CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES
1914

VOLUME I
REPORTS BY STATES WITH STATISTICS FOR PRINCIPAL CITIES AND METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS

Prepared under the supervision of

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Volume I.—Reports by States with Statistics for Principal Cities and Metropolitan Districts. 1,680 pages.
Volume II.—Reports for Selected Industries and Detail Statistics for Industries by States. 850 pages.

(2)
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, D. C., August 27, 1918.


The Census of Manufactures was taken in conformity with the act of Congress of March 6, 1902. The statistics were collected during the year 1915, but relate in general to the year ending December 31, 1914. The field work was done for the most part by clerks detailed from the permanent force of the bureau, and by special agents appointed expressly for the purpose of collecting statistics of manufactures, but a large number of returns were secured by correspondence.

The results of the manufactures census are contained in three volumes. Volume I, the present volume, contains a separate report on the manufactures of each state, each state report having previously been issued in bulletin form; Volume II contains special reports relating to selected industries, which also have been published as a series of separate bulletins; and the Abstract of the Census of Manufactures, 1914, issued as a separate volume June 22, 1917, which contains in condensed form the essential statistics collected at the census of 1914.

The manuscript for North Carolina, the first state ready for publication, was sent to the Government Printing Office November 6, 1916, while that for New Jersey, the last state, was sent on June 22, 1917. Owing to the unusual demands upon the Public Printer because of war work, publication of the bulletins was greatly delayed, the bulletin for New Jersey not being issued until May 13, 1918.

The collection and compilation of the statistics and the preparation of the text were done under the supervision of William M. Steuart, Chief Statistician for Manufactures, prior to May 3, 1917, when he resigned to accept a position with the United States Tariff Commission, of which he is now secretary. He was succeeded by Eugene F. Hartley, under whose supervision the report has been completed.

Respectfully,

Sam. G. Rogers

To Hon. WM. C. Redfield,
Secretary of Commerce.

Director.

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EXPLANATION OF TERMS.

In particular, totals by sex and age for the wage earners reported for the representative day for all industries combined was misleading because of the undue weight given to astics and domestic service employees. In some cases, items being recorded and preserving, the distribution of the wage earners by sex and age is materially different from that of the total industry or of more regular operation. In order to determine as nearly as possible the sex and age distribution of the wage earners in the field by sex and age, a separate tabulation was made from the actual numbers reported for that date. The percentages thus obtained have been applied to the average number of wage earners on the basis of a national industry to determine the average number of men, women, and children employed. The resulting averages for the several industries have been added together to determine the average distribution for each state as a whole and for the entire country.

Salaries and wages.—Under these heads are given the total payments during the year for salaries and wages, respectively. The Census Bureau has not undertaken to determine the weekly or monthly earnings of workers at various occupations, but as an index to the prevailing practice followed in each establishment. Occasional variations in hourly wages are the result of agreements or the personal arrangements of the workers and employers. In a few cases, the work of the same kind is done by different classes of workers, and the earnings of these classes are recorded separately for each establishment. The earnings are then added to get the total earnings of the industry. The total earnings for the industry are then divided by the total number of hours worked to get the average hourly wage for the industry. This average hourly wage is then multiplied by the total number of hours worked to get the total earnings for the industry.

In general, the data compiled on labor and earnings are based on a sample of the labor force and are not necessarily representative of the entire labor force. The data are used to provide a general picture of the labor market and to identify trends in employment and earnings. The data cover all industries and occupations, and are not limited to any specific industry or occupation. The data are collected from a variety of sources, including government agencies, businesses, and employment exchanges. The data are compiled on a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis.

In order to ensure accuracy, the Census Bureau uses a variety of methods to collect and analyze the data. The data are collected through a combination of direct surveys, mail surveys, and automated systems. The data are then analyzed to determine trends and patterns in the labor market. The data are then used to inform policymakers, employers, and workers about the state of the labor market and to identify areas for improvement.

Capital.—The instructions on the schedule for securing data relating to capital are as follows:

"The answer should show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, on the last day of the business month of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amounts on the books. The business month should be stated and the year when the capital was last reported. If a part of the land or buildings is owned, the remainder being rented, that fact should be properly given. Do not include securities and loans representing investments in other enterprises.

