conquered by the Dutch of New Netherland in 1655, and from that time until 1664 the Dutch claimed and controlled the territory.

In 1664 New Netherland was taken by the English under the Duke of York. The counties now forming Delaware were surrendered by the Dutch at the same time, and from 1664 to 1673 were under the jurisdiction of New York. In the latter year

the Dutch retook New York and a Dutch governor was appointed for the Delaware counties. In the following year, however, these counties reverted to the English and again passed under the jurisdiction of New York.

In 1682 William Penn, who in the preceding year had been granted the province of Pennsylvania, acquired the Delaware counties (then called "The Territories") from the Duke of York. Lord Baltimore disputed the possession of this territory, but the crown ruled against his claim. For about 20 years The Territories were governed as a part of Pennsylvania; then they were given a separate legislature, but remained under the governor of Pennsylvania until the outbreak of the Revolution.

In 1776 The Territories, under the name of Delaware and with substantially the present boundaries of the state, adopted a state constitution. The new commonwealth took part in the Revolution, and in December, 1787, ratified the Federal Constitution.

Delaware was one of the original thirteen states.

According to estimates made prior to the first Federal census, in 1790, the population of the colony of Delaware at different dates was as follows: 25,000 in 1770 and 37,000 in 1780.

TOTAL POPULATION, INCREASE, AND DISTRIBUTION.

Population of the state.—The population of Delaware is 202,322. Compared with a population of 184,735 in 1900, this represents an increase during the past decade of 17,587, or 9.5 per cent. During the same period the total population of the United States increased 21 per cent. The percentage of increase for the state during this decade is almost identical with that for the pre-

ceding decade, 1890–1900, but it is considerably lower than that for any other decade since 1840.

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

CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	INCREASE OVER PRECEDING CENSUS.		Per cent of increase for the United States.
		Number.	Per cent.	
1910.....	202,322	17,587	9.5	21.0
1900.....	184,735	16,242	9.6	20.7
1890.....	168,493	21,885	14.9	25.5
1880.....	146,608	21,593	17.3	30.1
1870.....	125,015	12,799	11.4	22.6
1860.....	112,216	20,684	22.6	35.6
1850.....	91,532	13,447	17.2	35.9
1840.....	78,085	1,337	1.7	32.7
1830.....	76,748	3,999	5.5	33.5
1820.....	72,749	75	0.1	33.1
1810.....	72,674	8,401	13.1	36.4
1800.....	64,273	5,177	8.8	35.1
1790.....	59,096	.....	.....	.....

It will be noticed from this table that the earlier censuses showed a slower and more irregular growth in the population of the state than have the later ones. From 1790 to 1810 the absolute increase in population was 13,578, or 23 per cent; from 1810 to 1840 the increase was 5,411, or 7.4 per cent. The increase for the 50 years from 1790 to 1840, therefore, was 18,989, or 32.1 per cent. During the next 50 years, from 1840 to 1890, the population of the state more than doubled. Since 1890 the absolute increase has been 33,829, or 20.1 per cent. The absolute increase in the last decade nearly equaled the total growth in the population of the state from 1790 to 1840.

A comparison of the rates of increase for the state with those for the United States, as given in the preceding table, shows that the increase during each decade has been much less rapid for the state than for the country as a whole. The population of the state in 1910 was less than three and one-half times as large as in 1790, when the First Census was taken, while the population of the United States in 1910 was more than twenty-three times that in 1790.

Counties.—Delaware has 3 counties, Kent, New Castle, and Sussex. There have been no changes in the territorial boundaries of the counties since 1900.

Two of the three counties, New Castle and Sussex, showed increases in population during the last decade. The increase in New Castle County was 13,491, or 12.3 per cent; that in Sussex County, 4,137, or 9.8 per cent. There was a decrease of 41, or one-tenth of 1 per cent, in the population of Kent County.

The maps on page 571 show the increase or decrease in the total and the rural population, respectively, of each county of Delaware during the last decade. In the one county shown in white the population decreased, while in the two counties shaded with diagonal lines it increased.

Cities.—Delaware has two cities, Wilmington and New Castle, with 87,411 and 3,351 inhabitants, respectively. The following table shows the population of Wilmington at each census since its incorporation as a city, together with the increase during each decade.

CITY AND CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	INCREASE OVER PRECEDING CENSUS.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Wilmington:			
1910.....	87,411	10,903	14.3
1900.....	76,508	15,077	24.5
1890.....	61,431	18,953	44.6
1880.....	42,478	11,637	37.7
1870.....	30,841	9,583	45.1
1860.....	21,258	7,270	52.1
1850.....	13,979	5,612	67.1
1840.....	8,367	.....	.....

Wilmington has grown rapidly since its incorporation as a city in 1832. The rate of increase, however, for the last decade has been lower than that shown at any previous census since it became a city. In 1840 its population constituted 10.7 per cent of the total population of the state; in 1910 it constituted 43.2 per cent.

Density of population.—The total land area of the state is 1,965 square miles. The average number of persons to the square mile is 103; in 1900 and 1890 it was 94 and 85.7, respectively. The average number per square mile for the United States as a whole in 1910 was 30.9. In density of population Delaware ranks ninth among the states.

The density of population is given by counties in Table I of Chapter 2 and in the maps on page 572, both for the entire population and for that living in rural territory, excluding in the latter case the population of places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, but not excluding the land area of such places.

Sussex County, with 913 square miles, has the largest area, and New Castle County, with 435 square miles, has the smallest. New Castle County, containing Wilmington city, has the highest density of any county, 283.2 persons per square mile, while Sussex County, with 50.8 persons per square mile, has the lowest.

Minor civil divisions.—The political divisions into which counties are subdivided are collectively termed "Minor civil divisions." In Delaware the counties are divided into 35 primary divisions, comprising that number of representative districts; there are also 46

secondary divisions, of which 2 are cities and 44 are incorporated towns. One city comprises five representative districts.

Formerly, the counties of Delaware were divided, for purposes of local government, into civil divisions known as "hundreds." Under the provisions of the constitution of 1897, however, the "hundred" is no longer recognized as a civil division and in its stead there have been created 35 representative districts. In Table 1 the population is given by representative districts, and the population of cities and towns is presented as forming a part of the population of the representative districts in which these cities and towns are located. The representative district, however, is little more than an election district, serving also as the unit of local taxation.

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

CLASS OF PLACES.	1910		1900		1890		PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.		
	Number of places.	Population.	Number of places.	Population.	Number of places.	Population.	1910	1900	1890
Total population.....		202,322		184,735		168,493	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban territory.....	4	97,085	4	85,717	4	71,067	48.0	46.4	42.3
Cities and towns of—									
50,000 inhabitants or more.....	1	87,411	1	76,508	1	61,431	43.2	41.4	36.5
2,500 to 5,000 inhabitants.....	3	9,674	3	9,209	3	9,636	4.8	5.0	5.7
Rural territory.....		105,237		99,018		97,426	52.0	53.6	57.8
Towns of less than 2,500 inhabitants.....	42	29,027	31	24,332	30	21,150	14.3	13.2	12.6
Other rural territory.....		76,210		74,686		76,276	37.7	40.4	45.3

As shown by the above table, the urban territory of the state in 1910—that is, the cities and incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more—contained 97,085 inhabitants, or 48 per cent of the total population, while 105,237 inhabitants, or 52 per cent, lived in rural territory. The urban territory as it existed in 1900—that is, the cities and incorporated towns then having 2,500 inhabitants or more—contained 85,717 inhabitants, or 46.4 per cent of the total population, while 99,018 inhabitants, or 53.6 per cent, lived in rural territory. There has thus been a slight increase in the proportion of urban population. The proportion of urban population outside the city of Wilmington, or that in cities and towns of 2,500 to 5,000 inhabitants, however, has decreased slightly since 1900. For the United States as a whole the urban population constituted 46.3 per cent of the total population in 1910 and 40.5 per cent of the total population in 1900.

The urban population of the state in 1910 was contained in 4 places comprising, as just stated, a combined population of 97,085, or 48 per cent of the total

population of the state. Wilmington city, the only place in the state having over 5,000 inhabitants, had 90 per cent of the urban population. The rural population comprised 29,027 persons living in 42 incorporated towns of less than 2,500 inhabitants each, and 76,210 persons living in unincorporated territory. The 42 incorporated places of less than 2,500 inhabitants each comprised 10 towns having from 1,000 to 2,500 inhabitants, with a combined population of 16,866; 8 towns having from 500 to 1,000 inhabitants, with a combined population of 5,269; and 24 towns having less than 500 inhabitants, with a combined population of 6,892.

The comparison of the total population in 1910 of places having a population of not less than 2,500 each with the total population of the same places in 1900, as given in the table on page 570, shows an increase of 11,368, or 13.3 per cent. This represents the rate of growth of urban communities as thus defined. Similarly, in rural territory there has been an increase during the decade of 6,219, or 6.3 per cent. The popu-

lation of urban areas thus increased a little more than twice as fast as rural. Of the total increase in urban population 95.9 per cent was contributed by the city of Wilmington. For the United States as a whole urban population increased 34.9 per cent in the last decade and rural population 11.2 per cent.

In the next table the population for the state as a whole is distributed so as to show, for 1910 and 1900, the population of the city of Wilmington, the combined population of the cities and towns having in 1910 from 2,500 to 25,000 inhabitants, and the population of the remainder of the state.

From this table it appears that the city of Wilmington increased more than one and one-half times

as rapidly as the state as a whole, while the rate of increase for the cities and towns having from 2,500 to 25,000 inhabitants was only a little more than half that for the state as a whole.

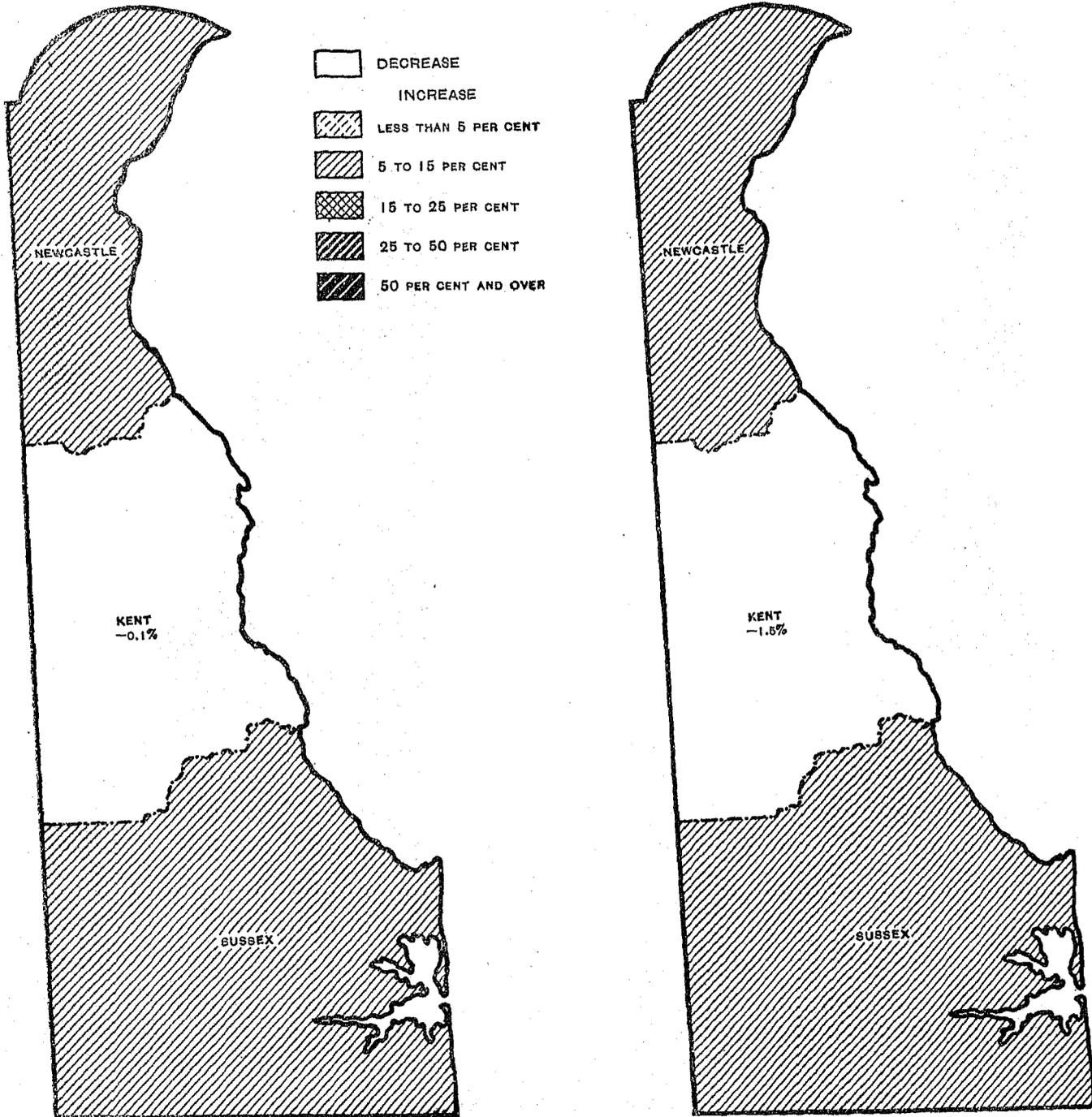
CLASS OF PLACES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE: 1900-1910	
	1910	1900	Num- ber.	Per cent.
The state.....	202,322	184,735	17,587	9.5
Urban territory in 1910.....	97,085	85,717	11,368	13.3
City of Wilmington.....	87,411	76,508	10,903	14.3
Cities and towns of 2,500 to 25,000 in- habitants in 1910.....	9,674	9,209	465	5.0
Remainder of the state.....	105,237	99,018	6,219	6.3

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION OF DELAWARE, BY COUNTIES: 1900-1910.

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

TOTAL POPULATION.

RURAL POPULATION.

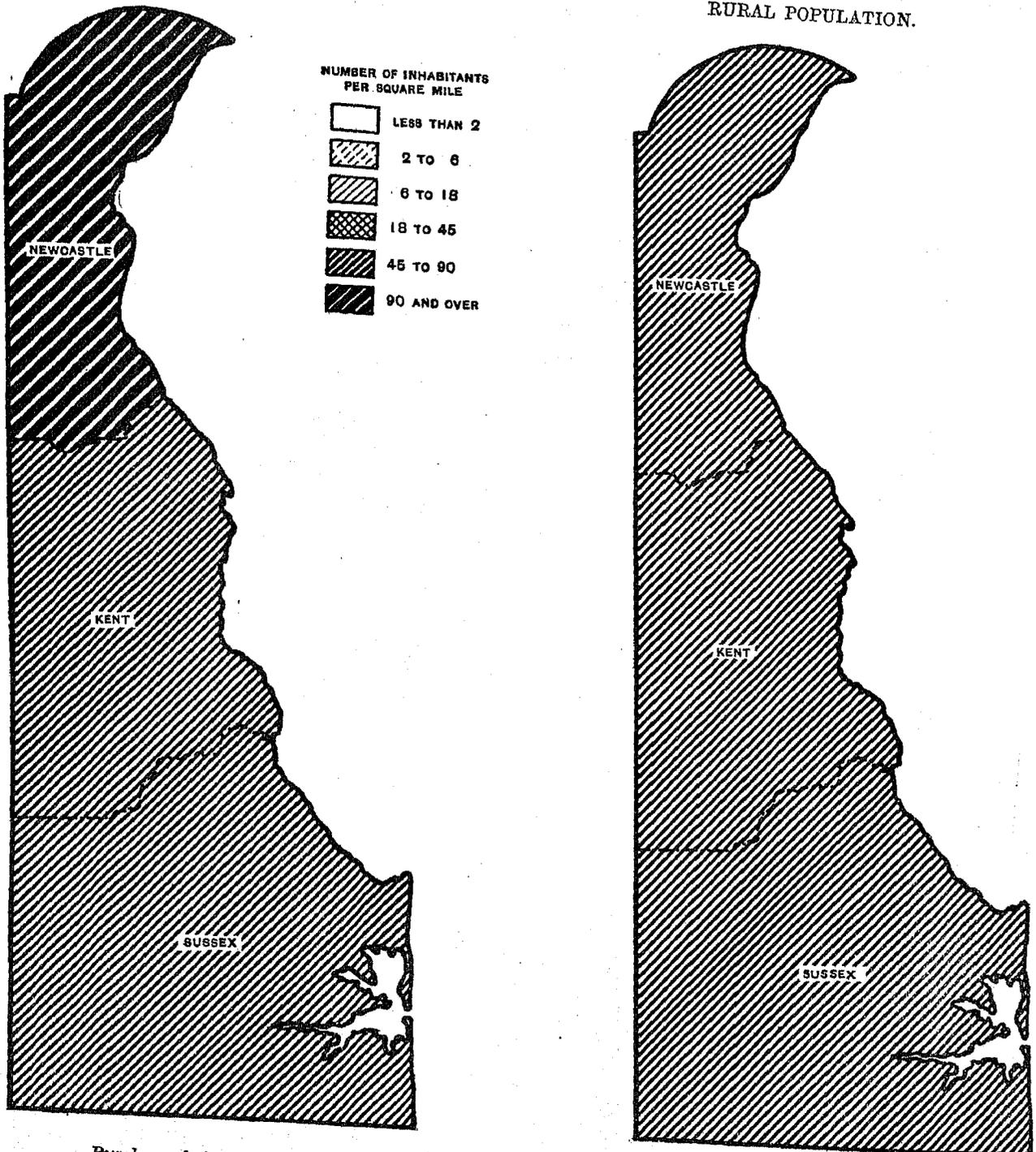


Rural population is defined as that residing outside of incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more.

DENSITY OF POPULATION OF DELAWARE, BY COUNTIES: 1910.

TOTAL POPULATION.

RURAL POPULATION.



Rural population is defined as that residing outside of incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

573

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

[Population in 1910 returned by representative districts; comparisons of population made wherever the representative districts coincide in area with the hundreds for which the population at former censuses was returned. For changes in boundaries, etc., between 1900 and 1910, see footnotes; for those between 1890 and 1900, see Reports of the Twelfth Census: 1900, Vol. I, Table 5.]

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890	MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890
Kent County	32,721	32,762	32,664	New Castle County—Continued.			
No. 1, ¹ including Smyrna town and part of Clayton town.....	3,627	4,228	4,372	No. 9, ¹⁸ including Newark town.....	3,587	3,061	2,870
Clayton town (part of).....	235	552	322	Newark town.....	1,913	1,213	1,191
Total for Clayton town in Nos. 1 and 3.....	784	819	640	No. 10, ¹⁹ including New Castle city.....	5,406	5,407	5,990
Smyrna town.....	1,843	2,188	2,456	New Castle city.....	3,551	3,380	4,010
No. 2, ² including Lelsie and Little Creek towns, and parts of Cheswold and Dover towns.....	3,046			Ward 1.....	1,099		
Cheswold town (part of).....	70	19		Ward 2.....	577		
Total for Cheswold town in Nos. 2 and 3.....	225	201	129	Ward 3.....	291		
Dover town (part of).....	690			Ward 4.....	604		
Total for Dover town in Nos. 2 and 3.....	5,720	5,589	5,061	No. 11, ²⁰	1,797	1,999	2,126
Lelsie town.....	271	305	355	No. 12, ²¹ including Delaware City and St. Georges towns.....	2,603	2,425	2,216
Little Creek town.....	285	269	285	Delaware City town.....	1,132	1,132	969
No. 3, ³ including Kenton town and parts of Cheswold and Clayton towns.....	3,032	3,144	2,885	St. Georges town.....	264	325	323
Cheswold town (part of).....	155	152		No. 13, ²² including Middletown, Odessa, and Port Penn towns.....	4,237	4,455	4,785
Clayton town (part of).....	476	497	213	Middletown town.....	1,399	1,567	1,454
Kenton town.....	2,009	199	241	Odessa town.....	585	675	
No. 4, ⁴	2,708			Port Penn town.....	269	304	310
No. 5, ⁵ including part of Dover town.....	3,771			No. 14, ²³ including Townsend town.....	2,257	2,141	2,336
Dover town (part of).....	3,150			Townsend town.....	464	599	537
No. 6, ⁶ including part of Harrington town.....	2,941			No. 15, ²⁴	1,436	1,338	1,514
Harrington town (part of).....	271						
Total for Harrington town in Nos. 6 and 9.....	1,500	1,248		Sussex County	46,413	42,276	38,647
No. 7, ⁷ including Camden and Wyoming towns.....	3,252			No. 1, ²⁵ including Ellendale town and part of Milford town.....	5,060	4,572	4,605
Camden town.....	653	533	553	Ellendale town.....	216		
Wyoming town.....	617	450	497	Milford town (part of).....	1,414	1,308	1,839
No. 8, ⁸ including Bowers, Felton, Frederica, and Magnolia towns.....	3,331			[For total, see No. 10, Kent County.]			
Bowers town.....	218			No. 2, ²⁶ including Bridgeville and Greenwood towns.....	5,329		
Felton town.....	451	400	403	Bridgeville town.....	959	613	578
Frederica town.....	659	708	681	Greenwood town.....	362		
Magnolia town.....	210	208	218	No. 3, ²⁷ including Seaford town.....	5,174		
No. 9, ⁹ including Farmington town and part of Harrington town.....	3,945			Seaford town.....	2,108	1,784	1,468
Farmington town.....	255			No. 4, ²⁸ including Bethel town.....	3,352	3,132	3,074
Harrington town (part of).....	1,289			Bethel town.....	370		
No. 10, ¹⁰ including part of Milford town.....	3,067	3,118	3,364	No. 5, ²⁹ including Delmar and Laurel towns.....	5,980	5,112	4,511
Milford town (part of).....	1,189	1,192	1,223	Delmar town.....	550	444	360
Total for Milford town in No. 10, Kent County, and No. 1, Sussex County.....	2,603	2,500	2,665	Laurel town.....	2,166	1,825	2,338
New Castle County	123,188	109,697	97,132	No. 6, ³⁰ including Dagsboro and Frankford towns, and part of Millsboro town.....	4,979	4,736	4,850
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, coextensive with Wilmington city ¹⁴	87,411	76,508	61,431	Dagsboro town.....	176	190	
Ward 1.....	2,645			Frankford town.....	395	284	519
Ward 2.....	5,201			Millsboro town (part of).....	412	391	384
Ward 3.....	5,441			Total for Millsboro town ³¹ in Nos. 6 and 8.....	451	391	354
Ward 4.....	3,318			No. 7, ³² including Bethany Beach, Millville, Ocean View, Roxana, and Selbyville towns.....	4,770	4,117	3,913
Ward 5.....	10,025			Bethany Beach town.....	56		
Ward 6.....	6,040			Millville town.....	198		
Ward 7.....	14,080			Ocean View town.....	302		
Ward 8.....	3,010			Roxana town.....	155		
Ward 9.....	10,601			Selbyville town.....	342		
Ward 10.....	6,653			No. 8, ³³ including part of Millsboro town.....	1,884	2,090	1,756
Ward 11.....	6,311			Millsboro town ³⁴ (part of).....	39		
Ward 12.....	6,188			No. 9, ³⁵ including Georgetown town.....	3,028	2,874	2,436
No. 6, ¹⁵	4,440	3,899	3,994	Georgetown town.....	1,609	1,668	1,563
No. 7, ¹⁶ including Elsmere and Newport towns.....	6,038	4,736	5,144	No. 10, ³⁶ including Lewes, Milton, and Rehoboth towns.....	6,857	6,412	5,461
Elsmere town.....	374			Lewes town.....	2,158	2,259	
Newport town.....	722	657	711	Milton town.....	1,033	948	1,074
No. 8, ¹⁷	3,886	3,728	3,736	Rehoboth town.....	327	198	

¹ County totals include population (9,499 in 1900; 8,802 in 1890) of East and West Dover and Little Creek hundreds, now districts 2, 4, and 5; and population (12,773 in 1900; 13,241 in 1890) of North and South Murderkill and Mispillion hundreds, now districts 6, 7, 8, and 9.

² Returned as Duck Creek hundred in 1900.

³ Returned as Little Creek hundred and part of East Dover hundred in 1900.

⁴ Returned as Kenton hundred in 1900.

⁵ Returned as West Dover hundred and part of East Dover hundred in 1900.

⁶ Returned as part of East Dover hundred in 1900.

⁷ Returned as parts of North and South Murderkill and Mispillion hundreds in 1900.

⁸ Returned as part of North Murderkill hundred in 1900.

⁹ Returned as part of South Murderkill hundred in 1900.

¹⁰ Incorporated in 1907.

¹¹ Returned as part of Mispillion hundred in 1900.

¹² Incorporated in 1903.

¹³ Returned as Milford hundred in 1900.

¹⁴ Districts 1 to 5 returned as Wilmington hundred in 1900.

¹⁵ Returned as Brandywine hundred in 1900.

¹⁶ Returned as Christiana hundred in 1900.

¹⁷ Returned as Mill Creek hundred in 1900.

¹⁸ Returned as White Clay Creek hundred in 1900.

¹⁸ Returned as New Castle hundred in 1900.

¹⁹ Returned as Pencader hundred in 1900.

²⁰ Returned as Red Lion hundred in 1900.

²¹ Returned as St. Georges hundred in 1900.

²² Returned as Appoguinimink hundred in 1900.

²³ Returned as Blackbird hundred in 1900.

²⁴ County totals include population (9,231 in 1900; 8,041 in 1890) of Nanticoke, Northwest Fork, and Seaford hundreds, now districts 2 and 3.

²⁵ Returned as Cedar Creek hundred in 1900.

²⁶ Incorporated in 1905.

²⁷ Returned as Northwest Fork hundred and part of Nanticoke hundred in 1900.

²⁸ Incorporated in 1901.

²⁹ Returned as Seaford hundred and part of Nanticoke hundred in 1900.

³⁰ Returned as Broad Creek hundred in 1900.

³¹ Returned as Little Creek hundred in 1900.

³² Returned as Dagsboro and Gumboro hundreds in 1900.

³³ Returned in 1900 as in Dagsboro hundred only.

³⁴ Returned as Baltimore hundred in 1900.

³⁵ Incorporated in 1909.

³⁶ Returned as Indian River hundred in 1900.

³⁷ Returned as Georgetown hundred in 1900.

³⁸ Returned as Lewes and Rehoboth and Broadkin hundreds in 1900.

SUPPLEMENT FOR DELAWARE.

TABLE 2.—POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES: 1910, 1900, AND 1890.

CITY OR TOWN.	County.	1910	1900	1890	CITY OR TOWN.	County.	1910	1900	1890
Bethany Beach town.....	Sussex.....	56			Lewes town.....	Sussex.....	2,158	2,259	.....
Bethel town.....	Sussex.....	370			Little Creek town.....	Kent.....	285	259	285
Bowers town.....	Kent.....	212			Magnolia town.....	Kent.....	210	208	216
Bridgeville town.....	Sussex.....	939	613	576	Middletown town.....	New Castle.....	1,399	1,567	1,454
Camden town.....	Kent.....	553	536	553	Millford town.....	Kent.....	2,603	2,500	2,566
						Sussex.....			
Cheswold town.....	Kent.....	223	201	129	Millsboro town.....	Sussex.....	451	301	324
Clayton town.....	Kent.....	764	819	540	Millville town.....	Sussex.....	193		
Dagsboro town.....	Sussex.....	176	100		Milton town.....	Sussex.....	1,038	948	1,074
Delaware City town.....	New Castle.....	1,132	1,132	969	New Castle city.....	New Castle.....	3,351	3,380	4,010
Delmar town.....	Sussex.....	530	444	360	Newark town.....	New Castle.....	1,913	1,213	1,191
Dover town.....	Kent.....	3,720	3,329	3,061	Newport town.....	New Castle.....	722	657	711
Ellendale town.....	Sussex.....	216			Ocean View town.....	Sussex.....	302		
Elsmere town.....	New Castle.....	374			Odessa town.....	New Castle.....	585	575	.....
Farmington town.....	Kent.....	255			Port Penn town.....	New Castle.....	299	304	310
Felton town.....	Kent.....	451	400	403	Rehoboth town.....	Sussex.....	327	193	.....
Frankford town.....	Sussex.....	395	424	519	Roxana town.....	Sussex.....	155		
Frederica town.....	Kent.....	659	706	621	St. Georges town.....	New Castle.....	264	325	323
Georgetown town.....	Sussex.....	1,609	1,653	1,353	Seaford town.....	Sussex.....	2,108	1,724	1,462
Greenwood town.....	Sussex.....	362			Selbyville town.....	Sussex.....	342		
Harrington town.....	Kent.....	1,500	1,242	.....	Smyrna town.....	Kent.....	1,943	2,168	2,455
Kenton town.....	Kent.....	209	192	241	Townsend town.....	New Castle.....	494	399	387
Laurel town.....	Sussex.....	2,166	1,825	2,388	Wilmington city.....	New Castle.....	87,411	76,508	61,431
Leipsic town.....	Kent.....	271	305	355	Wyoming town.....	Kent.....	517	450	497

CHAPTER 2.

COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION.

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

Description of the tables.—The greater part of this chapter consists of four general tables, which present statistics of color, nativity, parentage, sex, citizenship, illiteracy, school attendance, and dwellings and families, as follows: Table I for the state and counties; Table II for Wilmington, the one city of more than 25,000 inhabitants; Table III for the three smaller cities of more than 2,500; and Table IV for wards of Wilmington.

A series of summary tables (numbered 1 to 13) reproduces from the general tables the more important state and city totals, and presents also certain additional data relative to state of birth, age, and marital condition.

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

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

Since marked differences often exist between urban and rural communities with respect to the composition and characteristics of the population, the two classes are distinguished in connection with several of the subjects. Urban population, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, includes that of all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, the remainder being classified as rural. Nine-tenths of Delaware's urban population is in the city of Wilmington.

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 Delaware, 127,809, or 63.2 per cent, are native whites of native parentage; 25,873, or 12.8 per cent, are native whites of foreign or mixed parentage; 17,420, or 8.6 per cent, are foreign-born whites; and 31,181, or 15.4 per cent, are negroes. The corresponding percentages in 1900 were 63.9, 12, 7.4, and 16.6, respectively, the comparison indicating little change since 1900 in the color, nativity, and parentage composition of the population. In New Castle County the percentages of foreign-born whites (13.1) and of native whites of foreign or mixed parentage (19.5) are much higher than in the other two counties of the state, the percentages for Kent being 2.6 and 3.9, and for Sussex, 0.9 and 1.3, respectively.

Of the urban population, 52.9 per cent are native whites of native parentage; of the rural, 72.7 per cent. The corresponding proportions for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage are 21.2 and 5.1 per cent, respectively. The percentage of foreign-born whites is 14.5 in the urban population and 3.2 in the rural; the percentage of negroes is 11.5 in the urban and 19 in the rural.

