

SUPPLEMENT FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE



POPULATION
AGRICULTURE
MANUFACTURES
MINES AND QUARRIES

74843°—13—37

(565)

CHAPTER 1.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.

Introduction.—This chapter gives the population of New Hampshire, 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. 572) shows the population of New Hampshire, distributed according to counties and minor civil divisions, at the last three censuses, namely, those of 1910, 1900, and 1890. The arrangement of counties and of the primary divisions in each county is alphabetical. The figures for the two secondary divisions are printed in italics. With two exceptions the minor civil divisions as reported in 1910 are the same as in 1900. For changes in boundaries, name, or form of organization between 1890 and 1900 reference must be made to the census report of 1900.

Table 2 (p. 573) shows all cities, the towns having in 1910 over 2,500 inhabitants, and the incorporated villages of New Hampshire, alphabetically arranged, with their population in 1910, 1900, and 1890.

The population of New Hampshire, by counties, at each of the last five censuses, from 1870 to 1910, inclusive; the increase during the last two decades; the density of 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 census usage in regard to certain terms is explained as follows:

Density of population.—The density of population of a state or county is obtained by dividing its total population by the number of square miles in its land area.

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, 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, or boroughs. These smaller political units 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. In the New England States, in addition to cities having this population, all towns having a population of 2,500 or more have also been classed as urban, without regard to the population of the villages (whether incorporated as such or not) which they may contain. The result is that the "urban areas" in New England include some population which in other sections of the United States would be segregated as "rural." This departure from the general rule, rendered necessary by local conditions in New England, probably makes no great change in the proportions of urban and rural population in those sections where population is dense and generally devoted to manufacturing. In other sections a considerable variation doubtless results, but there is no reason to suppose that it materially affects the distinguishing characteristics of urban and rural population as defined by census statistics.

Urban population being thus defined, the remainder of the state or county is classed as rural. In the New England States, therefore, the rural population consists of the population outside of towns and cities having 2,500 inhabitants or more.

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. In order to contrast the *proportion* of the total population living in urban or rural territory at the census of 1910 with the proportion urban or rural at the preceding census, it is necessary to classify the territory according to the conditions as they existed at each census. In this comparison a place having less than 2,500 inhabitants in 1900 and over 2,500 in 1910 is classed with the rural population for 1900 and with the urban for 1910. On the other hand, in order to present fairly the contrast between urban and rural communities, as regards their *rate of growth*, it is necessary to consider the changes in population for the *same* territory which have occurred from one decennial census to another. For this purpose the territory

HISTORICAL NOTE.—New Hampshire takes its name from the county of Hampshire in England, which was the home of Capt. John Mason, one of the early proprietors of what is now the eastern portion of the state.

It is not certain whether the first European to visit the territory now constituting New Hampshire was Martin Pring, who is believed by some to have sailed up the Piscataqua River in 1603 as far as what is now Dover, or Capt. John Smith, who explored the coast to some extent in his voyage to New England in 1614. This region was included in the grants made by James I of England to the Plymouth Company in 1606 and 1620. In 1622 the Council for New England, as the Plymouth Company was usually known, granted to Capt. John Mason and Sir Ferdinando Gorges all the land lying along the seacoast and for 80 miles inland between the Merrimac and Kennebec Rivers with all the islands adjacent. In 1629 Mason received from the Council for New England an individual grant of that part of this territory which lay west of the Piscataqua River (the lower course of which now forms a portion of the boundary between New Hampshire and Maine), which he named New Hampshire. In the same year Mason and Gorges received the patent for Laconia, a much larger tract which may have extended to Lake Champlain.

In 1623 the first settlement was made at what is now Little Harbor in the town of Rye by David Thomson. Dover was also settled before 1628. Portsmouth was founded about 1630, Exeter in 1638, and Hampton in 1638 or 1639. At first the scattered settlements were practically independent and without much organized government, but in 1641 the towns on the Piscataqua and its branches submitted to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts Bay and in 1643 Exeter petitioned to join the

union. Hampton appears to have been considered from the date of its settlement as coming under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts Bay.

In 1679 New Hampshire was made a royal province. In 1690, subsequent to the fall of Andros, a number of the citizens petitioned Massachusetts to assume the government again, and accordingly the revolutionary provisional government of Massachusetts took charge of New Hampshire. In 1692, however, New Hampshire was once more made a separate province.

In 1740 the eastern and southern limits of New Hampshire were established, substantially as they now exist, by royal decree.

From 1749 the territory west of the Connecticut River (now Vermont) had been a subject of controversy between New Hampshire and New York, but in 1764 the claim of the latter colony was sustained by royal decree. Nevertheless, the "New Hampshire Grants" (as this region was then called) remained in dispute between New Hampshire and New York until 1782, when a compromise was made recognizing the independence of Vermont, which had already been proclaimed by a convention at Westminster in 1777.

New Hampshire was one of the original thirteen states.

According to estimates and censuses taken prior to the first Federal census, in 1790, the population of the colony of New Hampshire at different dates was as follows: 1641 (estimate), 1,000; 1675 (estimate), 4,000; 1689 (estimate), 6,000; 1716 (estimate), 9,000; 1721 (estimate), 9,500; 1732 (estimate), 12,500; 1742 (estimate), 24,000; 1749 (estimate), 30,000; 1761 (estimate), 38,000; 1767 (census), 52,700; 1773 (census), 72,092; 1775 (census), 81,000; 1786 (census), 95,755.

which in 1910 was urban or rural, as the case may be, is taken as the basis, and the population in 1900 for the same territory (so far as separately reported at that census) is presented, even though part of the territory may, on the basis of its population at the earlier census, have then been in a different class. This avoids the disturb-

ing effect on comparisons which would arise from the passage, for example, of communities formerly classed as rural into the urban group. 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.

TOTAL POPULATION, INCREASE, AND DISTRIBUTION.

Population of the state.—The population of New Hampshire is 430,572. Compared with a population of 411,588 in 1900, this represents an increase during the last decade of 18,984, or 4.6 per cent. During the same period the total population of the United States increased 21 per cent. The rate of increase for the state was only about one-half the rate

for the preceding decade, 1890–1900, when it was 9.3 per cent.

The following table shows the population of New Hampshire 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 ¹ OVER PRECEDING CENSUS.		Per cent of increase for the United States.
		Number.	Per cent.	
1910.....	430,572	18,984	4.6	21.0
1900.....	411,588	35,058	9.3	20.7
1890.....	376,530	29,539	8.5	25.5
1880.....	346,991	28,691	9.0	30.1
1870.....	318,300	-7,773	-2.4	22.6
1860.....	326,073	8,097	2.5	35.6
1850.....	317,976	33,402	11.7	35.9
1840.....	284,574	15,246	5.7	32.7
1830.....	269,328	25,167	10.3	33.5
1820.....	244,161	29,701	13.8	33.1
1810.....	214,460	30,602	16.6	36.4
1800.....	183,858	41,973	29.6	35.1
1790.....	141,885			

¹A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

It will be noticed from this table that the most rapid increase in the population of the state was during the early decades. During the 60 years from 1790 to 1850 the absolute increase in population was 176,091, or 124.1 per cent, while during the 60 years since 1850 the increase has been 112,596, or 35.4 per cent. The largest increase in population, both absolute and relative, was during the decade 1790–1800. After 1800, except during the decade 1840–1850, the rate of increase fell off rapidly, until during the decade 1860–1870 there was an actual decrease in the population of the state amounting to 2.4 per cent. From 1870 to 1910, however, the growth of the state was continuous, the increase for this 40-year period being 112,272, or 35.3 per cent.

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 rate during each decade has been much lower for the state than for the country as a whole. During one decade, as already pointed out, the population of the state decreased, while there has been a continuous increase in the population of the United States. The population of the state in 1910 was only a little more than three 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.

In 1790 New Hampshire had 14.1 per cent of the total population of New England, which was 1,009,408. This proportion, slightly increased, was maintained at

each census until 1820. By 1830, however, it had decreased to 13.8 per cent and since that time it has decreased steadily at each census until in 1910, in an aggregate population of 6,552,681 in the New England States, New Hampshire was represented by only 6.6 per cent. In the years that have elapsed since the First Census was taken, the population of the New England States has increased more than six times, while that of New Hampshire has increased only a little more than three times.

Principal cities.—New Hampshire has 11 cities, of which the largest, Manchester, has a population of 70,063, and the next largest, Nashua, a population of 26,005. There are 6 cities having from 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, and 3 from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants. The aggregate population of the 11 cities is 195,816, or 45.5 per cent of the total population of the state.

The table on page 569 shows the population of the 8 cities having in 1910 over 10,000 inhabitants, as reported at each census since their organization as towns, so far as figures are available, together with the increase during each decade.

Of the cities included in this table, Berlin shows the highest percentage of increase during the last decade, namely, 32.6 per cent, and Dover the lowest, three-tenths of 1 per cent. The increase in the population of Manchester amounted to 22.9 per cent, which is the lowest rate of increase shown for this city for any decade since 1870.

CITY AND CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	INCREASE ¹ OVER PRE- CEDING CENSUS.		CITY AND CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	INCREASE ¹ OVER PRE- CEDING CENSUS.	
		Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.
Berlin:				Laconia:			
1910.....	11,780	2,894	32.6	1910.....	10,183	2,141	26.6
1900.....	8,886	5,157	138.3	1900.....	8,042	1,899	30.9
1890.....	3,729	2,685	226.0	1890.....	3,743	2,853	62.1
1880.....	1,144	615	116.3	1880.....	3,790	1,481	64.1
1870.....	529	96	22.2	1870.....	2,308	503	27.9
1860.....	433	260	150.3	1860.....	1,806		
1850.....	173	57	49.1				
1840.....	118	43	58.9				
1830.....	78			Manchester:			
				1910.....	70,063	13,076	22.9
Concord:				1900.....	56,987	12,851	29.1
1910.....	21,497	1,865	9.5	1890.....	44,128	11,496	35.2
1900.....	19,632	2,028	15.5	1880.....	32,630	9,094	35.6
1890.....	17,004	2,161	22.8	1870.....	23,536	3,429	17.1
1880.....	13,843	1,602	13.1	1860.....	20,107	6,175	44.3
1870.....	12,241	1,345	12.3	1850.....	13,932	10,667	330.7
1860.....	10,896	2,320	27.1	1840.....	3,235	2,358	268.9
1850.....	8,576	3,679	75.1	1830.....	877	116	15.2
1840.....	4,897	1,177	31.6	1820.....	761	146	23.7
1830.....	3,720	882	31.1	1810.....	615	58	10.4
1820.....	2,838	445	18.6	1800.....	557	195	53.9
1810.....	2,393	341	16.6	1790.....	362		
1800.....	2,052	305	17.5				
1790.....	1,747			Nashua:			
				1910.....	26,005	2,107	8.8
Dover:				1900.....	23,898	4,587	23.8
1910.....	13,247	40	0.3	1890.....	19,311	5,014	44.1
1900.....	13,207	417	3.3	1880.....	13,397	2,854	27.1
1890.....	12,790	1,103	9.4	1870.....	10,543	478	4.7
1880.....	11,687	2,393	25.7	1860.....	10,065	4,245	72.9
1870.....	9,294	792	9.3	1850.....	5,820	-234	-3.9
1860.....	8,502	306	3.7	1840.....	6,054	3,640	150.8
1850.....	8,196	1,738	26.9	1830.....	2,414	1,272	111.4
1840.....	6,458	1,009	18.5	1820.....	1,142	93	8.9
1830.....	5,449	2,578	89.8	1810.....	1,049	187	21.7
1820.....	2,871	643	28.9	1800.....	862	230	36.4
1810.....	2,228	166	8.1	1790.....	632		
1800.....	2,062	64	3.2				
1790.....	1,998			Portsmouth:			
				1910.....	11,269	632	5.9
Keene:				1900.....	10,637	810	8.2
1910.....	10,068	903	9.9	1890.....	9,827	137	1.4
1900.....	9,165	1,719	23.1	1880.....	9,690	479	5.2
1890.....	7,446	662	9.8	1870.....	9,211	-124	-1.3
1880.....	6,784	813	13.6	1860.....	9,335	-403	-4.1
1870.....	5,971	1,051	38.2	1850.....	9,738	1,851	23.5
1860.....	4,320	928	27.4	1840.....	7,887	-139	-1.7
1850.....	3,392	782	30.0	1830.....	8,026	699	9.5
1840.....	2,610	236	9.9	1820.....	7,327	393	5.7
1830.....	2,374	479	25.3	1810.....	6,934	1,595	29.9
1820.....	1,895	249	15.1	1800.....	5,339	619	13.1
1810.....	1,646	1	0.1	1790.....	4,720		
1800.....	1,645	331	25.2				
1790.....	1,314						

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Counties.—New Hampshire has 10 counties. The population of these counties ranges from 16,316 in Carroll County to 126,072 in Hillsborough County.

There have been no changes in the territorial boundaries of the counties since 1900.

Seven counties have increased in population during the last decade, the percentages of increase ranging from 1.7 per cent in Merrimack County to 11.9 per cent in Hillsborough County, and the absolute increases from 808 in Grafton County to 13,432 in Hillsborough County. Three counties show a larger percentage of increase than is shown for the state as a whole, which, as before stated, was 4.6 per cent. Three counties have decreased in population during the last decade, the highest percentage of decrease being in Carroll County, namely, 3.4 per cent. The aggregate increase of population in the seven counties that show an increase is 20,611; the aggregate decrease of population in the three counties that show a decrease is 1,627. The difference, 18,984, is, of course, the total increase of population in the state.

A map on page 571 shows the increase or decrease in the total population of each county of New Hamp-

shire during the last decade. In the counties shown in white the population decreased; for the other counties the different rates of increase are indicated by differences in shading.

Density of population.—The total land area of the state is 9,031 square miles. The average number of persons to the square mile in 1910 was 47.7; in 1900 and 1890 it was 45.6 and 41.7, respectively. The average number per square mile for the United States as a whole in 1910 was 30.9. In density of population New Hampshire ranks nineteenth among the states and territories.

The density of population is given by counties in Table I of Chapter 2 and in a map on page 571.

Coos County, with 1,798 square miles, has the largest area, and Strafford County, with 379 square miles, the smallest area. Hillsborough County has the highest density of any county, namely, 140.9 persons per square mile, while Carroll County and Coos County, each with 17.1 persons per square mile, have the lowest density.

Minor civil divisions.—The political divisions into which counties are subdivided are collectively termed "Minor civil divisions." In New Hampshire the

counties are divided into 258 primary divisions, comprising 224 towns, 11 cities, 4 townships, 9 grants, 4 locations, and 6 purchases. For 1 township, 4 grants, 1 location, and 3 purchases no population was reported at any of the last three censuses. There are also 2 secondary divisions, both of which are villages. These incorporated villages are not independent minor civil divisions, but form parts of the towns in which they are located.

