

Census
A. & U.S.
1910
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

E. DANA DURAND, DIRECTOR

THIRTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES

TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1910

ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS

STATISTICS OF POPULATION, AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, AND MINING
FOR THE UNITED STATES, THE STATES, AND PRINCIPAL CITIES

WITH

SUPPLEMENT FOR PORTO RICO

CONTAINING STATISTICS FOR THE
TERRITORY, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CITIES



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CONTENTS.

SUMMARY OF CHAPTERS.

	Page.
INTRODUCTION.....	15
POPULATION.	
1. NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF INHABITANTS.....	21
2. COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE; SEX; POPULATION 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER; MALES OF MILITIA AGE.....	77
3. AGE AND MARITAL CONDITION.....	121
4. STATE OF BIRTH OF NATIVE POPULATION.....	169
5. POPULATION OF FOREIGN BIRTH AND FOREIGN PARENTAGE, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.....	187
6. THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION—DATE OF IMMIGRATION.....	215
7. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND ILLITERACY.....	219
8. DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES.....	259
AGRICULTURE.	
9. FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY.....	265
10. TENURE, MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS, COLOR AND NATIVITY OF FARMERS, AND SIZE OF FARMS.....	285
11. LIVE STOCK ON FARMS AND ELSEWHERE.....	309
12. LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS, AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED ON FARMS.....	343
13. FARM CROPS—ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND VALUE.....	359
14. IRRIGATION AND IRRIGATED CROPS.....	422
MANUFACTURES.	
15. STATISTICS FOR STATES, CITIES, AND INDUSTRIES.....	437
MINES AND QUARRIES.	
16. MINES AND QUARRIES.....	541

ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS.

INTRODUCTION.

	Page.	Page.
Scope and character of the report.....	13	Organization of the Thirteenth Decennial Census..... 15

POPULATION.

	Page.		Page.
CHAPTER 1.—NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF INHABITANTS.		MAPS.	
Population of the United States and of states and territories.....	21	Per cent of increase in total population, by states: 1900-1910..	23
Area of enumeration in 1910.....	21	Population per square mile, by states: 1910.....	29
United States.....	21	Center of population at each census: 1790-1910.....	31
Divisions and states.....	22	Per cent urban in total population, by states: 1910.....	54
Rank according to population: 1790-1910.....	24	Per cent of increase in urban population, by states: 1900-1910.....	58
Apportionment of representation.....	26	Per cent of increase in rural population, by states: 1900-1910..	58
Population for apportionment purposes: 1910.....	26		
Number of members in the House of Representatives under each apportionment: 1789-1910.....	27	CHAPTER 2.—COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE; SEX; POPULATION 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER; MALES OF MILITIA AGE.	
Area and density of population.....	28	Color or race, nativity, and parentage of the total population..	77
Area.....	28	United States as a whole.....	77
Population per square mile.....	28	General summary: 1910 and 1900.....	77
Center of population.....	30	White and negro population.....	78
Population of counties.....	32	Indian, Chinese, and Japanese population.....	79
Urban and rural population.....	54	Black and mulatto population.....	79
Proportion urban and rural.....	54	Native and foreign-born population.....	80
Increase in urban and rural population.....	55	White population by nativity and parentage.....	80
Communities classified according to size.....	59	Divisions and states.....	81
Proportion in the several classes of communities.....	59	Population by color or race, nativity, and parentage..	81
Growth of the several classes of urban communities.....	60	White population by nativity and parentage.....	88
Metropolitan districts.....	61	Increase by color or race, nativity, and parentage....	89
Population of individual cities.....	63		