Sex (Table 2).—In the total population of the state there are 103,435 males and 98,887 females, or 104.6 males to 100 females. In 1900 the ratio was 104 to 100. Among native whites the ratio is 101.6 to 100; among foreign-born whites 132.4. In the urban population there are 100.4 males to 100 females, and in the rural, 108.6.

State of birth (Tables 3 and 4).—Of the native population—that is, population born in the United States—74.2 per cent were born in Delaware and 25.8 per cent outside the state; of the native white population, 25.5 per cent were born outside the state, and of the native negro, 27.2 per cent. Persons born outside the state constitute a much larger proportion of the native population in urban than in rural communities.

Foreign nationalities (Table 5).—Of the foreign-born white population of Delaware, persons born in Ireland represent 22.9 per cent; Russia, 19.7; Italy, 16.6; Ger-

many, 14.8; England, 8.9; Austria, 5.7; Canada, 2.9; Scotland, 2; all other countries, 6.5 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 32.4 per cent; Germany, 17.5; Russia, 12.5; England, 10.6; Italy, 10.6; Austria, 3.2; Canada, 2.2; Scotland, 2.1 per cent.

Voting and militia ages (Table 6).—The total number of males 21 years of age and over is 61,887, representing 30.6 per cent of the population. Of such males, 60.9 per cent are native whites of native parentage, 10.3 per cent native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 14.2 per cent foreign-born whites, and 14.6 per cent negroes. Of the 8,776 foreign-born white males of voting age, 3,707, or 42.2 per cent, are naturalized. Males of militia age—18 to 44—number 44,634.

Age (Tables 7, 8, and 12).—Of the total population, 9.9 per cent are under 5 years of age, 19 per cent from 5 to 14 years, inclusive, 19.1 per cent from 15 to 24, 29.4 per cent from 25 to 44, and 22.4 per cent 45 years of age and over. The foreign-born white population comprises comparatively few children, only 5 per cent of this class being under 15 years of age, while nearly four-fifths (77.8 per cent) are 25 years of age and over. Of the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, only a little over two-fifths (43 per cent) are 25 and over and of the native whites of native parentage approximately one-half (51 per cent).

The urban population shows a smaller proportion of children than the rural and a larger proportion of persons in the prime of life. Migration to the city explains this at least in part. Of the urban population, 32.5 per cent are from 25 to 44 years of age, inclusive, and of the rural population, 26.5 per cent.

School attendance (Table 9).—The total number of persons of school age—that is, from 6 to 20 years, inclusive—is 57,932, of whom 35,304, or 60.9 per cent, attended school. In addition to these, 467 persons under 6 and 559 of 21 and over attended school. For boys from 6 to 20 years, inclusive, the percentage attending school was 61.3; for girls, 60.6. For children from 6 to 14 years, inclusive, the percentage attending school was 81.9. The percentage for children of this age among native whites of native parentage and native whites of foreign or mixed parentage (83.4 in each case) was higher than among negroes (76) or foreign-born whites (75.9). (See Table I.) There is little difference between urban and rural communities as regards the percentage of school attendance for the ages from 6 to 14, but of persons from 15 to 20 years, inclusive, 24.6 per cent in urban and 34.9 per cent in rural communities were reported as attending school.

Illiteracy (Table 10).—There are 13,240 illiterates in the state, representing 8.1 per cent of the total population 10 years of age and over, as compared with 12 per cent in 1900. The percentage of illiteracy is

25.6 among negroes, 19.8 among foreign-born whites, and 2.9 among native whites.

For all classes combined, the percentage illiterate is higher in the rural than in the urban population (9.6 and 6.5, respectively), but for foreign-born whites it is much higher in the urban.

For persons from 10 to 20 years of age, inclusive, whose literacy depends largely upon present school facilities and school attendance, the percentage of illiteracy is only 2.9. (See Table I.)

Marital condition (Tables 11 and 13).—In the population 15 years of age and over, 37.9 per cent of the males are single and 29.4 per cent of the females. The percentage married is 56.1 for males and 58.6 for females, and the percentage widowed 5.1 and 11.4, respectively. The percentages of those reported as divorced, 0.2 and 0.3, 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 10.5 per cent of the females from 15 to 19 years of age are married, as compared with 0.9 per cent of the males, and 48.6 per cent of the females from 20 to 24 years are married, as compared with 23.4 per cent of the males. In the next age group, 25 to 34 years, the difference is not so great, the percentages being 73.8 for females and 63 for males, while in the age group 35 to 44 the difference practically disappears. That there is a larger proportion of widows than of widowers may indicate that men more often remarry than women, but, since husbands are generally older than their wives, the marriage relationship is, in fact, 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 over 15 years of age are as follows: Foreign-born whites, 60.7 for males and 67.1 for females; native whites of native parentage, 58 and 59.6, respectively; native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 46.7 and 50.5; negroes, 51 and 54.6.

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

Dwellings and families.—The total number of dwellings in Delaware is 43,183, and the total number of families 44,951, indicating that in very few cases does more than one family occupy a dwelling. (See Table I.) The average number of persons per dwelling is 4.7, and the average number per family, 4.5.

TABLE 1.—COLOR, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	NUMBER.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890
THE STATE.						
Total population.....	202,322	184,735	168,493	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	171,102	153,977	140,066	84.6	83.4	83.1
Negro.....	31,181	30,697	28,386	15.4	16.6	16.8
Indian.....	5	9	4	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chinese.....	30	51	37	(1)	(1)	(1)
Japanese.....	4	1	.....	(1)	(1)	.....
Total native.....	184,830	170,925	155,332	91.4	92.5	92.2
Total foreign born.....	17,492	13,810	13,161	8.6	7.5	7.8
Native white, total.....	153,682	140,248	126,970	76.0	75.9	75.4
Native parentage.....	127,809	118,029	109,355	63.2	63.9	64.9
Foreign parentage.....	17,566	14,767	12,063	8.7	8.0	7.2
Mixed parentage.....	8,307	7,452	5,552	4.1	4.0	3.3
Foreign-born white.....	17,420	13,729	13,066	8.6	7.4	7.8
URBAN POPULATION.						
Total.....	97,085	85,717	71,067	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	85,903	74,142	61,604	88.5	86.5	86.7
Negro.....	11,157	11,637	9,428	11.5	13.5	13.3
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese.....	25	38	35	(1)	(1)	(1)
Native white, total.....	71,843	63,253	51,819	74.0	73.8	72.9
Native parentage.....	51,323	45,691	38,857	52.9	53.3	54.7
Foreign parentage.....	14,446	11,662	9,062	14.9	13.5	12.5
Mixed parentage.....	6,074	5,907	4,683	6.3	6.8	6.5
Foreign-born white.....	14,060	10,889	9,785	14.5	12.7	13.8
RURAL POPULATION.						
Total.....	105,237	99,018	97,426	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	85,199	79,535	78,462	81.0	80.6	80.5
Negro.....	20,024	19,160	18,958	19.0	19.4	19.5
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese.....	14	23	6	(1)	(1)	(1)
Native white, total.....	81,839	76,995	75,151	77.8	77.8	77.1
Native parentage.....	70,486	72,333	70,498	72.7	73.1	72.4
Foreign parentage.....	3,120	4,657	4,653	3.0	4.7	4.8
Mixed parentage.....	2,233	2,840	3,311	2.1	2.9	3.4
Foreign-born white.....	3,360	2,840	3,311	3.2	2.9	3.4

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 2.—SEX, FOR THE STATE AND FOR WILMINGTON.
[See also Tables 7, 8, and 12.]

CLASS OF POPULATION.	1910			1900		
	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.
THE STATE.						
Total population.....	103,435	98,887	104.6	94,158	90,577	104.0
White.....	87,387	83,715	104.4	78,486	75,491	104.0
Negro.....	16,011	15,170	105.5	15,616	15,081	103.5
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese.....	37	2	(1)	56	5	(1)
Native white, total.....	77,463	76,219	101.6	70,956	69,292	102.4
Native parentage.....	64,680	63,129	102.5	59,848	58,181	102.9
Foreign parentage.....	8,694	8,872	98.0	7,382	7,385	100.0
Mixed parentage.....	4,089	4,215	99.9	3,726	3,726	100.0
Foreign-born white.....	9,924	7,496	132.4	7,530	6,199	121.5
Urban population.....	48,647	48,438	100.4	42,818	42,899	99.8
Rural population.....	54,788	50,449	108.6	51,340	47,678	107.7
Wilmington.....	43,938	43,473	101.1	38,383	38,125	100.7

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

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

CLASS OF POPULATION.	1910	1900	1890	Urban: 1910	Rural: 1910
	Total native population.....	184,830	170,925	155,332	82,985	101,845
Born in state.....	137,131	129,546	119,917	56,486	80,645
Born outside state ¹	47,699	41,379	35,415	26,499	21,200
Per cent outside state.....	25.8	24.2	22.8	31.9	20.8
Native white population.....	153,682	140,248	126,970	71,843	81,839
Born in state.....	114,463	106,268	97,401	49,680	64,783
Born outside state ¹	39,219	33,980	29,479	22,163	17,056
Per cent outside state.....	25.5	24.2	23.2	30.8	20.8
Native negro population.....	31,146	30,668	28,362	11,142	20,004
Born in state.....	22,668	23,274	22,426	6,806	15,862
Born outside state ¹	8,478	7,394	5,936	4,336	4,142
Per cent outside state.....	27.2	24.1	20.9	38.9	20.7

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, 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.....							
Delaware.....	137,131	129,546	114,463	22,668	74.2	74.5	72.8
Other states.....	47,699	41,379	39,219	8,478	25.8	25.5	27.2
Maryland.....	19,779	17,326	14,339	5,440	10.7	9.3	17.5
Pennsylvania.....	16,774	14,416	14,822	952	8.5	9.6	3.1
New Jersey.....	2,825	2,569	2,569	226	1.5	1.7	0.7
New York.....	2,560	1,871	2,434	128	1.4	1.6	0.4
Virginia.....	2,156	1,877	949	1,206	1.2	0.6	3.9
All other ¹	4,605	3,320	4,076	528	2.5	2.7	1.7
DIVISIONS.							
New England.....	1,073	762	1,028	45	0.6	0.7	0.1
Middle Atlantic.....	21,159	18,856	19,855	1,304	11.4	12.9	4.2
East North Central.....	1,140	899	1,114	26	0.6	0.7	0.1
West North Central.....	395	241	383	12	0.2	0.2	(2)
South Atlantic.....	160,133	149,438	130,506	29,625	86.6	84.9	95.1
East South Central.....	291	130	30	30	0.2	0.2	0.1
West South Central.....	81	53	67	14	(2)	(2)	(2)
Mountain.....	65	41	59	6	(2)	(2)	(2)
Pacific.....	79	61	74	4	(2)	(2)	(2)
Other ¹	414	444	335	79	0.2	0.2	0.3

¹ Includes persons born in United States, state not specified; persons born in outlying possessions, or at sea under United States flag; and American citizens born abroad.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 5.—FOREIGN WHITE STOCK, BY NATIONALITY.

FOREIGN COUNTRY IN WHICH BORN, OR, IF NATIVE, IN WHICH PARENTS WERE BORN.	WHITE POPULATION OF FOREIGN BIRTH OR FOREIGN PARENTAGE: 1910						Foreign-born white population: 1900
	Total.		Foreign born.		Native.		
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Both parents foreign born.	One parent foreign born.	
All countries.....	43,293	100.0	17,420	100.0	17,566	8,307	13,729
Austria.....	1,399	3.2	962	5.7	364	43	227
Canada—French.....	124	0.3	63	0.4	27	34	41
Canada—Other.....	803	1.9	432	2.5	107	264	252
Cuba and other West Indies ¹	39	0.1	20	0.1	2	17	19
Denmark.....	88	0.2	52	0.3	17	19	43
England.....	4,580	10.6	1,555	8.9	1,069	1,956	1,504
France.....	431	1.0	169	1.0	103	159	148
Germany.....	7,666	17.5	2,572	14.8	3,407	1,586	2,771
Greece.....	49	0.1	33	0.2	8	8	12
Holland.....	42	0.1	20	0.1	9	13	69
Hungary.....	376	0.9	247	1.4	118	11	85
Ireland.....	14,038	32.4	3,984	22.9	6,731	3,323	5,043
Italy.....	4,529	10.5	2,893	16.6	1,513	123	1,122
Norway.....	65	0.2	38	0.2	15	12	49
Roumania.....	51	0.1	39	0.2	11	1	11
Russia.....	5,427	12.5	3,428	19.7	1,914	85	1,848
Scotland.....	397	2.1	344	2.0	184	309	341
Sweden.....	625	1.4	352	1.9	208	85	302
Switzerland.....	142	0.3	78	0.4	31	38	7
Turkey.....	31	0.1	18	0.1	6	7	43
Wales.....	150	0.3	84	0.2	35	81	2
All other.....	1,842	4.3	77	0.4	1,087	78	237

¹ Except Porto Rico.

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

TABLE 6.—MALES OF VOTING AND MILITIA AGES.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	MALES OF VOTING AGE—21 AND OVER.				MALES OF MILITIA AGE—18 TO 44.	
	Number.		Per cent.		1910	1900
	1910	1900	1910	1900		
Total.....	61,887	54,018	100.0	100.0	44,634	40,029
White.....	52,804	45,592	85.3	84.4	37,700	33,361
Negro.....	9,080	8,374	14.0	15.5	6,911	6,622
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese.....	33	52	0.1	0.1	23	46
Native white.....	44,028	38,845	71.1	71.9	31,471	29,069
Native parentage.....	37,677	33,270	60.9	61.6	28,394	24,084
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	6,351	5,575	10.3	10.3	5,077	4,985
Foreign-born white.....	8,776	6,747	14.2	12.5	6,220	4,292

TABLE 7.—AGE, FOR THE STATE.

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

AGE PERIOD.	TOTAL POPULATION.				NATIVE WHITE.				FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.		NEGRO.		INDIAN, CHINESE, AND JAPANESE.	
					Native parentage.		Foreign or mixed parentage.							
	1910	1900	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
All ages, number	202,322	184,735	103,435	98,887	64,680	63,129	12,783	13,090	9,924	7,496	16,011	15,170	37	2
Under 5 years	20,045	19,796	9,995	10,047	6,559	6,479	1,890	1,943	61	54	1,518	1,571		
Under 1 year	4,180	4,167	2,085	2,095	1,338	1,327	415	443	7	4	325	321		
5 to 9 years	19,197	19,439	9,650	9,547	6,301	6,149	1,566	1,500	176	189	1,607	1,708		1
10 to 14 years	19,308	18,746	9,889	9,419	6,415	6,162	1,894	1,396	207	192	1,871	1,669	2	
15 to 19 years	19,460	17,873	10,022	9,438	6,479	6,057	1,414	1,407	479	394	1,648	1,580	2	
20 to 24 years	19,256	17,570	9,889	9,367	5,900	5,915	1,118	1,125	1,267	787	1,602	1,540	2	
25 to 29 years	17,303	15,587	8,946	8,357	5,242	5,274	911	931	1,456	901	1,332	1,251	5	
30 to 34 years	15,173	13,384	7,463	7,430	4,568	4,608	875	909	1,174	803	1,123	1,110	3	
35 to 39 years	14,490	13,037	7,517	6,973	4,426	4,204	851	910	1,055	787	1,178	1,072	7	
40 to 44 years	12,464	11,529	6,456	6,008	3,092	3,644	763	780	975	700	1,020	884	6	
45 to 49 years	11,286	9,336	5,775	5,511	3,454	3,377	674	742	821	626	824	766	2	
50 to 54 years	10,098	8,124	5,318	4,780	3,346	3,080	596	599	658	500	713	600	5	1
55 to 59 years	7,217	6,280	3,829	3,388	2,612	2,335	321	323	438	345	456	385	2	
60 to 64 years	6,195	5,057	3,143	3,052	2,111	2,082	198	228	415	397	419	375		
65 to 74 years	7,539	6,039	3,754	3,785	2,574	2,617	187	200	500	545	402	423	1	
75 to 84 years	2,515	2,123	1,128	1,387	781	949	43	71	184	219	120	148		
85 to 94 years	387	292	165	222	115	153	5	6	25	34	20	29		
95 years and over	24	14	7	17	2	9	1	1	2	1	2	6		
Age unknown	365	509	206	159	103	65	6	19	31	22	66	53		
All ages, per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Under 5 years	9.9	10.7	9.7	10.2	10.1	10.3	14.6	14.8	0.6	0.7	9.5	10.4		
5 to 9 years	9.5	10.5	9.3	9.7	9.7	9.7	12.3	*11.5	1.8	2.5	10.0	11.3		
10 to 14 years	9.5	10.1	9.6	9.5	9.9	9.8	10.9	10.7	2.1	2.6	11.7	11.0		
15 to 19 years	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.5	10.0	9.6	11.1	10.7	4.8	5.3	10.3	10.4		
20 to 24 years	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.1	9.4	8.7	8.6	12.8	10.5	10.0	10.2		
25 to 29 years	16.1	15.7	16.1	16.0	15.2	15.7	14.0	14.1	26.5	22.7	15.3	15.6		
30 to 34 years	13.3	13.3	13.5	13.1	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.9	20.5	19.8	13.7	12.9		
35 to 44 years	17.2	15.6	17.5	16.9	17.8	17.2	14.0	14.5	23.5	24.9	15.1	14.0		
45 to 64 years	5.2	4.6	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.9	1.8	2.1	7.2	10.7	4.0	4.0		

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

AGE PERIOD.	TOTAL.				NATIVE WHITE.				FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.				NEGRO.			
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
All ages, number	48,647	54,788	48,438	50,449	35,363	42,100	36,480	39,739	7,868	2,056	6,192	1,304	5,392	10,619	5,765	9,405
Under 5 years	4,686	5,312	4,710	5,337	4,255	4,164	4,260	4,132	50	11	45	9	381	1,137	375	1,196
Under 1 year	1,022	1,003	1,003	1,002	930	823	923	847	5	2	4		87	238	70	245
5 to 9 years	4,133	5,517	4,182	5,365	3,578	4,280	3,562	4,037	129	47	14		426	1,181	470	1,238
10 to 14 years	3,021	5,968	4,129	5,290	3,270	4,589	3,467	4,081	159	48	152	40	492	1,379	510	1,159
15 to 19 years	4,441	5,581	4,632	5,806	3,607	4,286	3,426	3,738	407	72	351	43	427	1,221	555	1,025
20 to 24 years	5,004	4,885	4,957	4,410	3,434	3,584	3,600	3,440	1,045	222	704	83	524	1,078	653	887
25 to 34 years	9,133	7,556	8,407	7,380	5,921	5,675	5,875	5,347	2,107	433	1,437	207	1,011	1,444	1,095	1,205
35 to 44 years	7,239	6,734	6,777	6,204	4,647	5,085	4,630	4,908	1,841	389	1,231	256	640	1,268	616	1,040
45 to 64 years	8,111	9,954	8,076	8,655	5,899	7,913	5,658	7,078	1,737	595	1,482	386	968	1,444	936	1,190
65 years and over	1,881	3,173	2,484	2,927	1,207	2,501	1,628	2,378	475	236	619	180	198	436	237	309
Age unknown	98	108	84	75	45	64	44	40	28	3	22		25	41	18	35
All ages, per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	9.6	9.7	9.7	10.6	12.0	9.9	11.8	10.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	7.1	10.7	6.5	12.7
5 to 9 years	8.5	10.1	8.6	10.6	10.1	10.2	9.8	10.3	1.6	2.3	2.4	3.1	7.9	11.1	8.2	13.2
10 to 14 years	8.1	10.9	8.5	10.5	9.2	10.8	9.5	10.3	2.0	2.3	2.5	3.1	9.1	13.0	8.8	12.3
15 to 19 years	9.1	10.2	9.6	9.5	10.2	10.2	10.2	9.4	5.2	3.5	5.7	3.3	7.9	11.5	9.6	10.9
20 to 24 years	10.3	8.9	10.2	8.7	9.7	8.5	9.9	8.7	13.3	10.8	11.4	6.4	9.7	10.2	11.3	9.4
25 to 34 years	18.8	13.8	17.4	14.6	16.7	13.5	16.1	14.7	27.9	21.1	23.2	20.5	18.7	13.6	19.0	13.5
35 to 44 years	14.9	12.3	14.0	12.3	13.1	12.1	12.7	12.4	20.9	18.9	19.9	10.6	17.4	11.8	15.0	11.1
45 to 64 years	16.7	18.2	16.7	17.2	15.3	18.8	15.5	17.8	22.1	28.9	23.9	29.6	18.0	13.6	16.2	12.7
65 years and over	3.9	5.8	5.1	5.8	3.4	5.9	4.5	6.0	6.0	11.5	10.0	13.8	3.7	4.1	4.1	3.9

TABLE 9.—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

AGE PERIOD.	TOTAL.			NATIVE WHITE.						FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.			NEGRO.		
				Native parentage.			Foreign or mixed par.								
	Number.	Attending school.		Number.	Attending school.		Number.	Attending school.		Number.	Attending school.		Number.	Attending school.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
THE STATE.															
6 to 20 years, inclusive	57,932	35,304	60.9	37,422	23,789	63.6	8,478	5,103	60.2	1,949	592	30.4	10,078	5,815	57.7
Male	29,541	18,113	61.3	19,130	12,236	64.0	4,246	2,559	60.3	1,054	305	28.9	5,107	3,009	58.9
Female	28,391	17,191	60.6	18,292	11,553	63.2	4,232	2,544	60.1	895	287	32.1	4,971	2,806	56.4
6 to 9 years	15,181	11,185	73.7	9,848	7,463	75.8	2,398	1,797	74.9	802	203	67.2	2,682	1,721	65.4
10 to 14 years	19,308	17,072	88.4	12,577	11,241	89.4	2,790	2,532	90.8	399	329	82.5	3,540	2,968	83.8
15 to 17 years	11,636	5,593	48.5	7,507	3,981	53.0	1,722	631	36.6	348	46	12.9	1,957	934	47.7
18 to 20 years	11,907	1,454	12.2	7,490	1,104	14.7	1,568	143	9.1	900	15	1.7	1,949	192	9.9
Under 6 years		467			278			94			7			88	
21 years and over		559			414			44			28			73	
Total attending school		36,330			24,481			5,241			627			5,976	
URBAN POPULATION.															
6 to 14 years	14,623	12,236	83.7	8,134	6,911	85.0	4,202	3,479	82.8	547	407	74.4	1,739	1,433	82.7
15 to 20 years	11,051	2,719	24.6	6,080	1,807	29.7	2,688	577	21.5	1,064	43	4.0	1,219	292	24.0
RURAL POPULATION.															
6 to 14 years	19,866	16,021	80.6	14,291	11,793	82.5	886	850	86.2	154	125	81.2	4,433	3,251	73.3
15 to 20 years	12,392	4,328	34.9	8,917	3,278	36.8	602	197	32.7	184	17	9.2	2,687	834	31.0

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

579

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

CLASS OF POPULATION.	BOTH SEXES.		MALE.		FEMALE.		CLASS OF POPULATION.	BOTH SEXES.		MALE.		FEMALE.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
THE STATE.													
Total illiterate, 1910.....	13,240	8.1	7,022	8.4	6,218	7.8	Total illiterate, 1910.....	5,185	6.5	2,633	6.6	2,552	6.5
Native white.....	3,525	2.9	1,901	3.1	1,624	2.7	Native white.....	419	0.7	188	0.7	231	0.8
Native parentage.....	3,362	3.3	1,817	3.5	1,545	3.1	Native parentage.....	309	0.7	141	0.7	168	0.8
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	163	0.9	84	0.9	79	0.8	Foreign or mixed parentage.....	110	0.7	47	0.7	63	0.8
Foreign-born white.....	3,359	19.8	1,890	19.5	1,469	20.3	Foreign-born white.....	2,072	21.7	1,042	21.4	1,330	22.2
Negro.....	0,345	25.6	3,220	25.0	3,125	26.3	Negro.....	1,787	18.8	796	17.4	991	20.1
URBAN POPULATION.													
Total illiterate, 1910.....	17,531	12.0	8,882	11.9	8,649	12.2	Total illiterate, 1910.....	8,055	9.6	4,389	10.0	3,666	9.2
Native white.....	6,072	5.0	3,198	5.8	2,874	5.4	Native white.....	3,106	4.8	1,713	5.1	1,393	4.4
Native parentage.....	5,840	6.3	3,087	6.6	2,753	6.1	Native parentage.....	3,053	5.0	1,676	5.3	1,377	4.7
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	232	1.4	111	1.4	121	1.5	Foreign or mixed parentage.....	53	1.3	37	1.7	16	0.8
Foreign-born white.....	2,476	18.3	1,301	17.5	1,175	19.2	Foreign-born white.....	387	11.9	248	12.4	139	11.1
Negro.....	8,967	38.1	4,367	36.1	4,600	40.2	Negro.....	4,558	20.8	2,424	29.2	2,134	30.6
RURAL POPULATION.													
Total illiterate, 1910.....	17,531	12.0	8,882	11.9	8,649	12.2	Total illiterate, 1910.....	8,055	9.6	4,389	10.0	3,666	9.2
Native white.....	6,072	5.0	3,198	5.8	2,874	5.4	Native white.....	3,106	4.8	1,713	5.1	1,393	4.4
Native parentage.....	5,840	6.3	3,087	6.6	2,753	6.1	Native parentage.....	3,053	5.0	1,676	5.3	1,377	4.7
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	232	1.4	111	1.4	121	1.5	Foreign or mixed parentage.....	53	1.3	37	1.7	16	0.8
Foreign-born white.....	2,476	18.3	1,301	17.5	1,175	19.2	Foreign-born white.....	387	11.9	248	12.4	139	11.1
Negro.....	8,967	38.1	4,367	36.1	4,600	40.2	Negro.....	4,558	20.8	2,424	29.2	2,134	30.6

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

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

CLASS OF POPULATION AND AGE PERIOD.	MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.						FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.							
	Total. ¹	Single.		Married.		Wid-owed.	Di-voiced.	Total. ¹	Single.		Married.		Wid-owed.	Di-voiced.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.				Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		
THE STATE.														
Total, 1910.....	73,898	28,027	37.9	41,451	56.1	3,752	184	69,874	20,576	29.4	40,915	58.6	7,970	205
Total, 1900.....	64,857	25,759	39.7	35,306	54.4	3,304	94	61,897	19,588	31.6	34,955	56.5	7,074	150
15 to 19 years.....	10,022	8,806	97.8	90	0.9	.....	.....	9,438	8,337	88.3	991	10.5	12	1
20 to 24 years.....	9,889	7,493	75.8	2,313	23.4	26	4	9,367	4,677	49.9	4,552	48.6	85	21
25 to 34 years.....	16,689	5,811	34.8	10,520	63.0	262	41	15,787	3,660	23.2	11,047	73.8	394	64
35 to 44 years.....	13,973	2,548	18.2	10,834	77.5	466	64	12,981	1,693	13.0	10,286	79.2	934	54
45 years and over.....	23,119	2,304	10.0	17,607	76.2	2,991	74	22,142	2,146	9.7	13,380	60.4	6,525	63
Age unknown.....	206	65	31.6	87	42.2	7	1	159	63	39.6	59	37.1	20	2
Native white:														
Native parentage ²	45,405	16,516	36.4	26,344	58.0	2,145	121	44,339	12,908	29.1	26,481	59.6	4,750	136
15 to 24 years.....	12,379	10,720	86.6	1,643	13.2	15	4	11,972	8,297	69.3	3,532	29.5	53	17
25 to 44 years.....	17,928	4,408	24.6	13,031	72.7	358	67	17,730	3,143	17.7	13,855	78.1	638	73
45 years and over.....	14,995	1,355	9.0	11,730	78.2	1,769	50	14,572	1,446	9.9	9,016	61.9	4,046	45
Foreign or mixed parentage ²	7,963	3,907	49.1	3,720	46.7	250	20	8,251	3,324	40.3	4,166	50.5	696	25
15 to 24 years.....	2,532	2,314	91.4	171	6.5	.....	.....	2,532	1,972	77.9	513	20.3	12	2
25 to 44 years.....	3,400	1,275	37.5	2,035	59.9	64	11	3,530	1,016	28.8	2,311	65.6	180	18
45 years and over.....	2,025	317	15.7	1,510	74.6	186	9	2,170	321	14.8	1,340	61.8	503	5
Foreign-born white ² :														
15 to 24 years.....	1,746	1,457	83.4	263	15.1	2	.....	1,181	582	49.3	592	50.1	1	.....
25 to 44 years.....	4,680	1,303	28.0	3,248	69.7	87	6	3,191	411	12.9	2,628	82.4	144	7
45 years and over.....	3,043	287	9.4	2,239	73.6	476	3	2,667	102	7.2	1,512	56.7	955	2
Negro ² :														
15 to 24 years.....	11,015	4,518	41.0	5,021	51.0	791	34	10,222	3,145	30.8	5,579	54.6	1,423	35
25 to 44 years.....	3,250	2,805	86.3	425	13.1	9	.....	3,120	2,163	69.3	906	29.0	28	3
45 years and over.....	4,653	1,357	29.2	3,036	65.2	219	21	4,317	783	18.1	3,139	72.7	368	20
Age unknown.....	3,046	339	11.1	2,124	69.7	560	12	2,732	187	6.8	1,511	55.3	1,021	11
URBAN POPULATION.														
Total.....	35,907	14,020	39.0	19,754	55.0	1,813	85	35,417	11,378	32.1	19,349	54.8	4,426	133
15 to 24 years.....	9,445	8,191	86.7	1,110	11.8	13	1	9,589	6,846	71.4	2,505	27.1	46	12
25 to 44 years.....	16,372	4,783	29.2	11,079	67.7	407	51	15,184	3,319	21.9	10,895	71.8	870	80
45 years and over.....	9,992	1,015	10.2	7,533	75.4	1,388	33	10,560	1,172	11.1	5,834	55.2	3,499	40
Age unknown.....	98	31	.....	32	.....	5	.....	84	41	.....	25	.....	11	.....
Native white—Native parentage.....	18,171	6,927	38.1	10,929	59.3	848	54	18,703	6,184	33.1	10,218	54.6	2,163	80
Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	6,089	3,035	49.8	2,802	46.0	183	12	6,458	2,720	42.1	3,132	48.5	549	21
Foreign-born white.....	7,530	2,402	31.9	4,674	62.1	408	9	5,846	1,017	17.4	3,902	66.7	808	6
Negro.....	4,093	1,639	40.0	2,043	49.9	374	13	4,410	1,457	33.0	2,097	47.6	806	25
RURAL POPULATION.														
Total.....	37,991	14,007	36.9	21,697	57.1	1,939	99	34,457	9,198	26.7	21,566	62.6	3,544	78
15 to 24 years.....	10,466	9,108	87.0	1,293	12.4	13	3	9,215	6,108	66.9	2,948	32.0	51	10
25 to 44 years.....	14,290	3,576	25.0	10,275	71.9	321	54	13,584	2,034	15.0	11,038	81.3	458	38
45 years and over.....	13,127	1,289	9.8	10,074	76.7	1,603	41	11,582	974	8.4	7,540	65.2	3,020	23
Age unknown.....	108	34	31.5	55	50.9	2	.....	75	22	.....	34	.....	9	2
Native white—Native parentage.....	27,234	9,589	35.2	16,115	59.2	1,297	67	25,636	6,724	26.2	16,212	63.2	2,587	56
Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	1,874	872	46.5	918	49.0	67	3	1,703	604	33.7	1,034	57.7	147	4
Foreign-born white.....	1,950	659	33.8	1,083	55.5	158	8	1,215	182	15.0	836	68.8	193	8
Negro.....	6,922	2,870	41.6	3,578	51.7	417	21	5,812	1,688	29.0	3,482	59.9	617	10

¹ Total includes persons whose marital condition is unknown.