Urban and rural population compared.—The following table presents the population of New Hampshire 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.....	258	430,572	267	411,588	253	376,530	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban territory.....	26	255,099	26	226,269	28	192,479	59.2	55.0	51.1
Cities and towns of—									
50,000 inhabitants or more.....	1	70,003	1	50,987	1	44,126	16.3	13.8	11.7
25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.....	1	26,005	1	26,005	3	49,105	6.0	6.3	13.0
10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.....	6	78,044	4	67,374	3	42,584	18.1	16.4	11.3
5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants.....	6	40,074	7	53,926	6	56,004	9.3	13.1	11.3
2,500 to 5,000 inhabitants.....	12	40,913	14	47,982	18	56,004	9.5	11.7	15.0
Rural territory.....	232	175,473	241	185,319	225	184,051	40.8	45.0	48.9
Towns of less than 2,500 inhabitants.....	209	175,273	209	184,880	207	183,729	40.7	44.9	48.8
Other rural territory ¹	23	200	32	430	18	322	(²)	0.1	0.1

¹ Includes townships, grants, locations, and purchases.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The urban territory of the state in 1910—that is, cities and towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more—contained 255,099 inhabitants, or 59.2 per cent of the total population, while 175,473 inhabitants, or 40.8 per cent, lived in rural territory. The urban territory as it existed in 1900—that is, cities and towns then having 2,500 inhabitants or more—contained 226,269 inhabitants, or 55 per cent of the total population, while 185,319 inhabitants, or 45 per cent, lived in rural territory. There has thus been a considerable increase in the proportion of urban population. 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. Table I of Chapter 2 shows that in every county in the state a larger proportion of the population lived in urban territory in 1910 than in 1900.

In order to compare the *rate of growth* in urban and rural communities it is necessary in each case, as previously explained, to consider the changes in population which have occurred in the *same* territory from one decennial census to another. With this end in view places classed as urban or rural according to their population in 1910 are taken as a basis and the aggregate population in 1910 and in 1900 of the same places is then compared. Thus, as shown in the next table, the total population in 1910 of those cities and towns which at that time had 2,500 inhabitants or more was 255,099; in 1900 the total population of these same places was 226,007. It may be noted that the latter figure is less than the total population in 1900 of those places which at that time had over 2,500 inhabitants each, 226,269 (see table above), by 262. The difference is the net result of the passage, since 1900, of a community from the rural to the urban class and vice versa.

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 following table, shows an increase of 12.9 per cent. During the same period the rural population, comprising the remainder of the state, has decreased 5.4 per cent. The population of urban areas thus increased nearly three times as rapidly as that of the state as a whole, while the population of rural territory decreased. 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. As shown by Table I of Chapter 2, there was a decrease in the population living in rural territory and an increase in the population living in urban territory in every county in New Hampshire.

For the state as a whole urban population is still further distributed in the following table, which shows the combined population in 1910 and 1900 of the places having, in 1910, 25,000 inhabitants or more, the combined population of places having, in 1910, from 2,500 to 25,000 inhabitants, and the population of the remainder of the state.

CLASS OF PLACES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE: ¹ 1900-1910	
	1910	1900	Number.	Per cent.
The state.....	430,572	411,588	18,984	4.6
Urban territory in 1910.....	255,099	226,007	29,092	12.9
Cities and towns of 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1910.....	96,068	80,885	15,183	18.8
Cities and towns of 2,500 to 25,000 inhabitants in 1910.....	159,031	145,122	13,909	9.6
Remainder of the state.....	175,473	185,581	-10,108	-5.4

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

From this table it appears that both groups of urban communities increased in population during the last decade much more rapidly than the state as a whole.

INCREASE AND DENSITY OF POPULATION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, BY COUNTIES: 1910.

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

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

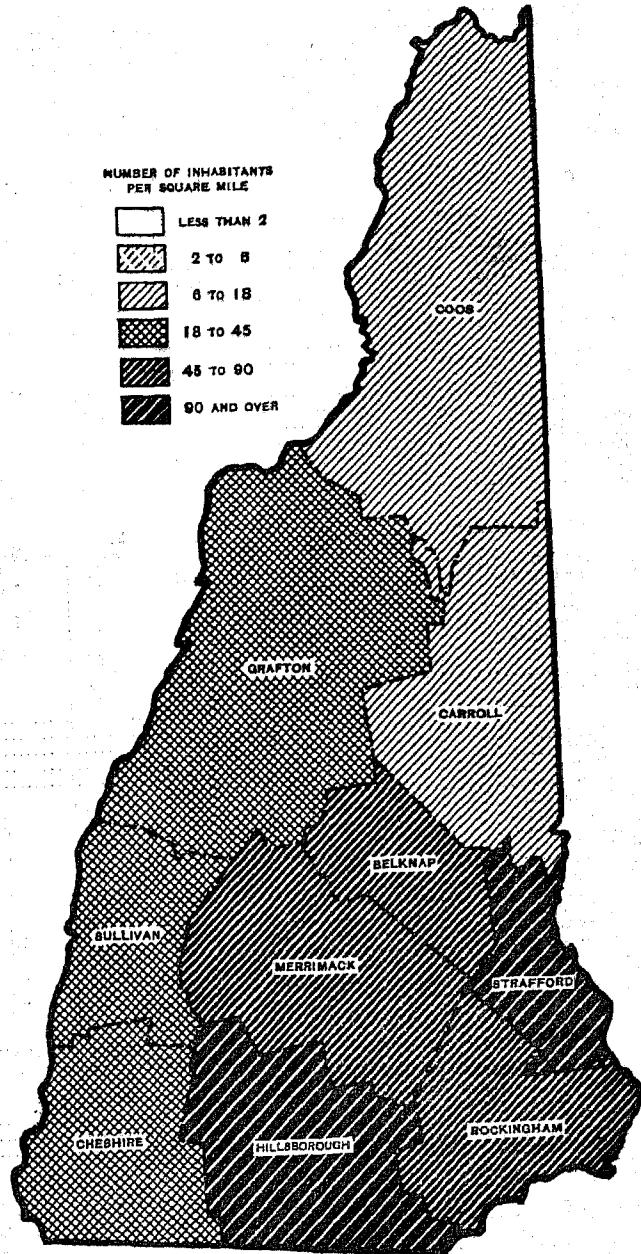
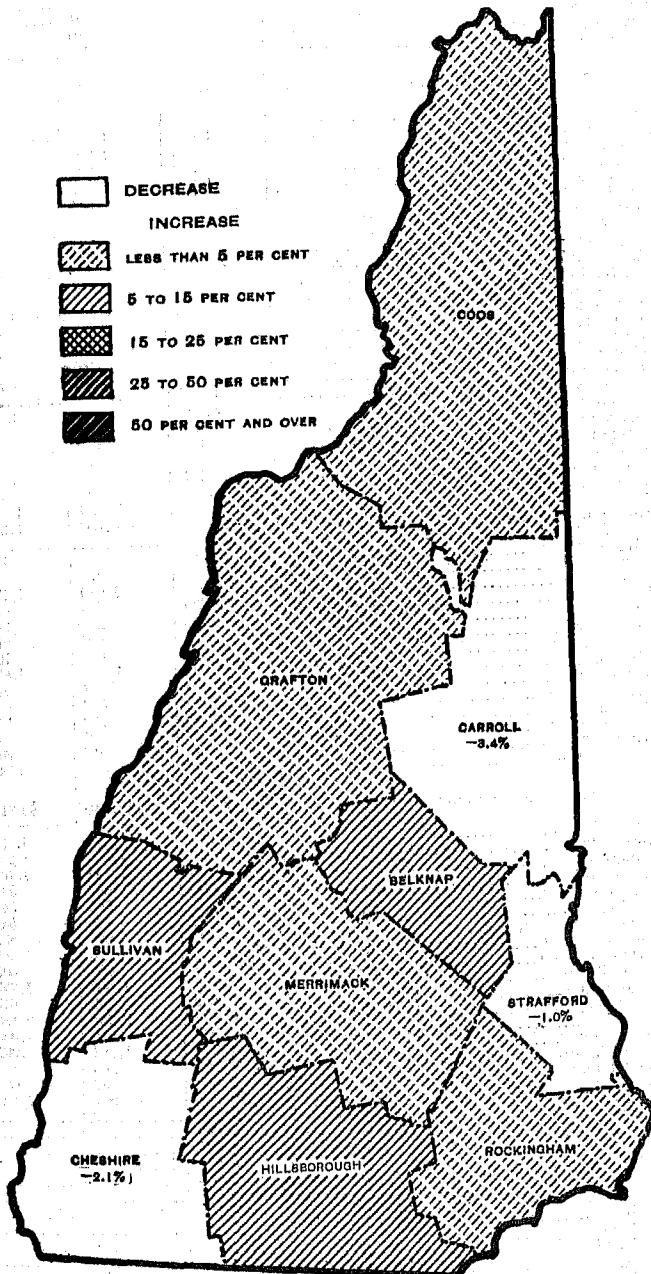


TABLE 1.—POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890.

[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
Belknap County	21,309	19,526	20,321	Coos County—Continued.			
Alton town.....	1,348	1,600	1,372	Pinkhams grant.....	(2)	4	8
Barnstead town.....	1,081	1,072	1,264	Pittsburg town.....	624	687	669
Belmont town.....	1,390	1,294	1,142	Randolph town.....	137	137	137
Center Harbor town.....	420	422	479	Shelburne town.....	805	283	336
Gilford town.....	744	661	3,585	Stark town.....	448	733	703
Gilmanton town.....	968	1,100	1,211	Stewartstown town.....	1,128	1,150	1,002
Laconia city.....	10,183	8,042	6,143	Stratford town.....	844	968	1,128
Ward 1.....	1,155			Success township.....	(2)	220	
Ward 2.....	2,031			Thompson and Meserve purchase.....	4	18	
Ward 3.....	956			Wentworths location.....	51	61	25
Ward 4.....	1,886			Whitefield town.....	1,635	2,157	2,041
Ward 5.....	1,941						
Ward 6.....	2,256			Grafton County	41,652	40,844	37,217
Meredith town.....	1,638	1,713	1,842	Alexandria town.....	571	630	679
New Hampton town.....	821	852	935	Ashland town.....	1,412	1,289	1,193
Sanbornton town.....	850	944	1,027	Bath town.....	978	1,006	935
Tilton town.....	1,866	1,926	1,521	Benton town.....	219	209	244
				Bethlehem town.....	1,201	1,261	1,267
Carroll County	16,316	16,895	18,124	Bridgewater town.....	187	244	332
Albany town.....	289	210	377	Bristol town.....	1,478	1,600	1,524
Bartlett town.....	1,197	1,013	1,247	Campton town.....	845	999	982
Brookfield town.....	247	290	349	Canaan town.....	1,408	1,444	1,417
Chatham town.....	209	267	329	Dorchester town.....	241	308	379
Conway town.....	3,413	3,154	2,331	Easton town.....	226	249	248
Eaton town.....	380	305	514	Ellsworth town.....	46	107	150
Effingham town.....	558	600	720	Enfield town.....	1,448	1,845	1,439
Freedom town.....	542	594	630	Franconia town.....	504	655	594
Harts location.....	85	38	187	Grafton town.....	641	748	787
Jackson town.....	452	624	579	Groton town.....	319	346	464
Madison town.....	507	529	554	Hanover town.....	2,075	1,884	1,817
Moultonboro town.....	783	901	1,034	Hanover village precinct ³	1,340		
Ossipee town.....	1,354	1,479	1,630	Haverhill town.....	3,498	3,414	2,545
Sandwich town.....	928	1,077	1,303	Hebron town.....	213	214	245
Tamworth town.....	993	1,050	1,025	Holderness town.....	652	662	595
Tuftonboro town.....	612	663	767	Landaff town.....	526	500	499
Wakefield town.....	1,543	1,645	1,528	Lebanon town.....	5,718	4,965	3,763
Wolfeboro town.....	2,224	2,390	3,020	Lincoln town.....	1,278	541	110
				Lisbon town.....	2,460	2,221	2,060
				Littleton town.....	4,069	4,066	3,865
Cheshire County	30,659	31,321	29,579	Littleton village.....	3,069		
Alstead town.....	711	799	870	Livermore town.....	64	191	155
Chesterfield town.....	770	981	1,046	Lyman town.....	374	426	543
Dublin town.....	571	620	582	Lyme town.....	1,007	1,080	1,154
Fitzwilliam town.....	1,148	987	1,122	Monroe town.....	429	545	476
Gilsom town.....	470	590	643	Orange town.....	176	213	245
Harrisville town.....	623	791	743	Orford town.....	799	890	916
Hinsdale town.....	1,673	1,933	2,258	Piermont town.....	592	637	709
Jaffrey town.....	1,895	1,891	1,469	Plymouth town.....	2,200	1,973	1,852
Keene city.....	10,068	9,165	7,446	Rumney town.....	850	837	947
Ward 1.....	2,898			Thornton town.....	553	552	632
Ward 2.....	1,971			Warren town.....	701	799	875
Ward 3.....	1,974			Waterville town.....	16	50	39
Ward 4.....	1,588			Wentworth town.....	595	617	696
Ward 5.....	1,699			Woodstock town.....	1,083	628	341
Marlboro town.....	1,478	1,524	1,695				
Marlow town.....	425	488	584	Hillsborough County	126,072	112,640	93,247
Nelson town.....	231	295	332	Amherst town.....	1,060	1,231	1,063
Richmond town.....	393	459	476	Antrim town.....	1,235	1,366	1,245
Rindge town.....	706	855	996	Bedford town.....	1,110	1,148	1,102
Roxbury town.....	66	100	129	Bennington town.....	697	667	542
Stoddard town.....	257	367	400	Brookline town.....	501	505	548
Sullivan town.....	266	237	337	Deering town.....	353	486	581
Surry town.....	213	250	270	Francestown town.....	602	693	837
Swanzy town.....	1,656	1,570	1,600	Goffstown town.....	2,579	2,528	1,981
Troy town.....	1,331	1,527	1,663	Greenfield town.....	674	605	607
Walpole town.....	2,668	2,693	2,163	Greenville town.....	1,374	1,608	1,255
Westmoreland town.....	758	875	830	Hancock town.....	642	642	637
Winchester town.....	2,282	2,274	2,584	Hillsborough town.....	2,168	2,254	2,120
				Hollis town.....	935	910	1,000
				Hudson town.....	1,344	1,261	1,062
				Litchfield town.....	255	243	252
				Lyndeboro town.....	600	686	657
Coos County	30,753	29,468	23,211	Manchester city.....	70,093	56,937	44,126
Atkinson and Gilmanton Academy grant.....	1	(2)		Ward 1.....	3,508		
Berlin city.....	11,780	8,886	3,729	Ward 2.....	6,642		
Ward 1.....	4,053			Ward 3.....	3,427		
Ward 2.....	4,597			Ward 4.....	7,624		
Ward 3.....	3,150			Ward 5.....	9,393		
Cambridge town.....	5	17	31	Ward 6.....	6,665		
Carroll town.....	569	710	813	Ward 7.....	1,804		
Chandler's purchase.....	(2)	(2)	15	Ward 8.....	7,553		
Clarksville town.....	271	307	325	Ward 9.....	10,831		
Colebrook town.....	1,905	1,876	1,736	Ward 10.....	7,158		
Columbia town.....	619	690	605	Mason town.....	325	459	629
Crawfords purchase.....	(2)	10		Merrimack town.....	1,039	1,234	951
Dalton town.....	475	592	596	Millford town.....	3,930	3,739	3,014
Dartmouth College grant.....	7	13		Mont Vernon town.....	413	453	479
Dixs grant.....	33	(2)		Nashua city.....	26,005	23,898	19,311
Dixville township.....	12	15	11	Ward 1.....	2,078		
Dummer town.....	292	349	455	Ward 2.....	2,149		
Errol town.....	211	305	178	Ward 3.....	5,437		
Gorham town.....	2,155	1,797	1,710	Ward 4.....	1,517		
Greens grant.....	4	13	30	Ward 5.....	1,932		
Jefferson town.....	1,061	1,080	1,062	Ward 6.....	1,549		
Kilkenny township.....	(2)	47		Ward 7.....	3,637		
Lancaster town.....	3,054	3,190	3,373	Ward 8.....	3,920		
Martins location.....	3	(2)	5	Ward 9.....	6,086		
Milan town.....	924	1,135	1,029	New Boston town.....	982	1,002	1,067
Millsfield town.....	12	41	62	New Ipswich town.....	927	911	969
Northumberland town.....	2,184	1,977	1,356				

¹ County total includes population (28) of Crawford grant, annexed to Carroll town between 1890 and 1900; and population (13) of Second College grant, returned as independent in 1890.