	Page.		Page.
Color or race, nativity, and parentage of the total population—		DIAGRAMS.	
Continued.	Page.	Distribution by age periods of total population: 1910	121
Urban and rural population	91	Distribution by age periods of the principal classes of the population: 1910:	
Principal cities	93	Native white of native parentage	124
Classification by sex	97	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage	124
United States as a whole	97	Foreign-born white	124
General summary: 1910 and 1900	97	Negro	124
Comparison with earlier censuses	97	Distribution by age periods of native white and negro and of foreign-born population: 1910	125
Divisions and states	98	Distribution by age periods of total population, by divisions: 1910	128
Urban and rural population	102	Distribution by age periods of urban and rural population, by divisions: 1910	129
Principal cities	103	Marital condition of population: 1910	147
Population 21 years of age and over	106	Marital condition of principal classes of the population, by age periods: 1910	151
All persons 21 years of age and over	106	Marital condition of the total population 15 years of age and over, by divisions: 1910	153
General summary: 1910	106		
Sex ratios, by divisions and states	106	CHAPTER 4.—STATE OF BIRTH OF NATIVE POPULATION.	
Males 21 years of age and over	107	General extent of migration of native population within the United States	169
United States as a whole	107	Interdivisional migration	170
Divisions and states	108	Division of birth in relation to division of residence	173
Urban and rural communities	112	Migration of native white and native negro population	174
Principal cities	113	Migration to the several divisions from other divisions and from foreign countries	174
Citizenship of foreign-born whites	116	Migration to the several states from other states and from foreign countries	175
Females 21 years of age and over	117	Interstate migration	176
Males of militia age (18 to 44 years)	119	State of birth in relation to state of residence	177
		MAPS.	
DIAGRAMS.		Gain or loss in native population by interstate migration: 1910	176
Color or race, nativity, and parentage, by states: 1910	87	Percentage of population born in each state living in other states: 1910	178
Color or race, nativity, and parentage, by divisions: 1910 and 1900	88	Percentage of native population living in each state born in other states: 1910	178
Color or race, nativity, and parentage, in urban and rural communities, by divisions: 1910	91	DIAGRAMS.	
Color or race, nativity, and parentage in cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more: 1910	94	Distribution of total population of each state, by place of birth: 1910	177
Number of males to 100 females in urban and rural communities, by divisions: 1910	102	Distribution of natives of each state, by place of residence: 1910	177
Color or race, nativity, and parentage of males 21 years of age and over, by states: 1910	109	Migration of native population from and to each state: 1910	186
Color or race, nativity, and parentage of males 21 years of age and over in urban and rural communities, by divisions: 1910	112	CHAPTER 5.—POPULATION OF FOREIGN BIRTH AND FOREIGN PARENTAGE, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.	
		Definition of terms	187
MAPS.		Mother-tongue statistics	187
Percentage of negroes in the total population: 1910	84	United States as a whole	188
Percentage of foreign-born whites in the total population: 1910	84	Total foreign born, by country of birth: 1910 and 1900	188
Percentage of native whites of foreign or mixed parentage in the total population: 1910	85	Comparison for censuses of 1860 to 1910	190
Percentage of foreign-born whites and native whites of foreign or mixed parentage combined in the total population: 1910	85	Immigration in relation to foreign-born population	190
Ratio of males to females in the total population: 1910	98	Foreign born, by sex	191
CHAPTER 3.—AGE AND MARITAL CONDITION.		Foreign born from Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Russia, classified by mother tongue	192
Age:		Foreign white stock: 1900 and 1910	192
United States as a whole	121	Divisions and states	195
Classification by 5-year age periods: 1910	121	Total foreign born, by divisions	195
Classification by broader age periods: 1910	125	Foreign white stock, by divisions	198
Comparison with previous censuses	127	Foreign born and foreign white stock, by states	199
Divisions and states	128	In urban and rural communities	199
Geographic divisions	128	In principal cities	200
Urban and rural communities	129	DIAGRAMS.	
Principal cities	130	Foreign-born population, by principal countries of birth: 1910 and 1900	189
Marital condition:		Per cent of the foreign-born population born in the principal countries: 1910	189
United States as a whole	146		
Age groups	147		
Color or race, nativity, and parentage classes	148		
Comparisons with previous censuses	151		
Divisions and states	153		
Total population, by divisions	153		
Color or race, nativity, and parentage classes, by divisions	153		
States	155		
Urban and rural communities	155		
Principal cities	155		

	Page.
Per cent of the foreign-born population born in the principal countries: 1900	189
Per cent of the foreign white stock, by principal countries of origin: 1910	192
Foreign white stock, by principal countries of origin: 1910.....	194

CHAPTER 6.—FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION—DATE OF IMMIGRATION.

United States as a whole.....	215
Divisions and states.....	216
Urban and rural communities.....	217
Principal cities.....	218

CHAPTER 7.—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND ILLITERACY.

School attendance.....	219
United States as a whole: 1909-10.....	219
Persons attending school:	
Classified by color or race, nativity, and parentage.....	219
Classified by sex.....	219
Classified by age groups.....	220
Percentage attending school:	
Classified by age groups.....	220
Classified by color or race, nativity, and parentage.....	221
Classified by sex.....	222
Urban and rural population.....	222
Divisions and states: 1909-10.....	223
Number and percentage attending school, by age groups.....	223
Persons 6 to 20 years of age.....	223
Children 6 to 14 years of age.....	225
Persons 6 to 20 years of age, urban and rural.....	226
Principal cities: 1909-10.....	231
Comparative summary: 1910 and 1900.....	236
United States as a whole.....	236
Divisions and states.....	236

	Page.
Illiteracy.....	239
Population 10 years of age and over:	
United States as a whole.....	239
Number of illiterates.....	239
Percentage of illiteracy.....	239
Sex.....	240
Age groups.....	240
Urban and rural population.....	240
Divisions and states.....	242
Percentage of illiteracy.....	243
Sex.....	248
Urban and rural population.....	248
Principal cities.....	249
Children from 10 to 14 years of age.....	254
United States as a whole.....	254
Divisions and states.....	254
Males 21 years of age and over.....	255
United States as a whole.....	255
Divisions and states.....	255
Principal cities.....	255

MAPS.

Percentage of illiteracy in the population 10 years of age and over: 1910.....	246, 247
Total population.....	246
Native whites of native parentage.....	246
Foreign-born whites.....	247
Negroes.....	247

CHAPTER 8.—DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES.

United States as a whole.....	259
Divisions and states.....	259
Urban and rural communities.....	260
Principal cities.....	260

AGRICULTURE.

CHAPTER 9.—FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY.

	Page.
United States as a whole: 1910 and 1900.....	265
Farms and farm land, by divisions and states: 1910 and 1900.....	266
Geographic distribution of farms and farm land.....	266
Increases and decreases: 1900-1910.....	267
Percentage of land in farms and percentage improved.....	270
Average size of farms.....	271
Value of farm property, by divisions and states: 1910 and 1900.....	274
Geographic distribution of farm values.....	274
Increase in value of farm property.....	274
Average value of farm property per acre of land.....	278
Average value of farm property per farm.....	278
Farms and farm property: 1850 to 1910.....	281
United States as a whole.....	281
Geographic divisions.....	282

MAPS.