² Totals include persons of unknown age.

TABLE 12.—AGE, FOR WILMINGTON.

AGE PERIOD.	TOTAL.		NATIVE WHITE.		FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.		NEGRO.		AGE PERIOD.	TOTAL.		NATIVE WHITE.		FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.		NEGRO.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
All ages.....	43,938	43,473	31,863	32,768	7,665	6,013	4,390	4,691	20 to 24 years.....	4,610	4,542	3,142	3,300	1,024	700	443	542
Under 5 years.....	4,257	4,312	3,922	3,978	49	43	286	291	25 to 34 years.....	8,412	7,655	5,390	5,325	2,151	1,404	857	926
Under 1 year.....	945	929	867	866	5	4	73	59	35 to 44 years.....	6,541	6,065	4,100	4,097	1,600	1,202	772	766
5 to 9 years.....	3,719	3,802	3,204	3,276	127	147	328	378	45 to 64 years.....	7,165	7,070	4,678	4,878	1,673	1,433	809	759
10 to 14 years.....	3,537	3,695	2,993	3,149	153	147	386	399	65 years and over...	1,562	2,063	963	1,319	443	571	150	173
15 to 19 years.....	4,044	4,192	3,305	3,409	402	344	337	439	Age unknown.....	91	77	41	37	28	22	18	18

TABLE 13.—MARITAL CONDITION, FOR WILMINGTON.

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

CLASS OF POPULATION AND AGE PERIOD.	MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.							FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.						
	Total. ¹	Single.		Married.		Wid-owed.	Di-voiced.	Total. ¹	Single.		Married.		Wid-owed.	Di-voiced.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.				Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		
Total.....	32,425	12,755	39.3	17,806	54.9	1,590	74	31,664	10,232	32.3	17,368	54.9	3,836	113
15 to 24 years.....	8,654	7,493	86.6	1,034	11.9	12	1	8,734	6,190	70.9	2,414	27.6	41	10
25 to 44 years.....	14,953	4,333	29.0	10,164	68.0	371	44	13,720	2,987	21.8	9,883	72.0	764	71
45 years and over.....	8,727	900	10.3	6,578	75.4	1,204	29	9,133	1,016	11.1	5,049	55.3	3,022	32
Age unknown.....	91	29		30		3		77	39		22		9	
Native white—Native parentage.....	15,910	6,145	38.6	8,917	56.0	720	43	16,233	5,443	33.5	8,875	54.7	1,806	62
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage..	5,774	2,907	50.3	2,626	45.5	174	12	6,132	2,610	42.6	2,948	48.1	519	20
Foreign-born white.....	7,331	2,345	32.0	4,559	62.2	382	6	5,676	995	17.5	3,798	66.9	864	6
Negro.....	3,390	1,343	39.6	1,700	50.1	314	13	3,623	1,184	32.7	1,747	48.2	647	25

¹ Total includes persons whose marital condition is unknown.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

581

TABLE I.—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR THE STATE AND FOR COUNTIES.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100. A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.]

SUBJECT.	THE STATE.	Kent.	New Castle.	Sussex.	SUBJECT.	THE STATE.	Kent.	New Castle.	Sussex.
POPULATION					SEX				
Total population, 1910.....	202,322	32,721	123,188	46,413	Total Male.....	103,435	16,711	63,048	23,676
1900.....	184,735	32,762	109,697	42,276	Female.....	98,887	16,010	60,140	22,737
1890.....	168,493	32,664	97,182	38,647	White Male.....	87,387	12,798	54,986	19,603
1880.....	146,608	32,874	77,710	36,018	Female.....	83,715	12,354	52,491	18,870
1870.....	125,015	29,804	68,615	31,696	Negro Male.....	16,011	3,905	8,035	4,071
Increase, 1900-1910.....	17,587	-41	13,491	4,137	Female.....	15,170	3,656	7,647	3,907
Per cent of increase.....	9.5	-0.1	12.3	9.8	MALES OF VOTING AGE				
Increase, 1890-1900.....	16,242	98	12,515	3,629	Total number.....	61,887	9,512	39,378	12,997
Per cent of increase.....	9.6	0.3	12.9	9.4	Number in 1900.....	54,018	9,279	33,517	11,422
Land area (square miles).....	1,965	617	435	913	Native white—Native parentage.....	37,677	6,821	20,136	10,720
Population per square mile, 1910.....	103.0	53.0	283.2	50.8	Number in 1900.....	33,870	6,788	16,365	9,583
Rural population per square mile, 1910.....	53.6	45.1	74.5	49.3	Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	6,351	323	5,900	128
URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY.					Number in 1900.....	5,675	244	5,199	155
Urban, 1910—Places of 2,500 or more in 1910.....	97,085	4,909	90,762	1,414	Native white—Foreign parentage.....	4,317	180	4,054	74
Same places in 1900.....	85,717	4,521	79,888	1,308	Native white—Mixed parentage.....	2,034	134	1,845	54
Per cent of increase, 1900-1910.....	13.3	8.6	13.6	8.1	Foreign-born white.....	3,776	402	3,181	193
Rural, 1910—Remainder of county in 1910.....	105,237	27,812	32,426	44,999	Number in 1900.....	6,747	318	6,272	167
Same territory in 1900.....	99,018	28,241	29,809	40,968	Negro.....	9,050	1,962	5,134	1,954
Per cent of increase, 1900-1910.....	6.3	-1.5	8.8	6.8	Number in 1900.....	8,374	1,928	4,347	1,599
Urban, 1900—Places of 2,500 or more in 1900.....	85,717	4,521	79,888	1,308	Chinese and Japanese.....	33	4	27	2
Rural, 1900—Remainder of county in 1900.....	99,018	28,241	29,809	40,968	PER CENT OF TOTAL.				
Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1910.....	48.0	15.0	73.7	3.0	Native white—Native parentage.....	60.9	71.7	51.1	82.5
Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1900.....	46.4	13.8	72.8	3.1	Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	10.3	3.4	15.0	1.0
COLOR AND NATIVITY					Foreign-born white.....	14.2	4.2	20.8	1.5
White.....	171,102	25,152	107,477	38,473	Negro.....	14.0	20.6	13.0	15.0
Number in 1900.....	153,977	26,017	93,456	35,604	CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.				
Number in 1890.....	140,068	24,685	88,770	32,682	Naturalized.....	3,707	165	3,465	77
Negro.....	31,181	7,561	15,682	7,938	Having first papers.....	658	41	611	6
Number in 1900.....	30,697	7,738	16,197	6,768	Allen.....	3,189	43	3,114	32
Number in 1890.....	28,390	8,056	14,865	6,385	Unknown.....	1,222	153	991	78
Black.....	27,475	6,276	14,476	6,723	ILLITERACY				
Mulatto.....	3,706	1,285	1,206	1,215	ILLITERATE MALES OF VOTING AGE.				
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese (see Table 1).....	39	8	29	2	Total number illiterate.....	6,272	1,142	3,301	1,329
Native white—Native parentage.....	127,309	23,024	67,324	37,461	Per cent illiterate.....	10.1	12.0	8.4	14.1
Number in 1900.....	118,089	23,413	59,798	34,383	Per cent in 1900.....	14.0	18.6	10.4	20.7
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	25,873	1,261	24,001	611	Native white, number illiterate.....	1,740	403	312	1,025
Number in 1900.....	22,819	987	20,808	484	Per cent illiterate.....	4.0	5.6	1.2	9.4
Native white—Foreign parentage.....	17,566	708	16,562	298	Foreign-born white, number illiterate.....	1,692	16	1,670	6
Native white—Mixed parentage.....	8,307	555	7,439	313	Per cent illiterate.....	19.3	4.0	20.4	3.1
Foreign-born white.....	17,420	887	16,162	401	Negro, number illiterate.....	2,829	721	1,312	796
Number in 1900.....	15,720	617	13,855	367	Per cent illiterate.....	31.3	36.7	25.6	40.7
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.					PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER.				
Native white—Native parentage.....	63.2	70.4	54.7	80.7	Total number.....	163,080	26,199	100,440	36,441
Per cent in 1900.....	65.9	71.5	64.5	82.4	Number illiterate.....	13,240	2,509	6,883	3,848
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	12.8	3.9	19.5	1.3	Per cent illiterate.....	8.1	9.6	6.9	10.6
Per cent in 1900.....	13.0	3.0	19.0	1.0	Native white, number.....	121,325	19,696	71,580	30,149
Foreign-born white.....	8.6	2.6	13.1	0.9	Number illiterate.....	3,525	823	653	2,044
Per cent in 1900.....	7.4	1.9	11.7	0.6	Per cent illiterate.....	2.9	4.2	0.9	6.3
Negro.....	15.4	23.1	12.7	17.1	Foreign-born white, number.....	16,940	822	15,743	375
Per cent in 1900.....	16.6	23.0	14.8	16.0	Number illiterate.....	3,359	42	3,207	20
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES					Per cent illiterate.....	19.8	5.1	20.9	5.3
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: Born in—					Negro, number.....	24,777	5,773	13,089	5,915
Austria.....	992	34	937	21	Number illiterate.....	6,345	1,637	2,926	1,732
Canada—French.....	63	23	36	4	Per cent illiterate.....	25.6	28.4	22.4	30.1
Canada—Other.....	432	175	215	42	PERSONS 10 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.				
Cuba and other West Indies.....	20	7	14	1	Total number.....	42,751	7,293	24,594	10,864
Denmark.....	52	7	37	8	Number illiterate.....	1,223	289	604	330
England.....	1,565	113	1,361	81	Per cent illiterate.....	2.9	4.0	2.5	3.0
France.....	103	18	144	7	SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE				
Germany.....	2,572	230	2,233	109	Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive.....	57,932	9,950	33,109	14,873
Greece.....	33	4	28	1	Number attending school.....	36,304	6,185	19,631	9,478
Holland.....	20	6	12	2	Per cent attending school.....	60.9	62.3	59.3	63.7
Hungary.....	247	9	225	13	Number 6 to 9 years.....	15,181	2,657	8,515	4,009
Ireland.....	3,984	87	3,876	21	Number attending school.....	11,185	1,824	6,459	2,902
Italy.....	2,893	45	2,837	11	Number 10 to 14 years.....	10,308	3,444	10,635	5,229
Norway.....	38	5	29	4	Number attending school.....	17,072	2,615	9,640	4,517
Roumania.....	39	.....	39	.....	Number 15 to 17 years.....	11,636	2,000	6,632	2,904
Russia.....	3,428	44	3,346	38	Number attending school.....	5,593	1,182	2,773	1,633
Scotland.....	344	18	320	6	Number 18 to 20 years.....	11,907	1,849	7,327	2,731
Sweden.....	332	15	293	24	Number attending school.....	1,454	274	754	426
Switzerland.....	78	13	60	5	PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.				
Turkey.....	18	.....	18	.....	Total number.....	34,489	6,101	19,150	9,238
Wales.....	34	.....	32	2	Number attending school.....	23,257	4,739	16,099	7,419
Other foreign countries.....	77	10	60	1	Per cent attending school.....	81.9	77.7	84.1	80.3
NATIVE WHITE: Both parents born in—					Native white—Native parentage.....	22,425	4,042	11,183	7,200
Austria.....	364	23	332	9	Number attending school.....	18,704	3,190	9,609	5,005
Canada—French.....	27	1	26	.....	Per cent attending school.....	83.4	78.9	85.9	82.0
Canada—Other.....	107	49	49	9	Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	5,188	267	4,796	135
Denmark.....	17	3	13	1	Number attending school.....	4,320	223	4,001	105
England.....	1,069	72	970	27	Per cent attending school.....	83.4	86.8	83.4	77.8
France.....	103	5	95	3	Foreign-born white.....	701	69	593	34
Germany.....	3,407	234	3,064	109	Number attending school.....	632	59	447	26
Hungary.....	113	6	108	4	Per cent attending school.....	75.9	.....	74.7	.....
Ireland.....	6,731	134	6,598	39	Negro.....	6,172	1,731	2,472	1,860
Italy.....	1,513	45	1,465	3	Number attending school.....	4,689	1,265	2,041	1,383
Russia.....	1,914	24	1,873	17	Per cent attending school.....	76.0	73.1	79.4	74.0
Scotland.....	184	5	177	2	DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES				
Sweden.....	203	15	184	9	Dwellings, number.....	43,183	7,700	24,561	10,916
Switzerland.....	31	1	29	1	Families, number.....	44,951	7,804	26,999	11,048
Wales.....	35	4	30	1					
All others of foreign parentage.....	1,738	85	1,589	64					

¹ Population of part of Milford town; total population of town in Kent and Sussex Counties, 2,803 in 1910 and 2,500 in 1900. ² Except Porto Rico.
³ Native whites having both parents born in countries other than specified, and also those having both parents of foreign birth but born in different countries.

TABLE II.—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF WILMINGTON.

SUBJECT.	Wilmington.	SUBJECT.	Wilmington.	SUBJECT.	Wilmington.
POPULATION		FOREIGN NATIONALITIES—Con.		ILLITERACY—Con.	
Total population, 1910.....	87,411	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: <i>Born in—</i> Con.		ILLITERATE MALES OF VOTING AGE—Con.	
1900.....	76,508	Hungary.....	215	Native white, number illiterate.....	125
1890.....	61,491	Ireland.....	3,182	Per cent illiterate.....	0.7
1880.....	42,478	Italy.....	2,288	Foreign-born white, number illiterate.....	1,436
1870.....	30,841	Norway.....	17	Per cent illiterate.....	21.3
Increase, 1900-1910.....	10,903	Roumania.....	38	Negro, number illiterate.....	623
Per cent of increase.....	14.3	Russia.....	3,161	Per cent illiterate.....	20.9
Increase, 1890-1900.....	15,077	Scotland.....	261	PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER.	
Per cent of increase.....	24.5	Sweden.....	240	Total number.....	71,321
COLOR AND NATIVITY		Switzerland.....	52	Number illiterate.....	4,689
White.....	78,309	Turkey.....	13	Per cent illiterate.....	6.6
Number in 1900.....	66,793	Wales.....	24	Native white, number.....	50,191
Number in 1890.....	65,764	Other foreign countries.....	48	Number illiterate.....	320
Negro.....	9,081	NATIVE WHITE: Both parents born in—		Per cent illiterate.....	0.6
Number in 1900.....	9,736	Austria.....	318	Foreign-born white, number.....	13,812
Number in 1890.....	7,644	Canada—French.....	20	Number illiterate.....	2,905
Black.....	8,030	Canada—Other.....	32	Per cent illiterate.....	21.8
Mulatto.....	991	Denmark.....	12	Negro, number.....	7,798
Chinese.....	18	England.....	677	Number illiterate.....	1,457
Japanese.....	3	France.....	62	Per cent illiterate.....	18.7
Native white—Native parentage.....	44,937	Germany.....	2,645	PERSONS 10 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.	
Number in 1900.....	39,712	Hungary.....	108	Total number.....	17,230
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	19,694	Ireland.....	5,321	Number illiterate.....	398
Number in 1900.....	16,600	Italy.....	1,267	Per cent illiterate.....	2.3
Native white—Foreign parentage.....	13,943	Russia.....	1,803	SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE	
Native white—Mixed parentage.....	5,751	Scotland.....	138	Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive.....	23,202
Foreign-born white.....	13,678	Sweden.....	171	Number attending school.....	13,404
Number in 1900.....	10,426	Switzerland.....	27	Per cent attending school.....	57.8
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.		Wales.....	25	Number 6 to 9 years.....	5,922
Native white—Native parentage.....	51.4	All others of foreign parentage ²	1,317	Number attending school.....	4,400
Per cent in 1900.....	51.9	MALES OF VOTING AGE		Number 10 to 14 years.....	7,232
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	22.5	Total number.....	27,519	Number attending school.....	6,589
Per cent in 1900.....	22.7	Number in 1900.....	23,167	Number 15 to 17 years.....	4,695
Foreign-born white.....	15.6	Native white—Native parentage.....	13,253	Number attending school.....	1,805
Per cent in 1900.....	15.6	Number in 1900.....	11,227	Number 18 to 20 years.....	5,353
Negro.....	10.4	Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	4,511	Number attending school.....	650
Per cent in 1900.....	12.7	Number in 1900.....	5,968	PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.	
SEX		Native white—Foreign parentage.....	3,164	Total number.....	13,154
Total..... Male.....	43,938	Native white—Mixed parentage.....	1,347	Number attending school.....	10,989
Female.....	43,473	Foreign-born white.....	6,754	Per cent attending school.....	83.5
White..... Male.....	39,528	Number in 1900.....	4,989	Native white—Native parentage.....	7,157
Female.....	38,781	Negro.....	2,981	Number attending school.....	6,070
Negro..... Male.....	4,390	Chinese and Japanese.....	20	Per cent attending school.....	84.8
Female.....	4,601	PER CENT OF TOTAL.		Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	4,007
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES		Native white—Native parentage.....	48.2	Number attending school.....	3,385
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: <i>Born in—</i>		Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	16.4	Per cent attending school.....	82.6
Austria.....	887	Foreign-born white.....	24.5	CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.	
Canada—French.....	29	Negro.....	10.8	Naturalized.....	2,872
Canada—Other.....	166	CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.		Having first papers.....	520
Cuba and other West Indies ¹	5	Naturalized.....	2,872	Allen.....	2,671
Denmark.....	30	Having first papers.....	520	Unknown.....	691
England.....	1,024	Allen.....	2,671	ILLITERACY	
France.....	80	Unknown.....	691	ILLITERATE MALES OF VOTING AGE.	
Germany.....	1,911	ILLITERACY		Total number illiterate.....	2,191
Greece.....	28	Total number.....	2,191	Per cent illiterate.....	8.0
Holland.....	9	Per cent in 1900.....	9.4	DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES	

¹ Except Porto Rico.

² Native whites having both parents born in countries other than specified, and also those having both parents of foreign birth but born in different countries.

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

SUBJECT.	TOTAL PLACES NAMED.	Dover.	Milford.	New Castle.	SUBJECT.	TOTAL PLACES NAMED.	Dover.	Milford.	New Castle.
SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY					ILLITERACY—Con.				
Total population, 1910.....	9,674	3,720	2,603	3,351	Foreign-born white 10 years old and over.....	375	111	24	240
1900.....	9,209	3,329	2,500	3,380	Number illiterate.....	67	1	.....	66
Male.....	4,709	1,781	1,236	1,742	Negro 10 years old and over.....	1,707	798	447	462
Female.....	4,965	1,939	1,367	1,609	Number illiterate.....	330	68	147	115
Native white—Native parentage.....	6,386	2,449	1,947	1,990	Illiterate males of voting age.....	224	35	93	96
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	820	180	85	581	SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE				
Foreign-born white.....	382	112	24	246	Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive.....	2,472	928	632	913
Negro.....	2,076	978	546	552	Number attending school.....	1,551	573	431	547
Chinese.....	4	1	1	2	PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.				
MALES OF VOTING AGE					Native white, number.....	1,082	346	267	469
Total number.....	3,015	1,141	808	1,066	Number attending school.....	935	297	238	400
Native white—Native parentage.....	1,954	766	615	573	Foreign-born white, number.....	10	4	.....	8
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	273	67	19	187	Number attending school.....	8	3	.....	5
Foreign-born white.....	191	51	14	126	Negro, number.....	377	192	97	68
Naturalized.....	89	31	8	50	Number attending school.....	304	155	84	65
Negro.....	693	256	159	178	DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES				
ILLITERACY					Dwellings, number.....	2,365	942	716	707
Total number 10 years old and over.....	8,053	3,162	2,209	2,682	Families, number.....	2,416	976	730	710
Number illiterate.....	496	78	210	208					
Native white 10 years old and over.....	5,967	2,252	1,737	1,978					
Number illiterate.....	99	9	63	27					

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

583

TABLE IV.—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR WARDS OF WILMINGTON.

SUBJECT.	WIL- MINGTON.	WARD.											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY													
Total population, 1910.....	87,411	2,645	5,201	5,441	3,818	10,025	6,040	14,980	9,010	10,601	6,653	6,811	6,186
Male.....	43,938	1,445	2,801	2,816	2,057	4,874	3,023	6,951	4,615	5,326	3,312	3,617	3,101
Female.....	43,473	1,200	2,400	2,625	1,761	5,151	3,017	8,029	4,395	5,275	3,341	3,194	3,085
Native-white—Native parentage.....	44,937	900	1,763	2,493	1,822	5,404	2,593	9,214	5,000	6,598	3,500	2,033	3,517
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	19,694	719	1,267	1,468	919	1,846	755	2,960	1,761	2,133	2,088	2,368	1,410
Foreign-born white.....	13,673	597	1,413	1,201	632	1,571	370	1,551	1,027	1,221	1,007	2,365	723
Negro.....	9,081	423	757	277	443	1,202	2,213	1,249	1,221	647	58	45	536
Chinese and Japanese.....	21	1	1	2	2	2	4	6	1	2			
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: Born in—													
Austria.....	887	27	315	88	32	19	6	22	101	55	25	185	12
Canada—French.....	29	5	2	1	1	5	1	3		2	8	1	
Canada—Other.....	166	4	5	9	5	17	14	61	13	16	9	3	10
Cuba and other West Indies ¹	5					2		3					
Denmark.....	30					7	3	2		11	3		
England.....	1,024	38	39	47	39	82	49	313	54	147	67	70	79
France.....	80	1	3	7	4	7	2	24	7	5	4	4	12
Germany.....	1,911	47	131	117	82	121	101	141	144	233	168	512	114
Greece.....	28	1	3		11	6		4			1	1	1
Holland.....	9	1						4		1		1	1
Hungary.....	215	4	57	44	5	23	4	2	28	19	11	18	
Ireland.....	3,152	61	134	200	192	211	89	752	343	173	523	193	271
Italy.....	2,288	223	100	208	40	966	16	76	16	208	65	169	196
Norway.....	17	1				2	1	3		6	1	2	1
Roumania.....	38	1	8	2	12		10	2		2	1		
Russia.....	3,161	159	604	458	183	68	51	20	275	110	74	1,151	8
Scotland.....	261	12	10	13	6	11	15	61	24	45	32	29	3
Sweden.....	240	1	1		1	8		34	2	175	2	13	3
Switzerland.....	52			2	8	5	4	4	8	6	4	3	8
Turkey.....	13				7	4		2					
Wales.....	24	4	1	1	3			8	3	3		1	
Other foreign countries.....	48	2		4	1	7	4	12	2	4	5	3	4
MALES OF VOTING AGE													
Total number.....	27,519	963	1,756	1,723	1,362	3,288	2,011	4,521	2,865	3,162	1,937	2,007	1,874
Native white—Native parentage.....	13,253	324	507	745	625	1,696	855	2,004	1,493	1,605	953	520	966
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	4,511	157	207	279	237	389	250	879	440	464	338	281	390
Foreign-born white.....	6,754	311	765	597	336	804	179	609	513	613	475	1,194	358
Naturalized.....	2,872	143	204	188	160	288	134	339	215	340	315	391	150
Negro.....	2,981	170	276	100	162	397	723	363	418	179	21	12	160
ILLITERACY AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE													
Total number 10 years old and over.....	71,321	2,187	4,045	4,375	3,184	8,574	5,221	12,778	7,323	8,322	5,376	5,025	4,911
Number illiterate.....	4,689	373	570	423	236	618	283	345	302	385	136	740	188
Illiterate males of voting age.....	2,191	183	290	206	113	319	107	142	166	177	46	35	85
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive.....	23,202	664	1,421	1,484	1,001	2,384	1,502	3,581	2,544	2,911	1,899	2,121	1,690
Number attending school.....	13,404	402	711	816	559	1,419	945	2,168	1,381	1,914	1,130	969	1,040
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES													
Dwellings, number.....	17,223	430	973	976	635	2,003	1,162	3,009	1,854	2,260	1,365	1,196	1,310
Families, number.....	18,637	455	1,057	1,077	633	2,151	1,377	3,330	1,909	2,336	1,425	1,265	1,362

¹ Except Porto Rico.

This page was intentionally left blank.

CHAPTER 3.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE STATE AND ITS COUNTIES.

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

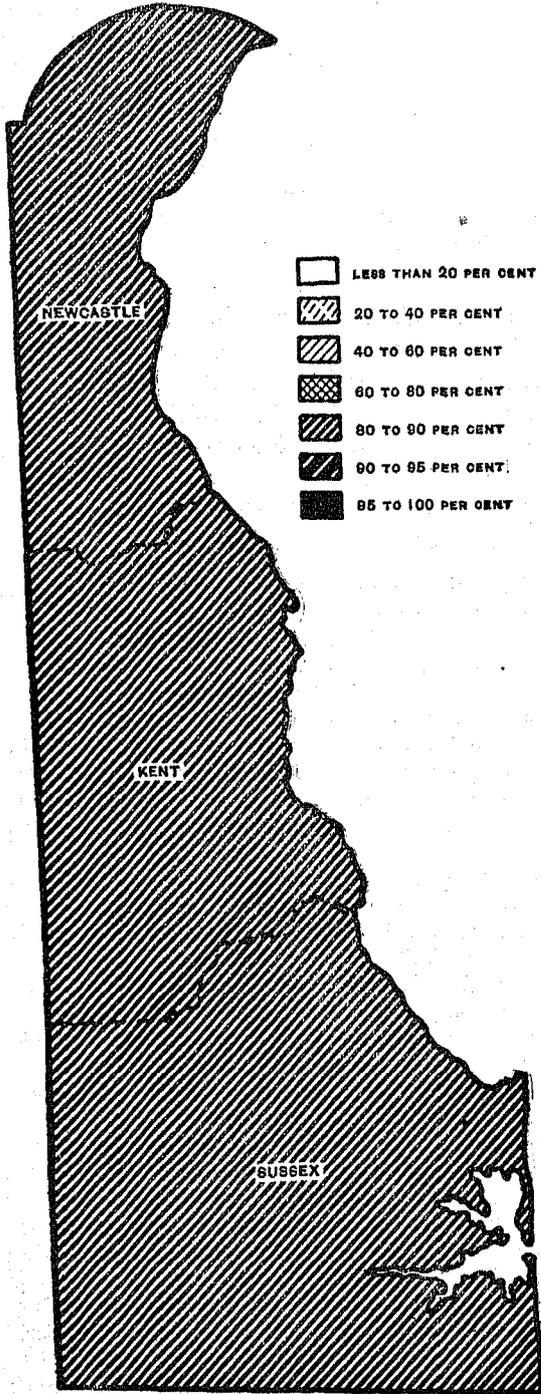
(2) The fact that farmers may buy domestic animals during the census year which are subsequently sold or slaughtered during the same year and that it is impossible to eliminate the duplication accurately; and the further fact that the value of domestic animals sold or slaughtered, or of forest products 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 under statements, 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.

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

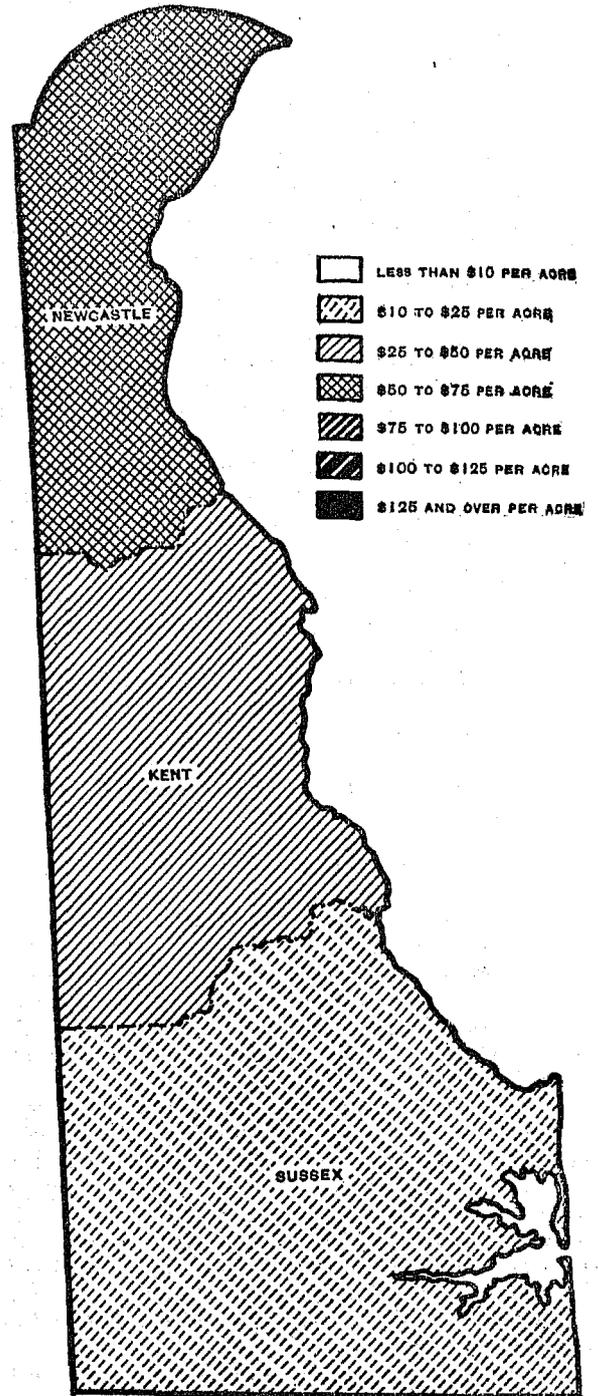
PER CENT OF LAND AREA IN FARMS.

[Per cent for the state, 82.6.]



AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM LAND PER ACRE.

[Average for the state, \$33.63.]



FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY.

Delaware ranks forty-seventh in both area and population among the states and territories of continental United States. Although a considerable part of its population lives in a manufacturing center, it is a distinctly agricultural state. Most of it is part of the Atlantic coastal plain; as a whole, it is level and easily tilled. The two maps on the opposite page show, for the different counties, the proportion of the total land area which is in farms and the average value of farm land per acre.