² No population reported.
³ Incorporated in 1901.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

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

[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
Hillsborough County—Continued.				Rockingham County—Continued.			
Pelham town.....	826	875	791	Newington town.....	296	390	401
Peterboro town.....	2,277	2,527	2,507	Newmarket town.....	3,343	2,822	2,742
Sharon town.....	71	122	137	Newton town.....	962	924	1,064
Temple town.....	284	313	342	North Hampton town.....	783	812	804
Weare town.....	1,325	1,553	1,550	Northwood town.....	1,059	1,304	1,478
Wilton town.....	1,490	1,696	1,850	Nottingham town.....	607	638	668
Windsor town.....	24	38	62	Palstow town.....	1,173	1,027	1,055
	53,335	52,430	49,435	Parsonsfield city.....	11,269	10,637	9,827
Merrimack County.....				Strafford County.....			
Allenstown town.....	1,457	1,496	1,475	Barrington town.....	900	1,208	1,408
Andover town.....	1,301	1,179	1,080	Dover city.....	13,247	13,207	12,790
Boscawen town.....	1,240	1,455	1,457	Durham town.....	823	996	871
Bow town.....	676	617	725	Farmington town.....	2,021	2,255	3,064
Bradford town.....	695	805	810	Lee town.....	479	545	606
Caterbury town.....	680	821	964	Madbury town.....	291	336	367
Chichester town.....	606	598	661	Middleton town.....	1,642	1,625	1,640
Concord city.....	21,497	19,632	17,004	Milton town.....	523	625	579
Ward 1.....	1,064			New Durham town.....	8,938	8,466	7,396
Ward 2.....	638			Rochester city.....	1,179		
Ward 3.....	1,138			Ward 1.....	1,255		
Ward 4.....	5,845			Ward 2.....	1,455		
Ward 5.....	2,612			Ward 3.....	2,043		
Ward 6.....	4,195			Ward 4.....	887		
Ward 7.....	5,607			Ward 5.....	1,372		
Ward 8.....	1,823			Rollinsford town.....	1,635	1,701	2,003
Ward 9.....	2,157			Somersworth city.....	6,704	7,023	6,207
Danbury town.....	592	654	693	Ward 1.....	1,180		
Dunbarton town.....	513	551	524	Ward 2.....	1,188		
Epsom town.....	725	771	815	Ward 3.....	1,400		
Franklin city.....	6,132	5,846	4,085	Ward 4.....	2,400		
Ward 1.....	1,189			Ward 5.....	998		
Ward 2.....	2,654			Strafford town.....	786	1,040	1,304
Ward 3.....	2,049				19,837	18,009	17,304
Hanniker town.....	1,395	1,507	1,385	Sullivan County.....			
Hill town.....	556	603	548	Acworth town.....	536	594	717
Hooksett town.....	1,528	1,665	1,893	Charlestown town.....	1,496	1,473	1,466
Hopkinton town.....	1,578	1,662	1,817	Claremont town.....	7,329	6,498	5,565
London town.....	838	960	1,000	Cornish town.....	1,006	962	954
Newbury town.....	402	424	457	Croydon town.....	324	372	512
New London town.....	805	768	799	Goshen town.....	329	345	384
Northfield town.....	1,474	1,227	1,115	Grantham town.....	286	374	424
Pembroke town.....	3,062	3,183	3,172	Langdon town.....	340	339	305
Pittsfield town.....	2,222	2,129	2,605	Lempster town.....	383	291	519
Salisbury town.....	478	604	655	Newport town.....	3,765	3,126	2,623
Sutton town.....	698	776	849	Plainfield town.....	987	1,114	1,173
Warner town.....	1,226	1,358	1,383	Springfield town.....	422	439	540
Webster town.....	445	496	564	Washington town.....	1,071	946	900
Whitot town.....	614	653	840		504	572	653
	52,188	51,118	49,650		360	464	569
Rockingham County.....							
Atkinson town.....	440	442	483				
Auburn town.....	637	682	631				
Brentwood town.....	759	957	967				
Candia town.....	993	1,057	1,108				
Chester town.....	818	861	968				
Danville town.....	517	615	666				
Deerfield town.....	917	1,162	1,220				
Derry town.....	5,123	3,583	2,604				
East Kingston town.....	413	496	461				
Epping town.....	1,649	1,641	1,721				
Exeter town.....	4,897	4,922	4,284				
Fremont town.....	622	749	726				
Greenland town.....	575	607	647				
Hampstead town.....	796	823	860				
Hampton town.....	1,215	1,209	1,330				
Hampton Falls town.....	552	560	622				
Kensington town.....	417	524	547				
Kingston town.....	1,016	1,132	1,120				
Londonderry town.....	1,533	1,408	1,220				
Newcastle town.....	624	681	488				
Newfields town.....	503	647	855				

TABLE 2.—POPULATION OF ALL CITIES, OF TOWNS HAVING, IN 1910, 2,500 INHABITANTS OR MORE, AND OF ALL INCORPORATED VILLAGES: 1910, 1900, AND 1890.

CITY, TOWN, OR VILLAGE.	County.	1910	1900	1890	CITY, TOWN, OR VILLAGE.	County.	1910	1900	1890
CITIES.					TOWNS—continued.				
Berlin.....	Coos.....	11,780	8,866	3,729	Farmington.....	Strafford.....	2,621	2,265	3,064
Concord.....	Merrimack.....	21,497	19,632	17,004	Goffstown.....	Hillsborough.....	2,579	2,528	1,981
Dover.....	Strafford.....	13,247	13,207	12,790	Haverhill.....	Grafton.....	3,498	3,414	2,545
Franklin.....	Merrimack.....	6,132	5,846	4,085	Lancaster.....	Coos.....	3,054	3,190	3,373
Keene.....	Cheshire.....	10,008	9,165	7,446	Lebanon.....	Grafton.....	5,718	4,965	3,763
Laconia.....	Bellknop.....	10,183	8,042	6,143	Littleton.....	Grafton.....	4,069	4,066	3,365
Manchester.....	Hillsborough.....	70,063	56,987	44,126	Milford.....	Hillsborough.....	3,939	3,739	3,014
Nashua.....	Hillsborough.....	26,005	23,898	19,311	Newmarket.....	Rockingham.....	3,348	2,892	2,742
Portsmouth.....	Rockingham.....	11,269	10,637	9,827	Newport.....	Sullivan.....	3,675	3,126	2,623
Rochester.....	Strafford.....	8,868	8,466	7,396	Pembroke.....	Merrimack.....	3,062	3,183	3,172
Somersworth.....	Strafford.....	6,704	7,023	6,207	Walpole.....	Cheshire.....	2,668	2,693	2,163
TOWNS.					VILLAGES.				
Claremont.....	Sullivan.....	7,523	6,498	5,565	Hanover 1.....	Grafton.....	1,340		
Conway.....	Carroll.....	3,413	3,154	2,331	Littleton 2.....	Grafton.....	3,059		
Derry.....	Rockingham.....	5,123	3,583	2,604					
Exeter.....	Rockingham.....	4,897	4,922	4,284					

¹ Part of Hanover town; incorporated as Hanover village precinct.

² Part of Littleton town.

CHAPTER 2.

COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION.

Introduction.—The first chapter having given the number of inhabitants of New Hampshire 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 five 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 the two cities of more than 25,000 inhabitants; Table III for cities of 10,000 to 25,000; Table IV for cities and towns of 2,500 to 10,000; and Table V for wards of Manchester, the only city of more than 50,000 inhabitants.

A series of summary tables (numbered 1 to 14) 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, it is desirable that the two classes be distinguished in presenting census data. The Bureau of the Census has undertaken to do this by classifying as urban the population of all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. In New England, however, where many villages of considerable size are not separately incorporated, it was deemed best to classify also towns of 2,500 inhabit-

ants or more as urban, although this classification is not very satisfactory because such towns generally include more or less population that is essentially rural.

The census inquiry as to school attendance was merely as to whether the person enumerated had attended any kind of school at any time between September 1, 1909, and the date of enumeration, April 15, 1910.

The Census Bureau classifies as illiterate any person 10 years of age or over who is unable to write, regardless of ability to read.

Color and nativity (Table 1).—Of the total population of New Hampshire, 230,231, or 53.5 per cent, are native whites of native parentage; 103,117, or 23.9 per cent, are native whites of foreign or mixed parentage; 96,558, or 22.4 per cent, are foreign-born whites; and 564, or 0.1 per cent, are negroes. The corresponding percentages in 1900 were 58.9, 19.5, 21.4, and 0.2, respectively, the proportion of native whites of native parentage having decreased during the decade. The percentage of foreign-born whites in the different counties ranges from 8.2 in Carroll to 27.5 in Coos and 34.4 in Hillsborough. (See maps on page 581.)

Of the urban population, 41 per cent are native whites of native parentage; of the rural, 71.5 per cent. The corresponding proportions for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage are 29.3 and 16.1 per cent, respectively. The percentage of foreign-born whites is 29.5 in the urban population and 12.2 in the rural.

Sex (Table 2).—In the total population of the state there are 216,290 males and 214,282 females, or 100.9 males to 100 females. In 1900 the ratio was 99.6 to 100. Among native whites the ratio is 98.3 to 100; among foreign-born whites, 110.4 to 100. In the urban population there are 96.8 males to 100 females, and in the rural, 107.2.

State of birth (Tables 3 and 4).—Of the native population—that is, population born in the United States—74.5 per cent were born in New Hampshire and 25.5 per cent outside the state. Persons born outside the state constitute a slightly larger proportion of the native population in urban than in rural communities.

Foreign nationalities (Table 5).—Of the foreign-born white population of New Hampshire, persons born in Canada represent 59.9 per cent (those of French parentage, 42.3, and all others, 17.6); Ireland, 11; England, 5; Russia, 4.5; Greece, 2.7; Austria, 2.5; Italy, 2.1; Sweden, 2.1; Germany, 2.1; all other countries, 7.9. Of the total white stock of foreign origin, which includes persons born abroad and also natives having one or both parents born abroad, Canada con-

tributed 59.2 per cent (French stock, 40.7, and all others, 18.5); Ireland, 15.3; England, 5.7; Russia, 3; Germany, 2.3; Scotland, 2.2; Sweden, 1.8; Austria, 1.7.

Voting and militia ages (Table 6).—The total number of males 21 years of age and over is 136,668, representing 31.7 per cent of the population. Of such males, 56.1 per cent are native whites of native parentage, 13 per cent native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 30.7 per cent foreign-born whites, and 0.1 per cent negroes. Of the 41,956 foreign-born white males of voting age, 16,415, or 39.1 per cent, are naturalized. Males of militia age—18 to 44—number 90,357.

Age (Tables 7, 8, and 12).—Of the total population, 9.2 per cent are under 5 years of age, 17 per cent from 5 to 14 years, inclusive, 17.4 per cent from 15 to 24, 29.2 per cent from 25 to 44, and 27.1 per cent 45 years of age and over. The foreign-born white population comprises comparatively few children, only 7.1 per cent of this class being under 15 years of age, while 73.1 per cent are 25 years of age and over. Of the native whites of native parentage, 61.5 per cent are 25 and over; of the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, however, only 28.9 per cent are 25 and over, while practically one-half (49.8 per cent) are children under 15. As compared with rural population, the urban shows a larger proportion of persons in the prime of life, 30.3 per cent of urban and 27.5 per cent of rural being in the age groups 25 to 44 years. There is also a slightly higher percentage of children in urban communities than in rural (26.9 as compared with 25.1).

School attendance (Table 9).—The total number of persons of school age—that is, from 6 to 20 years, inclusive—is 111,634, of whom 73,487, or 65.8 per cent, attended school. In addition to these, 2,935 persons under 6 and 1,128 of 21 and over attended school. For boys from 6 to 20 years, inclusive, the percentage attending school was 64.9; for girls, 66.8. For children from 6 to 14 years, inclusive, the percentage attending school was 91.2. The percentage for children of this age among native whites of native parentage was 92.2; among native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 91.3; and among foreign-born whites, 85.5. (See Table I.) There is little difference between urban population and rural as regards school attendance for children from 6 to 14 years of age, but of those from 15 to 20 years, 35.4 per cent in rural communities, as against 26 per cent in urban, were reported as attending school.

Illiteracy (Table 10).—There are 16,386 illiterates in the state, representing 4.6 per cent of the total population 10 years of age and over, as compared with 6.2 per cent in 1900. The percentage of illiteracy is 14.5 among foreign-born whites and 1.1 among native whites.

For all classes combined, the percentage of illiterates in urban communities (5.6) is decidedly higher than that in rural (3.2), but the percentage for foreign-born whites is higher in rural communities than in urban communities, while the percentage for native whites is the same in each case.

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 1.8. (See Table I.)

Marital condition (Tables 11 and 13).—In the population 15 years of age and over, 35.7 per cent of the males are single and 29.7 per cent of the females. The percentage married is 56.9 for males and 56.6 for females, and the percentage widowed 6.1 and 12.6, respectively. The percentages of those reported as divorced, 1 per cent both for males and for females, are believed to be too small, because of the probability that many divorced persons class themselves as single or widowed.

That the percentage single is so much smaller for women than for men is due largely to the fact that women marry younger. Thus 7.4 per cent of the females from 15 to 19 years of age are married, as compared with 1 per cent of the males, and 42.7 per cent of the females from 20 to 24 years are married, as compared with 22.3 per cent of the males. In the next age group, 25 to 34 years, the difference is not so great, the percentages being 70.3 for females and 60.9 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 more often broken by death of the husband than by death of the wife.