Per cent land in farms forms of total land area, by counties: 1910.....	272
Per cent improved land in farms forms of total land area, by counties: 1910.....	273
Average value of land in farms per acre, by counties: 1910.....	275

CHAPTER 10.—TENURE, MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS, COLOR AND NATIVITY OF FARMERS, AND SIZE OF FARMS.

Tenure of farms.....	285
United States as a whole: 1910 and 1900.....	285
Geographic divisions.....	286
Main tenure classes: 1910 and 1900.....	286
Number of farms for all tenure groups: 1910 and 1900.....	288
States: 1910 and 1900.....	289

	Page.
Farm mortgages.....	292
Number of farms mortgaged.....	292
Amount of mortgage debt.....	293
Statistics by states.....	295
Color and nativity of farmers.....	296
Number of native white, foreign-born white, and colored farmers, by tenure: 1910.....	296
Number of farmers, classified by color: 1910 and 1900.....	298
Country of birth of white farmers: 1910.....	298
Color and tenure of farmers in the South: 1910 and 1900.....	299
Farms, classified by size.....	303
United States as a whole: 1910 and 1900.....	303
Geographic divisions.....	303
States: 1910 and 1900.....	306

DIAGRAMS.

Number of farms, classified by character of tenure of operator: 1910.....	289
Acreeage of all land in farms, classified by character of tenure of operator: 1910.....	289
Number of farms operated by their owners, free and mortgaged: 1910.....	293
Number of farms, classified by color and nativity of operator: 1910.....	296

CHAPTER 11.—LIVE STOCK ON FARMS AND ELSEWHERE.

All live stock on farms.....	309
Domestic animals on farms.....	310
Cattle on farms.....	313
United States as a whole.....	313
Divisions and states.....	314

CHAPTER 14.—IRRIGATION AND IRRIGATED CROPS.

	Page.
The arid region.....	422
Summary.....	422
Farms and acreage irrigated.....	423
Number of farms irrigated.....	423
Acreage irrigated.....	423
Acreage irrigated in 1909, acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, and acreage included in projects....	424
Acreage irrigated, classified by source of water supply.....	425
Irrigation works.....	426
Number of enterprises and number and length of ditches....	426
Reservoirs, wells, and pumping plants.....	426

	Page.
Cost.....	427
Average cost per acre.....	427
Average cost per acre, by type of enterprise.....	428
Average cost per acre, by size groups.....	428
Operation and maintenance.....	429
Crops.....	429
Average yields per acre.....	430
Average values per acre.....	430
Comparison with preceding census.....	431
Irrigation for rice growing.....	431
Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas.....	432
Farms reporting.....	432
Acreage irrigated.....	432

MANUFACTURES.

CHAPTER 15.—STATISTICS FOR STATES, CITIES, AND INDUSTRIES.

	Page.
General summary.....	437
Continental United States and noncontiguous territory....	437
Explanation of terms.....	437
United States as a whole.....	438
Comparison for 1909, 1904, and 1899.....	438
Comparison with earlier censuses.....	439
Leading industries.....	440
States and geographic divisions.....	444
Fifty leading cities.....	448
Distribution according to size of communities.....	449
Persons engaged in manufacturing industries.....	451
Definitions and explanations.....	451
United States as a whole.....	452
Occupational status by leading industries.....	453
Comparison with previous censuses as to occupational status.....	454
Sex and age distribution, by leading industries.....	454
Sex and age distribution, by states.....	456
Comparison with previous censuses as to sex and age.....	457
Comparison of sex and age distribution in selected indus- tries: 1909, 1904, and 1899.....	457
Divisions and states: 1909, 1904, and 1899.....	458
Wage earners employed, by months.....	459
Character of ownership.....	461
Summary for United States.....	461
Proportion of business done by corporations in the prin- cipal industries: 1909 and 1904.....	461
Proportion of business done by corporations, by states: 1909 and 1904.....	462
Size of establishments.....	464
Summary for United States.....	464
Relative importance of establishments producing products valued at \$1,000,000 or over in the principal industries.....	465
Relative importance of establishments producing products valued at \$1,000,000 or over, by states.....	466
Establishments grouped by number of wage earners.....	468
Distribution of expenses.....	470
Leading industries.....	470
States.....	470
Engines and power.....	471
Summary for United States: 1909, 1904, and 1899.....	471
Leading industries.....	472
States.....	473
Supplementary data regarding important industries.....	475
Food and kindred products.....	475
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.....	475
Canning and preserving.....	475
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	476
Rice, cleaning and polishing.....	477

Supplementary data regarding important industries—Contd.

	Page.
Food and kindred products—Continued.	
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	477
Sugar.....	478
Textiles.....	479
Carpets and rugs.....	480
Cordage and twine and jute and linen goods.....	481
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	482
Felt goods.....	482
Hats, fur-felt and wool-felt.....	483
Hosiery and knit goods.....	483
Oilcloth and linoleum.....	484
Shoddy.....	485
Silk and silk goods.....	485
Woolen and worsted goods.....	486
Iron and steel.....	487
Blast furnaces.....	488
Steel works and rolling mills.....	488
Tin plate and terneplate.....	491
Wire.....	492
Leather and its products.....	492
Leather.....	493
Boots and shoes.....	493
Gloves and mittens, leather.....	494
Chemicals and allied products.....	494
Chemicals.....	495
Coke.....	496
Dyestuffs and extracts.....	496
Explosives.....	497
Fertilizers.....	498
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	498
Glucose and starch.....	499
Cottonseed oil and cake.....	499
Oil, essential.....	500
Paint and varnish.....	500
Petroleum, refining.....	501
Salt.....	501
Soap.....	501
Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids.....	502
Turpentine and rosin.....	503
Clay, glass, and stone products.....	503
Brick and tile, and pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products.....	503
Cement.....	503
Glass.....	504
Lime.....	504
Vehicles for land transportation.....	504
Automobiles.....	504
Bicycles and motorcycles, and parts.....	505
Carriages and wagons and materials.....	505
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	505