The average value of farm land per acre for the whole state is \$33.63; the averages for the individual counties range from \$24.45 in the southern to \$52.62 in the northern county.

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

NUMBER, AREA, AND VALUE OF FARMS.	1910 (April 15)	1900 (June 1)	INCREASE. ¹	
			Amount.	Per cent.
Population.....	202,322	184,735	17,587	9.5
Number of all farms.....	10,836	9,687	1,149	11.9
Approximate land area of the state..... acres..	1,257,600	1,257,600		
Land in farms..... acres..	1,038,866	1,066,228	-27,362	-2.6
Improved land in farms..... acres..	713,538	754,010	-40,472	-5.4
Average acres per farm.....	95.9	110.1	-14.2	-12.9
Value of farm property:				
Total.....	\$63,179,201	\$40,697,654	\$22,481,547	55.2
Land.....	34,938,161	23,768,820	11,169,341	47.0
Buildings.....	18,217,822	10,667,220	7,550,602	70.8
Implements and machinery.....	3,206,095	2,150,560	1,055,535	49.1
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.....	6,817,123	4,111,054	2,706,069	65.8
Average value of all property per farm.....	\$5,830	\$4,201	\$1,629	38.8
Average value of land per acre.....	\$33.63	\$22.29	\$11.34	50.9

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Between 1900 and 1910 there was an increase of 17,587, or 9.5 per cent, in the population of the state, and an increase of 1,149, or 11.9 per cent, in the number of farms, while there was a decrease of over 27,000 acres, or 2.6 per cent, in the acreage of farm land, and a decrease of about 40,500 acres, or 5.4 per cent, in the improved land in farms. The average size of the farms decreased from 110.1 to 95.9 acres.

Farm property, which includes land, buildings, implements and machinery, and live stock (domestic animals, poultry, and bees), has increased in value during the decade nearly \$22,500,000, or 55.2 per cent. Almost half of this great increase was due to land, which advanced \$11,169,000, or 47 per cent, in value; and about a third to an increase of \$7,551,000, or 70.8 per cent, in the value of buildings. There was also an increase of over \$1,000,000 in the value of implements and machinery, and of over \$2,700,000 in the value of live stock. In considering the increase of values in agriculture the general increase in the prices of all commodities in the last 10 years should be borne in mind.

The average value of a farm with its equipment in 1900 was slightly over \$4,200, while 10 years later it was more than \$5,800. The average value of land alone rose from \$22.29 per acre in 1900 to \$33.63 in 1910.

Population, number of farms, and farm acreage: 1850 to 1910.—The table following presents, for the state as a whole for each census from 1850 to 1910, inclusive, a statement of the total population, the number of farms, 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.	All land.		Improved land (acres).		
				Acres.	Per cent of increase. ¹			
1910....	202,322	10,836	11.9	1,038,866	-2.6	713,538	82.6	68.7
1900....	184,735	9,687	3.3	1,066,228	1.0	754,010	84.8	70.7
1890....	168,403	9,381	7.2	1,055,692	-3.2	762,655	85.9	72.2
1880....	146,608	8,749	14.9	1,090,245	3.6	740,958	80.7	68.5
1870....	125,015	7,615	14.4	1,052,322	4.8	693,115	83.7	66.3
1860....	112,216	6,658	9.8	1,004,295	5.0	637,065	79.9	63.4
1850....	91,532	6,063	.....	956,144	.....	530,382	70.0	60.8

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

In the 60 years since 1850 the population of the state has increased by 110,790, or 121 per cent.

The number of farms in Delaware, which in 1910 for the first time exceeded 10,000, showed a slightly greater increase in number from 1900 to 1910 than during any other decade, this increase amounting to 1,149 farms, or an average of nearly 115 per year. The rates of increase during the decade in the different counties were 5.7 per cent in New Castle, 10.9 per cent in Kent, and 15.1 per cent in Sussex, increasing thus from north to south. The relative increase for the state as a whole was greatest in the decades between 1860 and 1880.

The land surface of Delaware is approximately 1,257,600 acres. Of this area, 1,038,866 acres, or 82.6 per cent, are included in farms, representing a decrease of 2.6 per cent during the last decade. Of the farm acreage, 713,538 acres, or 68.7 per cent, are reported as improved land, representing 56.7 per cent of the total land area of the state. The reported acreage of improved land in farms shows a little more than twice as great a relative decrease as the total acreage in farms, the percentage of farm land improved being slightly lower than in 1900.

The total farm acreage shows a continuous increase during the first 30 years for which figures are given, but for the last 30 years the acreage has been, on the whole, decreasing. The acreage of improved land increased continuously until 1890, but has decreased 6.4 per cent since that date. During this period (1890-1910) the proportion of the total land area of the state which was occupied by farms decreased from 83.9 to 82.6 per cent, while the improved land decreased from 72.2 to 68.7 per cent of the total land in farms.

Values of farm property: 1850 to 1910.—The agricultural changes in Delaware 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.	Value.	Per cent of increase ¹
1910...	\$63,179,201	55.2	\$53,155,983	54.4	\$3,206,065	49.1	\$6,817,123	65.8
1900...	40,697,654	-10.8	34,436,040	-13.0	2,150,580	17.2	4,111,054	-2.1
1890...	45,620,460	9.4	39,586,080	7.6	1,836,570	22.0	4,198,810	22.8
1880...	41,714,319	-0.1	36,789,672	-1.6	1,604,567	56.5	3,420,080	0.4
1870 ² ...	41,737,470	17.9	37,370,296	18.9	961,315	17.5	3,405,859	8.3
1860...	35,388,946	66.6	31,426,357	66.5	817,883	60.3	3,144,706	70.1
1850...	21,239,591	.....	18,880,031	.....	510,279	.....	1,849,281	.....

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 \$63,179,000, of which 84.1 per cent is represented by land and buildings, 5.1 per cent by implements and machinery, and 10.8 per cent by live stock. The total value of farm property increased from 1900 to 1910 nearly \$22,500,000, or 55.2 per cent. Of this increase, \$18,720,000 represents the increase in the value of

land and buildings, \$2,706,000 in live stock, and \$1,056,000 in implements and machinery. During the decade from 1900 to 1910 the relative gain was greater than during any other decade since 1860, while for the two decades ending in 1880 and 1900 decreases of value were reported. The absolute amount of the gain from 1900 to 1910 was more than one and one-half times that reported for any other decade.

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 Delaware 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.....	95.9	\$5,830	\$4,905	\$296	\$629	\$51.17
1900.....	110.1	4,201	3,555	222	424	32.30
1890.....	112.5	4,863	4,220	196	448	37.50
1880.....	124.6	4,768	4,205	172	391	33.74
1870 ²	138.2	5,481	4,907	126	447	35.61
1860.....	150.8	5,315	4,720	123	472	31.29
1850.....	157.7	3,503	3,114	84	305	19.75

¹ Averages are based on "all farms" in state.

² Computed gold values, being 80 per cent of the currency values reported.

In average size the Delaware farm has continuously decreased from 157.7 acres in 1850 to 95.9 acres in 1910—over 60 acres in 60 years. The decrease during the last decade, 14.2 acres, was the largest for any decade during the period, while that of the preceding decade, 2.4 acres, was the smallest.

The average values of the several classes of farm property, except implements and machinery, increased most rapidly during the first and last decades shown, the increases between 1900 and 1910 being greater than the net increase for the preceding half century as a whole. During the half century, however, the values fluctuated considerably, showing a general downward tendency subsequent to 1870. In the case of implements and machinery a constant increase is shown from 1850 to 1910, but the increase from 1900 to 1910 was greater than that shown for any preceding 20 years.

The value per farm of farm equipment, which includes implements and machinery and live stock, is nearly two and a half times as great as it was 60 years ago and a little less than one and a half times as great as 10 years ago.

The average value of a Delaware farm, including its equipment, is a little more than \$5,800, of which about \$4,900 represents the value of land and buildings, \$629 the value of live stock, and \$296 the value of implements and machinery.

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

While farms increased 1,149 in number during the last decade, the number operated by owners and managers increased 1,490, as compared with a decrease of 341 in the number operated by tenants.

TENURE.	1910	1900	1890	1880
Number of all farms.....	10,836	9,687	9,381	8,749
Farms operated by owners and managers.....	6,301	4,811	4,978	5,041
Farms consisting of owned land only.....	5,805	4,366	(¹)	(¹)
Farms consisting of owned and hired land.....	313	314	(¹)	(¹)
Farms operated by managers.....	123	131	(¹)	(¹)
Farms operated by tenants.....	4,535	4,876	4,403	3,708
Share tenants.....	3,622	4,122	3,775	3,197
Share-cash tenants ²	47			
Cash tenants.....	619	754	628	511
Tenure not specified ³	247			
Per cent of farms operated by—				
Owners and managers.....	58.1	49.7	53.1	57.6
Tenants.....	41.9	50.3	46.9	42.4
Share and share-cash.....	33.9	42.5	40.2	36.6
Cash and nonspecified.....	8.0	7.8	6.7	5.8

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

In 1880 and again in 1910 about 42 out of each hundred farms were operated by tenants; in 1890 and 1900 the proportion was even higher, in 1900 amounting to slightly more than 50. The fluctuations in the number and proportion of farmers who are tenants arise mainly from the changes among share tenants. The number of cash tenants (including nonspecified) has increased slowly since 1880. Share and share-cash tenancy, on the other hand, increased rather rapidly for 20 years, but decreased considerably during the last decade.

In 1880 cash tenancy (including nonspecified) was less than one-sixth as frequent as share and share-cash tenancy, while in 1910 it was nearly one-fourth as frequent.

The following table shows, for white and colored farmers combined and for each class separately, 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 LANDS IN FARMS (ACRES).		IMPROVED LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).		VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
All farmers.....	1,038,866	1,066,228	713,538	754,010	\$53,155,983	\$34,436,040
Owners.....	476,827	423,763	322,077	287,488	27,175,067	14,306,890
Managers.....	21,164	16,146	17,587	12,122	1,776,280	1,319,210
Tenants.....	540,875	626,319	373,874	454,400	24,204,636	18,809,970
White.....	981,893	1,013,662	676,462	719,394	51,174,267	33,281,790
Owners.....	463,212	411,390	312,803	278,909	26,627,515	14,021,670
Managers.....	18,769	14,621	15,553	10,978	1,630,480	1,217,760
Tenants.....	499,912	587,651	348,106	429,507	22,916,271	18,022,360
Colored.....	56,973	52,566	37,076	34,616	1,981,715	1,174,250
Owners.....	13,615	12,373	9,274	8,579	547,551	285,190
Managers.....	2,395	1,525	2,034	1,144	145,800	101,460
Tenants.....	40,963	38,668	25,768	24,893	1,288,365	787,610

The first table in the next column shows, for white and colored farmers combined and for each class separately, 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
All farmers.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owners.....	57.0	48.3	45.9	39.7	45.1	38.1	51.1	41.5
Managers.....	1.1	1.4	2.0	1.5	2.5	1.6	3.3	3.8
Tenants.....	41.9	50.3	52.1	58.7	52.4	60.3	45.5	54.6
White.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owners.....	58.2	49.0	47.2	40.6	46.2	38.8	52.0	42.2
Managers.....	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.4	2.3	1.5	3.2	3.7
Tenants.....	40.7	49.7	50.9	58.0	51.5	59.7	44.8	54.2
Colored.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owners.....	44.0	40.6	23.9	23.5	25.0	24.8	27.6	24.3
Managers.....	1.7	1.8	4.2	2.9	5.5	3.3	7.4	8.6
Tenants.....	54.2	57.6	71.9	73.6	69.5	71.9	65.0	67.1

It will be seen that, in 1910, 45.9 per cent of all land in farms was in farms operated by their owners (including part owners), 2 per cent in farms operated by managers, and 52.1 per cent in farms operated by tenants, the percentage for owners and for managers being higher and that for tenants lower than in 1900.

Of all land in farms operated by white farmers, 47.2 per cent was in farms operated by their owners and 50.9 per cent in tenant farms, while of that operated by colored farmers, 23.9 per cent was in farms operated by owners, and 71.9 per cent in tenant farms. Among white farmers the proportion of farm land operated by owners increased materially between 1900 and 1910 and among colored farmers the proportion increased slightly.

As shown by the next table, the average size of farms operated by managers in 1910 (172.1 acres) was somewhat less than one and one-half times as great as that of farms operated by tenants (119.3 acres) which was in turn more than one and one-half times as great as that for farms operated by owners (77.2 acres). The average size of farms operated by managers increased between 1900 and 1910, while that of farms operated by owners and by tenants decreased. In 1910 the percentage of farm land improved was highest for farms operated by managers, and lowest for those operated by owners.

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 farm.		Per acre.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
All farmers.....	95.9	110.1	65.8	77.8	68.7	70.7	\$4,005	\$3,555	\$51.17	\$32.30
Owners.....	77.2	90.5	62.1	61.4	67.6	67.8	4,899	3,087	53.69	33.76
Managers.....	172.1	123.3	143.0	92.5	83.1	75.1	14,441	10,070	83.03	51.71
Tenants.....	119.3	128.4	82.4	93.2	69.1	72.6	5,337	3,858	44.75	30.03
White.....	99.0	114.3	68.2	81.1	68.9	71.0	5,162	3,750	52.12	32.81
Owners.....	80.3	94.6	64.2	64.1	67.5	67.8	4,613	3,225	57.48	34.08
Managers.....	175.4	126.0	145.4	94.6	82.9	75.1	15,238	10,498	80.87	53.29
Tenants.....	123.9	133.4	85.3	97.5	69.6	73.6	5,679	4,091	45.84	30.67
Colored.....	61.8	64.3	40.2	42.8	65.1	65.9	2,149	1,436	34.73	22.34
Owners.....	33.6	37.3	22.8	25.9	68.1	69.3	1,349	859	40.22	23.05
Managers.....	149.7	101.7	127.1	76.3	84.0	75.0	9,113	6,763	60.83	60.52
Tenants.....	81.9	82.1	51.5	52.9	62.9	64.4	2,577	1,672	31.45	20.37

The average size of farms operated by white farmers in 1910 (99 acres) was more than one and one-half

times as great as that of farms of colored farmers (61.8 acres); both classes of farms decreased in size between 1900 and 1910. The proportion of land improved was larger for the farms of white farmers than for those of colored farmers, being, respectively, 68.9 and 65.1 per cent of the total acreage in each class of farms.

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

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

CLASS.	OWNED FARMS. ¹		OWNED FARM HOMES.		OWNED FARM HOMES. ²	
	1910		1900		1890	
	Number.	Per cent. ³	Number.	Per cent. ³	Number.	Per cent.
Total.....	6,178		4,718		4,745	
Free from mortgage.....	3,817	62.8	2,808	68.5	3,350	70.6
Mortgaged.....	2,264	37.2	1,611	36.5	1,395	29.4
Unknown.....	97		302			

¹ Includes all farms owned in whole or in part by the operator.

² The 180 "owned farm homes" for which no reports were secured were distributed between "free from mortgage" and "mortgaged" in 1890.

³ Per cent of combined total of "free from mortgage" and "mortgaged."

According to the foregoing figures the actual and relative number of mortgaged farms has increased continuously since 1890, the increase in number being from 1,395 in 1890 to 1,611 in 1900 and 2,264 in 1910. The proportion mortgaged increased from 29.4 per cent in 1890 to 36.5 per cent in 1900. There was a slight increase in the proportion during the last decade, the present proportion of farms mortgaged being 37.2 per cent. There are now more farms free from mortgage than in 1890, the number having increased from 3,350 to 3,817, or 13.9 per cent, during the two decades.

The statement of mortgage debt and of the value of mortgaged farm property is restricted to the farms of those farmers who own all of their land and report the amount as well as the fact of indebtedness. Of the 2,264 farms reported as mortgaged, 2,136 are wholly owned by the farmers, and for 2,021 of these the amount of mortgage debt is reported. Only these last-mentioned farms are included under 1910 in the next table, which presents data relating to mortgaged

farms for 1910 and 1890. In this connection it should be noted that in 1890 the amount of mortgage debt of farms with incomplete reports was estimated according to the percentages and averages obtained from farms with full reports, but that no such estimate is here made for 1910. The table gives a comparative statement of the value of mortgaged farms owned entirely by their operators and the amount of indebtedness, together with the average value of such farms, the average debt per farm, and the average equity per farm for 1910 and 1890. Data regarding the amount of mortgage debt were not obtained in 1900.

	OWNED FARMS OR FARM HOMES MORTGAGED.		INCREASE. ¹	
	1910 ²	1890 ³	Amount.	Per cent.
Number.....	2,021	1,395		
Value—Land and buildings.....	\$8,801,976	\$6,801,178		
Amount of mortgage debt.....	\$3,068,721	\$2,995,263		
Per cent of debt to value.....	34.9	44.0		
Average value per farm.....	\$4,355	\$4,875	-\$520	-10.7
Average debt per farm.....	\$1,518	\$2,147	-\$629	-29.3
Average equity per farm.....	\$2,837	\$2,728	\$109	4.0

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Includes only farms consisting wholly of owned land and reporting value of farm and amount of debt.

³ Includes all owned farm homes, estimates being made of value of farms and amount of debt for all defective reports.

The average debt of mortgaged farms decreased in the 20 years from \$2,147 to \$1,518, or 29.3 per cent; the average value of such farms decreased from \$4,875 to \$4,355, or 10.7 per cent. Thus the owner's equity increased from \$2,728 to \$2,837, or 4 per cent. As a result of the greater relative increase in farm value than in farm debt, the mortgage indebtedness, which was 44 per cent of the value of the mortgaged farms in 1890, has decreased to 34.9 per cent of the value in 1910.

Farms by size groups: 1910 and 1900.—Over half of the farms in Delaware are between 50 and 174 acres in size, and nearly three-fourths are between 20 and 174 acres. The "3 to 9 acres" group of farms is more than twice as large as in 1900. The "10 to 19 acres" group comprises one and a half times as many farms as in 1900, and the "20 to 49 acres" group one and a quarter times as many. The number of farms in groups above "50 to 99 acres" has decreased since 1900, with the exception of the group of "1,000 acres and over."

Farms of from 50 to 99 acres constituted 28.1 per cent of the total number of farms of white farmers, those of 100 to 174 acres, with 27.2 per cent of the total, ranking next; among farms of colored farmers, the farms of 20 to 49 acres constituted 24 per cent, and those of 50 to 99 acres ranked next, with 21.1 per cent. Of the farms operated by colored farmers, 31.8 per cent were farms of less than 20 acres, as compared with 12.5 per cent of the farms of white farmers.

The next table shows the distribution of farms by size groups at the censuses of 1910 and 1900.

SIZE GROUP.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		INCREASE. ¹		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1910	1900	Number.	Per cent.	1910	1900
All farmers.....	10,836	9,687	1,149	11.9	100.0	100.0
Under 3 acres.....	32	38	-6	-15.8	0.3	0.4
3 to 9 acres.....	672	292	380	130.1	6.2	3.0
10 to 19 acres.....	831	547	284	51.9	7.7	5.6
20 to 49 acres.....	1,988	1,568	420	26.8	18.3	16.2
50 to 99 acres.....	2,977	2,610	367	14.1	27.5	26.9
100 to 174 acres.....	2,849	2,923	-74	-2.5	26.3	30.2
175 to 299 acres.....	994	1,133	-139	-12.3	9.2	11.7
260 to 499 acres.....	435	500	-65	-13.0	4.0	5.2
500 to 999 acres.....	52	71	-19	-26.8	0.5	0.7
1,000 acres and over.....	6	5	1	20.0	0.1	0.1
Whites.....	9,814	8,869	1,045	11.8	100.0	100.0
Under 3 acres.....	29	32	-3	-9.4	0.3	0.4
3 to 9 acres.....	547	203	344	169.5	5.5	2.3
10 to 19 acres.....	666	423	243	57.4	6.7	4.8
20 to 49 acres.....	1,767	1,347	420	31.2	17.8	15.2
50 to 99 acres.....	2,782	2,407	375	15.6	28.1	27.1
100 to 174 acres.....	2,696	2,807	-111	-4.0	27.2	31.0
175 to 299 acres.....	952	1,091	-139	-12.7	9.6	12.3
200 to 499 acres.....	421	435	-65	-13.4	4.2	5.5
500 to 999 acres.....	48	68	-20	-29.4	0.5	0.8
1,000 acres and over.....	6	5	1	20.0	0.1	0.1
Colored.....	922	818	104	12.7	100.0	100.0
Under 3 acres.....	3	6	-3	-50.0	0.3	0.7
3 to 9 acres.....	125	89	36	40.4	13.6	10.9
10 to 19 acres.....	165	124	41	33.1	17.9	15.2
20 to 49 acres.....	221	221	0	0	24.0	27.0
50 to 99 acres.....	195	203	-8	-3.9	21.1	24.8
100 to 174 acres.....	153	116	37	31.9	16.6	14.2
175 to 299 acres.....	42	42	0	0	4.6	5.1
260 to 499 acres.....	14	14	0	0	1.5	1.7
500 to 999 acres.....	4	3	1	25.0	0.4	0.4

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

The following table shows the total and improved acreage and the value of land and buildings for farms of various size groups, consolidating into one group the farms of less than 20 acres (numbering in all 1,535), and also the farms of between 175 and 499 acres (numbering 1,429):

SIZE GROUP.	ALL LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).		IMPROVED LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).		VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total.....	1,038,866	1,066,228	713,538	754,010	\$53,155,983	\$34,438,040
Under 20 acres.....	15,185	9,580	13,404	8,521	3,913,303	1,225,350
20 to 49 acres.....	66,119	52,439	52,746	42,806	5,569,301	2,907,040
50 to 99 acres.....	211,100	189,885	154,027	142,174	10,989,516	6,929,200
100 to 174 acres.....	359,476	370,605	249,355	270,381	15,099,291	11,055,310
175 to 499 acres.....	345,405	395,319	220,100	207,469	15,893,322	11,391,670
500 to 999 acres.....	32,210	42,682	14,083	18,959	1,053,950	845,400
1,000 acres and over.....	9,311	7,718	3,823	3,610	47,300	82,070

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

SIZE GROUP.	PER CENT OF TOTAL.							
	Number of farms.		All land in farms.		Improved land in farms.		Value of land and buildings.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 acres.....	14.2	9.1	1.5	0.9	1.9	1.1	7.4	3.6
20 to 49 acres.....	18.3	16.2	6.4	4.9	7.4	5.7	10.5	8.4
50 to 99 acres.....	27.5	26.9	20.3	17.5	21.6	18.9	20.7	20.1
100 to 174 acres.....	26.3	30.2	34.6	34.8	34.9	35.9	29.5	32.1
175 to 499 acres.....	13.2	16.9	33.3	37.2	31.7	35.5	29.9	33.1
500 to 999 acres.....	0.5	0.7	3.1	4.0	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.5
1,000 acres and over.....	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2

Of the total farm acreage of the state in 1910, 34.6 per cent was in farms of 100 to 174 acres, and 33.3 per

cent in farms of 175 to 499 acres, these two being from the standpoint of aggregate acreage the most important size groups. Between 1900 and 1910 there was an increase in the proportion of the total acreage which was in farms of under 100 acres and also in farms of 1,000 acres and over, and a decrease in the proportion in farms of intermediate sizes.

As shown by the next table, the percentage of farm land improved diminishes as the average size of the farms increases. For this reason and also because buildings have normally a higher value in proportion to farm acreage on small than on large farms, the average value of land and buildings per acre of land generally also diminishes with the increase in the size of the farms; it is very much higher for the farms under 20 acres in size than for those of any other group.

SIZE GROUP.	PER CENT OF FARM LAND IMPROVED.		AVERAGE VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.			
	1910	1900	Per farm.		Per acre.	
			1910	1900	1910	1900
Total.....	68.7	70.7	\$4,905	\$3,555	\$51.17	\$32.30
Under 20 acres.....	88.3	88.9	2,549	1,397	257.71	127.91
20 to 49 acres.....	76.8	81.8	2,796	1,854	84.08	55.44
50 to 99 acres.....	73.0	76.1	3,691	2,655	52.06	37.08
100 to 174 acres.....	69.4	73.0	5,510	3,782	43.67	29.83
175 to 499 acres.....	65.4	67.5	11,122	6,976	46.01	28.74
500 to 999 acres.....	43.7	44.4	20,268	11,907	32.72	19.81
1,000 acres and over.....	41.1	46.8	7,883	16,414	5.08	10.63

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.			Percent of total.				
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Own-ers.	Ten-ants.	Man-agers.	Own-ers.	Ten-ants.	Man-agers.
Total.....	10,836	100.0	6,178	4,535	123	57.0	41.9	1.1
Native white.....	9,504	87.7	5,448	3,956	100	57.3	41.6	1.1
Foreign-born white.....	410	3.8	324	79	7	79.0	19.3	1.7
Negro and other nonwhite.....	922	8.5	406	500	16	44.0	54.2	1.7

Slightly over nine-tenths of the Delaware farm operators were whites and nearly one-tenth negroes. Of the native white farmers, 41.6 per cent were tenants, as compared with 19.3 per cent of the foreign-born white farmers and 54.2 per cent of the negroes, no Chinese, Japanese, or Indians or other nonwhites being reported.

Of the total 410 foreign-born white farmers in Delaware in 1910, 131 (nearly one-third) were born in Germany, 72 in Ireland, 55 in England, and 52 in Canada. Other European countries were represented by a total of 99 farmers, and non-European countries, other than Canada, by 1.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, POULTRY, AND BEES.

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

The total value of live stock on farms, including domestic animals, poultry, and bees in 1910 was \$6,817,000, of which domestic animals contributed \$6,243,000. The value of cattle represented 24.2 per cent of the total value of live stock; that of horses and mules, 61.8 per cent; that of swine, 5 per cent; that of sheep and lambs, 0.5 per cent; and that of poultry, 8.2 per cent, the other classes being insignificant.

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

AGE AND SEX GROUP.	FARMS REPORTING.		ANIMALS.		
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	Number.	Value.	Average value.
Total.....	10,450	96.4	.....	\$6,243,368	.....
Cattle	8,498	78.4	54,986	1,648,333	\$29.98
Dairy cows (cows and heifers kept for milk, born before Jan. 1, 1909).....	8,259	76.2	35,708	1,315,260	36.83
Other cows (cows and heifers not kept for milk, born before Jan. 1, 1909).....	1,287	11.9	3,497	78,956	22.58
Heifers born in 1909.....	2,171	20.0	5,260	85,925	16.34
Calves born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	3,003	27.7	7,153	72,031	10.07
Steers and bulls born in 1909.....	746	6.9	1,488	26,108	18.89
Steers and bulls born before Jan. 1, 1909.....	1,113	10.3	1,880	68,044	36.10
Horses	9,857	91.0	33,065	3,451,791	104.39
Mares, stallions, and geldings born before Jan. 1, 1909.....	9,820	90.6	29,632	3,285,872	110.89
Colts born in 1909.....	1,714	15.8	2,311	133,793	57.89
Colts born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	954	8.8	1,122	32,126	28.63
Mules	2,722	25.1	5,935	764,133	128.75
Mules born before Jan. 1, 1909.....	2,620	24.2	5,676	748,326	131.84
Mule colts born in 1909.....	124	1.1	173	12,750	73.70
Mule colts born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	74	0.7	86	3,057	35.55
Asses and burros	17	0.2	18	3,975	220.83
Swine	7,926	73.1	49,260	337,910	6.86
Hogs and pigs born before Jan. 1, 1910.....	7,106	65.6	34,101	288,364	8.46
Pigs born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	2,565	23.7	15,159	49,546	3.27
Sheep	286	2.5	7,806	36,898	4.73
Ewes born before Jan. 1, 1910.....	228	2.1	3,924	19,535	4.98
Rams and wethers born before Jan. 1, 1910.....	164	1.5	491	2,698	5.49
Lambs born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	239	2.2	3,391	14,665	4.32
Goats	35	0.3	88	328	3.73

Of the total number of farms enumerated, 10,450, or 96.4 per cent, report domestic animals of some kind, the number without any domestic animals being only 386.

Of all farms, cattle are reported by 78.4 per cent, "dairy cows" by 76.2 per cent, and "other cows" by only 11.9 per cent. Only 239 farms reporting cattle have no dairy cows.

The farms reporting dairy cows show an average of over 4 per farm, while those reporting other cows show an average of about 3. The census of 1900 was taken as of June 1, after all the spring calves were born, while that of 1910 was taken as of April 15, before the close of the calving season and when the calves on hand were on the average younger than at the enumeration of 1900. As a result, the number of calves reported decreased from 9,363 to 7,153; their average value, however, rose from \$8.97 to \$10.07. The number of all cows, on the other hand, increased somewhat during the decade, while the average value of dairy cows increased from \$30.50 to \$36.83.

Nine farms out of ten report horses, but only about one out of six reports colts born in 1909, and less than one out of ten reports spring colts. Mature horses are valued at nearly twice as much as yearlings and almost four times as much as spring colts.

About one farm out of every four reports mules or mule colts. The average value of mature mules is \$20.95 more than that of mature horses.

Only about one farm in forty reports sheep and lambs, compared with one in ten for the entire United States.

Three farms out of every four report swine, the average number being over 6 per farm reporting. The average value of mature hogs is \$8.46, while that of spring pigs is a little more than one-third of this amount.

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.	Percent of all farms.			
Total.....	10,095	93.2	876,081	\$560,146	665,282
Chickens.....	10,090	93.1	785,591	498,250	628,806
Turkeys.....	2,119	19.6	8,181	19,281	19,045
Ducks.....	1,884	17.4	9,790	6,760	10,933
Geese.....	1,009	9.3	5,046	7,214	8,438
Guinea fowls.....	2,224	20.6	12,754	5,655	(1)
Pigeons.....	485	4.5	54,654	22,489	(5)
Wild geese.....	10	0.1	65	488	(2)

¹ Included with chickens.

² Not reported.

The value of the poultry of the state is about one and three-fifths times as great and the number of fowls almost one and one-third times as great as in 1900. A part of this increase arises from the fact that

pigeons were not reported in 1900; the remainder of the increase is contributed by chickens. In fact, all other classes of poultry reported at both dates decreased in number; the number of turkeys falling off nearly 11,000, or 57 per cent.

Out of every hundred farms 93 report poultry of some kind. Only 5 of the 10,095 farms that report poultry fail to report chickens. Not only are chickens almost universally raised, but they represent about 90 per cent of the value of Delaware fowls. Pigeons are about one and a half times as numerous as turkeys, ducks, geese, and guinea fowls combined.