For the main elements of the population the percentages of married persons among those 15 years of age and over are as follows: Native whites of native parentage, 60.1 for males and 56.9 for females; foreign-born whites, 59.7 and 63.1, respectively; and native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 40.6 and 45.2.

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, both for males and for females, is higher in rural than in urban communities.

Dwellings and families.—The total number of dwellings in New Hampshire is 88,871, and the total number of families 103,156, there being 116.1 families to each 100 dwellings. (See Table I.) The average number of persons per dwelling is 4.8, and the average number per family, 4.2.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

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TABLE 1.—COLOR, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	NUMBER.			PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890
THE STATE.						
Total population.....	430,572	411,588	376,530	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	429,906	410,791	376,840	99.8	99.8	99.8
Negro.....	564	662	614	0.1	0.2	0.2
Indian.....	34	22	16	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chinese.....	07	112	58	(1)	(1)	(1)
Japanese.....	1	1	2	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total native.....	333,905	323,481	304,190	77.5	78.0	80.8
Total foreign born.....	96,667	88,107	72,340	22.5	21.4	19.2
Native white, total.....	333,348	322,830	303,644	77.4	78.4	80.6
Native parentage.....	230,231	242,614	253,629	53.5	58.9	67.4
Foreign parentage.....	67,601	53,282	34,700	15.7	12.9	9.2
Mixed parentage.....	35,516	26,934	15,315	8.2	6.5	4.1
Foreign-born white.....	96,568	87,961	72,196	22.4	21.4	19.2
URBAN POPULATION.						
Total.....	255,099	225,269	192,479	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	254,064	225,742	192,118	99.8	99.8	99.8
Negro.....	356	419	300	0.1	0.2	0.2
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese.....	79	108	61	(1)	(1)	(1)
Native white, total.....	179,490	159,493	138,525	70.4	70.5	72.0
Native parentage.....	104,701	102,815	103,966	41.0	45.4	54.0
Foreign parentage.....	52,560	50,683	34,559	20.6	25.1	18.0
Mixed parentage.....	22,229	5,683	8,775	8.7	2.5	18.0
Foreign-born white.....	75,174	60,244	53,593	29.5	29.3	27.8
RURAL POPULATION.						
Total.....	175,473	185,319	184,051	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	175,242	185,049	183,722	99.9	99.9	99.8
Negro.....	208	243	314	0.1	0.1	0.2
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese.....	23	27	15	(1)	(1)	(1)
Native white, total.....	153,858	163,332	165,119	87.7	88.1	89.7
Native parentage.....	125,530	139,799	149,603	71.5	75.4	81.3
Foreign parentage.....	15,041	23,533	15,456	8.6	12.7	8.4
Mixed parentage.....	13,287	2,333	7,664	7.6	1.4	8.4
Foreign-born white.....	21,384	21,717	18,603	12.2	11.7	10.1

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 2.—SEX, FOR THE STATE AND PRINCIPAL CITIES.

[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.....	216,290	214,282	100.9	205,379	208,209	99.6
White.....	215,918	213,988	100.9	204,931	205,860	99.5
Negro.....	288	276	104.3	327	335	97.6
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese.....	84	18	(1)	121	14	(1)
Native white, total.....	165,250	168,098	98.3	160,544	162,286	98.9
Native parentage.....	114,628	115,603	99.2	120,889	121,725	99.3
Foreign parentage.....	33,167	34,434	96.3	26,423	26,859	98.4
Mixed parentage.....	17,455	18,061	96.6	13,232	13,702	96.6
Foreign-born white.....	50,668	46,890	110.4	44,387	43,574	101.9
Urban population.....	125,505	129,594	96.8	109,536	116,733	93.8
Rural population.....	90,785	84,688	107.2	95,843	89,476	107.1
CITIES OF OVER 25,000.						
Manchester.....	34,148	35,015	95.1	26,603	30,334	87.6
Nashua.....	13,016	12,989	100.2	11,529	12,369	93.2

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	1910
Total native population.....	333,905	323,481	304,190	179,837	154,068
Born in state.....	243,629	243,040	240,174	131,680	116,949
Born outside state ¹	85,276	80,435	64,016	48,157	37,119
Per cent outside state.....	25.5	24.9	21.0	26.8	24.1
Native white population.....	333,348	322,830	303,644	179,490	153,858
Born in state.....	243,383	242,825	239,805	131,564	116,819
Born outside state ¹	84,965	80,005	63,749	47,926	37,039
Per cent outside state.....	25.5	24.8	21.0	26.7	24.1
Native negro population.....	524	633	546	323	201
Born in state.....	234	215	279	109	125
Born outside state ¹	290	418	267	214	76
Per cent outside state.....	55.3	66.0	48.9	66.3	37.8

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 number is small.

TABLE 4.—STATE OR DIVISION OF BIRTH.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	NUMBER.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total native.				
New Hampshire.....	333,905	323,481	100.0	100.0
Other states.....	243,629	243,046	74.5	75.1
Massachusetts.....	85,276	80,435	25.5	24.9
Vermont.....	30,090	28,587	9.0	8.2
Maine.....	19,663	19,647	5.9	6.1
New York.....	15,992	16,650	4.8	5.1
Connecticut.....	7,490	7,502	2.2	2.3
Rhode Island.....	1,637	1,236	0.5	0.4
Pennsylvania.....	1,358	1,090	0.4	0.3
New Jersey.....	1,046	671	0.3	0.2
Michigan.....	647	405	0.2	0.1
Illinois.....	593	450	0.2	0.1
Ohio.....	513	512	0.2	0.2
All other.....	424	442	0.1	0.1
	5,818	5,243	1.7	1.6
DIVISIONS.				
New England.....	317,369	308,256	95.0	95.3
Middle Atlantic.....	9,183	8,578	2.8	2.7
East North Central.....	1,952	1,766	0.6	0.5
West North Central.....	857	839	0.3	0.3
South Atlantic.....	925	857	0.3	0.3
East South Central.....	229	139	0.1	(3)
West South Central.....	178	100	0.1	(3)
Mountain.....	228	114	0.1	(3)
Pacific.....	270	220	0.1	0.1
Other.....	2,714	2,612	0.8	0.8

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.....	199,675	100.0	96,558	100.0	67,661	25,518	87,961
Austria.....	3,428	1.7	2,438	2.5	932	58	712
Belgium.....	209	0.1	175	0.2	22	12	25
Canada—French.....	81,354	40.7	40,865	42.3	29,720	10,769	44,416
Canada—Other.....	36,947	18.5	16,981	17.6	7,784	12,182	14,521
Denmark.....	255	0.1	131	0.1	55	69	75
England.....	11,340	5.7	4,862	5.0	2,459	4,019	5,099
Finland.....	1,834	0.9	1,198	1.2	630	6	321
France.....	368	0.2	169	0.2	77	122	211
Germany.....	4,533	2.3	2,046	2.1	1,768	719	2,014
Greece.....	2,722	1.4	2,634	2.7	85	3	44
Hungary.....	109	0.1	66	0.1	30	13	54
Ireland.....	30,589	15.3	10,613	11.0	14,569	5,407	13,546
Italy.....	2,942	1.5	2,071	2.1	739	132	947
Newfoundland.....	115	0.1	64	0.1	292	63	(1)
Norway.....	852	0.4	491	0.5	25	18	29
Portugal.....	153	0.1	110	0.1	25	48	1,044
Russia.....	5,891	3.0	4,345	4.5	1,497	48	2,019
Scotland.....	4,308	2.2	1,979	2.0	1,041	1,288	2,032
Sweden.....	3,556	1.8	2,008	2.1	1,172	316	96
Switzerland.....	163	0.1	78	0.1	46	39	96
Turkey in Asia.....	1,140	0.6	891	0.9	237	12	65
Turkey in Europe.....	2,003	1.0	1,985	2.0	14	53	68
Wales.....	125	0.1	58	0.1	14	63	298
All other.....	* 4,739	2.4	240	0.2	* 4,365	134	

¹ Included with Canada.

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.....	136,668	130,987	100.0	100.0	90,357	88,149
White.....	136,393	130,648	99.8	99.7	90,169	87,899
Negro.....	200	230	0.1	0.2	137	160
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese.....	75	109	0.1	0.1	51	99
Native white.....	94,437	95,879	69.1	73.2	58,878	61,241
Native parentage.....	76,639	82,383	56.1	62.9	42,104	47,679
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	17,798	13,496	13.0	10.3	16,774	13,562
Foreign-born white.....	41,956	34,769	30.7	26.5	31,291	26,649

SUPPLEMENT FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE.

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.			
	1910	1900	Male.	Female.	Native parentage.		Foreign or mixed parentage.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								
All ages, number.....	430,572	411,588	216,290	214,282	114,628	115,603	50,622	52,495	50,668	45,890	288	276	84	18		
Under 5 years.....	39,581	38,231	19,665	19,916	9,587	9,522	9,406	9,811	561	561	19	21	2	1		
Under 1 year.....	8,325	8,048	4,185	4,140	2,037	1,933	2,006	2,100	48	42	4	5	.....	.....
5 to 9 years.....	36,873	35,464	18,474	18,309	8,874	8,665	8,383	8,443	1,105	1,205	22	22	3	4		
10 to 14 years.....	36,271	32,897	18,281	18,000	9,014	8,730	7,520	7,659	1,020	1,078	18	22	2	2		
15 to 19 years.....	37,906	34,720	19,184	18,642	8,870	8,568	6,418	6,513	3,951	3,529	23	30	2	3		
20 to 24 years.....	36,853	33,148	18,643	18,210	7,933	8,389	4,300	4,080	6,381	5,118	22	23	7	3		
25 to 29 years.....	39,675	35,844	17,065	16,610	7,435	7,945	3,080	3,326	6,518	5,294	23	43	9	2		
30 to 34 years.....	31,794	31,790	15,968	15,826	7,057	7,880	2,615	2,902	5,664	5,020	22	23	10	1		
35 to 39 years.....	31,649	28,544	15,090	15,659	7,873	7,894	2,524	2,627	5,552	5,117	32	19	9	2		
40 to 44 years.....	28,486	26,447	14,609	13,877	7,717	7,425	1,895	2,030	4,958	4,411	24	11	15	.....	
45 to 49 years.....	25,093	23,151	12,136	11,254	7,701	7,136	1,273	1,194	3,132	2,902	24	22	6	.....	
50 to 54 years.....	23,890	20,510	12,136	11,254	6,540	6,225	789	789	2,185	2,118	12	5	5	.....	
55 to 59 years.....	18,619	17,344	9,481	9,188	5,635	5,501	400	445	1,702	1,773	9	2	3	1		
60 to 64 years.....	15,050	15,024	7,839	7,811	5,130	5,160	356	307	2,079	2,284	14	10	2	.....	
65 to 74 years.....	22,403	21,390	10,681	11,822	3,698	4,338	101	115	742	787	4	6	.....	.....
75 to 84 years.....	9,771	9,252	4,645	5,226	
85 to 94 years.....	1,820	1,629	749	1,071	
95 years and over.....	76	73	29	47	
Age unknown.....	662	1,128	383	279	257	211	29	15	95	51	1	2	1	.....	
All ages, per cent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Under 5 years.....	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.3	8.4	8.2	18.8	18.7	1.1	1.2	6.6	7.6	.....	.....
5 to 9 years.....	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.6	7.7	7.5	16.0	16.1	2.4	2.8	7.0	8.0	.....	.....
10 to 14 years.....	8.4	8.0	8.4	8.4	7.9	7.6	14.9	14.6	3.2	3.7	6.3	8.0	.....	.....
15 to 19 years.....	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.7	7.7	7.4	12.7	12.4	7.8	7.7	8.0	10.9	.....	.....
20 to 24 years.....	8.6	8.3	8.6	8.5	6.9	7.3	8.5	8.9	12.6	11.2	7.6	8.3	.....	.....
25 to 29 years.....	15.2	16.4	15.3	15.1	13.2	13.7	11.3	11.9	24.0	23.5	15.6	23.9	.....	.....
30 to 34 years.....	14.0	13.4	14.1	13.8	13.6	13.3	8.7	8.9	20.7	20.8	19.4	10.9	.....	.....
35 to 44 years.....	19.2	18.5	19.5	19.0	23.5	22.4	7.7	7.6	22.2	23.2	21.5	15.9	.....	.....
45 to 64 years.....	7.9	7.9	7.4	8.5	10.9	12.5	0.9	1.0	5.8	6.9	6.9	5.8	.....	.....

TABLE 8.—AGE, FOR URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.
[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

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.....	125,505	90,785	129,594	84,688	86,531	78,719	92,959	75,139	38,746	11,922	36,428	9,462	159	129	197	79
Under 5 years.....	11,921	7,744	12,381	7,635	11,458	7,645	11,898	7,435	475	86	469	8	8	11	14	7
Under 1 year.....	2,573	1,612	2,604	1,530	1,607	2,520	1,607	1,526	45	3	34	2	2	3	2	2
5 to 9 years.....	11,058	7,416	11,190	7,209	10,038	7,219	10,130	6,972	1,008	187	1,043	222	12	10	10	12
10 to 14 years.....	10,822	7,359	11,251	6,839	9,453	7,081	9,814	6,576	1,357	209	1,421	257	10	8	15	7
15 to 19 years.....	12,129	7,135	12,177	6,465	8,729	6,559	9,003	6,018	3,369	562	3,089	440	9	14	23	7
20 to 24 years.....	12,010	6,633	12,166	6,044	8,843	6,390	7,764	5,302	5,149	1,232	4,353	735	14	8	17	15
25 to 34 years.....	20,646	12,387	20,588	11,848	11,051	9,736	12,810	9,743	9,555	2,627	8,225	2,089	23	22	51	15
35 to 44 years.....	17,950	12,649	18,187	11,349	10,100	9,909	10,780	9,196	7,795	2,715	7,389	2,139	32	24	17	13
45 to 64 years.....	22,021	20,123	22,646	17,962	13,882	15,953	15,369	8,080	3,143	8,075	2,584	39	23	35	9	2
65 years and over.....	6,728	9,176	8,845	9,321	4,822	8,116	6,537	8,425	1,895	1,049	2,294	893	11	9	14	2
Age unknown.....	220	103	163	116	175	111	122	104	43	52	40	11	1	.....	.....
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	.....
Under 5 years.....	9.5	8.5	9.6	8.9	13.2	9.7	12.8	9.9	1.2	0.7	1.3	1.0	5.0	8.5	7.1	.....
5 to 9 years.....	8.8	8.2	8.6	8.5	11.6	9.2	10.9	9.3	2.6	1.6	2.9	2.3	7.5	7.8	5.1	.....
10 to 14 years.....	8.6	8.1	8.7	8.1	10.9	9.0	10.6	8.8	3.5	2.3	3.9	2.7	6.3	6.2	7.6	.....
15 to 19 years.....	9.7	7.9	9.4	7.6	10.1	8.3	9.7	8.0	8.7	4.7	8.5	4.7	5.7	10.9	11.7	.....
20 to 24 years.....	9.6	7.3	9.4	7.0	7.9	6.8	8.4	7.1	13.3	10.3	12.0	7.8	8.8	6.2	8.6	.....
25 to 34 years.....	16.5	13.6	15.9	14.0	12.8	12.4	13.2	13.0	24.7	22.0	22.6	22.1	14.5	17.1	25.9	.....
35 to 44 years.....	14.3	13.9	14.0	13.4	11.7	12.0	11.6	12.2	20.1	22.8	20.3	22.6	20.1	18.6	8.6	.....
45 to 64 years.....	17.6	22.2	17.5	21.2	16.0	21.5	15.6	20.5	20.9	26.4	22.2	27.3	24.5	17.8	17.8	.....
65 years and over.....	6.4	10.1	6.8	11.0	5.6	10.3	7.0	11.2	4.9	8.8	6.3	9.4	6.9	7.0	7.1	.....