Supplementary data regarding important industries—Contd. Page.	
Vehicles for land transportation—Continued.	
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street-railroad companies.....	506
Cars, steam-railroad.....	506
Cars, street-railroad.....	507
Miscellaneous industries.....	507
Agricultural implements.....	507
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	507
Ice, manufactured.....	508
Lumber and timber products.....	508
Pianos and organs and materials.....	509
Paper and wood pulp.....	509
Phonographs and graphophones.....	510
Printing and publishing.....	511
Shipbuilding, including boat building.....	512
Laundries.....	513
Small custom sawmills and gristmills.....	513

GENERAL TABLES.

Table 110.—Comparative summary for the United States, by specified industries: 1909, 1904, and 1899.....	514
--	-----

Table 111.—Comparative summary for the United States, by states: 1909, 1904, and 1899.....	525
Table 112.—Comparative summary for the 25 principal cities: 1909, 1904, and 1899.....	528
Table 113.—Cities of 10,000 inhabitants or over—Number of establishments, average number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture: 1909, 1904, and 1899.....	529

MAP.

Value of products of manufactures: 1909.....	444
--	-----

DIAGRAMS.

Value of products, by industries: 1909 and 1899.....	436
Per cent distribution of value of products, by industries: 1909.....	443
Per cent distribution of average number of wage earners, by industries: 1909.....	443
Value of products, by states: 1909 and 1899.....	446
Average number of wage earners, by states: 1909 and 1899....	447
Value of products for principal cities: 1909.....	450

MINES AND QUARRIES.

CHAPTER 16.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

	Page.		Page.
General summary.....	541	Land tenure.....	552
Continental United States and noncontiguous territory....	541	Form of organization.....	552
Producing and nonproducing mines.....	541	Size of enterprises.....	553
Geographic distribution of producing enterprises.....	542	Classification according to number of wage earners.....	553
Principal mining industries.....	544	Classification according to value of products.....	555
General comparison for the United States: 1902-1909.....	544	Distribution of expenses.....	555
Geographic distribution of the principal industries.....	546	Engines and power.....	556
Persons engaged in mining industries.....	548	Quantity of minerals.....	556
Distribution by sex and age.....	548		
Distribution by industrial status.....	548		
Proprietors performing manual labor.....	549		
Wage earners, by occupation.....	549		
Contract work.....	550		
Number of persons employed, by months.....	550		
Prevailing hours of labor.....	551		

DIAGRAMS.

Value of products of mining industries: 1909.....	543
Value of products of mining industries: by states, 1902 and 1909; by divisions, 1909 (based on Tables 25 and 27).....	543
Value of products, by industries: 1902 and 1909 (based on Tables 4 and 26).....	545
Value of products of leading industries, by states: 1909.....	546

SUPPLEMENT FOR PORTO RICO.

POPULATION.

CHAPTER 1.—NUMBER OF INHABITANTS AND COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION.

	Page.
Introduction.....	567
Total population, increase, and distribution.....	568
Total population.....	568
Principal places.....	568
Municipal districts.....	568
Density of population.....	568
Minor civil divisions.....	568
Urban and rural population compared.....	569
Color or race, nativity, parentage, and sex.....	578
Color or race, nativity, and parentage.....	578
Nativity and parentage, by color or race.....	579
Sex.....	579
Age distribution and marital condition.....	580
Age.....	580
Marital condition.....	583
Illegitimacy.....	585
Place of birth and year of immigration.....	585
State of birth.....	585

Place of birth and year of immigration—Continued.		Page.
Country of origin.....		585
Year of immigration of the foreign born.....		586
Males of voting and militia ages.....		586
Voting and militia ages.....		586
Citizenship.....		586
School attendance, illiteracy, and inability to speak English.....		587
School attendance.....		587
Illiteracy.....		590
Inability to speak English.....		593
Dwellings and families.....		593

PRINCIPAL TABLES.

Composition and characteristics of the population for the territory and municipalities.....	594
Composition and characteristics of the population for places of 5,000 inhabitants or more.....	608
Composition and characteristics of the population for places of 2,500 to 5,000 inhabitants.....	610

MAP.

Per cent of increase or decrease of population of Porto Rico, by municipalities: 1899-1910.....	566
---	-----

AGRICULTURE.

CHAPTER 2.—STATISTICS FOR THE TERRITORY AND ITS MUNICIPALITIES.

	Page.
Definitions.....	613
Total value of farm products.....	613
Farms and farm property.....	615
Farm data for the territory: 1910.....	615
Farm tenure: 1910.....	615
Farm mortgages: 1910.....	616
Farms by size groups: 1910.....	616
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.....	617
Domestic animals on farms: 1910.....	617
Poultry on farms: 1910.....	617
Bees on farms: 1910.....	618
Domestic animals not on farms: 1910.....	618
Domestic animals on farms and not on farms: 1910.....	618
Live stock products.....	618
Dairy products: 1909.....	618
Poultry products: 1909.....	619
Honey and wax: 1909.....	619
Sale or slaughter of domestic animals on farms: 1909.....	619
Crops.....	620
Summary: 1909.....	620
Tropical fruits, grapes, and nuts: 1909.....	620
Selected farm expenses and receipts.....	620
Farm expenses: 1909.....	620
Receipts from sale of feedable crops: 1909.....	620

MUNICIPALITY TABLES.