Bees on farms: 1910 and 1900.—The number of farms reporting bees has decreased from 1,684 in 1900 to 1,119 in 1910, or 33.6 per cent. The number of colonies of bees decreased from 10,187 to 6,410, or 37.1 per cent, and their value decreased from \$20,244 to \$13,609, or 32.8 per cent. The average value of bees per farm reporting was \$12.02 in 1900 and \$12.16 in 1910. About one farm in ten reports bees.

Domestic animals not on farms: 1910.—Most of the domestic animals not on farms are found in cities, towns, and villages. Statistics for such animals are shown below. No provision was made by law to secure data pertaining to poultry and bees not on farms. In the next table age groups are omitted for the sake of brevity.

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

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 8,259, but only 6,645 reported the production of any kind of dairy products in 1909. That there should be this difference is not surprising. Doubtless some farmers who had dairy cows in 1910 had none in 1909, while other farmers neglected to give information for the preceding year, or were unable to do so, perhaps because the farm was then in other hands. Dairy products in general are somewhat less accurately reported than the principal crops. This is particularly the case as regards the quantity of milk produced. The number of farms which made any

KIND.	Number of Inclosures reporting.	ANIMALS.		
		Number.	Value.	Average value.
Total.....	4,462		\$1,213,301	
All cattle.....	706	1,172	43,647	\$37.24
Dairy cows.....	669	947	39,350	41.55
Horses.....	3,533	7,219	1,092,074	151.28
Mules.....	110	353	51,180	144.99
Asses and burros.....		4	795	198.75
Swine.....	1,560	3,729	25,365	6.80
Sheep.....		1	75	5.00
Goats.....	20	39	165	4.23

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.....		\$7,456,609		\$6,243,368		\$1,213,301
All cattle.....	56,158	1,691,980	54,986	1,648,333	1,172	43,647
Dairy cows.....	38,655	1,354,616	35,708	1,315,266	947	39,350
Horses.....	40,284	4,543,865	33,065	3,451,701	7,219	1,092,074
Mules.....	6,288	815,313	5,935	764,133	353	51,180
Asses and burros.....	22	4,770	18	3,975	4	795
Swine.....	52,989	303,275	49,260	337,910	3,729	25,365
Sheep.....	7,821	36,973	7,808	36,898	15	75
Goats.....	127	403	88	328	39	165

The total value of all domestic animals in the state in 1910 was \$7,457,000, of which the value of animals not on farms constituted 16.3 per cent.

report of milk produced during 1909 was 5,349 (considerably less than the total number reporting dairy products), and the number of dairy cows on such farms on April 15, 1910, was 25,600. The amount of milk reported was 7,860,000 gallons; assuming that there were the same number of cows in 1909 as in 1910, this would represent an average of 307 gallons per cow. In considering this average, however, it should be borne in mind that the quantity of milk reported is probably deficient and that the distinction between dairy and other cows is not always strictly observed in the census returns.

By reason of the incompleteness of the returns for milk produced, the Census Bureau has made no attempt to determine the total value of dairy products for 1909. For convenience a partial total has been presented comprising the reported value of milk and cream sold as such and sold on the butter fat basis and the reported value of butter and cheese made, whether for home consumption or for sale. The total thus obtained for 1909 is \$1,089,000, which may be defined as the total value of dairy products exclusive of milk and cream used on the farm producing.

Somewhat more than one-half of the milk reported as produced by Delaware farmers in 1909 was sold as such. The butter made on farms in 1909 was valued at \$400,000.

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.....	8,259	76.2	35,708	Head	.....	.....
On farms reporting dairy products in 1909.....	6,645	61.3	31,653	Head	.....	.....
On farms reporting milk produced in 1909.....	5,349	49.4	25,600	Head	.....	.....
Specified dairy products, 1909:						
Milk reported.....			7,859,857	Gals.	.....	.....
Butter made.....	5,488	50.6	1,563,161	Lbs.	\$409,428	\$0.26
Cheese made.....	4	(¹)	700	Lbs.	114	0.16
Milk sold.....	1,321	12.2	4,425,909	Gals.	665,968	0.15
Cream sold.....	65	0.6	25,809	Gals.	13,666	0.72
Butter fat sold.....	26	0.2	18,149	Lbs.	4,326	0.24
Butter sold.....	3,872	35.7	1,024,945	Lbs.	277,202	0.27
Cheese sold.....	1	(¹)	200	Lbs.	16	0.08
Total receipts from sales, 1909.....					966,173	.....
Total value of milk, cream, and butter fat sold and butter and cheese made, 1909.....					1,089,497	.....
Specified dairy products, 1899:						
Butter made.....	5,909	61.0	1,629,949	Lbs.	.....	.....
Cheese made.....	1	(¹)	104	Lbs.	.....	.....
Butter sold.....			1,075,921	Lbs.	223,732	0.21
Cheese sold.....						

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

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

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

The total number of sheep of shearing age in Delaware on April 15, 1910, was 4,415, representing a decrease of 36.6 per cent as compared with the number on June 1, 1900 (6,964). The approximate production

¹ Farmers should be able in general to report the production of wool more accurately than that of dairy products. There were, however, 121 farmers who reported the possession of 1,811 sheep of shearing age on April 15, 1910, without reporting any wool produced in 1909. Probably in a large proportion of cases this failure was due to the fact that they did not have these sheep, or did not occupy the same farm, during the preceding year. The returns of farms reporting wool in 1909 but no sheep of shearing age on April 15, 1910, would partially make up this deficiency, but it is believed that in many cases enumerators, having found that a farm had no sheep in 1910, omitted the inquiry as to wool produced in 1909, and thus missed more or less wool actually produced. It is a fairly safe assumption that the entire production of wool in 1909 bore the same relation to the entire number of sheep of shearing age on April 15, 1910, as the production of wool on those farms reporting both production and sheep bore to the number of sheep reported on such farms. Statistics for this group of farms are given in the table, and the total wool product, estimated on the basis of the above assumption, is also given.

of wool during 1909 was 3,000 fleeces, weighing 19,000 pounds, and valued at \$5,000. Of these totals about one-third represents estimates. The number of fleeces produced in 1909 was 55.1 per cent less than in 1899. The average weight per fleece in 1909 was 6.1 pounds, as compared with 4.6 pounds in 1899, and the average value per pound was 27 cents, as compared with 20 cents in 1899.

	Number of farms reporting.	Sheep of shearing age.	WOOL PRODUCED.		
			Fleeces (number).	Weight (pounds).	Value.
Sheep of shearing age on farms April 15, 1910.....	222	4,415			
Wool produced, as reported, 1909.....	107		1,976	11,813	\$3,176
On farms reporting sheep April 15, 1910.....	101		1,858	11,241	3,023
On other farms.....	6		118	572	153
Total production of wool (partly estimated):					
1909.....			3,150	19,059	5,125
1899.....			7,021	32,350	6,618
Increase, 1899 to 1909.....			3,871	13,291	1,493
Per cent of decrease.....			55.1	41.1	22.6

Goat hair and mohair: 1909.—Although 35 farmers reported 88 goats and kids on their farm April 15, 1910, only 1 reported the production of goat hair or mohair during 1909. This farmer reported 70 fleeces, weighing 210 pounds and valued at \$52.

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.....	10,095	876,081		
On farms reporting eggs produced in 1909.....	9,250	836,491		
On other farms.....	845	39,590		
Eggs produced, as reported, 1909.....	9,297		Dozens. 4,224,300	\$920,139
Total production of eggs (partly estimated):				
1909.....			4,448,482	968,970
1899.....			3,571,870	488,401
Increase, 1899 to 1909.....			876,612	480,569
Per cent of increase.....			24.5	98.4
Eggs sold, as reported, 1909.....	8,880		3,340,683	729,305
Fowls on farms April 15, 1910:				
On farms reporting poultry raised in 1909.....	9,256	827,913		
On other farms.....	839	48,168		
Poultry raised, as reported, 1909.....	9,342		No. of fowls. 1,476,469	792,429
Total poultry raised (partly estimated):				
1909.....			1,562,370	838,533
1899.....				596,391
Increase, 1899 to 1909.....				242,142
Per cent of increase.....				40.6
Fowls sold, as reported, 1909.....	7,377		623,200	355,215

The total number of fowls on Delaware farms on April 15, 1910, was 876,000. Of the 10,095 farms reporting fowls, 845 did not report any eggs produced in 1909 and 839 did not report any poultry raised in 1909. The production of eggs actually reported for the year 1909 was 4,224,000 dozens, valued at \$920,000. According to the Twelfth Census reports the production of eggs in 1899 was 3,572,000 dozens, the value being \$488,000. The latter figures, however, are somewhat in excess of the actual returns at that cen-

sus, because they include estimates made to cover those cases where the schedules reported fowls on hand without reporting the production of eggs. In order to make the returns for 1909 comparable with those published for 1899 similar estimates have been made, the method of estimate and the justification therefor being substantially the same as in the case of wool. The total production of eggs in 1909, including these estimates, was 4,448,000 dozens, valued at \$969,000. The total production of poultry in 1909, including estimates made on the same basis as for eggs, was 1,562,000 fowls, valued at \$839,000.

Honey and wax: 1909.—Although, as noted elsewhere, 1,119 farms reported 6,410 colonies of bees on hand April 15, 1910, 416 of these farms, with 1,426 colonies on hand April 15, 1910, made no report of honey or wax produced in 1909. The actual returns show the production of 62,777 pounds of honey, valued at \$7,770, and 2,756 pounds of wax, valued at \$465; the true totals are doubtless somewhat above these figures.

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

The total value of domestic animals sold during 1909 was \$768,000, and that of animals slaughtered on farms \$571,000, making an aggregate of \$1,339,000. This total, however, involves considerable duplication, resulting from the resale or slaughter of animals which had been purchased by the farmers during the same year.

The value of the cattle (including calves) sold during 1909 represented considerably more than one-

half of the total value of animals sold, and the value of horses sold represented about one-fifth of the total.

The census of 1900 called for the receipts from the sale of all domestic animals raised on the farms reporting and the value of those slaughtered during 1899, which amounted, respectively, to \$396,000 and \$424,000. The item of sales is not closely comparable with that for 1909, when the inquiry covered all sales whether of animals raised on the farms reporting or elsewhere. It is believed, however, that in many cases the returns for 1899 also included receipts from sales of animals not actually raised on the farms reporting.

	FARMS REPORTING.		Number of animals.	VALUE.	
	Number.	Percent of all farms.		Total.	Average.
1909—All domestic animals:					
Sold.....				\$768,034	.....
Slaughtered.....				570,575	.....
Calves:					
Sold.....	4,481	41.4	19,202	191,001	\$9.95
Slaughtered.....	64	0.5	414	4,508	10.89
Other cattle:					
Sold.....	1,805	16.7	7,070	261,085	36.93
Slaughtered.....	150	1.4	551	18,235	33.09
Horses:					
Sold.....	605	6.1	1,453	157,985	108.73
Mules:					
Sold.....	140	1.3	307	38,226	124.51
Asses and burros:					
Sold.....	2	(¹)	5	225	45.00
Swine:					
Sold.....	1,978	18.3	20,979	112,170	5.35
Slaughtered.....	6,636	61.2	27,588	547,429	19.84
Sheep:					
Sold.....	96	0.9	1,301	6,261	4.81
Slaughtered.....	16	0.1	87	398	4.57
Goats:					
Sold.....	9	0.1	15	91	6.07
Slaughtered.....	2	(¹)	2	5	2.50
1899—All domestic animals:					
Sold ²				390,264	.....
Slaughtered.....				424,400	.....

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

² Schedules called for receipts from sales of animals raised on the farms reporting.

CROPS.

Summary: 1909 and 1899.—The next 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 \$9,122,000. Of this amount, 93.1 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 re-

ported was 438,522, representing 61.5 per cent of the total improved land in farms (713,538 acres). Most of the remaining improved land doubtless consisted of improved pasture, land lying fallow, house and farm yards, and land occupied by orchards and vineyards, the acreage for which was not reported.

The general character of Delaware agriculture is indicated by the fact that about one-half (51.4 per cent) of the total value of crops in 1909 was contributed by the cereals, about one-fifth (20.1 per cent) by potatoes and other vegetables, and about one-eighth by (12.9 per cent) by hay and forage. The remainder, representing 15.6 per cent of the total, consisted mostly of small fruits, forest products, and orchard fruits and nuts.

The total value of crops in 1909 was 45.4 per cent greater than in 1899, this increase being no doubt due in part to higher prices. There was a slight increase (0.3 per cent) in the total acreage of crops for which acreage was reported, the greatest absolute increase being that in the acreage of potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams, and the greatest absolute decrease that in the acreage of cereals.

	ACRES.				PER CENT OF IMPROVED LAND OCCUPIED.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.					
	1909	1899	Increase. ¹		1909	1899	1909	1899	Increase. ¹		Per cent of total.	
			Amount.	Per cent.					Amount.	Per cent.	1909	1899
All crops.....							\$9,121,809	\$6,275,360	\$2,846,449	45.4	100.0	100.0
Crops with acreage reports.....	438,522	437,168	1,354	0.3	61.5	58.0	8,489,539	5,713,085	2,776,454	48.6	93.1	91.0
Cereals.....	309,288	318,772	-9,484	-3.0	43.3	42.3	4,092,329	3,032,513	1,059,816	54.7	51.4	48.3
Other grains and seeds.....	1,695	620	1,075	173.4	0.2	0.1	26,861	6,937	19,924	287.2	0.3	0.1
Hay and forage.....	80,669	74,800	5,869	7.8	11.3	9.9	1,174,473	989,848	184,625	18.7	12.9	15.8
Sugar crops.....	69	150	-81	-54.0	(²)	(²)	2,453	3,175	-722	-22.7	(²)	0.1
Sundry minor crops.....	17	16	1	(²)	(²)	(²)	508	516	-10	-1.9	(²)	(²)
Potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams.....	14,932	8,020	6,912	86.2	2.1	1.1	730,079	317,977	412,102	129.6	8.0	5.1
Other vegetables.....	22,939	23,987	-1,048	-4.4	3.2	3.2	1,102,620	826,244	276,376	33.4	12.1	13.2
Flowers and plants and nursery products.....	226	204	22	10.8	(²)	(²)	110,486	74,254	36,232	48.8	1.2	1.2
Small fruits.....	8,687	10,599	-1,912	-18.0	1.2	1.4	649,732	461,621	188,111	40.7	7.1	7.4
Crops with no acreage reports.....							632,270	562,275	69,995	12.4	6.9	9.0
Seeds.....							30,435	16,151	14,284	88.4	0.3	0.3
Fruits and nuts.....							240,704	4,295,518	-54,814	-18.5	2.6	4.7
Forest products of farms.....							346,062	250,481	95,581	38.2	3.8	4.0
Miscellaneous.....							15,069	125	14,944	11,955.2	0.2	(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.
⁴ Includes value of raisins and other dried fruits, wine, cider, vinegar, etc.

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

CROP.	Farms report- ing.	Acres harvested.	QUANTITY.		Value.
			Amount.	Unit.	
Cereals, total.....		309,288	6,048,544	Bu.	\$4,692,329
Corn.....	9,923	188,755	4,839,548	Bu.	2,903,442
Oats.....	698	4,226	98,239	Bu.	51,022
Wheat, total.....	4,827	111,215	1,643,572	Bu.	1,697,539
Common winter.....	4,822	111,172	1,043,113	Bu.	1,097,045
Common spring.....	5	43	459	Bu.	494
Emmer and spelt.....	10	41	1,412	Bu.	1,005
Barley.....	8	31	422	Bu.	288
Buckwheat.....	743	4,062	53,903	Bu.	30,839
Rye.....	210	1,017	11,423	Bu.	8,169
Kafir corn and milo maize.....	2	1	25	Bu.	25
Other grains and seeds with acreage report, total¹.....		1,695	13,371	Bu.	26,861
Dry edible beans.....	102	65	648	Bu.	1,387
Dry peas.....	523	1,615	12,621	Bu.	25,278
Seeds with no acreage re- port, total².....					30,435
Clover seed.....	292	(³)	5,742	Bu.	29,679
Flower and garden seeds.....	4	(³)			507
Hay and forage, total.....	8,928	80,669	103,876	Tons.	1,174,473
Timothy alone.....	1,497	17,676	22,588	Tons.	385,430
Timothy and clover mixed.....	2,103	26,776	31,387	Tons.	430,767
Clover alone.....	3,240	18,240	27,467	Tons.	269,188
Alfalfa.....	70	205	580	Tons.	7,927
Millet or Hungarian grass.....	250	746	1,081	Tons.	10,625
Other tame or cultivated grasses.....	171	1,182	1,695	Tons.	14,319
Wild, salt, or prairie grasses.....	360	10,397	8,740	Tons.	36,021
Grains cut green.....	1,048	4,566	6,990	Tons.	52,512
Coarse forage.....	91	869	4,209	Tons.	16,856
Root forage.....	8	12	138	Tons.	858
Potatoes.....	7,641	9,703	880,360	Bu.	453,400
Sweet potatoes and yams.....	4,566	5,229	733,746	Bu.	276,679
Sundry minor crops, total ⁴		17			506

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

The leading crops covered by the table, in the order of their importance as judged by value, are corn, \$2,903,000; wheat, \$1,698,000; hay and forage, \$1,174,000; potatoes, \$453,000; and sweet potatoes and yams, \$277,000. It should be noted, however, that other crops, the statistics for which appear elsewhere,

are more important than potatoes or sweet potatoes and yams.

From the preceding table it will be noticed that the cereal crops occupy an acreage nearly four times as great as that of the hay and forage crops. They consist mainly of corn and winter wheat, but little over 9,000 acres being reported for other cereals combined.

Acreage is omitted in the case of some crops on account of uncertainties in the reports. Potatoes, sweet potatoes and yams, and dry peas are the only crops outside of cereals and hay and forage for which any considerable acreage is reported.

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

CROP YEAR.	ACRES HARVESTED.					
	Corn.	Oats.	Wheat.	Hay and forage.	Potatoes.	Sweet potatoes and yams.
1909.....	188,755	4,226	111,215	80,669	9,703	5,229
1899.....	192,025	5,247	118,740	74,800	5,755	2,265
1889.....	174,796	19,374	94,368	76,199	4,870	2,153
1879.....	202,120	17,158	87,539	42,688	(¹)	2,472

¹ Not reported.

There has been a considerable fluctuation in the acreage of corn, resulting in a net decrease of over 13,000 acres, or 6.6 per cent, during the 30 years covered by the above table, though the acreage was greater in 1909 than 20 years before. The net decrease in the acreage of oats is much more marked, the acreage for 1909 being less than one-fourth that for 1879, and only slightly more than one-fifth that for 1889.

On the contrary, the acreage of wheat has made an appreciable gain since 1879, although it decreased slightly during the last decade, while that of hay and forage has nearly doubled, and that of sweet potatoes and yams has more than doubled. The acreage of potatoes, which was not reported prior to 1889, has

increased from 4,870 to 9,703, or 99.2 per cent, during the past two decades.

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

CROP.	PER CENT OF FARMS REPORTING.		PER CENT OF IMPROVED LAND.		Per cent of increase in acres: 1899 to 1909 ¹	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.	AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE.
	1909	1899	1909	1899			
Corn.....	91.6	95.9	26.5	25.5	-1.7	25.6 Bu.	\$15.38
Oats.....	6.4	8.1	0.6	0.7	-19.5	23.2 Bu.	12.07
Wheat.....	44.5	58.0	15.6	15.7	-6.3	14.8 Bu.	15.26
Buckwheat.....	6.9	4.7	0.6	0.2	142.3	13.5 Bu.	7.71
Rye.....	1.9	2.5	0.1	0.1	-7.8	11.2 Bu.	8.03
Hay and forage.....	63.9	79.7	11.3	9.9	7.8	1.28 Tons.	14.56
Potatoes.....	70.5	71.3	1.4	0.8	68.6	90.7 Bu.	46.73
Sweet potatoes and yams.....	42.1	44.7	0.7	0.3	130.9	140.3 Bu.	52.91

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Out of every 10 farms 9 report corn, 7 potatoes, and 6 hay and forage. None of the other crops are reported from as many as half of the farms, wheat and sweet potatoes and yams, which are the most common, being grown on 44.5 per cent and 42.1 per cent of the farms, respectively, while buckwheat, oats, and rye are raised by comparatively few farmers.

In the percentage of improved land occupied by the different crops corn comes first with 26.5 per cent, wheat and hay and forage following in order. The most noticeable relative increases in acreage are made by buckwheat, sweet potatoes and yams, and potatoes; the greatest decreases by oats, rye, and wheat.

Sussex is the leading county in the production of corn, buckwheat, potatoes, sweet potatoes and yams, and clover, and New Castle in the production of wheat and of hay and forage.

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.

In 1909 the total acreage of potatoes and other vegetables was 37,871, and their value \$1,832,699. Excluding (so far as separately reported¹) potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams, the acreage of vegetables was 22,939, and their value \$1,103,000, the acreage being somewhat less and the value considerably greater than in 1899.

The raising of flowers and plants and of nursery products was also of some importance in Delaware, 226 acres being devoted to them in 1909 and the output being valued at \$110,486. Most of the product

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.

was raised on farms where these branches of agriculture were carried on as an important business.

CROP.	FARMS REPORTING: 1909		ACRES.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	1909	1899	1909	1899
Vegetables, other than potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams, total.....	1 8,625	78.7	22,939	23,987	\$1,102,620	\$826,244
Farms reporting a product of \$500 or over.....	291	2.7	3,710	.....	239,450	.....
All other farms.....	8,334	76.0	19,229	.....	863,170	.....
Flowers and plants, total.....	44	0.4	44	30	71,429	57,013
Farms reporting a product of \$250 or over.....	27	0.2	.....	.....	69,595	.....
All other farms.....	17	0.2	.....	.....	1,834	.....
Nursery products, total.....	19	0.2	182	174	39,057	17,241
Farms reporting a product of \$250 or over.....	14	0.1	.....	.....	38,421	.....
All other farms.....	5	(²)	.....	.....	636	.....

¹ Does not include 1,058 farms which reported that they had vegetable gardens, but gave no information as to their products.
² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

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

CROP.	Number of farms reporting: 1909	ACRES.		Quantity (quarts): 1909	Value: 1909
		1909	1899		
Small fruits, total.....	.....	8,687	10,599	14,425,209	\$649,732
Strawberries.....	3,625	7,194	6,344	12,730,265	569,354
Blackberries and dewberries.....	650	1,256	2,935	1,493,977	61,817
Raspberries and loganberries.....	237	223	1,280	275,871	17,859
Currants.....	23	3	12	2,973	294
Gooseberries.....	39	11	24	12,123	908
Other berries.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....

Strawberries are by far the most important of the small fruits raised in Delaware, with blackberries and dewberries ranking next. The total acreage of small fruits in 1909 was 8,687 and in 1899, 10,599, a decrease of 18 per cent. The production in 1909 was 14,425,000 quarts, as compared with 13,670,000 quarts in 1899, and the value was \$650,000 in 1909, as compared with \$462,000 in 1899.

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

The total quantity of orchard fruits produced in 1909 was 309,000 bushels, valued at \$196,000. Apples contributed more than one-half of this quantity, and pears most of the remainder. The production of grapes in 1909 amounted to 1,938,000 pounds, valued at \$43,967, while that of nuts was unimportant.

CROP.	TREES OR VINES OF BEARING AGE: 1910		TREES OR VINES NOT OF BEARING AGE: 1910		PRODUCT.		
	Farms re- port- ing.	Number.	Farms re- port- ing.	Number.	1909		1899
					Quan- tity. ¹	Value.	Quan- tity. ¹
Orchard fruits, total.		2, 102, 313		575, 897	308, 274	\$195, 766	884, 797
Apples.....	0, 741	429, 753	2, 231	263, 313	183, 094	115, 371	702, 920
Peaches and nec- tarines.....	3, 853	1, 177, 402	1, 000	212, 117	16, 722	21, 402	9, 750
Pears.....	4, 451	449, 692	997	90, 917	105, 357	52, 022	156, 208
Plums and prunes.....	1, 285	27, 115	236	3, 872	657	540	7, 315
Cherries.....	1, 882	16, 145	389	4, 598	2, 634	4, 850	8, 066
Apricots.....	41	138	17	52	4	9	28
Quinces.....	346	2, 008	114	523	806	1, 572	(²)
Unclassified.....							³ 510
Grapes.....	1, 309	260, 963	265	98, 950	1, 938, 267	43, 967	1, 375, 300
Nuts, total.....		4, 1, 964		4, 2, 760	4, 39, 142	4, 964	40, 750
Black walnuts.....	260	800	60	554	35, 200	581	(²)
Unclassified.....							³ 40, 750
Tropical fruits (figs).....	6	32	4	44	125	7	

¹ Expressed in bushels for orchard fruits and pounds for grapes, nuts, and figs.
² Included with "unclassified."
³ Consists of products not separately named by the enumerator, but grouped under the designation "all other."
⁴ Includes chestnuts, Japanese walnuts, Persian or English walnuts, almonds, pecans, hickory nuts, hazelnuts, filberts, butternuts, and other nuts.

The production of all orchard fruits together in 1909 was 65 per cent less in quantity than that in 1899, while the production of grapes increased. The value of orchard fruits decreased from \$263,000 in 1899 to \$196,000 in 1909, while that of grapes increased from \$31,701 in 1899 to \$43,967 in 1909. It should be noted that the values for 1899 include the value of more advanced products derived from orchard fruits or grapes, such as cider, vinegar, dried fruits, and the like, and may therefore involve some duplication, while the values shown for 1909 relate only to the products in their original condition.

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

PRODUCT.	FARMS REPORTING: 1909		QUANTITY PRODUCED.		
	Num- ber.	Percent of all farms.	Unit.	1909	1899
Cider.....	319	2.9	Gals...	30, 145	119, 354
Vinegar.....	176	1.6	Gals...	9, 481	57, 929
Wine and grape juice.....	28	0.3	Gals...	1, 379	1, 847
Dried fruits.....	15	0.1	Lbs....	370	22, 940

Sugar crops: 1909 and 1899.—The table below shows data with regard to sugar beets and sorghum cane. The total value of sorghum cane and sirup produced in 1909 was \$2,267, as compared with \$3,175 in 1899.

PRODUCT.	FARMS REPORTING.		Acres.	PRODUCT.		
	Num- ber.	Percent of all farms.		Amount.	Unit.	Value.
Sugar beets, 1909 ¹	3	(²)	3	25	Tons..	\$186
Sorghum cane:						
Total, 1909 ²						2, 267
Cane grown.....	117	1.1	66	272	Tons..	.....
Sirup made.....	116	1.1		4, 517	Gals..	2, 231
Total, 1899.....						3, 175
Cane grown.....	198	2.0	150	1, 001	Tons..	.....
Sirup made.....				8, 932	Gals..	3, 175

¹ Used as root forage. ² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
³ Includes cane used as coarse forage.

Forest products: 1909 and 1899.—The census schedules for 1910 called for the "value of all firewood, fencing material, logs, railroad ties, telegraph and telephone poles, materials for barrels, bark, naval stores, or other forest products cut or produced in 1909, whether used on farm, sold, or on hand April 15, 1910;" and also, in a separate item, for the "amount received from sale of standing timber in 1909." There were 5,429 farms in Delaware (50.1 per cent of all farms in the state) which reported forest products in 1909, the total value of such products being \$346,062 as compared with \$250,481 in 1899, an increase of 38.2 per cent. Of the value in 1909, \$180,061 was reported as that of products used or to be used on the farms themselves, \$101,814 as that of products sold or for sale, and \$64,187 as the amount received for standing timber. It should be noted that forest products not produced on farms are not included in this report.

Miscellaneous crops: 1909.—Straw and cornstalks derived as by-products from the production of grain and corn have a considerable value for feed and other purposes. They are, however, mainly consumed on the farms producing them. The Census Bureau made no attempt to ascertain the total quantity or value of these products, but the schedules called for the quantity and value of those sold during the year 1909. The returns show that 131 farmers in Delaware sold, during 1909, 1,385 tons of straw, for which they received \$11,256, and that 118 farmers sold 738 tons of cornstalks and leaves, for which they received \$3,813.

SELECTED FARM EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS.

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

EXPENSE.	1909			1899	INCREASE.	
	Farms reporting.		Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Number.	Percent of all farms.				
Labor.....	6,841	63.1	\$1,612,471	\$1,075,960	\$536,511	49.9
Feed.....	3,461	31.9	337,841	(¹)		
Fertilizer.....	9,023	83.3	864,577	539,040	325,537	60.4

¹ Not reported at the census of 1900.

Approximately 25 per cent of the amount reported as expended for labor is in the form of rent and board. During the decade the total expenditures for labor increased 49.9 per cent.

Slightly more than three-fifths of the farmers hire labor, and the average amount expended by the farmers hiring is about \$236. At prior censuses no tabulation was made of the number of farmers reporting expenditures for labor.

About one farmer out of every three reports some

expenditure for feed, while over four out of five report the purchase of fertilizer. The total amount reported as paid for fertilizer is more than one and three-fifths times as great as in 1899, the average per farm being nearly \$96.

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

CROP.	FARMS REPORTING.		QUANTITY SOLD.		Amount received.
	Number.	Percent of all farms.	Amount.	Unit.	
Total.....					\$713,022
Corn.....	2,880	26.6	941,449	Bu.....	587,193
Oats.....	95	0.9	10,025	Bu.....	5,454
Hay and coarse forage.....	893	8.2	10,222	Tons...	120,375

While the total amount expended by Delaware farmers for the purchase of feed in 1909 was \$338,000, the total receipts from the sale of feed by those reporting sales amounted to \$713,000.

COUNTY TABLES.