TABLE 9.—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.
[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

AGE PERIOD.	TOTAL.			NATIVE WHITE.						FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.			NEGRO.				
	Number.	Attending school.		Native parentage.			Foreign or mixed parentage.			Number.	Attending school.		Number.	Attending school.			
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Number.		Per cent.	Number.	Number.	Per cent.
THE STATE.	111,634	73,487	65.8	52,646	37,974	72.1	43,577	30,091	69.1	15,259	5,334	35.0	138	77	55.8		
6 to 20 years, inclusive.....	56,291	36,545	64.9	26,048	18,033	71.0	21,628	14,880	68.8	7,044	2,689	33.8	64	37	.....	
Male.....	55,343	36,942	66.8	26,998	19,041	73.2	21,949	15,211	69.3	7,315	2,645	36.2	74	40	.....	
Female.....	29,556	25,754	87.1	14,096	12,371	87.8	13,395	11,090	87.3	2,028	1,657	81.7	34	27	.....	
10 to 14 years.....	36,271	34,291	94.5	17,744	16,972	95.6	15,179	14,379	94.7	3,304	2,901	87.8	40	35	.....	
15 to 17 years.....	22,393	10,345	46.2	10,542	6,421	60.9	8,265	3,295	39.9	3,559	617	17.3	25	11	.....	
18 to 20 years.....	23,414	3,097	13.2	10,264	2,210	21.5	6,738	721	10.7	6,368	150	2.5	39	4	.....	
Under 6 years.....	.....	2,935	.....	.....	1,464	.....	.....	1,351	.....	.....	118	.....	.....	2	.....	
21 years and over.....	.....	1,128	.....	.....	783	.....	.....	194	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	1	.....	
Total attending school.....	.....	77,550	.....	.....	40,221	.....	.....	31,636	.....	.....	5,602	.....	.....	80	.....	
URBAN POPULATION.	39,897	36,202	90.7	14,412	13,243	91.9	20,969	19,117	91.2	4,471	3,803	85.1	41	35	.....	
15 to 20 years.....	29,593	7,698	26.0	9,802	4,198	42.8	11,175	2,804	25.6	8,570	624	7.3	40	9	.....	
RURAL POPULATION.	25,930	23,843	92.0	17,428	16,100	92.4	7,605	6,958	91.5	861	755	87.7	33	27		
15 to 20 years.....	16,214	5,744	35.4	11,004	4,433	40.3	3,828	1,162	30.1	1,357	152	11.2	24	6		

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

CLASS OF POPULATION.	BOTH SEXES.		MALE.		FEMALE.		CLASS OF POPULATION.	BOTH SEXES.		MALE.		FEMALE.	
	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.		Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.
THE STATE.													
Total illiterate, 1910.....	16,886	4.6	9,210	5.2	7,176	4.1	Total illiterate, 1910.....	11,740	5.6	6,252	6.1	5,488	5.2
Native white.....	2,839	1.1	1,652	1.3	1,187	0.9	Native white.....	1,466	1.1	754	1.2	712	1.0
Native parentage.....	1,462	0.8	912	0.9	550	0.6	Native parentage.....	622	0.7	336	0.8	286	0.6
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	1,377	2.1	740	2.3	637	1.9	Foreign or mixed parentage.....	844	1.8	418	1.8	426	1.7
Foreign-born white.....	13,485	14.5	7,521	15.4	5,964	13.5	Foreign-born white.....	10,225	14.2	5,471	14.7	4,754	13.6
Negro.....	51	10.6	30	12.1	21	9.0	Negro.....	42	13.5	22	15.8	20	11.6
URBAN POPULATION.													
Total illiterate, 1910.....	21,075	6.2	12,043	7.1	9,032	5.3	Total illiterate, 1910.....	4,646	3.2	2,958	3.9	1,688	2.4
Native white.....	3,840	1.5	2,284	1.8	1,556	1.2	Native white.....	1,373	1.1	898	1.4	475	0.8
Native parentage.....	2,085	1.0	1,325	1.3	760	0.7	Native parentage.....	840	0.8	576	1.1	264	0.5
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	1,755	3.7	959	4.1	796	3.3	Foreign or mixed parentage.....	533	2.8	322	3.3	211	2.3
Foreign-born white.....	17,126	20.5	9,681	22.9	7,445	18.0	Foreign-born white.....	3,260	15.7	2,050	17.6	1,210	13.2
Negro.....	70	11.9	41	14.2	29	9.8	Negro.....	9	5.4	8	7.4	1	(1)
RURAL POPULATION.													
Total illiterate, 1910.....							Total illiterate, 1910.....						
Native white.....							Native white.....						
Native parentage.....							Native parentage.....						
Foreign or mixed parentage.....							Foreign or mixed parentage.....						
Foreign-born white.....							Foreign-born white.....						
Negro.....							Negro.....						

1 Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

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.....	159,970	57,073	35.7	81,064	56.9	9,820	1,598	157,877	46,908	29.7	89,387	56.6	19,836	1,507
Total, 1900.....	162,138	56,698	36.5	85,078	55.9	9,610	1,288	162,865	46,400	30.4	84,476	55.3	20,288	1,592
15 to 19 years.....	19,064	19,004	98.7	105	1.0	2	2	18,642	17,213	92.3	1,372	7.4	11	6
20 to 24 years.....	18,643	14,361	77.0	4,157	22.3	47	29	18,210	10,249	56.3	7,768	42.7	95	60
25 to 34 years.....	33,033	12,243	37.1	20,118	60.9	374	230	32,436	8,662	26.7	22,816	70.3	594	324
35 to 44 years.....	30,599	5,491	17.9	23,689	77.4	969	417	29,536	4,355	14.7	23,119	78.3	1,639	397
45 years and over.....	58,048	5,850	10.1	42,804	73.7	8,404	914	58,774	6,353	10.8	34,191	58.2	17,456	720
Age unknown.....	388	124	32.4	101	26.4	24	6	279	76	27.2	91	32.6	41	-----
Native white:														
Native parentage ²	87,153	26,584	30.5	52,419	60.1	6,668	1,235	88,686	23,179	26.1	50,467	56.9	13,732	1,156
15 to 24 years.....	16,803	14,938	87.1	2,073	12.3	20	21	16,954	12,290	72.5	4,534	26.7	61	40
25 to 44 years.....	30,682	7,884	25.6	21,828	70.5	674	478	31,144	6,276	20.2	23,243	74.6	1,069	527
45 years and over.....	39,411	4,024	10.2	28,653	72.7	5,957	732	40,377	4,558	11.3	22,628	56.0	12,572	589
Foreign or mixed parentage ²	25,223	14,017	55.6	10,240	40.6	720	182	26,582	12,948	48.7	12,021	45.2	1,382	166
15 to 24 years.....	10,718	9,741	90.9	925	8.6	17	8	11,193	9,135	81.6	1,990	17.8	14	16
25 to 44 years.....	10,114	3,600	35.6	6,190	61.2	205	100	10,885	3,121	28.7	7,252	66.6	395	98
45 years and over.....	4,362	668	15.3	3,115	71.4	496	72	4,489	689	15.3	2,772	61.8	969	52
Foreign-born white²:														
Total.....	47,286	16,348	34.6	28,246	59.7	2,412	177	42,386	10,693	25.2	26,765	63.1	4,696	133
15 to 24 years.....	10,332	8,647	86.6	1,345	13.0	12	2	8,647	5,999	69.4	2,598	30.0	31	10
25 to 44 years.....	22,092	6,217	27.4	15,905	70.1	461	67	19,842	3,584	18.1	15,381	77.5	764	96
45 years and over.....	14,167	1,132	8.0	10,973	77.5	1,934	108	13,846	1,092	7.9	8,765	63.3	3,895	78
Negro²:														
Total.....	229	95	41.5	111	48.5	18	4	211	84	39.8	97	46.0	26	1
15 to 24 years.....	45	38	-----	6	-----	-----	-----	53	34	-----	17	-----	-----	-----
25 to 44 years.....	101	35	34.7	62	61.4	2	2	96	36	-----	55	-----	5	1
45 years and over.....	82	21	-----	43	-----	16	2	60	14	-----	24	-----	20	-----
URBAN POPULATION.														
Total.....	81,704	34,309	37.4	51,724	56.4	4,765	639	84,772	31,807	33.6	50,740	53.5	11,290	780
15 to 24 years.....	24,139	21,251	88.0	2,777	11.5	26	15	24,343	18,747	77.0	5,440	22.3	60	37
25 to 44 years.....	38,596	10,498	27.2	26,935	69.8	810	292	38,775	9,212	23.8	27,616	71.2	1,523	371
45 years and over.....	28,749	2,505	8.7	21,959	76.4	3,912	331	31,491	3,789	12.0	17,632	56.0	9,687	352
Age unknown.....	220	55	25.0	53	24.1	17	1	163	59	36.2	52	31.9	20	-----
Native white—Native parentage.....														
Total.....	38,066	11,569	30.4	23,291	61.2	2,600	451	41,841	12,082	28.9	22,538	53.9	6,609	532
15 to 24 years.....	17,538	10,067	57.4	6,880	39.2	453	97	19,270	10,232	53.1	7,934	41.2	952	100
25 to 44 years.....	35,908	12,597	35.1	21,449	59.7	1,699	88	33,495	9,419	28.1	20,200	60.3	3,708	127
45 years and over.....	129	61	39.5	64	49.6	11	3	158	70	44.3	64	40.5	21	1
Foreign-born white.....														
Total.....	9,220	4,779	51.8	4,441	48.2	812	388	10,008	3,789	37.9	6,219	62.1	1,687	167
15 to 24 years.....	1,845	1,647	89.3	198	10.7	12	2	1,845	1,647	89.3	198	10.7	12	2
25 to 44 years.....	6,375	2,852	44.7	3,523	55.2	796	386	7,171	2,142	29.9	5,029	70.1	1,665	165
45 years and over.....	900	280	31.1	621	69.0	104	10	963	300	31.1	663	68.9	120	12
RURAL POPULATION.														
Total.....	68,266	22,784	33.3	39,340	57.6	5,055	959	63,105	15,101	23.9	38,617	61.2	8,548	747
15 to 24 years.....	13,768	12,114	88.0	1,575	11.4	23	16	12,509	8,715	69.7	3,700	29.6	46	29
25 to 44 years.....	25,036	7,236	28.9	16,872	67.4	533	355	23,197	3,805	16.4	18,319	79.0	710	350
45 years and over.....	29,299	3,345	11.4	20,845	71.1	4,492	583	27,283	2,564	9.4	16,559	60.7	7,769	368
Age unknown.....	163	69	42.3	48	29.4	7	5	116	17	14.7	39	33.6	21	-----
Native white—Native parentage.....														
Total.....	49,087	15,015	30.6	29,128	59.3	4,068	784	46,845	11,097	23.7	27,929	59.6	7,123	624
15 to 24 years.....	7,687	3,950	51.4	3,360	43.7	267	85	7,312	2,716	37.1	4,087	55.9	430	66
25 to 44 years.....	37,380	11,067	29.6	26,313	70.4	1,797	713	36,583	8,381	22.9	28,202	77.1	988	56
45 years and over.....	100	44	44.0	47	47.0	7	1	107	14	-----	33	-----	5	-----

¹ Total includes persons whose marital condition is unknown.

² Totals include persons of unknown age.

SUPPLEMENT FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE.

TABLE 12.—AGE, FOR CITIES OF 25,000 OR MORE.

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.
Manchester.....	34,148	35,915	19,181	21,135	14,928	14,764	20	16	Nashua.....	13,016	12,989	8,212	8,816	4,792	4,165	7	8
Under 5 years....	3,329	3,519	3,127	3,300	201	216	1	3	Under 5 years....	1,205	1,306	1,148	1,262	56	43	1	1
Under 1 year....	763	766	741	740	21	16	1	1	Under 1 year....	262	278	255	275	7	3	.....	.....
5 to 9 years.....	3,078	3,203	2,641	2,726	436	477	1	1	5 to 9 years.....	1,170	1,117	1,059	1,010	110	107	1	.....
10 to 14 years....	3,093	3,289	2,498	2,648	592	639	3	2	10 to 14 years....	1,160	1,102	991	947	169	155	.....	.....
15 to 19 years....	3,941	3,846	2,308	2,326	1,635	1,519	2	1	15 to 19 years....	1,304	1,293	863	918	531	375	.....	.....
20 to 24 years....	3,888	3,800	1,645	1,895	2,241	1,903	1	2	20 to 24 years....	1,393	1,412	698	801	694	610	.....	1
25 to 34 years....	5,919	5,952	2,272	2,730	3,637	3,218	2	4	25 to 34 years....	2,326	2,130	1,027	1,160	1,296	969	2	1
35 to 44 years....	4,654	4,919	1,843	2,033	2,800	2,885	4	1	35 to 44 years....	1,765	1,739	891	951	872	737	.....	1
45 to 64 years....	5,055	5,703	2,278	2,544	2,770	3,156	4	3	45 to 64 years....	2,049	2,134	1,164	1,231	881	900	3	3
65 years and over.	1,162	1,655	554	915	605	740	2	.....	65 years and over.	539	748	350	532	179	215	.....	1
Age unknown....	29	29	20	18	9	11	.....	.....	Age unknown....	15	8	11	4	4	4	.....	.....

TABLE 13.—MARITAL CONDITION, FOR CITIES OF 25,000 OR MORE.