Table 1.—Farms and farm property, by municipalities: April 15, 1910.....	622
Table 2.—Number, acreage, and value of farms classified by tenure; color of farmers; and mortgage debt, by municipalities: April 15, 1910.....	628
Table 3.—Live stock products, and domestic animals sold or slaughtered on farms, by municipalities: 1909.....	628

INDEX TO THE ABSTRACT TABLES.....

Page.

Table 4.—Value of all crops and principal classes thereof, and acreage and production of principal crops, by municipalities: 1909.....	634
Table 5.—Selected farm expenses and receipts, by municipalities: 1909.....	634
Table 6.—Number and value of domestic animals not on farms, by municipalities: April 15, 1910.....	640

MAP.

Average value of farm land per acre, in Porto Rico, by municipalities: 1910.....	614
--	-----

MANUFACTURES.

CHAPTER 3.—STATISTICS FOR THE TERRITORY, CITIES, AND INDUSTRIES.

Introduction.....	643
Industries in general.....	645
General character of the territory.....	645
Importance and growth of manufactures.....	645
Persons engaged in manufacturing industries.....	646
Wage earners employed, by months.....	647
Prevailing hours of labor.....	647
Location of establishments.....	648
Character of ownership and size of establishment.....	649
Expenses.....	651
Engines and power and fuel used.....	651
Supplementary data regarding important industries.....	652
Sugar and molasses.....	652
Tobacco manufactures.....	652
Coffee, cleaning and polishing.....	652

PRINCIPAL TABLES.

Table I: Summary for municipalities having a population of 10,000 and over: 1909.....	652
Table II: Detail statement for the territory, by industries: 1909.....	653

INDEX TO THE ABSTRACT TABLES.....	655
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,

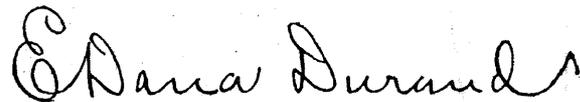
Washington, D. C., December 21, 1912.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Abstract of the Thirteenth Decennial Census, with supplement for Porto Rico. The volume is divided into two sections, the first relating to the United States as a whole, to the different states, and to the principal cities; and the second relating to Porto Rico, its municipalities, and cities. In condensed form the first section contains the principal statistics gathered at the decennial enumeration of 1910 on the subjects of population (except occupation statistics), agriculture, manufactures, and mining. In the second section of the volume the same subjects (except mining) are treated with greater detail for Porto Rico, and the material here presented embraces all of the census results to be published concerning the territory, except as to occupations.

Other editions of the Abstract are being issued with supplements relating to the states and to the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii, respectively. The various editions are identical, so far as the first section is concerned.