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

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

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

Table 3 gives statistics pertaining to the products of

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

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

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

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

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

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

	THE STATE.			Kent.	New Castle.	Sussex.
	Total.	White.	Colored.			
1 Population.....	202,322	171,103	31,219	32,721	123,188	46,413
2 <i>Population in 1900.....</i>	<i>184,755</i>	<i>153,977</i>	<i>30,758</i>	<i>52,762</i>	<i>109,697</i>	<i>42,276</i>
3 Number of all farms.....	10,836	9,914	922	3,120	2,208	5,608
4 <i>Number of all farms in 1900.....</i>	<i>9,887</i>	<i>8,889</i>	<i>818</i>	<i>2,814</i>	<i>2,038</i>	<i>4,785</i>
Color and nativity of farmers:						
5 Native white.....	9,504	9,504	.....	2,576	1,981	4,967
6 Foreign-born white.....	410	410	.....	191	149	70
7 Negro and other nonwhite.....	922	.....	922	353	98	471
Number of farms, classified by size:						
8 Under 3 acres.....	32	29	3	7	23	.....
9 3 to 9 acres.....	672	547	125	188	230	254
10 10 to 19 acres.....	831	686	165	255	176	400
11 20 to 49 acres.....	1,988	1,767	221	478	340	1,170
12 50 to 99 acres.....	2,977	2,782	195	767	445	1,765
13 100 to 174 acres.....	2,349	2,690	153	884	545	1,420
14 175 to 259 acres.....	994	952	42	373	281	340
15 260 to 499 acres.....	435	421	14	139	153	143
16 500 to 999 acres.....	52	48	4	24	14	14
17 1,000 acres and over.....	6	6	.....	5	1	.....
LAND AND FARM AREA						
18 Approximate land area..... acres	1,257,600	.....	.....	394,880	278,400	584,320
19 Land in farms..... acres	1,038,866	981,893	56,973	335,205	234,423	469,178
20 <i>Land in farms in 1900.....</i>	<i>1,086,228</i>	<i>1,018,682</i>	<i>58,566</i>	<i>358,205</i>	<i>244,323</i>	<i>485,200</i>
21 Improved land in farms..... acres	713,538	676,462	37,076	239,314	185,845	288,379
22 <i>Improved land in farms in 1900.....</i>	<i>754,010</i>	<i>719,394</i>	<i>34,616</i>	<i>244,822</i>	<i>197,102</i>	<i>318,589</i>
23 Woodland in farms..... acres	252,032	235,764	16,268	68,598	27,849	155,885
24 Other unimproved land in farms..... acres	73,296	69,667	3,629	27,353	20,729	26,214
25 Per cent of land area in farms.....	82.6	78.1	4.5	84.9	84.2	80.3
26 Per cent of farm land improved.....	68.7	68.9	65.1	71.4	79.3	61.5
27 Average acres per farm.....	95.9	99.0	61.8	107.5	106.2	85.2
28 Average improved acres per farm.....	65.8	68.2	40.2	76.7	84.2	52.4
VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY						
29 All farm property..... dollars	63,179,201	60,828,356	2,350,845	18,668,662	24,474,316	20,036,223
30 <i>All farm property in 1900.....</i>	<i>40,697,654</i>	<i>39,308,838</i>	<i>1,388,816</i>	<i>11,661,109</i>	<i>18,271,834</i>	<i>10,764,711</i>
31 Per cent increase, 1900-1910.....	55.2	54.8	68.5	60.1	33.9	86.1
32 Land..... dollars	34,038,161	33,486,704	1,451,457	11,132,073	12,336,220	11,469,808
33 <i>Land in 1900.....</i>	<i>23,768,320</i>	<i>22,397,760</i>	<i>871,070</i>	<i>6,628,200</i>	<i>11,088,570</i>	<i>6,052,050</i>
34 Buildings..... dollars	18,217,822	17,687,563	530,259	4,553,434	8,469,750	5,194,638
35 <i>Buildings in 1900.....</i>	<i>10,667,220</i>	<i>10,364,040</i>	<i>305,180</i>	<i>3,128,370</i>	<i>4,785,890</i>	<i>2,755,560</i>
36 Implements and machinery..... dollars	3,205,095	3,106,005	100,090	949,036	1,227,234	1,020,825
37 <i>Implements, etc., in 1900.....</i>	<i>2,150,560</i>	<i>2,077,280</i>	<i>75,280</i>	<i>605,030</i>	<i>840,360</i>	<i>644,080</i>
38 Domestic animals, poultry, and bees..... dollars	6,817,123	6,548,084	269,039	2,034,119	2,441,112	2,341,893
39 <i>Domestic animals, etc., in 1900.....</i>	<i>4,111,054</i>	<i>3,983,768</i>	<i>147,288</i>	<i>1,289,509</i>	<i>1,567,124</i>	<i>1,314,461</i>
Per cent of value of all property in—						
40 Land.....	55.3	55.1	61.7	59.6	50.4	57.2
41 Buildings.....	28.8	29.1	22.6	24.4	34.6	25.9
42 Implements and machinery.....	5.1	5.1	4.3	5.1	5.0	5.1
43 Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.....	10.8	10.8	11.4	10.9	10.0	11.7
Average values:						
44 All property per farm..... dollars	5,830	6,136	2,550	5,984	11,084	3,638
45 Land and buildings per farm..... dollars	4,905	5,162	2,149	5,027	9,423	3,020
46 Land per acre..... dollars	33.63	34.10	25.48	33.20	52.62	24.45
47 <i>Land per acre in 1900.....</i>	<i>22.29</i>	<i>22.59</i>	<i>16.57</i>	<i>19.60</i>	<i>45.29</i>	<i>12.64</i>
DOMESTIC ANIMALS (farms and ranges)						
48 Farms reporting domestic animals.....	10,450	9,590	860	2,982	2,152	5,316
49 Value of domestic animals..... dollars	6,243,368	5,993,792	249,576	1,872,128	2,292,312	2,078,923
Cattle:						
50 Total number.....	54,988	53,153	1,833	17,599	25,211	12,176
51 Dairy cows.....	35,708	34,631	1,077	11,398	19,487	7,823
52 Other cows.....	3,497	3,237	260	907	1,418	1,172
53 Yearling heifers.....	5,260	5,100	160	1,599	2,786	576
54 Calves.....	7,153	6,946	207	2,499	3,164	1,490
55 Yearling steers and bulls.....	1,488	1,437	51	643	692	253
56 Other steers and bulls.....	1,880	1,802	78	553	764	563
57 Value..... dollars	1,043,333	1,000,980	47,353	468,332	861,707	318,294
Horses:						
58 Total number.....	33,065	31,382	1,683	10,990	11,105	10,961
59 Mature horses.....	29,032	28,103	1,529	9,745	9,979	9,908
60 Yearling colts.....	2,311	2,209	102	779	841	691
61 Spring colts.....	1,122	1,070	52	475	285	362
62 Value..... dollars	3,451,791	3,307,140	144,651	1,083,028	1,253,081	1,116,682
Mules:						
63 Total number.....	5,935	5,579	356	1,658	524	3,753
64 Mature mules.....	5,576	5,327	349	1,504	483	3,589
65 Yearling colts.....	173	167	6	51	51	51
66 Spring colts.....	85	85	1	63	10	13
67 Value..... dollars	764,133	724,600	39,533	202,137	72,485	489,511
Asses and burros:						
68 Number.....	18	18	.....	11	3	4
69 Value..... dollars	3,975	3,975	.....	3,335	80	560
Swine:						
70 Total number.....	49,260	46,519	2,741	14,667	13,679	20,914
71 Mature hogs.....	34,101	32,142	1,959	9,806	9,496	14,799
72 Spring pigs.....	15,159	14,377	782	4,861	4,183	6,115
73 Value..... dollars	337,910	320,366	17,544	95,258	94,976	147,578
Sheep:						
74 Total number.....	7,806	7,679	127	4,085	1,869	1,852
75 Rams, ewes, and wethers.....	4,415	4,347	68	2,283	1,046	1,116
76 Spring lambs.....	3,391	3,332	59	1,802	823	736
77 Value..... dollars	36,998	36,417	481	19,959	9,896	7,043
Goats:						
78 Number.....	88	83	5	22	16	50
79 Value..... dollars	328	314	14	79	87	163
POULTRY AND BEES						
80 Number of poultry of all kinds.....	876,081	843,915	32,166	233,569	213,202	420,310
81 Value..... dollars	560,146	540,868	19,278	158,821	147,022	254,303
82 Number of colonies of bees.....	6,410	6,308	102	1,538	506	4,366
83 Value..... dollars	13,609	13,424	185	3,170	1,778	8,661

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

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

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

	THE STATE.			Kent.	New Castle.	Sussex.
	Total.	White.	Colored.			
FARMS OPERATED BY OWNERS						
1 Number of farms.....	6,178	5,772	406	1,548	1,142	3,488
2 <i>Number of farms in 1900</i>	<i>4,680</i>	<i>4,548</i>	<i>532</i>	<i>1,147</i>	<i>848</i>	<i>2,591</i>
3 Per cent of all farms.....	37.0	58.2	44.0	40.6	51.7	63.3
4 <i>Per cent of all farms in 1900</i>	<i>43.3</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>40.8</i>	<i>40.8</i>	<i>45.1</i>	<i>54.1</i>
5 Land in farms..... acres.....	476,827	463,212	13,615	123,139	83,370	270,318
6 Improved land in farms..... acres.....	322,077	312,803	9,274	89,241	64,600	168,236
7 Value of land and buildings..... dollars.....	27,175,067	26,627,516	547,551	6,440,216	9,982,125	10,782,726
Degree of ownership:						
8 Farms consisting of owned land only.....	5,865	5,518	347	1,503	1,105	3,257
9 Farms consisting of owned and hired land.....	313	254	59	45	37	231
Color and nativity of owners:						
10 Native white.....	5,448	5,448	.....	1,221	984	3,243
11 Foreign-born white.....	324	324	.....	184	97	63
12 Negro and other nonwhite.....	406	.....	406	163	61	182
FARMS OPERATED BY TENANTS						
13 Number of farms.....	4,535	4,035	500	1,522	1,006	2,007
14 <i>Number of farms in 1900</i>	<i>4,378</i>	<i>4,406</i>	<i>471</i>	<i>1,640</i>	<i>1,077</i>	<i>2,169</i>
15 Per cent of all farms.....	41.9	40.7	54.2	48.8	45.6	36.4
16 <i>Per cent of all farms in 1900</i>	<i>60.5</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>67.6</i>	<i>58.5</i>	<i>61.6</i>	<i>45.1</i>
17 Land in farms..... acres.....	540,875	499,912	40,963	200,714	143,113	197,048
18 Improved land in farms..... acres.....	373,874	348,106	25,768	140,545	114,770	118,559
19 Value of land and buildings..... dollars.....	24,204,636	22,916,271	1,288,365	8,671,811	9,767,545	5,765,280
Form of tenancy:						
20 Share tenants.....	3,622	3,201	421	1,195	588	1,839
21 Share-cash tenants.....	47	43	4	30	22	22
22 Cash tenants.....	619	564	55	149	353	117
23 Tenure not specified.....	247	227	20	168	50	20
Color and nativity of tenants:						
24 Native white.....	3,956	3,956	.....	1,318	925	1,713
25 Foreign-born white.....	79	79	.....	24	43	7
26 Negro and other nonwhite.....	500	.....	500	180	83	287
FARMS OPERATED BY MANAGERS						
27 Number of farms.....	123	107	16	50	60	13
28 <i>Number of farms in 1900</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>35</i>
29 Land in farms..... acres.....	21,164	18,769	2,395	11,412	7,940	1,812
30 Improved land in farms..... acres.....	17,587	15,553	2,034	9,528	6,475	1,584
31 Value of land and buildings..... dollars.....	1,776,280	1,630,480	145,800	573,480	1,086,300	116,500
MORTGAGE DEBT REPORTS¹						
For all farms operated by owners:						
32 Number free from mortgage debt.....	3,817	3,586	231	798	581	2,520
33 Number with mortgage debt.....	2,264	2,093	171	748	595	921
34 Number with no mortgage report.....	97	93	4	34	16	47
For farms consisting of owned land only:						
35 Number reporting debt and amount.....	2,021	1,884	137	687	555	779
36 Value of their land and buildings..... dollars.....	8,801,976	8,604,476	197,500	2,806,861	3,629,050	2,366,065
37 Amount of mortgage debt..... dollars.....	3,068,721	3,005,927	62,794	983,028	1,344,593	741,100
38 Per cent of value of land and buildings.....	34.9	34.9	31.8	35.0	37.0	31.3

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, BY COUNTIES: 1909.

LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS						
Dairy Products						
1 Dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products.....	number.....	31,653	.....	10,290	14,952	6,411
2 Dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced.....	number.....	25,600	.....	8,593	12,033	4,974
3 Milk—Produced.....	gallons.....	7,869,857	.....	2,023,320	4,450,440	1,886,097
4 Sold.....	gallons.....	4,425,909	.....	665,479	3,671,442	98,988
5 Cream sold.....	gallons.....	25,809	.....	4,817	20,498	494
6 Butter fat sold.....	pounds.....	18,149	.....	8,714	9,179	256
7 Butter—Produced.....	pounds.....	1,563,161	.....	454,114	550,512	558,535
8 Sold.....	pounds.....	1,024,945	.....	281,315	447,018	296,612
9 Cheese—Produced.....	pounds.....	700	.....	400	300	.....
10 Sold.....	pounds.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 Value of dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream.....	dollars.....	1,089,497	.....	184,753	752,144	152,600
12 Receipts from sale of dairy products.....	dollars.....	936,173	.....	148,979	723,981	93,213
Poultry Products						
13 Poultry—Raised.....	number.....	1,478,469	.....	397,946	348,496	730,027
14 Sold.....	number.....	623,200	.....	180,174	209,406	233,620
15 Eggs—Produced.....	dozens.....	4,224,300	.....	1,218,721	713,027	2,291,952
16 Sold.....	dozens.....	3,340,683	.....	963,019	504,405	1,889,199
17 Value of poultry and eggs produced.....	dollars.....	1,712,563	.....	476,541	378,579	867,448
18 Receipts from sale of poultry and eggs.....	dollars.....	1,084,520	.....	305,949	243,963	534,608
Honey and Wax						
19 Honey produced.....	pounds.....	62,777	.....	15,514	5,399	41,864
20 Wax produced.....	pounds.....	2,756	.....	1,720	648	388
21 Value of honey and wax produced.....	dollars.....	8,235	.....	2,095	1,144	4,996
Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair						
22 Wool, fleeces shorn.....	number.....	1,976	.....	1,161	455	360
23 Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn.....	number.....	70	.....	.....	.....	70
24 Value of wool and mohair produced.....	dollars.....	3,223	.....	1,929	732	567
DOMESTIC ANIMALS SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED						
25 Calves—Sold or slaughtered.....	number.....	19,706	.....	6,508	9,882	3,316
26 Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered.....	number.....	7,621	.....	1,456	4,826	1,339
27 Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold.....	number.....	1,765	.....	433	673	659
28 Swine—Sold or slaughtered.....	number.....	48,567	.....	16,233	11,923	20,411
29 Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered.....	number.....	1,405	.....	524	439	442
30 Receipts from sale of animals.....	dollars.....	768,034	.....	190,613	401,986	175,435
31 Value of animals slaughtered.....	dollars.....	570,575	.....	182,926	100,011	287,638

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

		THE STATE.	Kent.	New Castle.	Sussex.	
VALUE OF ALL CROPS						
1	Total.....	dollars.....	9,121,809	2,788,787	2,728,260	3,604,762
2	Cereals.....	dollars.....	4,692,329	1,595,616	1,543,163	1,553,550
3	Other grains and seeds.....	dollars.....	57,296	11,928	665	44,803
4	Hay and forage.....	dollars.....	1,174,473	306,493	585,173	282,807
5	Vegetables.....	dollars.....	1,832,699	573,433	359,771	899,495
6	Fruits and nuts.....	dollars.....	890,436	231,803	100,915	557,718
7	All other crops.....	dollars.....	474,576	69,514	138,673	266,389
SELECTED CROPS (acres and quantity)						
Cereals:						
8	Total.....	acres.....	309,288	103,828	78,213	127,247
9	Corn.....	bushels.....	6,648,544	2,244,619	1,934,034	2,469,891
10	acres.....	188,755	56,049	32,062	100,644	
11	Oats.....	bushels.....	4,839,543	1,597,835	1,059,981	2,181,732
12	acres.....	4,226	730	2,768	728	
13	Wheat.....	bushels.....	98,259	9,533	80,071	8,635
14	acres.....	111,215	45,813	43,142	22,260	
15	Buckwheat.....	bushels.....	1,043,572	622,975	789,389	231,203
16	acres.....	4,002	561	13	3,428	
17	Rye.....	bushels.....	53,903	7,521	146	46,230
18	acres.....	1,017	675	186	150	
19	bushels.....	11,423	6,745	2,977	1,701	
Other grains:						
20	Dry peas.....	acres.....	1,615	404		1,211
21	bushels.....	12,521	2,291	4	10,220	
22	Dry edible beans.....	acres.....	55	26	21	8
23	bushels.....	648	350	170	128	
Hay and forage:						
24	Total.....	acres.....	80,669	28,362	31,254	21,053
25	tons.....	103,576	29,857	42,575	31,143	
26	All tame or cultivated grasses.....	acres.....	64,825	18,595	30,120	16,164
27	tons.....	84,798	22,932	37,856	24,610	
28	Timothy alone.....	acres.....	17,070	3,750	12,827	1,039
29	tons.....	22,588	4,207	10,800	1,531	
30	Timothy or clover mixed.....	acres.....	26,776	8,570	10,372	1,834
31	tons.....	31,387	9,415	19,170	2,802	
32	Clover alone.....	acres.....	18,240	5,586	435	12,219
33	tons.....	27,467	8,188	655	18,624	
34	Alfalfa.....	acres.....	205	132	43	30
35	tons.....	590	372	142	66	
36	Millet or Hungarian grass.....	acres.....	740	99	187	490
37	tons.....	1,081	128	288	664	
38	Other tame or cultivated grasses.....	acres.....	1,182	458	262	462
39	tons.....	1,095	621	301	773	
40	Wild, salt, or prairie grasses.....	acres.....	10,397	7,880	507	2,010
41	tons.....	8,740	4,099	968	3,073	
42	Grains out green.....	acres.....	4,566	1,610	231	2,725
43	tons.....	5,690	1,708	704	3,218	
44	Coarse forage.....	acres.....	869	277	378	214
45	tons.....	4,209	458	3,409	342	
Special crops:						
46	Potatoes.....	acres.....	9,703	1,313	2,341	6,049
47	bushels.....	880,360	138,255	183,444	558,661	
48	Sweet potatoes and yams.....	acres.....	5,229	1,834	44	3,351
49	bushels.....	733,746	238,023	5,159	490,564	
50	All other vegetables.....	acres.....	22,939	8,151	3,627	11,161
FRUITS AND NUTS						
Orchard fruits:						
51	Total.....	trees.....	2,102,313	1,126,565	161,330	814,418
52	bushels.....	309,274	155,659	111,453	42,182	
53	Apples.....	trees.....	429,763	182,615	54,200	192,933
54	bushels.....	183,094	77,082	67,832	38,180	
55	Peaches and nectarines.....	trees.....	1,177,402	596,069	58,175	523,153
56	bushels.....	16,722	7,007	7,815	1,900	
57	Pears.....	trees.....	440,692	320,501	42,096	87,995
58	bushels.....	105,357	70,170	33,375	1,812	
59	Plums and prunes.....	trees.....	27,115	17,801	2,333	6,981
60	bushels.....	657	267	290	100	
61	Cherries.....	trees.....	16,145	8,308	4,091	3,746
62	bushels.....	2,634	480	1,990	164	
63	Quinces.....	trees.....	2,068	1,157	424	487
64	bushels.....	806	653	147	6	
65	Grapes.....	vines.....	260,993	189,287	62,074	9,002
66	pounds.....	1,938,267	1,563,228	304,961	70,078	
Tropical fruits:						
67	Total.....	trees.....	32	1	17	14
68	Figs.....	trees.....	32	1	17	14
69	pounds.....	125		85	40	
Small fruits:						
70	Total.....	acres.....	8,687	1,172	80	7,435
71	quarts.....	14,425,209	2,027,252	161,962	12,235,995	
72	Strawberries.....	acres.....	7,194	724	66	6,404
73	quarts.....	12,730,265	1,428,497	147,038	11,154,730	
74	Raspberries and loganberries.....	acres.....	223	166	6	51
75	quarts.....	275,871	180,789	5,446	89,635	
76	Blackberries and dewberries.....	acres.....	1,256	272	6	678
77	quarts.....	1,403,977	406,846	6,481	990,650	
78	Nuts.....	trees.....	1,964	1,166	194	604
79	pounds.....	39,142	13,298	12,049	13,795	

TABLE 5.—SELECTED FARM EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS, BY COUNTIES: 1909.

1	Labor.....	Farms reporting.....	6,841	1,958	1,687	3,216
2	Cash expended.....	dollars.....	1,267,193	368,212	527,588	301,393
3	Rent and board furnished.....	dollars.....	355,273	96,433	222,230	36,604
4	Fertilizer.....	Farms reporting.....	9,023	2,478	1,769	4,776
5	Amount expended.....	dollars.....	864,577	254,750	206,065	403,762
6	Feed.....	Farms reporting.....	3,461	811	1,301	1,349
7	Amount expended.....	dollars.....	337,841	53,136	215,165	66,400
8	Receipts from sale of feedable crops.....	dollars.....	713,022	344,541	219,024	149,457

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

603

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

	THE STATE.	Kent.	New Castle.	Sussex.
1 Inclosures reporting domestic animals.....	4,402	1,131	1,739	1,592
2 Value of domestic animals.....dollars..	1,213,301	195,471	769,933	247,897
Cattle:				
3 Total number.....	1,172	259	482	431
4 Value.....dollars..	43,647	8,839	20,872	13,936
5 Number of dairy cows.....	947	202	381	364
Horses:				
6 Total number.....	7,219	1,449	4,174	1,696
7 Value.....dollars..	1,092,074	174,395	722,860	194,819
8 Number of mature horses.....	7,137	1,431	4,128	1,678
Mules and asses and burros:				
9 Total number.....	357	44	142	171
10 Value.....dollars..	51,975	5,685	21,490	24,800
11 Number of mature mules.....	334	40	141	153
Swine:				
12 Total number.....	3,729	1,046	652	2,031
13 Value.....dollars..	25,365	6,453	4,602	14,310
Sheep and goats:				
14 Total number.....	54	22	24	8
15 Value.....dollars..	240	99	109	32

This page was intentionally left blank.

CHAPTER 4.

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

Introduction.—This chapter gives the statistics of manufactures for the state of Delaware for the calendar year 1909 as shown by the Thirteenth Census.

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

At the end of the chapter are three general tables.

Table I gives for 1909, 1904, and 1899 the number of establishments and of persons engaged in the industries, primary power, capital, salaries and wages, cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture reported for all industries combined and for certain important industries (1) for the state as a whole and (2) for the city of Wilmington.

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

Table III gives statistics in detail for 1909 for Wilmington for all industries combined and selected 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 class 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 state or municipal governmental establishments.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prevailing hours of labor.—The census made no attempt to ascertain the number of employees working a given number of hours

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Custom sawmills and gristmills.—In order to make the statistics for 1909 comparable with those for 1904 the data for these mills have been excluded from all the tables presenting general statistics.

INDUSTRIES IN GENERAL.

General character of the state.—Delaware, with an area of 1,960 square miles, is, next to Rhode Island, the smallest state of the Union. Its population in 1910 was 202,322, as compared with 184,735 in 1900 and 168,493 in 1890. It ranked forty-seventh among the 49 states and territories as regards population in 1910 and forty-fifth in 1900. Though, as will be seen, its manufacturing interests are important, the state still preserves to a considerable extent its agricultural characteristics. About 82.7 per cent of its total area is returned as in farms, and of this, 68.7 per cent is reported as improved. Forty-eight per cent of the entire population of the state resided in cities and towns having a population of 2,500 inhabitants or over, as against 46.4 per cent in 1900.

The state has but one city having a population of over 10,000, Wilmington, with a population of 87,411. Eliminating this city, only 4.8 per cent of the population reside in towns of 2,500 inhabitants or over.

The density of population for the state in 1910 was 103 per square mile, the corresponding figure for 1900 being 94. The transportation facilities are excellent, as no part of the state is remote from navigable water, and its location gives it direct railroad connection with the large railway systems of the Eastern states.

Importance and growth of manufactures.—Though, as stated, Delaware is not preeminently a manufacturing community, at each census from 1849 to 1904 the manufactures of the state have represented about the same proportion of the total value of the production. This proportion in 1899 was four-tenths of 1 per cent; the proportion for 1909 is practically the same.

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

	NUMBER OR AMOUNT.			PER CENT OF INCREASE. ¹	
	1909	1904	1899	1904-1909	1899-1904
Number of establishments.....	726	631	633	15.1	-0.3
Persons engaged in manufactures.....	23,984	20,567	(²)	16.6	-----
Proprietors and firm members.....	722	641	(²)	12.6	-----
Salaried employees.....	2,024	1,451	1,189	39.5	22.0
Wage earners (average number).....	21,238	18,475	20,562	15.0	-10.1
Primary horsepower.....	52,779	49,490	40,134	6.6	23.3
Capital.....	\$60,906,000	\$50,926,000	\$38,791,000	19.6	31.3
Expenses.....	46,958,000	37,362,000	36,439,000	25.7	2.5
Services.....	12,618,000	9,787,000	9,794,000	28.9	-0.1
Salaries.....	2,322,000	1,629,000	1,337,000	42.5	21.8
Wages.....	10,296,000	8,158,000	8,457,000	26.2	-3.5
Materials.....	30,938,000	24,884,000	24,725,000	24.3	0.6
Miscellaneous.....	3,402,000	2,691,000	1,920,000	26.4	40.2
Value of products.....	52,840,000	41,160,000	41,321,000	28.4	-0.4
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials).....	21,902,000	16,276,000	16,596,000	34.6	-1.9

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Figures not available.

In 1909 the state of Delaware had 726 manufacturing establishments, which gave employment to an average of 23,984 persons during the year and paid out \$12,618,000 in salaries and wages. Of the persons employed, 21,238 were wage earners. These establishments turned out products to the value of \$52,840,000, to produce which materials costing \$30,938,000 were utilized. The value added by manufacture was thus \$21,902,000, 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 Delaware as a whole

showed little or no development during the five-year period, 1899-1904; indeed, in some respects a decrease is indicated. On the other hand, a very considerable increase is shown for the more recent period, 1904-1909. During this period the number of establishments increased 15.1 per cent and the average number of wage earners 15 per cent, while the value of products increased 28.4 per cent and the value added by manufacture 34.6 per cent. As pointed out in the Introduction, it would be improper to infer that manufactures increased in volume during the period 1904-1909 to the extent indicated by these figures regarding values, since the in-

crease 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 state are shown in the following table:

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	WAGE EARNERS.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.		PER CENT OF INCREASE. ¹			
		Average number.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Value of products.		Value added by manufacture.	
								1904-1909	1899-1904	1904-1909	1899-1904
All industries.....	726	21,238	100.0	\$52,840,000	100.0	\$21,902,000	100.0	28.4	-0.4	34.8	-1.9
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	16	3,045	14.3	12,079,000	22.9	3,932,000	18.0	17.8	9.0	68.0	-1.4
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	37	2,210	10.4	4,781,000	9.0	2,379,000	10.9	6.6	-7.9	6.3	3.7
Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.....	3	1,679	7.9	3,628,000	6.9	1,715,000	7.8	0.8	9.9	3.4	18.5
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	3	1,525	7.2	3,251,000	6.2	1,308,000	6.0	108.7	53.8	43.9	64.7
Paper and wood pulp.....	6	546	2.6	2,292,000	4.3	705,000	3.2	20.3	19.1	11.0	11.0
Canning and preserving.....	77	1,369	6.4	2,106,000	4.0	553,000	2.5	44.6	-7.8	30.1	-13.3
Shipbuilding, including boat building.....	10	1,230	5.8	1,990,000	3.8	1,099,000	4.6	11.7	.....	13.0	.....
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	65	139	0.7	1,752,000	3.3	252,000	1.2	14.0	43.6	18.5	32.1
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.....	5	710	3.3	1,715,000	3.2	656,000	3.0	7.4	-49.5	-0.2	-56.9
Lumber and timber products.....	116	1,174	5.5	1,312,000	2.5	704,000	3.2	53.1	14.4	55.8	10.0
Liquors, malt.....	5	107	0.5	791,000	1.5	550,000	2.5	4.1	23.4	-5.7	18.3
Bread and other bakery products.....	62	226	1.1	750,000	1.4	302,000	1.4	14.0	35.7	22.3	11.8
Printing and publishing.....	48	288	1.4	480,000	0.9	342,000	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	4	492	2.3	440,000	0.8	167,000	0.8	51.7	-31.0	26.5	-40.0
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	5	128	0.6	364,000	0.7	255,000	1.2	19.3	52.5	36.4	25.5
Brick and tile.....	23	300	1.4	329,000	0.6	274,000	1.3	60.5	22.0	53.1	22.6
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	10	420	2.0	295,000	0.6	186,000	0.8	34.1	323.1	52.5	248.6
Carrriages and wagons and materials.....	25	163	0.8	290,000	0.5	166,000	0.8	1.4	-26.1	-6.4	-36.8
Ice, manufactured.....	15	71	0.3	153,000	0.3	104,000	0.5	7.7	100.0	-10.3	103.5
Marble and stone work.....	7	42	0.2	86,000	0.2	51,000	0.2	-50.6	.....	-65.5	.....
All other industries.....	184	5,365	25.3	13,947,000	26.4	6,292,000	28.7	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Percentages are based on figures in Table I; a minus sign (-) denotes decrease. Where the percentages are omitted, comparable figures can not be given.

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

Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.—The statistics showing number of wage earners, amount paid in wages, and value of products all indicate a considerable growth of this industry.

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

Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies and Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.—These two branches of industry are allied closely. Combined they gave employment to an average of 3,204 wage earners during the year, and their products amounted to \$6,879,000.

Paper and wood pulp.—The establishments which produce pulp as a final product, as well as those which manufacture paper or pulp and paper, are included under this classification.

Canning and preserving.—This industry depends entirely upon the agricultural and fishery products for

its raw material. It includes the canning and preserving of fruits, vegetables, fish, and oysters. Since 1850, when it was first known commercially, it has increased steadily in importance. Considering the short season during which it is carried on, the value of products, compared with that of other industries, is significant.

Measured by value added by manufacture, these industries held generally the same relative rank as when measured by value of products, though shipbuilding becomes fifth in order instead of paper and wood pulp, which, in turn, becomes sixth, while canning and preserving becomes ninth.

Flour-mill and gristmill products and Lumber and timber products.—While these industries do not rank among the most important industries, both are represented by a relatively large number of establishments. The mills are, as a rule, small and located in the rural districts. Owing to the comparatively simple processes involved and the extent to which these processes are carried on by machinery, the value added by manufacture is not commensurate with the gross value of products or the number of the establishments in either industry.

The table shows also the percentages of increase for these leading industries in respect to value of products and value added by manufacture. The leather industry showed a greater rate of increase from 1904 to 1909 in value added by manufacture than any

other of the specified industries, namely, 68 per cent. The steam-railroad repair shops and the canning and preserving industry also showed remarkable increases both in value of products and in value added by manufacture. There are some striking differences among the several industries specified as respects the relative increase from 1899 to 1904 and from 1904 to 1909, respectively. All but one of the specified industries showed an increase from 1904 to 1909 in value of products, and all but four an increase in value added by manufacture, while, on the other hand, a considerable proportion of the industries showed decreases in these respects from 1899 to 1904.