[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.		
Manchester														
Total.....	24,648	10,272	41.7	13,186	53.5	1,043	112	25,904	10,210	39.4	12,705	49.0	2,771	161
15 to 24 years....	7,829	6,967	89.0	845	10.8	8	2	7,646	6,118	80.0	1,482	19.4	19	9
25 to 44 years....	10,573	2,860	27.1	7,410	70.1	231	55	10,871	3,124	28.7	7,161	65.9	486	78
45 years and over.	6,217	433	7.0	4,918	79.1	799	55	7,358	957	13.0	4,056	55.1	2,261	74
Age unknown....	29	7	.....	7	.....	5	.....	29	11	.....	6	.....	5	.....
Native white—Native parentage.	5,566	1,759	31.6	3,408	61.2	322	64	6,230	1,974	31.7	3,153	50.6	1,009	85
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	5,349	3,276	61.2	1,913	35.8	127	23	6,231	3,693	59.3	2,183	35.0	301	32
Foreign-born white.	13,699	5,228	38.1	7,845	57.3	591	25	13,432	4,536	33.8	7,367	54.8	1,459	44
Negro.....	15	5	.....	7	.....	3	.....	11	7	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Nashua														
Total.....	3,481	3,838	40.5	5,140	54.2	432	59	9,464	3,389	35.6	4,985	52.7	1,061	47
15 to 24 years....	2,787	2,507	90.0	273	9.8	5	2	2,705	2,105	77.8	590	21.8	7	2
25 to 44 years....	4,091	1,147	28.0	2,830	69.2	80	29	3,860	929	24.0	2,743	70.9	172	25
45 years and over.	2,588	180	7.0	2,033	78.6	347	28	2,882	332	11.5	1,049	57.2	881	20
Age unknown....	15	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	8	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Native white—Native parentage.	3,036	920	30.3	1,804	61.4	210	36	3,401	1,022	30.0	1,704	51.9	579	35
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.	1,978	1,165	58.9	756	38.2	42	13	2,196	1,199	54.6	879	40.0	115	2
Foreign-born white.	4,457	1,748	39.2	2,515	56.4	180	10	3,800	1,146	29.7	2,337	60.5	367	10
Negro.....	5	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....

¹ Total includes persons whose marital condition is unknown.

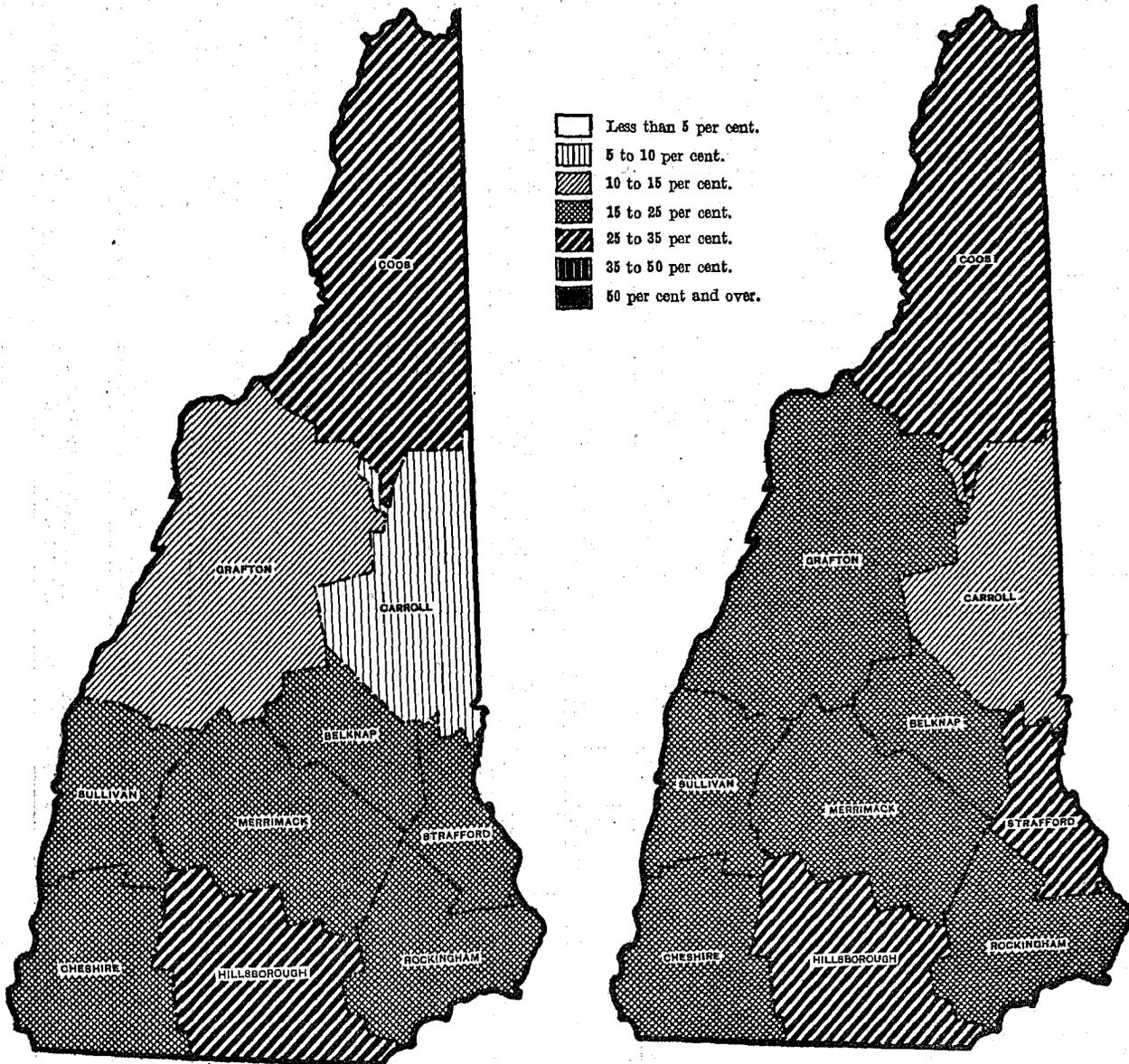
TABLE 14.—INDIAN, CHINESE, AND JAPANESE POPULATION FOR PRINCIPAL COUNTIES.

COUNTY.	INDIAN.			CHINESE.			JAPANESE.			COUNTY.	INDIAN.			CHINESE.			JAPANESE.		
	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890		1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890
The state.....	84	22	16	67	112	58	1	1	2	Merrimack.....	2	.....	1	6	11	7	.....	.....	1
Cheshire.....	10	10	1	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rockingham.....	.....	0	.....	17	14	11	.....	.....	.....
Grafton.....	18	2	1	3	8	2	.....	.....	.....	Strafford.....	.....	.....	.....	6	11	12	.....	.....	1
Hillsborough.....	.....	.....	5	25	46	18	1	.....	.....	Remainder of state.....	4	4	8	7	14	8	.....	.....	.....

PROPORTION OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE AND NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, BY COUNTIES: 1910.

PER CENT OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN TOTAL POPULATION.

PER CENT OF NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE IN TOTAL POPULATION.



(581)

TABLE I.—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE

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

SUBJECT.	THE STATE.	Belknap.	Carroll.	Cheshire.	Coos.	Grafton. ¹	Hillsborough.	Merrimack. ¹	Rockingham.	Strafford.	Sullivan.
POPULATION											
Total population, 1910.....	430,572	21,309	18,316	30,659	30,753	41,652	126,072	53,335	52,188	38,951	19,337
1900.....	411,588	19,526	16,895	31,321	29,468	40,844	112,640	52,430	51,118	39,337	18,009
1890.....	376,530	20,321	18,124	29,579	23,211	37,217	93,247	49,435	49,650	38,442	17,304
1880.....	346,991	17,948	18,224	28,734	18,580	38,788	75,634	46,300	49,064	35,558	18,161
1870.....	318,300	17,681	17,332	27,265	14,932	39,103	64,238	42,161	47,297	30,243	18,038
Increase, 1900-1910.....	18,984	1,783	-579	-662	1,285	808	13,432	905	1,070	-386	1,328
Per cent of increase.....	4.6	9.1	-3.4	-2.1	4.4	2.0	11.9	1.7	2.1	-1.0	7.4
Increase, 1890-1900.....	35,058	-795	-1,229	1,742	6,257	3,627	19,393	2,995	1,468	895	705
Per cent of increase.....	9.3	-3.9	-6.8	5.9	27.0	9.7	20.8	6.1	3.0	2.3	4.1
Land area (square miles).....	9,031	397	955	728	1,798	1,729	895	932	691	379	527
Population per square mile, 1910.....	47.7	53.7	17.1	42.1	17.1	24.1	140.9	57.2	75.5	102.8	36.7
URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY.											
Urban, 1910—Places of 2,500 or more in 1910.....	255,099	10,183	8,413	12,736	14,834	13,285	102,586	30,691	24,637	31,440	11,294
Same places in 1900.....	228,007	8,042	3,154	11,858	12,076	12,445	87,152	28,661	22,034	30,961	9,624
Per cent of increase, 1900-1910.....	12.9	26.6	8.2	7.4	22.8	6.7	17.7	7.1	11.8	1.5	17.4
Rural, 1910—Remainder of county in 1910.....	175,473	11,126	12,903	17,923	15,919	28,367	23,486	22,644	27,551	7,511	8,043
Same territory in 1900.....	185,581	11,484	13,741	19,463	17,392	28,399	25,488	23,769	29,084	8,376	8,385
Per cent of increase, 1900-1910.....	-5.4	-3.1	-9.7	-9.3	-8.5	-0.1	-7.9	-4.7	-5.3	-10.3	-4.1
Urban, 1900—Places of 2,500 or more in 1900.....	228,269	8,042	3,154	11,858	12,076	12,445	89,679	28,661	22,034	28,696	9,624
Rural, 1900—Remainder of county in 1900.....	185,319	11,484	13,741	19,463	17,392	28,399	25,488	23,769	29,084	10,641	8,385
Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1910.....	59.2	47.8	20.9	41.5	48.2	31.9	81.4	57.5	47.2	80.7	58.4
Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1900.....	55.0	41.2	18.7	37.9	41.0	30.5	79.6	54.7	43.1	72.9	53.4
COLOE AND NATIVITY											
White.....	429,906	21,265	16,300	30,620	30,720	41,587	125,960	53,205	52,013	38,920	19,307
Number in 1900.....	410,791	19,468	16,881	31,222	29,450	40,773	118,455	52,296	50,919	39,503	17,969
Number in 1890.....	376,840	20,262	18,108	28,554	23,198	37,161	93,119	49,244	49,641	38,396	17,273
Negro.....	564	41	13	26	31	44	77	122	158	25	27
Number in 1900.....	682	69	9	21	18	41	139	183	179	22	37
Number in 1890.....	614	66	15	24	11	55	105	132	98	34	26
Black.....	356	18	9	16	27	18	48	53	128	20	24
Mulatto.....	208	28	4	10	4	26	29	69	30	5	3
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese (see Tables 1 and 14).....	102	3	3	13	2	21	26	8	17	6	3
Native white—Native parentage.....	230,231	14,012	13,243	19,048	12,518	28,154	43,792	32,453	33,760	20,150	13,101
Number in 1900.....	248,614	14,466	18,463	20,653	18,733	30,035	45,474	33,994	35,601	22,173	13,144
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	103,117	3,733	1,713	6,675	9,743	7,709	38,751	11,492	10,054	9,222	3,255
Number in 1900.....	80,216	2,569	1,884	5,822	7,726	5,871	29,698	9,338	7,575	7,998	2,649
Native white—Foreign parentage.....	67,601	2,229	727	4,148	6,185	3,728	28,295	6,986	6,135	7,257	1,911
Native white—Mixed parentage.....	35,516	1,504	986	2,527	3,558	4,041	10,456	4,506	3,919	2,065	1,354
Foreign-born white.....	90,558	3,520	1,844	4,897	8,459	5,664	43,426	9,260	8,199	8,848	2,941
Number in 1900.....	87,961	2,648	1,146	4,807	8,991	4,867	37,283	8,966	7,843	9,154	2,276
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.											
Native white—Native parentage.....	53.5	65.8	81.2	62.1	40.7	67.6	34.7	60.8	64.7	51.7	67.8
Per cent in 1900.....	58.9	74.0	85.5	65.9	43.2	73.5	40.4	64.8	69.4	56.4	73.0
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	23.9	17.5	10.5	21.8	31.7	18.7	30.7	21.5	19.3	25.5	16.9
Per cent in 1900.....	19.5	12.1	7.9	18.6	26.2	14.4	26.4	17.8	14.8	20.8	14.2
Foreign-born white.....	22.4	16.5	8.2	16.0	27.5	13.6	34.4	17.4	15.7	22.7	15.2
Per cent in 1900.....	21.4	13.6	6.8	15.3	30.5	11.9	33.1	17.1	15.3	23.2	12.6
Negro.....	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Per cent in 1900.....	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	(2)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES											
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: Born in—											
Austria.....	2,438	30	2	84	20	14	1,889	76	302	17	4
Belgium.....	176	1	1	2	1	1	165	3	2	1	306
Canada—French.....	40,865	2,092	340	1,403	3,997	2,023	20,024	4,138	2,460	3,082	1,306
Canada—Other.....	16,981	669	619	595	3,075	2,091	4,169	1,570	1,025	2,067	501
Denmark.....	131	3	8	4	26	22	31	23	8	4	2
England.....	4,862	169	78	304	202	777	1,404	777	763	638	138
Finland.....	1,198	.....	.....	442	22	82	320	113	7	13	199
France.....	169	3	2	7	9	12	62	20	15	6	4
Germany.....	2,046	28	16	59	47	63	1,373	90	242	83	45
Greece.....	2,634	19	.....	29	1	11	1,095	48	38	487	6
Hungary.....	66	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	18	11	13	.....	3
Ireland.....	10,613	182	65	872	207	363	4,890	1,029	1,142	1,651	212
Italy.....	2,071	21	69	300	174	122	510	261	428	91	97
Newfoundland.....	84	8	4	3	3	7	15	8	27	5	4
Norway.....	491	2	2	21	287	10	55	11	6	59	38
Portugal.....	110	5	.....	.....	2	3	46	2	31	10	6
Russia.....	4,345	155	57	453	215	329	2,057	140	579	125	235
Scotland.....	1,979	48	45	91	47	130	914	234	213	179	78
Sweden.....	2,068	16	19	131	65	36	1,102	470	158	24	47
Switzerland.....	78	.....	.....	9	4	3	38	5	10	5	1
Turkey in Asia.....	891	13	4	24	39	19	397	124	81	190	.....
Turkey in Europe.....	1,965	40	.....	19	4	9	1,753	47	12	94	5
Wales.....	58	.....	.....	10	1	1	21	8	5	7	6
Other foreign countries.....	240	17	4	15	11	14	86	43	34	10	4
NATIVE WHITE: Both parents born in—											
Austria.....	932	2	3	37	12	2	715	7	143	10	1
Canada—French.....	29,720	1,409	249	1,265	3,297	1,562	13,126	3,401	1,905	2,692	914
Canada—Other.....	7,784	255	199	238	1,689	894	1,806	514	589	1,423	177
Denmark.....	55	1	3	3	6	12	17	0	4	.....	.....
England.....	2,459	79	37	119	88	169	698	413	449	336	71
France.....	77	6	.....	3	4	13	36	4	6	2	3
Germany.....	1,768	15	14	80	64	47	1,099	101	231	68	49
Greece.....	85	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	41	5	10	24	.....
Ireland.....	14,569	277	52	1,359	260	479	6,642	1,398	1,645	2,169	297
Italy.....	789	8	16	120	20	50	234	117	99	43	32
Norway.....	292	.....	.....	10	202	8	17	2	1	31	21
Russia.....	1,497	13	20	226	73	25	725	83	200	71	61
Scotland.....	1,041	16	24	42	18	70	495	110	117	108	41
Sweden.....	1,172	17	7	119	34	10	625	253	79	11	17
All others of foreign parentage.....	5,411	131	103	531	418	387	2,019	569	657	369	227

¹ Part of Grafton County annexed to Merrimack County in 1871.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

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POPULATION FOR THE STATE AND FOR COUNTIES.