Respectfully,

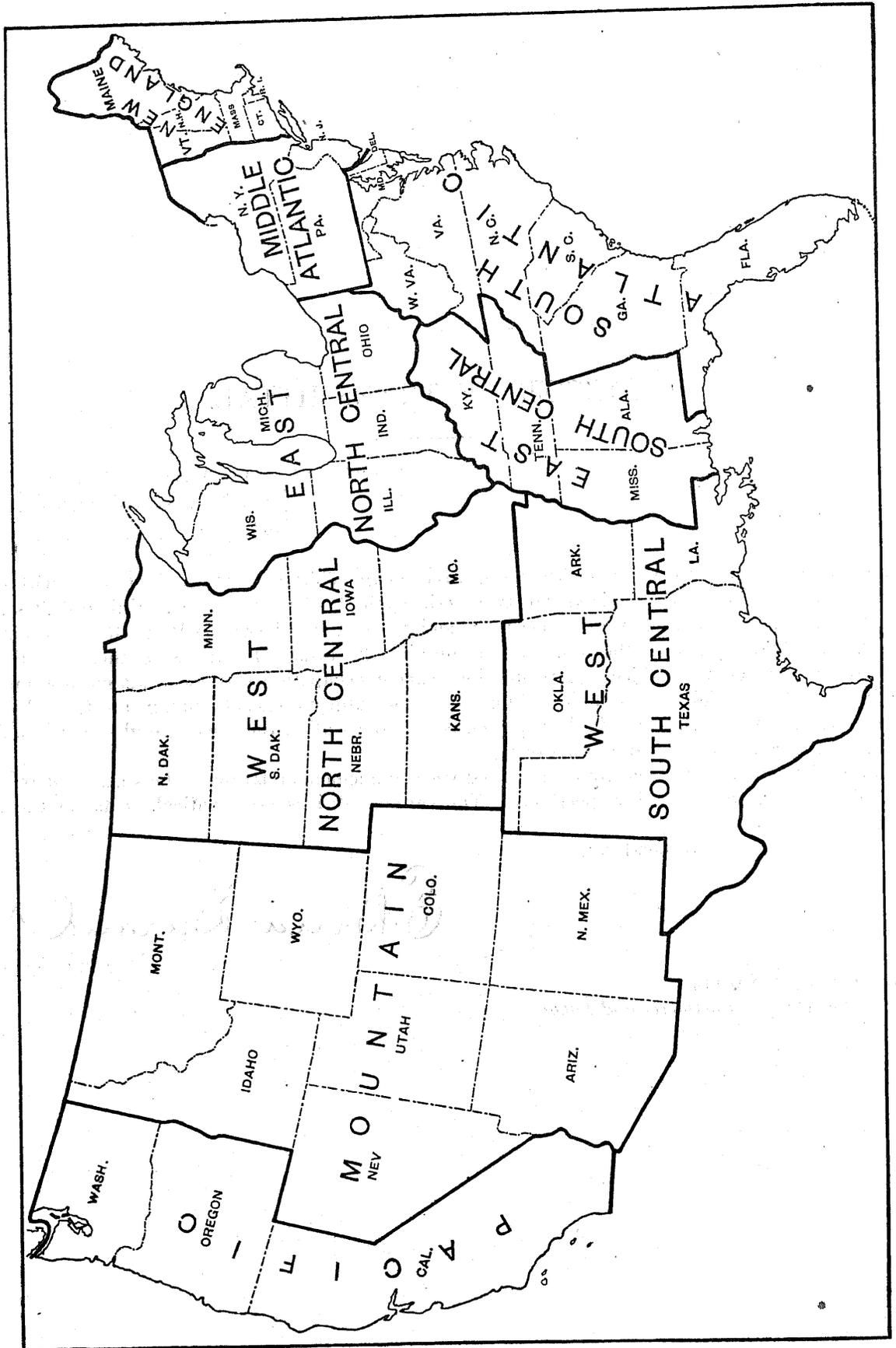


Director of the Census.

Hon. CHARLES NAGEL,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor

(11)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.



INTRODUCTION.

SCOPE AND CHARACTER OF THE REPORT.

The present volume gives a report in condensed form of the Thirteenth Decennial Census of the United States, taken in the year 1910. It covers the four principal branches—Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Mines and Quarries—and is complete as to all the subjects comprised under these four branches, except the subject of occupations and one or two minor inquiries of the population schedule, the data for which have not yet been fully tabulated.

Most of the results of the census for individual states and for the country as a whole have been published from time to time in the form of press notices and preliminary bulletins, but the present report is the first general publication covering all topics.

Combination of condensed summary with detailed state presentation.—For a group of statistical inquiries covering as many subjects as the decennial census of the United States, an exhaustive report giving results for the smaller geographic units, such as counties and minor civil divisions, needs for its presentation a series of bulky volumes. Such a report, however valuable in libraries and reference collections, is inconvenient for general use, because the main results of the census must be picked out from a mass of geographical detail, and at the same time a person who wishes complete statistics for his own state, county, or city is obliged to search through several volumes. The Bureau of the Census therefore has prepared the present volume, which assembles in one place all the general results of the census. It presents statistics regarding population, agriculture, manufactures, and mines and quarries for the United States as a whole and for individual states; and statistics regarding population and manufactures also for the principal cities.

This volume includes a supplement for Porto Rico and is intended for distribution in that territory. The supplement contains all of the details published by the census for municipalities and other subdivisions of the territory regarding population, agriculture, and manufactures. The total value of the output of mines and quarries in Porto Rico in 1909 was only \$5,459. The principal statistics for the mining industries are presented in Table 1 (p. 541), Chapter 16, of the first section. Statistics for the territory as a whole cover the same subjects in somewhat greater detail.

The purpose of the report is thus to combine in one volume so far as practicable the advantages of a condensed treatment with those of an exhaustive treatment of the census results. Many persons desire general statistics for the United States as a whole, for the states as its primary subdivisions, and for the princi-

pal cities of the country, but the interest of any one person in local details does not as a rule extend beyond the state in which he resides. The combination, therefore, of a condensed census report and a state supplement will, it is believed, meet the needs of by far the majority of those who are interested in census results.

Limitation of term "United States."—The area of enumeration of the Thirteenth Decennial Census included, besides the United States in the ordinary understanding of that term, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. Other outlying possessions and dependencies were not canvassed. The totals presented for the United States do not include Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, except when expressly stated. The exclusion of these outlying possessions from most of the tables and discussion rests on the obvious differences as respects population and social and economic conditions between these distant territories and continental United States.

Grouping of states in geographic divisions.—Almost all the facts presented in the tables and discussed in the text of this volume are given for each state as well as for the United States as a whole. Because, however, of the large number of states, and for other reasons, it is extremely difficult to exhibit the broad geographical conditions regarding population and production by means of comparisons among individual states. In addition, therefore, to the presentation of statistics by states, this volume gives statistics for nine groups of states, which are designated as geographic divisions. The states which constitute each division can be found in any of the general tables and can be seen at a glance on the accompanying map.

This plan reduces the comparisons necessary to a general understanding of the geographic differences in conditions to a number which can be readily grasped. The states within each of these divisions are for the most part fairly homogeneous in physical characteristics, as well as in the characteristics of their population and their economic and social conditions, while on the other hand each division differs more or less sharply from most others in these respects. In forming these groups of states the lines have been based partly on physical and partly on historical conditions. These nine geographic divisions are sometimes grouped in the text tables into three great sections—the North, which includes the New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and West North Central divisions; the South, which includes the South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central divisions; and the West, which includes the Mountain and Pacific divisions.

The grouping of the states in geographic divisions has facilitated a geographical rather than an alphabetical order in the tables which present the results for individual states. The advantage of this geographical order lies in the greater ease with which conditions in contiguous states can be compared.