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.....	23,984	19,972	4,012
Proprietors and officials.....	1,388	1,356	32
Proprietors and firm members.....	722	701	21
Salaried officers of corporations.....	240	235	5
Superintendents and managers.....	426	420	6
Clerks.....	1,358	1,111	247
Wage earners (average number).....	21,238	17,505	3,733
16 years of age and over.....	20,709	17,205	3,504
Under 16 years of age.....	529	300	229

This table shows that there were 23,984 persons returned as the average number engaged in manufactures during 1909, of whom 21,238 were wage earners, the rest being about equally divided between proprietors and officials and clerks.

Corresponding figures for individual industries will be found in Table II. In considering this table it should be noted that the canning and preserving industry is a peculiarly seasonal one, so that the number employed during certain months is far greater than the average number for the entire year. During September 6,413 wage earners were employed in this industry, which was a much larger number than was employed at any time in any other industry.

The next table shows the percentage of proprietors and officials, clerks, and wage earners, respectively, in the total number of persons employed in manufactures. It covers all industries combined and 10 important industries individually.

Of the persons engaged in all manufacturing industries, 5.8 per cent were proprietors and officials, 5.7 per cent clerks, and 88.6 per cent wage earners. In the flour-mill and gristmill industry the majority of the establishments are small and the work is to a large extent done by the proprietors or their immediate representa-

tives. Therefore the proportion of persons engaged in the industry falling into the class of proprietors and officials is very much higher than for other industries or all industries combined. Similar conditions prevail to some extent in the manufacture of lumber and timber products, where the proprietors and officials form 13.4 per cent of the total persons engaged. The smallest proportion for this class is shown for the industry of cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies, and is due to the fact that general officials are not as a rule assigned to the supervision of this particular branch of work.

INDUSTRY.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.			
	Total number.	Per cent of total.		
		Proprietors and officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners (average number).
All industries.....	23,984	5.8	5.7	88.6
Canning and preserving.....	1,550	8.9	3.1	88.0
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	1,629	1.7	4.7	93.6
Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.....	1,337	2.3	6.3	91.4
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	244	33.5	4.5	57.0
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	2,533	4.5	8.5	87.1
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.....	785	3.7	5.9	90.4
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	3,241	2.0	4.1	94.0
Lumber and timber products.....	1,369	13.4	0.9	85.8
Paper and wood pulp.....	599	3.0	5.8	91.2
Shipbuilding, including boat building.....	1,411	4.2	3.0	87.8
All other industries.....	8,775	7.1	0.3	80.6

The following table shows, in percentages, for all industries combined and for some of the important industries separately, the distribution of clerks by sex and of wage earners by age periods and sex:

INDUSTRY.	CLERKS.		WAGE EARNERS (AVERAGE NUMBER).			
	Per cent.		Per cent 16 years of age and over.		Per cent under 16 years of age.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
All industries.....	81.8	18.2	81.0	16.5	1.4	1.1
Canning and preserving.....	83.7	16.3	82.5	53.3	5.3	8.8
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	100.0	.....	99.8	.....	0.2	.....
Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.....	95.7	4.3	90.1	0.8	0.1	.....
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	81.8	18.2	99.3	.....	0.7	.....
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	90.7	9.3	99.1	0.7	0.1	0.1
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.....	89.1	10.9	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	79.5	20.5	75.9	23.6	0.4	0.1
Lumber and timber products.....	83.3	16.7	95.9	3.0	0.9	0.2
Paper and wood pulp.....	77.1	22.9	85.7	14.3	.....	.....
Shipbuilding, including boat building.....	83.2	16.8	99.4	.....	0.6	.....
All other industries.....	72.6	27.4	71.0	25.2	2.5	1.3

Of the clerks, 81.8 per cent were male and 18.2 per cent female. Of the wage earners, 82.4 per cent were male and 17.6 per cent female; 97.5 per cent were 16 years or over and but 2.5 per cent under 16 years.

It may be noted that the largest number of women and children are employed in canning and preserving. The average number of wage earners in that industry was 445 males and 730 females 16 years and over, and 73 males and 121 females under that age. Of the

total of 3,733 female wage earners in all industries combined, 851, or 22.8 per cent, were thus in this single industry, and of the total of 529 wage earners in all industries, under 16 years of age, 194, or 36.7 per cent, were in this industry. With this industry omitted the females over 16 in all other industries combined would be 14 per cent of the total number of wage earners, and persons of both sexes under 16 years of age, 1.7 per cent.

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.
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	
Total	23,984	100.0	20,567	100.0	16.6
Proprietors and firm members.....	722	3.0	641	3.1	12.6
Salaried employees.....	2,024	8.4	1,451	7.1	39.5
Wage earners (average number)....	21,238	88.6	18,475	89.8	15.0

Comparable figures are not obtainable for 1899. The table shows a greater percentage of increase in the salaried employees than in the other two classes, 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	21,238	100.0	18,475	100.0	20,562	100.0
16 years of age and over..	20,709	97.5	17,826	96.5	19,726	95.9
Male	17,205	81.0	14,866	80.5	16,416	79.8
Female.....	3,504	16.5	2,960	16.0	3,310	16.1
Under 16 years of age....	529	2.5	649	3.5	836	4.1

This table indicates that for all industries combined there has been a decrease during the 10 years in the employment of children under 16 years of age. There has not been much change in the proportion of

male and female wage earners. In 1909 males 16 years of age and over formed 81 per cent of all wage earners, as compared with 80.5 per cent in 1904 and 79.8 per cent in 1899.

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

The single industry of canning and preserving, which is a seasonal industry, giving employment to a large number of persons in August and September, affects greatly the totals for all industries combined. It thus not only makes the month of September the month of greatest employment, but also increases the irregularity of employment throughout the year. From 85 wage earners in this industry in May the number increased to 972 in June, and dropped to 524 in July, but in August and September, when tomatoes and corn ripen, there was a very great increase—6,413 wage earners being employed in the latter month. Outside the canning industry the number of wage earners employed underwent but little change up to and including the month of August; but thereafter the numbers increased steadily month by month to the end of the year.

MONTH.	NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.					
	All industries.		Canning and preserving.		All other industries.	
	Number.	Per cent of maximum.	Number.	Per cent of maximum.	Number.	Per cent of maximum.
January.....	19,220	72.9	11	0.2	19,209	85.8
February.....	19,470	73.8	30	0.5	19,440	86.8
March.....	19,168	72.7	87	1.4	19,081	85.2
April.....	19,366	73.4	78	1.2	19,288	86.1
May.....	19,237	72.9	85	1.3	19,152	85.5
June.....	20,480	77.6	972	15.2	19,508	87.1
July.....	19,572	74.2	524	8.2	19,048	85.0
August.....	24,331	92.2	5,133	80.0	19,198	85.7
September.....	26,376	100.0	6,413	100.0	19,963	89.1
October.....	23,623	89.6	2,652	41.4	20,971	93.0
November.....	21,557	81.7	397	6.2	21,160	94.5
December.....	22,452	85.1	52	0.8	22,400	100.0

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. In the case of canning and preserving, this average is far less than the number employed in the busy season.

It is evident from these figures that for the great majority of wage earners employed in the manufacturing industries of Delaware the prevailing hours of labor range from 54 to 60 a week, or from 9 to 10 hours a day, only 8 per cent of the total being employed in establishments working less than 9 hours

a day and only 4.5 per cent being employed in establishments working more than 10 hours a day.

It will be noted that the canning and preserving industry is mainly on a 10-hour-per-day basis (60 hours per week). Relatively long hours are what might be expected in a seasonal industry where the operations for the entire year are confined to a few weeks. The leather industry is also on a 10-hour-a-day basis, but the car-construction, foundry and machine-shop, and shipbuilding industries are mainly on a 9-hour basis.

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.....	21,238	960	736	6,905	5,855	5,824	514	871	73
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	420		6	52	281	81			
Bread and other bakery products.....	226			23	62	107	7	27	
Brick and tile.....	300	41	6	25	143	85			
Canning and preserving.....	1,369	45	10	12	42	1,097	133	30	
Carriages and wagons and materials.....	163		20	1	89	53			
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	1,625			1,467		39	19		
Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.....	1,679			1,679					
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	139	3		4	1	80	11	40	
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	2,210	186	110	1,146	724	44			
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	128					120	4		4
Hosiery and knit goods.....	492				492				
Ice, manufactured.....	71							13	58
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.....	710	290			420				
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	3,045		83	620	250	2,092			
Liquors, malt.....	107			106		1			
Lumber and timber products.....	1,174	65	299	63	368	379			
Marble and stone work.....	42		12	27	1	2			
Paper and wood pulp.....	546						286	260	
Printing and publishing.....	288	174	3	79	17	15			
Shipbuilding, including boat building.....	1,239			1,159	50	30			
All other industries.....	5,365	156	187	442	2,615	1,599	54	1	11

Location of establishments.—The next table shows how largely manufacturing in the state is centralized in the city of Wilmington. (See Introduction.) In 1909, 72 per cent of the total value of products was reported from this city, and 69 per cent of the average number of wage earners were employed there. The figures indicate that while very little relative change took place between 1899 and 1909, yet on the whole the districts outside of Wilmington gained slightly on that city. This is due to the fact that two of the largest and most important of Delaware's industries—canning and preserving and lumber and timber products—are conducted almost entirely outside of Wilmington, and show considerable development during the period covered by the three censuses. In most other industries Wilmington appears to have gained relatively, as shown by an examination of Table I.

ITEM.	Year.	Total.	LOCATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
			Wilmington. ¹	Outside districts.	Wilmington.	Outside districts.
Population.....	1910	202,322	87,411	114,911	43.2	56.8
	1900	184,735	76,508	108,227	41.4	58.6
Number of establishments.	1909	726	261	465	36.0	64.0
	1904	631	245	386	38.8	61.2
	1899	633	262	371	41.4	58.6
Average number of wage earners.	1909	21,238	14,663	6,575	69.0	31.0
	1904	18,475	13,598	4,967	75.1	24.9
	1899	20,562	14,498	6,064	70.5	29.5
Value of products.	1909	\$52,839,019	\$38,069,383	\$14,770,238	72.0	28.0
	1904	41,160,270	30,285,457	10,874,819	73.8	26.2
	1899	41,321,061	30,586,810	10,734,251	74.0	26.0
Value added by manufacture.	1909	21,901,818	16,093,083	5,808,735	73.5	26.5
	1904	16,276,470	12,164,686	4,111,784	74.7	25.3
	1899	16,695,744	12,710,975	3,984,769	76.6	23.4

¹ Figures do not agree with those published in 1904, as data for some establishments located outside the corporate limits of the city have been excluded.

Character of ownership.—The table that follows presents 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. Com-

parative data for 1899 are not available. Figures for 1909 only are presented for several important industries. To avoid disclosing the operations of individual concerns it is necessary to omit several important industries from this table and the one following.

INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.	INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
ALL INDUSTRIES:					Flour-mill and gristmill products				
1909.....	726	21,238	\$52,839,619	\$21,901,818	Individual.....	65	139	\$1,761,633	\$251,894
1904.....	681	18,475	41,160,276	16,276,470	Firm.....	41	65	735,170	122,091
Individual:					Corporation.....	20	34	413,470	63,696
1909.....	387	2,451	6,187,017	2,236,663	Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1904.....	339	2,448	5,517,649	2,067,177	Individual.....	63.1	46.8	42.0	48.5
Firm:					Firm.....	30.8	24.5	23.6	25.2
1909.....	133	3,210	10,530,993	3,665,964	Corporation.....	6.2	28.8	34.4	26.3
1904.....	132	2,583	6,720,715	1,914,846	Foundry and machine-shop products				
Corporation:					Individual.....	37	2,210	\$4,781,195	\$2,379,278
1909.....	202	15,673	36,071,988	15,989,174	Firm.....	12	65	90,980	53,046
1904.....	160	13,444	23,921,912	12,294,447	Corporation.....	4	57	131,897	97,023
Other:					Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1909.....	4	4	49,621	10,017	Individual.....	32.4	2.9	2.0	2.4
1904.....					Firm.....	10.8	2.6	2.8	4.1
Per cent of total:					Corporation.....	56.8	94.5	95.2	93.5
1909.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished				
1904.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Individual.....	16	3,045	\$12,079,225	\$3,932,375
Individual:					Firm.....	3	217	980,432	290,050
1909.....	53.3	11.5	11.7	10.2	Corporation.....	4	1,892	7,337,070	2,456,423
1904.....	53.7	13.3	13.4	12.7	Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Firm:					Individual.....	13.8	7.1	8.1	7.4
1909.....	18.3	15.1	19.9	16.7	Firm.....	25.0	62.1	60.7	62.5
1904.....	20.9	14.0	16.3	11.8	Corporation.....	56.2	30.7	31.1	30.1
Corporation:					Lumber and timber products				
1909.....	27.8	73.3	68.3	73.0	Individual.....	116	1,174	\$1,312,287	\$704,430
1904.....	25.4	72.8	70.3	75.5	Firm.....	76	527	486,245	289,712
Other:					Corporation.....	30	248	278,287	170,094
1909.....	0.6	(*)	0.1	(*)	Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1904.....					Individual.....	65.5	44.9	37.0	41.1
Canning and preserving					Firm.....	25.9	21.1	21.2	24.1
Individual.....	77	1,369	\$2,105,945	\$562,449	Corporation.....	8.6	34.0	41.7	34.7
Individual.....	34	473	794,816	218,787	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished				
Firm.....	30	500	816,099	200,023	Individual.....	16	3,045	\$12,079,225	\$3,932,375
Corporation.....	13	396	495,030	133,639	Firm.....	3	217	980,432	290,050
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Corporation.....	4	1,892	7,337,070	2,456,423
Individual.....	44.2	34.8	37.7	39.6	Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Firm.....	39.0	36.5	38.8	36.2	Individual.....	65.5	44.9	37.0	41.1
Corporation.....	16.9	28.9	23.5	24.2	Firm.....	25.9	21.1	21.2	24.1
					Corporation.....	8.6	34.0	41.7	34.7

* Includes the group "Other," to avoid disclosure of individual operations. * This group included with "Corporations." * Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The most important distinction shown is that between corporate and all other forms of ownership. For all industries combined, 27.8 per cent of the total number of establishments had in 1909 a corporate form of organization, as against 72.2 per cent for all other forms. The corresponding figures for 1904 were 25.4 per cent and 74.6 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, corporations lost ground to a slight extent, but this was due to the change in conditions in the one industry of leather, which is the largest in the state.

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 on the following page 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 726 establishments only 7, or 1 per cent, had a value of product exceeding \$1,000,000. These establishments, however, notwithstanding their small number, had a total average number of wage earners of 6,994, or 32.9 per cent of the total number in all establishments; and the importance of their operations as measured by value of product was 32 per cent of the total, and by value added by manufacture 34.1 per cent of the total.

On the other hand, small establishments—that is, those having a value of products of less than \$5,000—constituted a very considerable proportion (29.3 per cent) of the total number of establishments, but the value of their products amounted to only 1.1 per cent of the total. The great bulk of the manufacturing was carried on in establishments having products valued at not less than \$100,000.

The five years from 1904 to 1909 was rather too short a period to show extensive changes, and no clear tendencies can be seen as to the relative importance of the classes.

The fact that the average value of products per establishment increased from \$65,230 to \$72,782, and the value added by manufacture from \$25,795 to \$30,168, 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 did not increase. The table shows further that when the size of establishments is measured by value of products the flour-mill and gristmill and lumber and timber products industries are conducted chiefly in rather small establishments, while the canning and preserving, foundry and machine-shop, and leather industries are conducted mainly in larger establishments.

INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.	INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
ALL INDUSTRIES:					Flour-mill and gristmill products.	65	139	\$1,751,533	\$251,894
1909.....	726	21,238	\$52,839,619	\$21,901,818	Less than \$5,000.....	15	5	39,308	9,134
1904.....	631	18,475	41,160,276	16,276,470	\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	23	30	286,145	51,646
Less than \$5,000:					\$20,000 and less than \$100,000 ¹	27	104	1,426,080	191,114
1909.....	213	479	559,530	335,302	Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1904.....	203	388	549,741	336,798	Less than \$5,000.....	23.1	3.6	2.2	3.6
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000:					\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	35.4	21.6	16.3	20.5
1909.....	258	1,901	2,748,180	1,346,466	\$20,000 and less than \$100,000 ¹	41.5	74.8	81.4	75.9
1904.....	222	1,695	2,318,183	1,133,879	Average per establishment.....		2	\$26,947	\$3,875
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000:					Foundry and machine-shop products.	37	2,210	\$4,781,195	\$2,379,278
1909.....	170	3,298	6,981,337	2,674,038	Less than \$5,000.....	6	12	16,250	11,895
1904.....	130	2,705	5,313,204	2,281,182	\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	11	77	99,253	53,003
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000:					\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	5	85	195,854	143,877
1909.....	78	8,566	25,657,769	10,076,057	\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.....	15	2,036	4,409,838	2,170,503
1904.....	67	7,546	19,237,544	7,490,829	Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1,000,000 and over:					Less than \$5,000.....	16.2	0.5	0.3	0.5
1909.....	7	6,994	16,892,803	7,469,955	\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	29.7	3.5	2.1	2.2
1904.....	9	6,141	13,711,604	5,033,782	\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	13.5	3.8	4.1	6.0
Per cent of total:					\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.....	40.5	92.1	93.5	91.2
1909.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average per establishment.....		60	\$120,221	\$64,305
1904.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.	16	3,045	\$12,079,225	\$3,982,375
Less than \$5,000:					\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	4	104	350,833	89,354
1909.....	29.3	2.3	1.1	1.5	\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 ²	12	2,941	11,728,392	3,849,021
1904.....	32.2	2.1	1.3	2.1	Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000:					Less than \$5,000.....	25.0	3.4	2.9	2.3
1909.....	35.5	9.0	5.6	6.1	\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	75.0	96.6	97.1	97.7
1904.....	35.2	9.2	5.6	7.0	\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....		190	\$754,952	\$245,773
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000:					Lumber and timber products.....	116	1,174	\$1,312,287	\$704,430
1909.....	23.4	15.5	13.2	12.2	Less than \$5,000.....	52	191	130,477	82,924
1904.....	20.6	14.6	12.9	14.0	\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	40	409	437,752	278,496
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000:					\$20,000 and less than \$100,000 ¹	15	494	744,058	343,010
1909.....	10.7	40.3	48.6	46.0	Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1904.....	10.6	40.8	46.8	46.0	Less than \$5,000.....	44.8	16.3	10.0	11.8
\$1,000,000 and over:					\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	42.2	42.5	33.4	30.5
1909.....	1.0	32.9	32.0	34.1	\$20,000 and less than \$100,000 ¹	12.9	41.2	56.7	48.7
1904.....	1.4	33.2	33.3	30.9	Average per establishment.....		10	\$11,313	\$6,073
Average per establishment:					Canning and preserving.....	77	1,869	\$2,105,945	\$552,449
1909.....			\$72,782	\$30,168	Less than \$5,000.....	5	16	15,350	3,904
1904.....			65,230	25,795	\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	28	309	359,355	85,178
					\$20,000 and less than \$100,000 ¹	44	1,044	1,731,240	463,367
Canning and preserving.....	77	1,869	\$2,105,945	\$552,449	Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	5	16	15,350	3,904	Less than \$5,000.....	6.5	1.2	0.7	0.7
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	28	309	359,355	85,178	\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	26.4	22.6	17.1	15.4
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000 ¹	44	1,044	1,731,240	463,367	\$20,000 and less than \$100,000 ¹	57.1	70.3	82.2	83.9
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average per establishment.....		18	\$27,350	\$7,175
Less than \$5,000.....	6.5	1.2	0.7	0.7					
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	26.4	22.6	17.1	15.4					
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000 ¹	57.1	70.3	82.2	83.9					
Average per establishment.....			\$27,350	\$7,175					

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

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

In some respects, and especially from the standpoint of conditions under which persons engaged in manufactures work, the best classification of establishments to bring out the feature of size is a classification according to the number of wage earners employed. The next table shows such a classification for all industries combined and for 10 important industries, and gives not only the number of establishments falling into each group but also the average number of wage earners employed.

This table shows classes in considerable detail. Consolidating these classes to a certain extent it will be seen that 79.9 per cent of the establishments employed under 21 persons each. The most numerous single group consists of the 334 establishments employing under 6 wage earners, the next being

the group employing from 6 to 20, with 200 establishments. There were 13 establishments that employed over 250 wage earners; 3 employed over 1,000.

Of the total number of wage earners, 41.5 per cent were in establishments employing over 250 wage earners. The single group having the largest number of employees was the group employing from 101 to 250 wage earners. This group employed 4,981 wage earners, or 23.5 per cent of the total. The individual industries listed in this table but not in the preceding one, namely, cars and general shop construction; cars, steam-railroad; iron and steel; paper and wood pulp; and shipbuilding are all industries in which comparatively large establishments do most of the business, as appears from the classification of the wage earners.

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.....	728	46	334	200	78	28	32	6	4	3
Canning and preserving.....	77	1	8	49	15	4				
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	3			1	1					1
Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.....	3						1		2	
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	65	12	50	2	1					
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	37		12	10	4	3	5	3		
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.....	5				1	1	3			
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	16			2	3	3	6		1	1
Lumber and timber products.....	116		50	51	7	1	1			
Paper and wood pulp.....	6			2		1	3			
Shipbuilding, including boat building.....	10		3	3	2			1	1	
All other industries.....	388	33	205	80	44	10	13	2		1
AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.										
All industries.....	21,338		898	2,324	2,561	1,655	4,981	1,826	2,806	4,187
Canning and preserving.....	1,369		28	626	467	248				
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	1,525			19	30					1,467
Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.....	1,679						137		1,542	
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	139		93	15	31					
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	2,210		29	140	150	261	833	797		
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.....	710				40	75	595			
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	3,045			39	110	255	903		598	1,140
Lumber and timber products.....	1,174		181	551	224	60	158			
Paper and wood pulp.....	546			20		88	429			
Shipbuilding, including boat building.....	1,239		12	24	53			484	660	
All other industries.....	7,602		555	881	1,447	668	1,026	545		1,680
PER CENT OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.										
All industries.....	100.0	4.2	10.9	12.1	7.8	23.5	8.6	13.3	19.7	
Canning and preserving.....	100.0	2.0	45.7	34.1	18.1					
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	100.0		1.2	2.6					96.2	
Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.....	100.0					8.2		91.8		
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	100.0	66.9	10.8	22.3						
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	100.0	1.3	6.3	6.8	11.8	37.7	36.1			
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.....	100.0			5.6	10.6	83.8				
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	100.0		1.3	3.6	8.4	29.7		19.6	37.4	
Lumber and timber products.....	100.0	15.4	46.9	19.1	5.1	13.5				
Paper and wood pulp.....	100.0		5.3		16.1	78.6				
Shipbuilding, including boat building.....	100.0	1.0	1.9	4.3			39.1	53.8		
All other industries.....	100.0	7.8	11.6	19.0	8.8	25.3	7.2		20.8	

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 next 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.

This table shows that, for all industries combined, 65.9 per cent of the total expense was for cost of materials, 26.8 per cent for services—that is, salaries and wages—and but 7.2 per cent for other purposes.

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

INDUSTRY.	PER CENT OF TOTAL EXPENSES REPORTED.			
	Salaries.	Wages.	Materials.	Miscellaneous expenses.
All industries.....	4.9	21.9	65.9	7.2
Canning and preserving.....	2.1	14.1	80.2	3.6
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	3.1	35.3	59.7	1.9
Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.....	5.4	33.2	56.2	5.2
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	0.8	3.5	92.7	2.9
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	9.2	29.0	55.8	0.0
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.....	5.6	25.2	64.1	5.1
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	3.3	13.0	77.3	0.4
Lumber and timber products.....	2.2	31.8	58.6	7.2
Paper and wood pulp.....	3.0	15.3	78.3	3.4
Shipbuilding, including boat building.....	9.3	35.7	50.2	4.8
All other industries.....	5.8	21.8	60.7	11.7

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	1,345	784	810	52,779	49,490	40,134	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned.....	906	784	810	48,227	48,234	38,612	91.4	97.5	95.2
Steam.....	681	598	646	42,266	42,031	32,898	80.1	84.9	82.0
Gas.....	78	41	35	766	412	315	1.5	0.8	0.8
Water wheels..	143	139	129	5,183	5,188	5,899	9.8	10.5	13.5
Water motors..	4	6	(²)	12	92	(²)	(²)	0.2	(²)
Other.....				511				1.0	
Rented.....	439			4,552	1,256	1,522	8.6	2.5	3.8
Electric.....	439			4,502	1,092	605	8.5	2.2	1.5
Other.....				50	164	917	0.1	0.3	2.3
Electric motors	1,397	333	137	17,910	5,764	1,870	100.0	100.0	100.0
Run by current generated by establishment.	958	333	137	13,408	4,672	1,265	74.9	81.1	67.6
Run by rented power.....	439	(²)	(²)	4,502	1,092	605	25.1	18.9	32.4

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

The table indicates that the increase in primary power was in power generated by steam and gas engines, water power showing a decrease. The more general use of gas engines is shown, the number of such engines being 78 in 1909, as against 41 in 1904

and 35 in 1899. The figures also show that the practice of renting power is on the increase, 8.6 per cent of the total power being rented in 1909, as against but 2.5 per cent in 1904 and 3.8 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 increasing from 1,265 in 1899 to 4,672 in 1904 and 13,408 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 by the establishments canvassed in 1909:

INDUSTRY.	Anthracite coal (tons).	Bituminous coal (tons).	Coke (tons).	Wood (cords).	Oil, including gasoline (barrels).	Gas (1,000 feet).
All industries	13,267	328,501	11,608	29,580	39,241	7,252
Canning and preserving.....	50	4,262		1,424	315	522
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies....	90	22,997	61		3,231	
Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.....	149	13,400	320		220	309
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	16	2,571		1,401	483	
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	2,037	31,910	5,223	302	4,179	779
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.....	2,619	34,014	3,300	145	560	450
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....		26,661				66
Lumber and timber products....	2	234			20	154
Paper and wood pulp.....		60,334				
Shipbuilding, including boat building.....	40	9,012	984		1,762	178
All other industries.....	13,255	122,216	1,720	26,308	28,471	4,894

NOTE.—In addition, there were 241 tons of other varieties of fuel reported.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA REGARDING IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES.

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

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

Canning and preserving.—Canning and preserving as a factory industry is of comparatively recent origin. There has been a rapid development of it in Delaware since 1869.

The year 1904 seems to have been one of unfavorable conditions in the canning industry, and there was a general falling off in volume of business. In 1909, however, the industry had more than recovered what it lost in 1904.

The largest individual product is tomatoes, comprising, in 1909, 76.2 per cent of the aggregate value of all products. The number of cases of corn packed in 1909 was less than in 1904, but all other products increased.

Of the 77 establishments embraced within this classification in 1909, tomatoes were canned by 69, peas by 10, and corn by 8. Forty-nine establishments canned tomatoes exclusively. Tomato pulp and scraps, to be subsequently converted into fertilizer, were among the products of 20 of the 69 establishments canning or preserving tomatoes.

The quantity and value of products, by classes, for 1909, 1904, and 1899, are given below.

PRODUCT.	QUANTITY (CASES).			VALUE.		
	1909	1904 ¹	1899 ¹	1909	1904 ¹	1899 ¹
Total value.....				\$2,105,945	\$1,456,185	\$1,579,263
Canned vegetables...	1,585,360	971,403	944,614	2,049,074	1,406,102	1,414,308
Corn.....	94,697	152,900	53,240	138,739	207,810	65,950
Peas.....	190,261	131,147	101,038	249,357	178,729	176,578
Pumpkins.....	3,145	600	1,000	4,546	500	990
Sweet potatoes.....	20,633	5,200	.....	28,675	7,695	.....
Tomatoes.....	1,262,635	679,080	763,836	1,605,069	1,007,595	1,121,546
All other canned vegetables.....	13,989	2,476	25,500	22,638	3,773	40,244
All other products.....				56,871	50,083	164,955

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

Considerable quantities of canned and preserved fruits and vegetables were produced as by-products by establishments other than those classified within this industry, but as the total value of such by-products was less than \$70,000 it does not affect appreciably the aggregate value of products of canning and preserving for 1909.

As a result of the seasonal character of this industry, already referred to, the average number of wage

earners employed during the year was very much less than the number on the representative day, being only 1,369 as compared with 5,935 on a representative day.

Flour-mill and gristmill products.—Owing to the extensive development of large mills in the West, this industry in most Eastern states has shown little increase for several decades; and this is true of Delaware.

The following tabular statement gives the quantity and value of products for the last two census years:

PRODUCT.	QUANTITY.		VALUE.	
	1909	1904	1909	1904
Total value.....			\$1,751,533	\$1,586,604
Wheat flour:				
White.....barrels..	174,177	168,944	1,011,305	805,704
Graham.....barrels..	47	.....	206	.....
Corn meal.....barrels..	70,727	102,586	219,690	225,900
Corn flour.....barrels..	6,672	.....	20,952	.....
Rye flour.....barrels..	69	.....	231	.....
Buckwheat flour.....pounds.	672,676	373,300	19,272	9,258
Hominy.....pounds.	525,039	2,024,700	9,337	41,845
Grits.....pounds.	1,146,123	.....	20,449	.....
Feed.....tons.	12,222	10,582	359,455	233,723
Offal.....tons.	3,722	8,166	93,806	159,876
All other.....			200	100

¹ Includes corn flour.

² Includes grits.

Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.—The industry of first importance in Delaware, both according to value of products and value added by manufacture, is the tanning, currying, and finishing of leather.

The following is a statement of products reported for the industry at the last three censuses:

PRODUCT.	NUMBER.			VALUE.		
	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899
Total value.....				\$12,079,225	\$10,256,842	\$9,400,504
Goatskins.....	11,005,292	10,028,313	9,363,769	10,232,463	9,102,297	8,634,600
Black.....	7,537,449	9,390,211	8,038,193	6,501,452	7,640,780	7,104,736
Colored.....	3,467,843	1,532,102	1,560,576	3,431,011	1,461,517	1,630,664
Sheepskins.....	793,508	463,404	176,272	675,986	281,754	61,921
All other leather.....				557,942	484,785	321,255
All other products.....				402,795	331,638	201,840
Work on materials for others.....				210,039	50,368	180,688

The relative increase in the production of colored goatskins in 1909 is an interesting feature of this table. There has been a considerable increase in the amount received for tanning, currying, and finishing done for establishments other than those reporting.

Fifteen of the 16 establishments reported glue and glue stock as by-products, and 13 reported hair or wool, which have been included in "All other products" in the tabular statement above.