These instructions were identical with those employed at the census of 1900. The data compiled in respect to capital, however, at both census, as well as at all preceding censuses in respect to the average amount of capital invested, except as indicating very general conditions. In fact, it has been repeatedly recommended by the census authorities that the census should be made as complete as possible in the interests of the economy. While there are some establishments whose accounting systems are such that an adequate statement of the capital invested cannot be given, the figures for the year 1913 therefore show the actual amount of capital invested.

Materials.—The statistics as to materials relate to the materials purchased during the year. The term "materials" covers fuel, rent, power and light, and other similar expenditures, as well as articles which form a constituent part of the product.

Rent and taxes.—The product may include internal revenue, corporation income tax, and personal income tax. In some instances, the net value of the product has been obtained when the report was prepared and the amount paid for 1913 was therefore given.

Cost of manufacture and profits.—The census data do not show the entire cost of manufacture, and cost of profits, as the calculation of profit is not within the scope of the present report. The cost of manufacture includes the cost of labor, raw materials, and other expenses incurred in producing the product. The profit is calculated on the difference between the cost of manufacture and the selling price of the product. The profit is calculated on the difference between the cost of manufacture and the selling price of the product. The profit is calculated on the difference between the cost of manufacture and the selling price of the product.

Primary horsepower.—This term represents the total primary power generated by all steam plants, water, and other sources. It is used to determine the amount of power, principally electric, required from other sources.

Primary horsepower is defined as the power generated by steam plants, water and other sources. It is used to determine the amount of power, principally electric, required from other sources. It is calculated by multiplying the total power generated by the estimated cost of power, which is then divided by the estimated cost of power, which is then divided by the estimated cost of power.

Footnote.—The statistics relating to the quantity of fuel used are shown only for anthracite and bituminous coal, coke, oil, and gas. They relate to the quantity of these fuels used, and not to the quantity actually purchased. As the principal varieties of coal are shown, no comparison can be made with the total cost of fuel.
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INTRODUCTION.

This volume contains the statistics for the manufacturing industries of the several states. These data were published as separate bulletins and are now collected in the present volume, forming Volume I of the reports for the Census of Manufactures: 1914.

The figures may differ in some unimportant details from those given in the bulletins for the reason that certain minor errors discovered in the bulletins as first published have been corrected.

In this volume the reports for the states and the District of Columbia are arranged in alphabetical order, together with the statistics for cities of 10,000 inhabitants or over. At the Thirteenth Census a separate bulletin was published for the metropolitan districts, and this formed a part of Volume X—Reports for Principal Industries. In this report the statistics for the following metropolitan districts are presented with the returns for the respective states: Baltimore, Md., Birmingham, Ala., Boston, Mass., Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., Los Angeles, Cal., Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., St. Louis, Mo., and San Francisco-Oakland, Cal.

The report for each state summarizes the general results of the census inquiry, presenting a series of tables in which the most important figures printed in the general tables are given in convenient form for the state as a whole, for cities of 10,000 inhabitants or over, and for important industries. It also presents tables in which the statistics for all manufacturing industries combined, for a few important industries separately, and for cities of 10,000 inhabitants or more, are classified by character of ownership, value of products, number of wage earners, and prevailing hours of labor. Information could not be presented for every industry without disclosing the operations of individual establishments. Data of a supplemental character regarding the quantity and cost of materials, the quantity and value of products, and the other information for securing which no provision is made on the general schedule, were collected for certain industries by means of special schedules and are presented for the important industries in each state. Statistics for power laundries are also shown in each state.

At the end of the report for each state are two general tables. The first is a comparative summary for 1914, 1909, and 1904, and gives the number of establishments, average number of wage earners, primary horsepower, wages, cost of materials, and value of products, for certain selected industries in the state, and for the cities having 50,000 inhabitants or more, and similar data for all industries combined for the cities having from 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants. The second table is a detail statement for 1914, presenting, for the state as a whole and for the cities with 50,000 inhabitants or more, statistics in detail for 1914 for each industry that can be shown without the disclosure of the operations of individual establishments, and for each of the cities in the state having from 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, similar data for all industries combined.

The statistics in this volume are confined to continental United States, and therefore include no data for Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, or other possessions.

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