A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.]

SUBJECT.	THE STATE.	Belknap.	Carroll.	Cheshire.	Coos.	Grafton.	Hills- borough.	Merrimack.	Rocking- ham.	Strafford.	Sullivan.
SEX											
Total.. Male.....	216,290	10,617	8,517	15,531	16,241	21,458	62,325	28,491	25,946	19,448	9,715
Female.....	214,282	10,692	7,799	15,128	14,512	20,193	63,747	26,844	26,242	19,503	9,622
White.. Male.....	215,918	10,505	8,504	15,510	16,219	21,419	62,261	26,415	25,865	19,429	9,701
Female.....	213,988	10,670	7,796	15,110	14,501	20,168	63,708	26,790	26,148	19,491	9,606
Negro.. Male.....	288	20	11	16	20	27	38	68	64	13	11
Female.....	276	21	2	10	11	17	39	54	94	12	16
MALES OF VOTING AGE											
Total number.....	136,688	7,078	5,695	9,907	9,434	13,983	37,510	17,321	17,056	12,307	6,377
Number in 1900.....	130,887	6,546	5,324	10,046	9,508	15,893	32,893	17,161	17,181	12,066	5,840
Native white—Native parentage.....	76,630	4,806	4,634	6,204	3,991	9,343	13,959	10,990	11,422	6,807	4,393
Number in 1900.....	82,583	5,126	6,040	6,735	4,304	10,239	15,058	11,779	12,193	7,486	4,143
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	17,798	696	517	1,335	1,245	1,761	5,924	2,258	1,944	1,592	726
Number in 1900.....	13,496	386	176	1,181	1,077	1,290	4,466	1,688	1,628	1,200	506
Native white—Mixed parentage.....	12,289	424	149	894	780	1,012	4,558	1,494	1,264	1,230	445
Native white.....	5,529	262	108	441	465	740	1,366	764	680	353	281
Foreign-born white.....	41,956	1,468	736	2,351	4,183	2,854	17,572	4,025	3,626	3,894	1,248
Number in 1900.....	34,799	1,013	606	2,109	4,118	2,355	15,299	3,644	3,381	3,391	578
Negro.....	200	16	8	14	13	15	29	41	48	9	7
Number in 1900.....	230	16	8	11	5	20	49	39	66	10	12
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese.....	75	2	1	3	2	10	26	7	16	5	3
PER CENT OF TOTAL.											
Native white—Native parentage.....	56.1	69.2	81.4	62.6	42.3	66.8	37.2	63.4	67.0	55.3	68.9
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	13.0	9.8	5.6	18.5	13.2	12.6	15.8	13.0	11.4	12.9	11.4
Foreign-born white.....	30.7	20.7	12.9	23.7	44.3	20.4	46.8	23.2	21.3	31.6	19.6
Negro.....	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.											
Naturalized.....	16,415	518	221	829	1,492	1,001	6,691	1,938	1,387	1,882	456
Having first papers.....	1,421	28	15	104	108	104	620	164	153	47	78
Alien.....	19,377	773	380	1,268	2,250	1,458	8,085	1,428	1,635	1,570	591
Unknown.....	4,743	150	119	210	333	291	2,176	495	451	393	123
ILLITERACY											
ILLITERATE MALES OF VOTING AGE.											
Total number illiterate.....	8,413	541	276	588	961	689	2,505	989	801	807	276
Per cent illiterate.....	6.2	7.6	4.8	5.9	10.2	4.8	6.7	5.7	4.7	6.6	4.3
Per cent in 1900.....	7.9	6.5	6.3	8.1	13.2	4.9	9.9	7.0	6.3	7.5	6.5
Native white, number illiterate.....	1,468	96	98	134	116	184	221	307	146	102	64
Per cent illiterate.....	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.7	1.1	2.3	1.1	1.2	1.3
Foreign-born white, number illiterate.....	6,909	437	177	452	843	451	2,282	677	647	702	211
Per cent illiterate.....	16.5	29.8	24.1	19.2	20.2	16.9	13.0	16.8	17.8	18.0	18.9
Negro, number illiterate.....	29	6	1	2	2	2	1	5	6	3	1
Per cent illiterate.....	14.5	6	1	2	2	2	1	5	6	3	1
PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER.											
Total number.....	354,118	17,853	13,609	25,223	23,600	34,348	103,224	44,595	43,313	32,208	16,145
Number illiterate.....	18,386	1,096	377	1,093	1,520	1,082	5,633	1,955	1,446	1,401	583
Per cent illiterate.....	4.6	6.1	2.8	4.3	6.4	3.2	5.5	4.4	3.3	5.0	3.6
Native white, number.....	260,567	14,458	12,284	20,432	15,508	28,816	61,443	35,550	35,191	23,578	13,307
Number illiterate.....	2,839	196	155	218	220	327	506	622	255	215	125
Per cent illiterate.....	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.9
Foreign-born white, number.....	92,976	3,357	1,811	4,756	8,087	5,479	41,687	8,934	7,973	8,603	2,809
Number illiterate.....	13,485	887	220	872	1,297	748	5,124	1,324	1,174	1,383	456
Per cent illiterate.....	14.5	26.4	16.8	18.3	16.1	13.7	12.3	14.8	14.7	16.1	16.2
Negro, number.....	480	35	11	23	23	38	68	103	152	21	26
Number illiterate.....	51	10	1	2	3	4	2	9	15	3	2
Per cent illiterate.....	10.6	10	1	2	3	4	2	9	11.4	3	2
PERSONS 10 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.											
Total number.....	82,078	3,687	2,699	5,655	6,186	7,411	26,801	9,521	9,112	7,527	3,498
Number illiterate.....	1,611	119	14	62	72	77	719	112	140	141	55
Per cent illiterate.....	1.8	3.2	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.0	2.7	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.6
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE											
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive.....	111,634	5,024	3,756	7,757	8,816	10,307	35,595	13,045	12,486	10,222	4,726
Number attending school.....	73,487	3,501	2,700	5,361	6,348	7,095	21,181	9,091	8,215	6,848	3,137
Per cent attending school.....	65.8	69.7	71.9	69.1	72.0	69.5	59.5	69.7	65.8	67.0	66.4
Number 6 to 9 years.....	29,556	1,337	1,087	2,101	2,650	2,796	8,794	3,524	3,374	2,695	1,228
Number attending school.....	25,754	1,201	953	1,836	2,305	2,385	7,682	3,126	2,789	2,404	1,093
Number 10 to 14 years.....	30,271	1,592	1,250	2,626	2,965	3,394	11,105	4,284	4,129	3,389	1,536
Number attending school.....	34,291	1,543	1,208	2,504	2,844	3,285	10,251	4,100	3,910	3,219	1,447
Number 15 to 17 years.....	22,393	1,037	715	1,528	1,627	1,964	7,379	2,651	2,508	2,058	928
Number attending school.....	10,345	554	421	785	973	1,091	2,540	1,391	1,189	947	454
Number 18 to 20 years.....											

TABLE II.—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR CITIES OF 25,000 OR MORE.

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

SUBJECT.	TOTAL, CITIES NAMED.	Man-chester.	Nashua.	SUBJECT.	TOTAL, CITIES NAMED.	Man-chester.	Nashua.
POPULATION				MALES OF VOTING AGE			
Total population, 1910.....	96,068	70,063	26,005	Total number.....	27,493	19,730	7,763
1900.....	80,885	50,987	23,898	Number in 1900.....	22,101	15,595	6,706
1890.....	63,437	44,126	19,511	Native white—Native parentage.....	7,440	4,768	2,672
1880.....	40,027	32,630	13,397	Number in 1900.....	7,597	4,880	2,717
1870.....	34,079	23,536	10,543	Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	4,777	3,444	1,333
Increase, 1900-1910.....	15,183	13,076	2,107	Number in 1900.....	5,414	2,364	1,050
Per cent of increase.....	18.8	22.9	8.8	Native white—Foreign parentage.....	3,791	2,741	1,050
Increase, 1890-1900.....	17,448	12,851	4,587	Native white—Mixed parentage.....	986	703	283
Per cent of increase.....	27.5	20.1	23.8	Foreign-born white.....	15,234	11,486	3,748
COLOR AND NATIVITY				PER CENT OF TOTAL.			
White.....	95,993	70,008	25,985	Native white—Native parentage.....	27.1	24.2	34.4
Number in 1900.....	80,755	55,926	23,529	Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	17.4	17.5	17.2
Number in 1890.....	63,361	44,076	19,286	Foreign-born white.....	55.4	58.2	48.3
Negro.....	51	36	15	Negro.....	0.1	0.1	0.1
Number in 1900.....	90	28	62	CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.			
Number in 1890.....	65	39	24	Naturalized.....	5,758	4,566	1,190
Black.....	38	23	15	Having first papers.....	517	442	75
Mulatto.....	13	13	5	Alien.....	7,044	4,845	2,199
Chinese.....	23	18	5	Unknown.....	1,917	1,633	284
Japanese.....	1	1	1	ILLITERACY			
Native white—Native parentage.....	24,673	16,119	8,554	ILLITERATE MALES OF VOTING AGE.			
Number in 1900.....	23,894	15,524	8,570	Total number illiterate.....	2,054	1,434	620
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	32,671	24,107	8,474	Per cent illiterate.....	7.5	7.3	8.0
Number in 1900.....	24,648	17,578	7,168	Per cent in 1900.....	11.7	10.3	14.8
Native white—Foreign parentage.....	24,515	18,428	6,087	Native white, number illiterate.....	113	76	37
Native white—Mixed parentage.....	8,156	5,769	2,387	Per cent illiterate.....	0.9	0.9	0.9
Foreign-born white.....	38,649	29,692	8,957	Foreign-born white, number illiterate.....	1,939	1,356	583
Number in 1900.....	32,315	24,224	8,091	Per cent illiterate.....	12.7	11.8	15.6
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.				Negro, number illiterate.....	1	1	1
Native white—Native parentage.....	25.7	23.0	32.9	Per cent illiterate.....	1	1	1
Per cent in 1900.....	29.5	26.9	35.9	PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER.			
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	34.0	34.5	32.6	Total number.....	78,141	56,934	21,207
Per cent in 1900.....	50.5	50.5	50.0	Number illiterate.....	4,821	3,374	1,447
Foreign-born white.....	40.2	42.4	34.4	Per cent illiterate.....	6.2	5.9	6.8
Per cent in 1900.....	40.0	42.5	35.9	Native white, number.....	41,071	28,522	12,549
Negro.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	Number illiterate.....	321	227	94
Per cent in 1900.....	0.1	(?)	0.3	Per cent illiterate.....	0.8	0.8	0.7
SEX				Foreign-born white, number.....	37,003	28,362	8,641
Total.. Male.....	47,164	34,148	13,016	Number illiterate.....	4,498	3,145	1,353
Female.....	48,904	35,915	12,889	Per cent illiterate.....	12.2	11.1	15.7
White.. Male.....	47,113	34,109	13,004	Negro, number.....	43	31	12
Female.....	48,890	35,899	12,981	Number illiterate.....	1	1	1
Negro.. Male.....	27	20	7	Per cent illiterate.....	1	1	1
Female.....	24	16	8	PERSONS 10 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.			
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES				Total number.....	21,627	16,010	5,617
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: Born in—				Number illiterate.....	670	454	216
Austria.....	1,842	1,770	72	Per cent illiterate.....	3.1	2.8	3.8
Belgium.....	162	162	2	SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE			
Canada—French.....	18,550	13,720	4,830	Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive.....	23,488	21,059	7,429
Canada—Other.....	3,253	2,716	537	Number attending school.....	16,187	11,717	4,470
Denmark.....	24	22	2	Per cent attending school.....	56.8	55.6	60.2
England.....	1,117	923	194	Number 6 to 9 years.....	6,861	5,049	1,812
Finland.....	28	27	1	Number attending school.....	5,974	4,316	1,658
France.....	64	54	10	Number 10 to 14 years.....	8,844	6,382	2,462
Germany.....	1,247	1,225	22	Number attending school.....	7,904	5,803	2,101
Greece.....	1,900	1,330	570	Number 15 to 17 years.....	5,951	4,432	1,519
Holland.....	21	20	1	Number attending school.....	1,775	1,240	535
Hungary.....	13	11	2	Number 18 to 20 years.....	7,032	5,196	1,836
Ireland.....	4,318	3,482	836	Number attending school.....	534	358	176
Italy.....	129	77	52	PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.			
Norway.....	46	37	9	Total number.....	15,505	11,431	4,074
Portugal.....	41	35	6	Number attending school.....	13,878	10,119	3,759
Russia.....	1,971	756	1,215	Per cent attending school.....	89.5	88.5	92.3
Scotland.....	762	723	39	Native white—Native parentage, number.....	3,766	2,544	1,222
Sweden.....	985	938	47	Number attending school.....	3,444	2,265	1,179
Switzerland.....	13	10	3	Per cent attending school.....	91.4	86.0	96.5
Turkey in Asia.....	397	258	139	Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage, number.....	9,233	6,883	2,350
Turkey in Europe.....	1,694	1,341	353	Number attending school.....	8,360	6,197	2,163
Wales.....	13	11	2	Per cent attending school.....	90.5	90.0	92.0
Other foreign countries.....	59	44	15	Foreign-born white, number.....	2,501	1,999	502
NATIVE WHITE: Both parents born in—				Number attending school.....	2,070	1,653	417
Austria.....	700	673	27	Per cent attending school.....	82.8	82.7	83.1
Canada—French.....	11,683	7,958	3,725	Negro, number.....	5	5	5
Canada—Other.....	1,397	1,229	168	Number attending school.....	4	4	4
Denmark.....	14	13	1	DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES			
England.....	533	418	115	Dwellings, number.....	13,402	8,694	4,708
France.....	29	28	1	Families, number.....	10,816	14,166	5,650
Germany.....	990	973	17				
Greece.....	39	22	17				
Holland.....	10	10	1				
Ireland.....	5,888	4,619	1,269				
Italy.....	55	32	23				
Norway.....	16	13	3				
Russia.....	691	285	406				
Scotland.....	429	356	43				
Sweden.....	543	523	20				
All others of foreign parentage.....	1,498	1,240	252				

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

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.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

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TABLE III.—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000.