Laundries.—Statistics for steam laundries are not included in the general tables. In 1909 there were 15 such establishments in the state of Delaware, 11 of

which were in Wilmington. The following statement summarizes the statistics:

Number of establishments.....	15
Persons engaged in the industry.....	283
Proprietors and firm members.....	17
Salaried employees.....	44
Wage earners (average number).....	222
Primary horsepower.....	235
Capital.....	\$103,025
Expenses.....	149,365
Services.....	97,776
Materials.....	29,633
Miscellaneous.....	21,956
Amount received for work done.....	187,038

The most common form of organization was the individual, with nine establishments, the firm and corporate forms having three establishments each. Three establishments had receipts for the year's business of less than \$5,000; nine receipts of \$5,000 but less than \$20,000; and three receipts of \$20,000 but less than \$100,000.

The number of wage earners 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.	Percent of maximum.		Number.	Percent of maximum.
January.....	215	94.3	July.....	228	100.0
February.....	217	95.2	August.....	228	100.0
March.....	215	94.3	September.....	228	100.0
April.....	223	97.8	October.....	223	97.8
May.....	223	97.8	November.....	225	98.7
June.....	216	94.7	December.....	225	98.7

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

KIND.	Number of engines or motors.	Horsepower.
Primary power, total.....		235
Owned—Steam.....	15	215
Rented—Electric.....	10	20

The kind and amount of fuel used are shown below.

KIND.	Unit.	Quantity.
Anthracite coal.....	Tons.....	12
Bituminous coal.....	Tons.....	2,536
Oil.....	Gallons.....	260
Coke.....	Tons.....	31
Gas.....	1,000 feet.....	1,066

Custom sawmills and gristmills.—Statistics for custom sawmills and gristmills are not included in the general tables, but are presented below.

	Custom sawmills.	Custom gristmills.
Number of establishments.....	21	0
Persons engaged in the industry.....	93	0
Proprietors and firm members.....	26	0
Salaried employees.....		
Wage earners (average number).....	67	
Primary horsepower.....	415	145
Capital.....	\$26,775	\$6,400
Expenses.....	14,817	16,364
Services.....	11,371	
Materials.....	845	15,735
Miscellaneous.....	2,601	629
Value of products.....	25,605	19,693

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

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

INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.				Primary horse-power.	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
			Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaries and employes.	Wage earners (average number).							
Expressed in thousands.													
STATE—All industries	1909	726	23,984	722	2,024	21,238	52,779	\$60,906	\$2,322	\$10,296	\$30,938	\$52,340	\$31,002
	1904	631	20,567	641	1,451	18,475	49,490	50,926	1,629	8,158	24,884	41,160	16,278
	1899	633	.....	.....	1,189	20,562	40,134	38,791	1,337	8,457	24,725	41,321	16,596
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	1909	10	442	8	14	420	540	261	10	92	109	295	138
	1904	8	236	10	9	267	455	152	8	60	98	220	122
	1899	7	122	9	2	111	.....	40	1	20	17	52	35
Bread and other bakery products.....	1909	62	330	65	39	226	130	348	25	118	448	750	302
	1904	52	259	53	11	195	105	297	10	97	411	658	247
	1899	54	253	55	11	187	.....	281	6	96	264	485	221
Brick and tile.....	1909	23	352	19	33	300	834	835	34	116	55	320	274
	1904	21	246	24	13	209	479	272	13	86	26	205	179
	1899	25	251	27	9	215	342	284	9	70	22	198	140
Canning and preserving.....	1909	77	1,556	103	84	1,369	1,725	1,520	41	273	1,553	2,106	553
	1904	59	1,122	86	37	999	1,274	1,005	18	187	1,031	1,456	425
	1899	54	1,543	77	29	1,437	1,736	969	14	226	1,089	1,579	490
Carriages and wagons and materials.....	1909	25	208	29	16	163	204	433	13	81	124	290	160
	1904	25	211	32	14	165	204	335	10	85	131	286	165
	1899	26	.....	.....	18	278	.....	504	16	130	140	387	247
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	1909	3	1,629	.....	104	1,525	1,835	1,635	99	1,147	1,943	3,251	1,308
	1904	5	1,430	.....	89	1,341	1,345	1,010	82	815	649	1,558	909
	1899	5	897	.....	17	880	339	751	21	529	461	1,013	552
Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.....	1909	3	1,837	.....	158	1,679	3,388	3,497	185	1,131	1,913	3,628	1,715
	1904	3	1,661	.....	102	1,559	1,717	2,707	112	1,031	1,942	3,600	1,658
	1899	3	2,105	.....	73	2,032	1,623	2,429	84	1,041	1,876	3,275	1,399
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	1909	65	244	86	19	139	3,349	672	14	57	1,500	1,752	252
	1904	47	214	65	12	137	2,827	484	8	58	1,315	1,537	222
	1899	45	.....	.....	18	120	.....	926	17	46	902	1,070	163
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1909	37	2,538	21	307	2,210	4,270	7,401	394	1,247	2,402	4,781	2,379
	1904	33	2,630	16	286	2,328	3,635	7,163	327	1,195	2,246	4,484	2,238
	1899	31	.....	.....	187	2,471	.....	6,827	254	1,175	2,710	4,368	2,158
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	1909	5	154	1	25	128	333	3,416	27	76	109	364	255
	1904	4	118	2	40	76	105	708	32	52	118	305	187
	1899	4	88	.....	21	67	76	772	18	32	51	200	149
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1909	4	508	1	15	492	200	289	13	122	232	449	167
	1904	7	352	2	27	323	275	213	18	75	164	296	132
	1899	7	603	2	19	532	246	299	15	123	209	429	220
Ice, manufactured.....	1909	15	102	16	15	71	1,028	393	9	31	49	153	104
	1904	10	87	6	17	64	705	316	10	31	26	142	116
	1899	7	38	2	8	28	621	260	4	12	14	71	57
Iron and steel, steelworks and rolling mills.....	1909	5	785	.....	75	710	4,912	2,107	92	416	1,059	1,715	656
	1904	5	1,146	.....	91	1,055	10,310	6,280	103	412	940	1,697	657
	1899	6	1,571	.....	81	1,490	4,925	4,207	133	705	1,636	3,160	1,524
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	1909	16	3,241	12	184	3,045	4,417	8,249	351	1,367	8,147	12,079	3,932
	1904	20	3,046	18	192	2,836	5,377	6,646	251	1,176	7,911	10,261	2,319
	1899	20	2,643	30	150	2,457	3,040	5,179	166	1,045	7,023	9,401	2,373
Liquors, malt.....	1909	5	132	2	23	107	463	1,522	49	84	241	791	550
	1904	6	132	3	25	104	466	1,384	46	79	177	700	583
	1899	5	105	3	18	84	470	1,127	25	56	123	610	493
Lumber and timber products.....	1909	116	1,380	148	47	1,174	3,767	1,048	23	330	608	1,312	704
	1904	94	786	113	18	655	3,037	551	9	196	405	857	452
	1899	85	.....	.....	12	935	.....	622	8	219	338	749	411
Marble and stone work.....	1909	7	56	8	6	42	51	72	5	27	35	86	51
	1904	7	227	9	10	208	487	167	8	93	26	174	148
	1899	5	155	3	6	146	.....	59	4	61	10	105	95
Paper and wood pulp.....	1909	6	599	4	49	546	4,318	3,314	61	310	1,587	2,292	705
	1904	6	575	6	22	547	5,115	3,176	70	252	1,270	1,905	635
	1899	6	476	6	19	451	4,010	2,143	62	194	1,028	1,609	672
Printing and publishing.....	1909	48	406	32	86	283	305	602	67	129	133	480	342
	1904	146	359	30	62	267	184	513	47	125	103	393	295
	1899	42	.....	.....	60	334	.....	463	44	135	99	308	269
Shipbuilding, including boat building.....	1909	10	1,411	8	164	1,239	3,582	2,888	181	697	981	1,990	1,009
	1904	10	1,193	11	60	1,122	1,512	2,630	92	563	895	1,781	886
	1899	9	223	9	7	207	176	225	9	111	153	360	207
All other industries	1909	184	6,085	159	581	5,365	13,128	20,404	629	2,445	7,655	13,947	6,292
	1904	163	4,487	155	314	4,018	9,876	14,917	356	1,484	5,000	8,690	3,680
	1899	187	.....	.....	418	6,050	.....	10,424	427	2,431	6,555	11,365	4,810

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

² Excluding statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

619

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

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

INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.				Primary horse-power.	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	Value added by manufactura.
			Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried employes.	Wage earners (average number).							
			Expressed in thousands.										
WILMINGTON—All industries.....	1909	261	16,295	190	1,442	14,663	29,282	\$38,504	\$1,761	\$7,987	\$21,976	\$38,069	\$16,093
	1904	245	14,806	192	1,108	13,508	29,534	33,102	1,262	6,513	18,121	30,285	12,164
	1899	262	.....	.....	923	14,498	.....	26,490	1,087	6,697	17,876	30,587	12,711
Bread and other bakery products.....	1909	36	269	36	35	198	106	293	24	104	380	629	249
	1904	35	222	34	10	178	101	273	10	89	365	581	216
	1899	45	236	45	11	180	.....	264	6	93	243	453	205
Carriages and wagons and materials.....	1909	11	127	14	10	103	121	279	7	50	78	181	103
	1904	¹ 14	153	19	8	126	86	240	5	63	92	205	113
	1899	¹ 13	.....	.....	10	174	.....	355	9	89	91	252	161
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	1909	3	1,629	.....	104	1,525	1,835	1,635	99	1,147	1,943	3,251	1,308
	1904	3	1,399	.....	82	1,317	1,245	999	77	803	646	1,539	893
	1899	3	880	.....	15	855	.....	748	19	521	457	1,000	643
Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.	1909	3	1,837	.....	158	1,679	3,388	3,497	185	1,131	1,913	3,628	1,715
	1904	3	1,661	.....	102	1,559	1,717	2,707	112	1,031	1,942	3,000	1,658
	1899	3	2,105	.....	73	2,032	.....	2,429	84	1,041	1,876	3,275	1,399
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	1909	16	3,241	12	184	3,045	4,417	8,249	351	1,367	8,147	12,079	3,692
	1904	20	3,046	18	192	2,836	5,377	6,646	261	1,176	7,911	10,261	2,340
	1899	19	2,636	26	156	2,464	.....	5,167	166	1,044	7,009	9,380	2,371
Lumber and timber products.....	1909	4	23	5	.....	18	84	36	.....	14	8	30	22
	1904	3	14	4	.....	10	37	25	.....	8	8	24	16
	1899	4	29	5	4	20	.....	125	3	13	41	71	30
Printing and publishing.....	1909	22	297	14	78	210	214	466	62	99	112	373	261
	1904	² 25	269	14	57	198	150	409	44	100	86	319	233
	1899	26	.....	.....	53	273	.....	374	39	118	86	311	225
Tobacco manufactures.....	1909	16	195	16	5	174	10	46	3	55	88	234	146
	1904	16	127	17	3	107	.....	95	2	41	59	151	92
	1899	22	126	23	1	102	.....	74	1	39	37	118	81
All other industries.....	1909	150	8,677	93	873	7,711	19,107	24,003	1,020	3,970	9,307	17,664	8,357
	1904	126	7,915	86	652	7,177	20,821	21,708	761	3,292	7,012	13,615	6,603
	1899	127	.....	.....	600	8,398	.....	10,954	730	3,739	8,031	15,727	7,636

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

² Excluding statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

³ Excluding statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

TABLE II.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.										WAGE EARNERS—NUMBER DEC. 15, OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY.					Primary horse-power.
		Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, superintendents, and managers.	Clerks.		Average number.	Wage earners.		Total.	16 and over.		Under 16.				
					Male.	Female.		Number.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
								Maximum month.	Minimum month.								
1 All industries.....	726	23,984	722	666	1,111	247	21,238	Se. 26,376	Mh 19,168	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	59,779		
2 Artificial stone.....	3	38	2	2	1	1	33	Se 51	Ja 0	28	28				32		
3 Baskets, and rattan and willow ware...	10	442	8	11	2	1	420	Ap 560	Oc 223	435	352	71	3	2	540		
4 Bread and other bakery products.....	62	320	65	6	20	13	226	Je ² 233	De 212	219	185	80	4		130		
5 Brick and tile.....	23	352	19	17	12	4	300	Au 425	Fe 133	358	351	2	12		334		
6 Butter, cheese, and condensed milk....	10	74	30	6	1	5	32	So 35	My ² 30	33	33				204		
7 Canning and preserving.....	77	1,556	103	35	41	8	1,369	Se 6,413	Ja 11	5,935	1,931	3,163	315	526	1,725		
8 Carriages and wagons and materials....	25	298	29	9	5	2	163	My ² 178	De 146	146	144	1	1		204		
9 Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	3	1,629		27	77		1,525	No 1,728	Au 1,386	1,697	1,694		3		1,535		
10 Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street-railroad companies.	3	34		1	1		32	Ja ³ 32	Jy ³ 32	32	32				25		
11 Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.	3	1,337		42	111	5	1,079	De 2,245	Au 1,237	2,240	2,220	19	1		3,388		
12 Clothing, men's, including shirts.....	12	395	14	14	4	5	358	De 457	Au 280	452	42	408		2	124		
13 Confectionery.....	5	91	2	3	1	5	80	De 104	Je 69	104	27	74	3		40		
14 Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products....	10	113	10	7	4	2	90	My 131	Ja 71	107	64	39			56		
15 Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.	4	183	3	7	11		162	My 210	Au 115	227	145		82		450		
16 Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	65	244	86	8	9	2	139	Oc 142	Ja ² 136	143	142		1		3,349		
17 Foundry and machine-shop products....	37	2,538	21	92	195	20	2,210	Ja 2,624	My 2,008	2,643	2,619	19	3	2	4,270		
18 Gas, illuminating and heating.....	5	164	1	8	12	5	80	Au 150	Ja ² 117	123	123				333		
19 Hosiery and knit goods.....	4	598	1	9	3	3	492	My 525	Fe 458	526	89	366	17	54	200		
20 Ice, manufactured.....	15	102	16	9	6		71	Je 142	Ja 32	70	70				1,028		
21 Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.	5	785		29	41	5	710	De 909	Mh 559	909	909				4,012		
22 Leather goods.....	4	86	7	6	11	3	44	Oc 51	Ap 39	49	49				30		
23 Leather, tanned, curried, and finished..	16	3,241	12	52	105	27	3,045	De 3,458	Ja 2,846	3,460	2,626	816	13	5	4,417		
24 Liquors, malt.....	5	132	2	11	12		128	Ja 113	Ja 100	107	107				463		
25 Lumber and timber products.....	110	1,369	148	35	10	2	1,174	Fe 1,338	Jy 968	1,540	1,477	46	14	3	3,767		
26 Marble and stone work.....	7	56	8	1	3	2	42	My 47	Mh 36	42	42				51		
27 Paint and varnish.....	4	72	2	8	5		57	Fe 73	Se ² 53	71	71				328		
28 Paper and wood pulp.....	6	599	4	14	27	8	546	Mh 567	Je ² 530	559	479	80			4,318		
29 Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.	7	57	4	3	11	8	31	Je 34	Ja 26	34	18	16			32		
30 Printing and publishing.....	48	406	32	22	46	18	288	Ap 307	Fe 279	315	218	76	19	2	305		
31 Pulp goods.....	4	409		16	14	20	359	De 450	Ja 296	450	439		11		1,087		
32 Shipbuilding, including boat building.	10	1,411	8	51	94	19	1,239	De 1,541	Au 996	1,560	1,551		9		3,562		
33 Silk and silk goods, including throwsters.	3	229		6	4	1	218	Mh 246	Oc 188	193	18	154	6	15	205		
34 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	9	123	8	6	26	1	82	Ja ² 88	Au 75	84	83	1			212		
35 Tobacco manufactures.....	19	293	18	6	19	5	245	De 264	Ja 234	266	124	133	1	8	655		
36 All other industries ⁴	87	3,903	64	87	168	47	3,542								9,648		

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—

Automobiles, including bodies and parts.....	1	Brass and bronze products.....	1	Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified.....	2
Awnings, tents, and sails.....	1	Brooms.....	1	Dentists' materials.....	2
Axle grease.....	1	Charcoal.....	2	Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	1
Bags, paper.....	1	Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.....	2	Electroplating.....	1
Belting and hose, leather.....	2	Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.....	2	Explosives.....	1
Belting and hose, woven and rubber.....	1			Fertilizers.....	10
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings.....	1	Cordage and twine and jute and linen goods.....	1	Firearms and ammunition.....	1
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	1	Cordials and sirups.....	1	Fire extinguishers, chemical.....	1
		Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	1	Food preparations.....	3

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

621

THE STATE, BY INDUSTRIES: 1909.

Capital.	EXPENSES.										Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
	Total.	Services.			Materials.		Miscellaneous.					
		Officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners.	Fuel and rent of power.	Other.	Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue.	Contract work.	Other.		
1 \$60,905,871	\$40,958,478	\$1,310,320	\$1,012,009	\$10,295,596	\$1,138,779	\$29,799,022	\$151,444	\$286,759	\$95,087	\$2,869,482	\$52,839,619	\$21,901,818
2 61,161	54,156	3,900	624	13,876	432	32,030	1,800	168	.....	1,276	57,367	24,855
3 260,585	243,493	8,704	862	92,262	40	109,342	185	617	5,946	25,515	294,808	186,428
4 348,050	646,748	7,488	17,893	118,218	16,565	431,689	5,682	2,492	.....	40,741	749,679	301,425
5 835,143	280,751	21,039	13,233	116,480	39,484	15,167	1,360	1,003	34,029	38,956	329,454	274,803
6 207,599	240,437	3,900	1,560	14,081	3,523	207,635	847	452	.....	8,430	293,091	52,533
7 1,520,082	1,937,437	26,098	15,008	273,394	21,042	1,532,454	2,427	2,291	302	64,361	2,105,945	552,440
8 432,551	234,135	9,366	3,162	81,387	3,472	120,585	3,977	2,236	.....	9,051	290,113	160,056
9 1,635,094	3,251,201	38,922	60,491	1,146,791	58,917	1,833,655	.....	10,481	.....	51,944	3,251,201	1,308,029
10 16,702	44,286	1,140	600	20,692	418	21,036	.....	50	.....	350	44,286	22,332
11 3,496,582	3,407,013	87,896	96,813	1,130,742	44,640	1,868,493	.....	11,054	285	167,081	3,028,093	1,714,951
12 255,310	381,573	15,705	8,088	77,814	3,821	241,746	1,593	400	17,519	14,887	431,508	185,941
13 67,337	130,076	4,500	4,160	31,476	2,825	81,351	3,010	184	.....	2,570	142,796	58,620
14 185,777	124,363	8,509	3,893	31,293	1,613	63,757	1,976	295	.....	13,687	127,711	62,441
15 764,402	442,339	12,450	5,384	88,603	17,453	275,723	1,500	1,140	.....	40,080	606,651	313,475
16 672,051	1,618,218	6,667	7,048	57,159	13,582	1,486,057	13,695	2,218	240	31,552	1,751,533	251,894
17 7,401,065	4,302,124	221,822	171,987	1,247,164	118,871	2,283,046	4,226	17,382	18	237,608	4,781,195	2,379,278
18 3,415,823	273,934	15,920	11,200	76,214	71,636	37,295	.....	7,271	112	54,286	363,769	254,538
19 288,941	427,438	10,803	1,821	122,212	4,152	277,948	.....	760	.....	9,742	448,987	160,887
20 392,846	100,227	6,370	2,966	31,486	32,081	16,502	.....	1,606	147	8,209	153,138	103,655
21 2,107,004	1,651,545	59,247	32,580	415,880	112,535	940,400	.....	2,623	.....	82,220	1,715,341	656,346
22 181,898	162,589	6,772	7,703	21,841	883	107,548	480	726	.....	16,636	175,477	67,046
23 8,249,477	10,538,470	203,708	146,866	1,367,350	73,430	8,073,420	6,200	14,247	.....	653,249	12,079,225	3,032,375
24 1,521,937	657,377	34,873	14,422	84,270	18,071	222,862	.....	125,879	.....	157,000	790,919	540,986
25 1,048,225	1,036,510	16,405	6,289	329,799	1,752	606,105	2,409	3,354	9,876	60,521	1,312,287	704,480
26 72,277	72,438	1,300	3,552	26,980	684	34,014	840	251	2,000	2,217	86,250	50,952
27 260,369	202,963	9,426	2,467	32,870	17,484	131,838	900	318	.....	7,660	245,445	96,123
28 3,313,559	2,027,287	27,186	34,021	309,591	155,160	1,432,013	.....	6,462	.....	62,854	2,291,728	704,555
29 489,050	78,040	7,250	16,568	11,484	425	32,319	3,154	215	.....	6,639	91,105	58,391
30 601,624	389,178	33,539	33,660	128,641	7,581	129,971	7,047	2,156	2,219	43,464	480,464	342,912
31 1,564,318	936,468	39,982	24,947	174,599	21,253	559,272	480	3,752	.....	112,183	1,031,974	451,449
32 2,887,565	1,953,836	103,119	78,198	697,477	41,318	939,335	590	12,365	.....	81,434	1,990,240	1,009,587
33 175,092	242,568	4,836	2,050	64,223	3,848	147,073	1,550	296	15,220	2,863	255,434	103,913
34 288,932	1,352,564	7,994	17,100	52,736	5,628	1,225,538	480	1,660	3,172	38,256	1,371,853	140,687
35 6,404,036	1,009,732	27,143	30,251	91,433	9,726	749,443	4,009	25,488	.....	72,239	1,048,638	289,469
36 9,482,602	6,506,984	216,341	135,057	1,715,078	213,625	3,475,060	80,147	25,027	3,933	642,720	8,051,314	4,362,639

⁴ All other industries embrace—Continued.

Furnishing goods, men's.....	1	Jewelry.....	1	Paper goods, not elsewhere specified.....	2
Furniture and refrigerators.....	2	Kaolin and ground earths.....	1	Smelting and refining, not from the ore.....	1
Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting.....	1	Mattresses and spring beds.....	2	Steam packing.....	1
Glue.....	1	Mineral and soda waters.....	10	Upholstering materials.....	2
Grease and tallow.....	4	Models and patterns, not including paper patterns.....	2	Wall paper.....	2
Hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool.....	2	Musical instruments, pianos and organs and materials.....	1	Wirework, including wire rope and cable.....	1
Hats, fur-felt.....	1	Oil, not elsewhere specified.....	2	Wood, turned and carved.....	1
Instruments, professional and scientific.....	1			Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and woolhats.....	2
Iron and steel forgings.....	1				

SUPPLEMENT FOR DELAWARE.

TABLE III.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE, BY INDUSTRIES,
CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE, BY INDUSTRIES.
WILMINGTON.

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.										WAGE EARNERS—NUMBER DEC. 15, OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY.				Primary horse-power.
		Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, superintendents, and managers.	Clerks.		Wage earners (average number).			Total.	16 and over.		Under 16.			
					Male.	Female.	Total.	16 and over.			Under 16.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
								Male.	Female.							
1 All industries.....	261	16,295	190	414	844	184	14,663	12,463	2,006	194	16,650	14,204	2,232	118	96	29,232
2 Bread and other bakery products.....	36	269	36	4	19	12	198	167	28	3	190	160	27	3	.....	106
3 Carriages and wagons and materials.....	11	127	14	5	4	1	103	102	1	.....	90	89	1	.....	.....	121
4 Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	3	1,029	.....	27	77	.....	1,525	1,522	.....	3	1,697	1,694	.....	3	.....	1,835
5 Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.	3	1,837	.....	42	111	5	1,079	1,664	14	1	2,240	2,220	19	1	.....	3,338
6 Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	16	3,241	12	52	105	27	3,045	2,311	719	15	3,460	2,626	816	13	5	4,417
7 Lumber and timber products.....	4	23	5	.....	.....	.....	18	18	.....	.....	21	21	.....	.....	.....	54
8 Printing and publishing.....	22	297	14	17	43	13	210	147	51	12	238	167	58	13	.....	214
9 Tobacco manufactures.....	16	195	16	2	3	.....	174	37	128	9	179	38	132	1	8	10
10 All other industries ¹	150	8,677	93	265	482	126	7,711	6,495	1,065	151	8,535	7,189	1,179	84	83	19,107

¹ All other industries embrace: Artificial stone, 2; automobiles, including bodies and parts, 1; awnings, tents, and sails, 1; axle grease, 1; bags, paper, 1; belting and hose, leather, 2; belting and hose, woven and rubber, 1; boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings, 1; boxes, fancy and paper, 1; brick and tile, 3; brooms, 1; canning and preserving, 2; cars and general shop construction and repairs by street-railroad companies, 2; clothing, men's, including shirts, 1; coffee and spice, roasting and grinding, 2; confectionery, 5; copper, tin, and sheet-iron products, 4; cordage and twine and jute and linen goods, 1; cordials and sirups, 1; cotton goods, including cotton small wares, 1; cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified, 2; dentists' materials, 1; dyeing and finishing textiles, 1; electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, 1; electroplating, 1; fertilizers, 1; firearms and ammunition, 1; fire extinguishers, chemical, 1; flour-mill and gristmill products, 1; food preparations, 2; foundry and machine-shop products, 27;

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

623

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

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE, BY INDUSTRIES.

WILMINGTON.

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 \$38,503,922	\$34,081,071	\$975,145	\$775,720	\$7,936,617	\$780,112	\$21,196,188	\$99,954	\$249,933	\$54,012	\$2,013,384	\$38,069,383	\$16,093,063
2 292,836	553,025	6,448	17,399	104,424	13,219	360,695	4,040	2,135	39,265	629,134	240,220	
3 279,228	145,130	4,950	2,434	50,405	1,420	76,616	3,525	1,878	3,908	180,802	102,766	
4 1,635,094	3,251,201	38,922	60,401	1,146,791	58,917	1,883,655	10,481	285	51,944	3,251,201	1,303,629	
5 3,406,582	3,407,013	87,896	96,813	1,130,742	44,049	1,868,498	11,054	285	167,081	3,628,093	1,714,051	
6 8,249,477	10,538,470	203,708	146,866	1,367,350	73,430	8,073,420	6,200	14,247	653,249	12,079,225	3,032,375	
7 35,890	23,907	.....	.....	13,036	857	6,896	960	481	.....	1,077	30,142	22,389
8 465,899	316,598	30,337	31,275	98,567	5,636	106,651	6,365	1,846	1,019	34,902	373,313	261,026
9 45,388	174,795	2,300	1,177	54,658	882	87,280	3,011	22,444	.....	2,104	234,210	140,048
10 24,002,538	15,070,356	600,584	410,271	3,970,044	581,102	8,726,473	74,953	185,367	52,708	1,050,854	17,663,254	8,355,679

furniture and refrigerators, 2; gas, illuminating and heating, 1; glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting, 1; grease and tallow, 2; hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool, 2; hats, fur-felt, 1; hosiery and knit goods, 3; ice, manufactured, 3; iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills, 1; iron and steel forgings, 1; jewelry, 1; leather goods, 3; liquors, malt, 4; marble and stone work, 4; mattresses and spring beds, 2; mineral and soda waters, 8; models and patterns, not including paper patterns, 2; musical instruments, pianos and organs and materials, 1; oil, not elsewhere specified, 2; paint and varnish, 1; paper and wood pulp, 2; paper goods, not elsewhere specified, 1; patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations, 7; pulp goods, 2; shipbuilding, including boat building, 4; silk and silk goods, including throwsters, 2; slaughtering and meat packing, 8; smelting and refining, not from the ore, 1; steam packing, 1; upholstering materials, 2; wall paper, 1; wood, turned and carved, 1.

This page was intentionally left blank.

CHAPTER 5.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MINING IN DELAWARE.

Summary.—Only nine operators of mines and quarries were reported in Delaware in 1909. Six of these were engaged in quarrying granite and three in mining clay. The total value of the granite produced was \$453,284, while the value of the clay produced and sold as such was \$62,929. The total number of persons engaged in the two industries was 671. This total was composed of 628 wage earners, 34 salaried employees, and 9 proprietors or firm members. Statistics for the clay produced and used by the producer in the manufacture of clay products are not included in the statistics of mines and quarries.

Comparison of mining industries: 1902-1909.—Table 1 presents for 1909 and 1902 such items as are comparable for the two years.

	1909	1902	Per cent of increase. ¹
Wages and salaries.....	\$287,742	\$250,660	14.8
Supplies and materials.....	\$178,432	\$46,301	293.4
Royalties and rent of mines.....	\$4,392	\$16,187	-72.9
Contract work.....	\$5,800	.....	.....
Value of products.....	\$516,213	\$448,467	15.1
Primary horsepower.....	1,480	1,396	6.0

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

DETAILED STATISTICS FOR MINING INDUSTRIES: 1909.

	Total.	Granite.	Clay (sold as such).		Total.	Granite.	Clay (sold as such).	
Number of operators.....	9	6	3	Number of wage earners employed on the 15th day of each month:	January.....	196	139	57
Number of mines and quarries.....	9	6	3		February.....	235	179	56
Capital.....	\$959,078	\$869,722	\$89,356		March.....	391	329	62
Expenses of operation and development.	\$508,937	\$448,733	\$60,204		April.....	534	473	61
Services—					May.....	554	490	64
Salaried officers of corporations, superintendents, and managers.....	\$61,900	\$57,000	\$4,900		June.....	631	566	65
Clerks and other salaried employees.....	\$8,115	\$7,115	\$1,000		July.....	641	575	66
Wage earners.....	\$217,727	\$198,678	\$19,049		August.....	722	653	69
Miscellaneous—					September.....	693	626	67
Supplies.....	\$152,054	\$133,350	\$18,204		October.....	614	542	72
Fuel and rent of power.....	\$26,378	\$24,388	\$1,990		November.....	449	383	68
Royalties and rent of mines.....	\$4,392	\$2,129	\$2,263		December.....	257	204	53
Taxes.....	\$1,624	\$1,149	\$475	Land controlled, acres.....	642	126	516	
Contract work.....	\$5,800	.....	\$5,800	Owned.....	628	112	516
Rent of offices and other sundry expenses.....	\$30,947	\$24,424	\$6,523	Held under lease.....	14	14	.....
Value of products.....	\$516,213	\$453,284	\$62,929	Mineral land.....	282	126	156	
Persons engaged in industry.....	671	596	75	Owned.....	268	112	156	
Proprietors and officials.....	30	19	11	Held under lease.....	14	14	.....
Proprietors and firm members.....	9	4	5	Timber land.....	24	.....	24
Number performing manual labor.....	4	1	3	Other land.....	336	.....	336
Salaried officers of corporations.....	6	6	.....	Primary horsepower.....	1,480	1,160	320
Superintendents and managers.....	15	9	6					
Clerks and other salaried employees.....	13	11	2					
Wage earners, Dec. 15, 1909, or nearest representative day (all above ground).....	628	566	62					
Men 16 years of age and over.....	625	564	61					
Engineers, firemen, mechanics, etc.....	61	57	4					
Miners, miners' helpers, quarrymen, and stonecutters.....	476	458	18					
All other employees.....	88	40	39					
Boys under 16 years of age.....	3	2	1					