Statistics for urban and rural communities.—Cities represent, in comparison with the remainder of the country, a distinct type of economic and industrial life. This fundamental distinction between the economic activities of urban and rural districts brings with it certain marked differences with respect to the composition and characteristics of the population. As the cities are very numerous, and as they contain often a large part of the total population of a state, these differences can not be readily perceived by comparing the statistics for individual cities with those for the states. For convenience of comparison, therefore, the more important statistics regarding the number, composition, and characteristics of the population have been presented separately for urban communities as a group and for rural communities as a group. In drawing this distinction all incorporated places (including New England towns) having a population of 2,500 inhabitants or more are considered as urban, and the remainder of the country as rural. A discussion of this classification is found in Chapter 1.

Statistics concerning the urban as distinguished from the rural communities are given in many of the tables by states, but the more detailed statistics as well as the text discussion regarding the differences between the two classes of communities are confined to the United States as a whole and the geographic divisions. A further analysis of the urban population is given in some of the tables by classifying the cities according to their size. This grouping of the cities would have little significance in the case of many individual states, because of the small number of larger cities, but is of much interest in the case of the geographic divisions.

In addition to statistics for urban communities as a class, figures are given throughout the chapters on population and manufactures for the more important cities individually. For the larger cities the tables generally give the same details as for the states. For smaller cities the statistics are presented in more condensed form.

Comparative and derivative figures.—Both in the general tables and in the text discussion an effort has been made to enhance the value of the statistics for the census of 1910 by the introduction of comparative figures for earlier censuses, and by the presentation of important ratios, averages, and percentages. The full significance of census data is brought out only by comparisons between different censuses and between different classes and communities for the same census, and comparisons based upon absolute numbers are usually much less instructive and

less readily grasped than those based upon percentages and averages.

Text discussion of tables.—The general aspects of the statistics presented in tabular form are briefly discussed in the accompanying text. This explanatory text serves the purpose of calling attention to certain important results of the census inquiry. It is not intended that this text shall present an exhaustive analysis of the statistics. In the main, therefore, the discussion is confined to the facts disclosed by the census concerning the United States as a whole and the geographic divisions, with only occasional reference to the figures for individual states or cities. This general discussion, however, should serve as a guide in the interpretation of figures for such smaller geographic units, and should likewise be useful in preventing erroneous conclusions which might occasionally be drawn from the consideration of an isolated table, without taking into account its relation to other census data.

In the presentation of the results of the census by subjects, the text and tables relative to any subject have been treated as a unit, the tables being either inserted in the text or placed immediately after it. This represents a departure from the practice, followed in many census reports, of printing the general tables at the end of the volume and the text comment at the beginning, but it is believed to effect a distinct gain for those who consult the volume to study a given subject. At the same time those who merely refer to it for some particular figure will readily find it with the aid of the table of contents and the index.

Maps and diagrams have been employed in this volume to present graphically some of the more important facts ascertained by the census enumeration, and have as far as possible, like the tables, been printed in immediate connection with the discussion of the subject to which they relate.

Index.—It will be recognized that the separate facts treated in this volume are so numerous that the preparation of a complete index both by subjects and by geographic units would be impracticable and of doubtful utility. The table of contents at the beginning of the volume will serve the needs of those who are interested in the broad general treatment of any of the topics included within the volume. To meet the needs of those who will use it mainly as a work of ready reference, an index has been prepared which, under each of the four main heads of the census—Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Mines and Quarries—gives an alphabetical list of the topics covered by the tables, and an indication of the classes of geographic units to which the figures given relate. Those who wish some items of information relative to some particular state or city can readily find it by looking up the index references for the class to which it belongs, either "states" or "cities," as the case may be.

Character of the state supplement.—The method of presentation of the statistics in the Supplement follows closely that in the main part of the volume. Here, as in the Abstract proper, the four subjects—Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Mines and Quarries—are covered. Detailed figures are given for population and agriculture by counties and for population and manufactures by cities. The tables contain numerous comparative and relative figures, and the text discussion, which for the most part is confined to the statistics for the state as a whole, will aid in interpreting the figures for its subdivisions. The method of arranging the statistics of population and agriculture for the counties differs from that at previous censuses, in that all the data concerning each county are presented in a few columns instead of being distributed by subjects among a number of distinct and widely separated tables. Statistics of population for cities are presented in similar form.

Comparison with previous census abstracts.—While the present condensed report of the Thirteenth Census bears the title "Abstract of the Census," it differs in important respects from the publications of previous censuses bearing the same name. The Abstracts at previous censuses were merely reference books of statistical tables relating to the United States as a whole, the states, and principal cities. They contained no text whatever, maps and diagrams were wholly lacking, and the tables presented only a very limited amount of comparative matter. The absence in these earlier Abstracts of any matter corresponding to the Supplement rendered it a work of general reference only, and not, as the present volume, a work of both general and local reference.

ORGANIZATION OF THE THIRTEENTH DECENNIAL CENSUS.

The permanent Census Bureau.—The methods of collecting and tabulating the statistics of the Thirteenth Decennial Census were substantially similar to those employed in the Eleventh and Twelfth Censuses. The Thirteenth Census, however, was the first taken since the organization of the permanent Bureau of the Census. At every prior census an entirely new central organization had to be formed, as there were no permanent officials or clerks who continued in office during the interval between the decennial censuses. By virtue of the act of March 6, 1902, a permanent Bureau of the Census was created in the Department of the Interior, which bureau was subsequently transferred to the newly created Department of Commerce and Labor. One of the chief objects of this legislation was to permit the retention in the service of a certain number of persons familiar with decennial census work, but a further object was to provide an organization for the collection of certain classes of statistics during the interval between the decennial censuses. These intercensal investigations

included some which had not been previously undertaken by the Federal Government at all and some which had been carried on by other bureaus of the Government. They also included certain topics which had previously been investigated in connection with the decennial census, but which were not, by their nature, essential parts of such a census, and which tended unduly to complicate the work both in the field and in the office.

General provisions of the Thirteenth Census act.—The permanent census act of March 6, 1902, however, did not contain the special provisions of law necessary for the conduct of a decennial census. The Thirteenth Decennial Census was taken by virtue of the act of July 2, 1909, entitled "An act to provide for the Thirteenth and subsequent decennial censuses." This act designated the three years from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1912, as the "decennial census period," and provided for an expansion of the force of the permanent bureau in Washington during that period and for the creation of a special field force to collect the census statistics.

The Thirteenth Census act provided that the decennial census should cover the four main subjects of Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Mines and Quarries. Of these, the subject of Mines and Quarries had not been covered by the census of 1900, but a special census of mines and quarries had been taken for 1902 under the provisions of the permanent census act. The Twelfth Census had covered the subject of Mortality, but, as mortality statistics are collected annually by the permanent Census Bureau, the subject was omitted from the Thirteenth Census.

A list of the principal official positions provided by the Thirteenth Census act and of the persons who filled them during the Thirteenth Census period is given on another page. The position of assistant director and one of the positions of chief statistician were an addition to the positions existing under the permanent census act. Provision was also made for an appointment clerk and a secretary to the director, for an increase in the number of chiefs of division from eight to twelve, and for a large increase in the clerical force in Washington.

Collection of statistics of population and agriculture.—The statistics of population and of agriculture (except part of those relating to irrigation which were collected by special agents) were collected by a force of supervisors and enumerators, while the statistics of manufactures and of mines and quarries were collected by special agents or by clerks detailed from the office. The number of supervisors of the census was 330. In general, each supervisor had jurisdiction over the territory of one congressional district, but in the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and a number of the larger cities, a single supervisor had charge of the work (in New York City there were two supervisors, one for Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs,

and one for the other three boroughs). The supervisors were appointed by the President of the United States by and with the consent of the Senate. They were paid \$1,500 each for their services, plus \$1 for each thousand inhabitants enumerated under their direction. The average population of most of the supervisors' districts was somewhat over 200,000, while the most populous district, the state of Massachusetts, had more than 3,000,000 inhabitants.

There were in all about 70,000 enumerators of population and agriculture. They were selected by the supervisors, subject to the approval of the Director of the Census. Candidates for the position were subjected to a practical examination, and the ratings given by the supervisors to the candidates, as well as their selections, were carefully reviewed in the Census Bureau.

The censuses of agriculture and population were taken as of the date April 15, 1910. Enumerators in cities of 5,000 inhabitants or more, where the work was practically confined to population statistics, were required to complete their canvass within fifteen days after that date; but the enumerators in the smaller towns and country districts, partly because of the greater area which they had to cover and partly because they collected statistics of agriculture as well as of population, were allowed thirty days. In the larger cities, and in some instances elsewhere, the supervisors were allowed special agents to assist in instructing and supervising the enumerators.

Enumerators were in general paid piece rates, from 2 to 4 cents per name for the population census and from 20 to 30 cents per farm for the agricultural census. In sparsely settled sections per diem rates, ranging usually from \$4 to \$6, were paid. Enumerators were required to bear their own expenses of transportation and subsistence. The average amount received by enumerators on piece rates was in the neighborhood of \$4 for each day actually employed; the average total compensation of enumerators in the city districts was about \$50, and in the country districts, about \$75.

Collection of statistics of manufactures and mines.—Except in a very few sparsely settled sections the supervisors and enumerators had nothing to do with the census of manufactures or of mines and quarries, the schedules for these subjects being collected, as

already noted, by special agents or by clerks detailed from the Census Bureau. The statistics related in general to the calendar year 1909 and were collected during the spring and summer of 1910. The special agents had varying terms of service, ranging usually from about two months to about six months. Their pay, in some cases on a piece basis, ranged from about \$3 to \$6 per day, in addition to travel and subsistence expenses when they were away from their headquarters.

Office force and methods of tabulation.—The compilation of the statistics of the decennial census required a large addition to the force of the Census Bureau in Washington. The additional clerks and subclerical employees were appointed on the basis of a competitive examination by the Civil Service Commission, the appointments being apportioned among the states in accordance with their population. The total force employed at different periods of time varied greatly, the minimum, representing the permanent force of the bureau at the beginning and close of the decennial census period, being about 650, and the maximum, in the fall of 1910, about 3,800.

The statistics regarding the population were tabulated by a punched card system. Under this system a card is prepared for each individual, on which the facts as to sex, race, age, marital condition, place of birth, and the like, are indicated by the punching of appropriate holes. These cards are then sorted according to classes by sorting machines, and the holes representing the various characteristics are counted by tabulating machines. Electric contacts through the punched holes determine the groups into which the cards are sorted, and similar electric contacts operate the counters of the tabulating machines. On account of the complexity of the statistics required each card must be sorted several times and run through the tabulating machines several times. The tabulation of the statistics of population in the present report represented the equivalent of handling once on the sorting and tabulating machines more than 700,000,000 cards.

The statistics of agriculture, manufactures, and mines and quarries were tabulated for the most part by means of ordinary adding machines, no use being made of the punched card system. The schedules were first sorted by hand, according to the desired classes.