SUBJECT.	TOTAL, CITIES NAMED.	Berlin.	Concord.	Dover.	Keene.	Laconia.	Ports- mouth.
COLOR AND NATIVITY							
Total population, 1910.....	78,044	11,780	21,497	13,247	10,088	10,183	11,289
1900.....	69,569	8,886	19,632	13,207	9,165	8,042	10,637
Native white—Native parentage.....	36,881	1,510	11,696	6,021	6,810	5,187	6,127
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	22,117	5,176	5,431	3,912	2,277	2,442	2,579
Foreign-born white.....	18,826	5,082	4,309	3,296	1,456	2,646	2,138
Negro.....	215	10	56	13	12	7	17
Indian and Chinese.....	35	2	5	5	13	2	8
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES							
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: Born in—							
Austria.....	58	20	8	4	3	11	12
Canada—French.....	6,861	3,023	1,038	660	429	1,038	40
Canada—Other.....	3,531	1,128	838	370	241	401	553
Denmark.....	36	11	16	3	3	1	5
England.....	1,911	81	471	381	105	99	174
Finland.....	108	15	85	8	8	8	8
France.....	81	6	19	2	2	2	2
Germany.....	186	33	36	57	11	8	41
Greece.....	346	1	34	249	24	18	20
Hungary.....	13	2	2	2	4	4	10
Ireland.....	3,088	63	754	1,160	357	125	624
Italy.....	719	131	218	9	66	13	282
Newfoundland.....	31	3	3	4	1	1	20
Norway.....	324	6	36	12	12	1	1
Russia.....	750	176	97	49	57	135	236
Scotland.....	324	18	139	78	23	25	41
Sweden.....	584	50	385	11	77	7	54
Switzerland.....	13	2	3	3	2	2	3
Turkey in Asia.....	331	38	96	169	8	13	7
Turkey in Europe.....	104	4	27	15	19	36	3
Wales.....	16	3	4	3	4	4	4
Other foreign countries.....	68	7	29	6	1	13	7
NATIVE WHITE: Both parents born in—							
Austria.....	19	12	3	3	3	3	4
Canada—French.....	5,691	2,674	967	547	376	1,090	37
Canada—Other.....	1,688	701	216	177	82	161	251
Denmark.....	19	5	8	3	3	1	2
England.....	673	23	239	196	34	50	131
Germany.....	204	49	43	36	25	7	44
Greece.....	21	4	4	12	3	2	2
Ireland.....	4,340	91	1,060	1,466	657	206	960
Italy.....	239	10	110	8	36	8	67
Norway.....	223	198	1	17	6	1	1
Russia.....	271	50	66	28	23	12	92
Scotland.....	163	8	65	40	12	8	30
Sweden.....	345	22	222	4	71	8	18
All others of foreign parentage ¹	8,421	1,433	2,430	1,378	1,049	891	1,240
SEX							
Total... Male.....	38,153	6,176	10,375	6,475	4,844	4,861	5,422
Female.....	39,891	5,604	11,122	6,772	5,244	5,322	5,847
White... Male.....	38,030	6,160	10,339	6,464	4,834	4,856	5,368
Female.....	39,764	5,599	11,097	6,705	5,209	5,318	5,776
Negro... Male.....	96	5	31	6	5	3	46
Female.....	119	5	25	7	7	4	71
MALES OF VOTING AGE							
Total number.....	24,181	3,228	6,983	4,171	3,178	3,089	3,584
Native white—Native parentage.....	11,909	441	3,858	1,960	2,005	1,690	1,954
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	3,738	405	1,113	727	527	402	564
Foreign-born white.....	8,440	2,378	1,984	1,475	636	992	975
Negro.....	70	2	23	5	4	3	38
CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.							
Naturalized.....	3,595	768	962	747	265	339	514
Having first papers.....	281	79	91	22	23	15	51
Alien.....	3,824	1,379	684	558	291	563	349
Unknown.....	740	152	247	148	57	75	61
ILLITERACY							
Total number 10 years old and over.....	63,921	8,364	18,219	11,108	8,501	8,432	9,297
Number illiterate.....	3,811	963	809	532	311	795	401
Native white 10 years old and over.....	46,577	3,571	13,945	7,877	7,059	6,029	7,096
Number illiterate.....	642	64	299	78	72	110	19
Foreign-born white 10 years old and over.....	18,123	4,784	4,216	3,214	1,419	2,394	2,096
Number illiterate.....	3,134	897	502	454	237	678	356
Negro 10 years old and over.....	187	7	53	12	11	7	97
Number illiterate.....	31	2	8	1	1	5	15
Illiterate males of voting age.....	1,088	622	401	227	157	354	227
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE							
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive.....	10,694	3,687	4,928	3,359	2,438	3,595	2,487
Number attending school.....	13,769	2,615	3,604	2,237	1,697	1,744	1,878
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.							
Total number.....	11,805	2,460	2,912	1,988	1,388	1,463	1,649
Number attending school.....	11,012	2,218	2,760	1,817	1,332	1,366	1,519
Native white—Native parentage, number.....	4,706	269	1,389	797	796	640	815
Number attending school.....	4,404	248	1,307	733	735	609	742
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage, number.....	6,168	1,822	1,384	1,055	518	630	759
Number attending school.....	5,726	1,645	1,325	967	500	582	707
Foreign-born white, number.....	908	363	133	135	69	198	60
Number attending school.....	887	324	123	116	62	175	57
Negro, number.....	25	1	6	1	2	2	15
Number attending school.....	22	1	5	1	2	2	13
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES							
Dwellings, number.....	15,664	1,476	4,530	2,804	2,143	2,101	2,610
Families, number.....	18,300	2,302	5,166	3,081	2,581	2,428	2,742

¹ Native whites having both parents born in countries other than specified, and also those having both parents of foreign birth but born in different countries.

TABLE IV.—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR CITIES AND TOWNS OF 2,500 TO 10,000.

SUBJECT.	TOTAL, PLACES NAMED.	CITIES AND TOWNS									
		Claremont town.	Conway town.	Derry town.	Exeter town.	Farmington town.	Franklin city.	Goffstown town.	Haverhill town.	Lancaster town.	
SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY											
Total population, 1910.....	80,987	7,529	3,413	5,123	4,897	2,621	6,132	2,579	3,498	3,054	
1900.....	75,553	6,498	3,154	3,583	4,922	2,265	5,846	2,528	3,414	3,190	
Male.....	40,188	3,685	1,872	2,508	2,271	1,314	2,950	1,301	1,765	1,573	
Female.....	40,799	3,844	1,541	2,615	2,620	1,307	3,173	1,278	1,733	1,481	
Native white—Native parentage.....	43,177	3,821	2,519	3,030	2,640	2,238	2,976	1,081	2,491	1,777	
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	20,001	1,808	408	1,147	1,216	237	1,532	371	631	776	
Foreign-born white.....	17,699	1,810	483	937	1,019	145	1,613	515	374	495	
Negro.....	90	18	.....	4	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Indian and Chinese.....	20	3	3	5	2	1	.....	12	2	6
MALES OF VOTING AGE											
Total number.....	25,218	2,353	1,246	1,626	1,406	967	1,734	963	1,194	1,065	
Native white—Native parentage.....	13,918	1,236	863	905	783	341	848	597	857	589	
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	3,572	382	78	241	180	53	289	96	149	161	
Foreign-born white.....	7,684	731	304	383	432	72	506	265	187	233	
Naturalized.....	3,104	298	67	88	145	34	202	66	65	145	
Negro.....	28	1	.....	2	4	.....	1	5	2	2
ILLITERACY											
Total number 10 years old and over.....	66,487	6,262	2,842	4,252	4,043	2,280	5,004	2,362	2,910	2,557	
Number illiterate.....	3,108	381	131	36	224	17	227	251	65	63	
Native white 10 years old and over.....	40,332	4,536	2,375	3,333	3,031	2,135	3,475	1,741	2,541	2,060	
Number illiterate.....	503	40	17	7	18	3	34	66	22	21	
Foreign-born white 10 years old and over.....	17,053	1,706	464	610	999	144	1,522	509	367	433	
Number illiterate.....	2,593	840	113	29	206	14	192	184	43	42	
Negro 10 years old and over.....	82	17	.....	4	11	.....	7	12	2	4
Number illiterate.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Illiterate males of voting age.....	1,595	166	108	9	110	10	126	135	38	39	
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE											
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive.....	21,308	1,970	814	1,255	1,287	485	1,848	470	634	791	
Number attending school.....	13,944	1,286	581	670	776	312	1,243	301	624	587	
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.											
Native white, number.....	11,508	960	440	665	705	257	931	253	504	466	
Number attending school.....	10,426	890	423	524	537	244	901	226	471	427	
Foreign-born white, number.....	1,007	165	23	42	38	1	135	9	15	6	
Number attending school.....	876	147	22	33	33	1	120	7	15	6	
Negro, number.....	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1
Number attending school.....	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES											
Dwellings, number.....	16,819	1,559	765	1,187	1,103	683	1,205	542	820	699	
Families, number.....	19,129	1,877	845	1,264	1,181	741	1,361	582	885	779	

SUBJECT.	Lebanon town.	Littleton.		Milford town.	New-market town.	Newport town.	Pen-brook town.	Rochester city.	Somers-worth city.	Walpole town.
		Town.	Village.							
SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY										
Total population, 1910.....	5,718	4,069	3,059	3,939	3,348	3,765	3,062	5,868	6,704	2,668
1900.....	4,965	4,066	.....	3,739	2,892	3,126	3,183	5,460	7,023	2,693
Male.....	2,730	2,002	1,464	2,017	1,670	1,840	1,560	4,427	3,342	1,346
Female.....	2,988	2,067	1,595	1,922	1,678	1,919	1,502	4,441	3,362	1,322
Native white—Native parentage.....	3,339	2,255	1,600	1,944	883	2,062	1,044	5,126	1,418	1,324
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	1,405	1,081	851	1,018	1,124	508	1,135	2,135	2,548	798
Foreign-born white.....	961	729	605	974	1,340	529	878	1,604	2,738	546
Negro.....	11	3	2	2	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....
Indian and Chinese.....	2	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
MALES OF VOTING AGE										
Total number.....	1,727	1,234	918	1,287	950	1,223	861	2,816	1,841	765
Native white—Native parentage.....	993	686	477	614	297	869	337	1,073	448	357
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	331	229	180	169	155	126	185	325	300	113
Foreign-born white.....	395	316	259	503	407	224	353	815	1,063	290
Naturalized.....	153	166	127	194	106	56	230	411	536	142
Negro.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....
ILLITERACY										
Total number 10 years old and over.....	4,720	3,344	2,547	3,209	2,606	3,178	2,374	7,260	5,315	2,089
Number illiterate.....	208	123	99	14	330	68	137	350	390	93
Native white 10 years old and over.....	3,777	2,650	1,973	2,261	1,344	2,655	1,535	5,681	2,658	1,544
Number illiterate.....	57	33	13	2	42	24	38	49	23	2
Foreign-born white 10 years old and over.....	931	690	571	645	1,261	517	837	1,576	2,657	525
Number illiterate.....	140	89	76	12	287	43	99	298	302	91
Negro 10 years old and over.....	10	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number illiterate.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illiterate males of voting age.....	110	54	38	4	179	30	31	227	173	35
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE										
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive.....	1,442	1,060	799	938	1,040	887	941	2,334	2,101	791
Number attending school.....	939	726	540	645	563	570	550	1,608	1,355	608
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.										
Native white, number.....	783	614	437	528	446	455	547	1,393	1,062	485
Number attending school.....	710	572	407	467	403	430	446	1,284	1,033	463
Foreign-born white, number.....	46	42	40	48	115	19	60	61	161	21
Number attending school.....	41	34	32	38	95	15	47	56	146	20
Negro, number.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number attending school.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES										
Dwellings, number.....	1,087	835	593	827	481	736	570	1,909	1,284	537
Families, number.....	1,377	999	759	991	624	975	653	2,064	1,330	601

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

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TABLE V.—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR WARDS OF MANCHESTER.

SUBJECT.	THE CITY.	WARD.									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY											
Total population, 1910.....	70,063	3,508	6,642	8,427	7,624	9,993	6,663	1,864	7,353	10,831	7,158
Male.....	34,148	1,625	2,976	3,969	3,543	5,799	3,092	1,017	3,463	5,112	3,547
Female.....	35,915	1,883	3,666	4,458	4,076	4,194	3,571	847	3,890	5,719	3,611
Native white—Native parentage.....	16,119	578	3,290	2,145	2,284	500	2,598	523	1,713	519	1,969
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	24,197	1,267	1,801	2,619	2,382	3,243	2,379	493	2,811	4,388	2,814
Foreign-born white.....	29,692	1,653	1,548	3,653	2,945	6,245	1,682	845	2,822	5,924	2,375
Negro.....	36	8	3	7	9	2	3	4	3	4	3
Chinese and Japanese.....	19	2	3	3	4	3	1	3	3	3	3
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: Born in—											
Austria.....	1,770	15	5	705	714	205	1	75	34	16	16
Belgium.....	162	2	1	1	4	9	4	106	36	36	36
Canada—French.....	13,720	911	519	1,720	1,004	1,906	650	221	996	4,833	910
Canada—Other.....	2,716	106	352	353	309	105	257	116	170	44	913
England.....	923	66	124	92	85	76	75	97	194	57	57
France.....	54	1	4	4	5	2	2	1	7	27	1
Germany.....	1,225	9	23	14	17	9	24	6	647	452	24
Greece.....	1,330	13	8	10	12	1,217	6	45	4	15	15
Ireland.....	3,482	248	255	200	381	1,015	424	187	351	232	189
Italy.....	77	2	1	2	1	51	4	9	2	2	4
Russia.....	756	34	10	97	176	344	49	16	16	14	14
Scotland.....	723	102	44	41	42	34	69	59	191	87	54
Sweden.....	938	122	174	358	97	4	64	10	26	5	78
Turkey in Asia.....	258	4	2	1	1	210	8	1	1	21	11
Turkey in Europe.....	1,341	2	8	97	1,046	34	79	1	1	2	72
Other foreign countries.....	217	16	20	56	13	17	6	10	36	26	17
MALES OF VOTING AGE											
Total number.....	19,730	1,030	1,840	2,417	2,168	3,305	1,899	760	2,037	2,462	1,812
Native white—Native parentage.....	4,768	214	995	640	705	112	772	210	500	59	561
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	3,444	189	302	405	365	438	438	152	421	409	325
Foreign-born white.....	11,486	619	543	1,368	1,090	2,752	688	395	1,111	1,994	926
Naturalized.....	4,566	340	307	492	307	536	392	131	601	986	474
Negro.....	13	6	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
ILLITERACY AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE											
Total number 10 years old and over.....	56,934	2,978	5,671	6,930	6,354	8,348	5,482	1,663	5,898	8,192	5,418
Number illiterate.....	3,374	138	35	551	562	881	77	70	254	486	320
Illiterate males of voting age.....	1,434	52	16	244	223	339	27	41	87	252	153
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive.....	21,059	929	1,741	2,256	2,031	3,439	1,734	390	2,146	3,923	2,470
Number attending school.....	11,717	510	1,076	1,290	1,088	1,430	1,123	199	1,336	2,192	1,473
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES											
Dwellings, number.....	8,694	446	1,215	1,076	1,049	744	1,048	194	1,037	882	1,003
Families, number.....	14,166	816	1,548	1,689	1,558	1,779	1,508	299	1,712	1,841	1,416

CHAPTER 3.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE STATE AND ITS COUNTIES.

Introduction.—This chapter presents a complete statement of the statistics of agriculture for New Hampshire 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 operation 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.

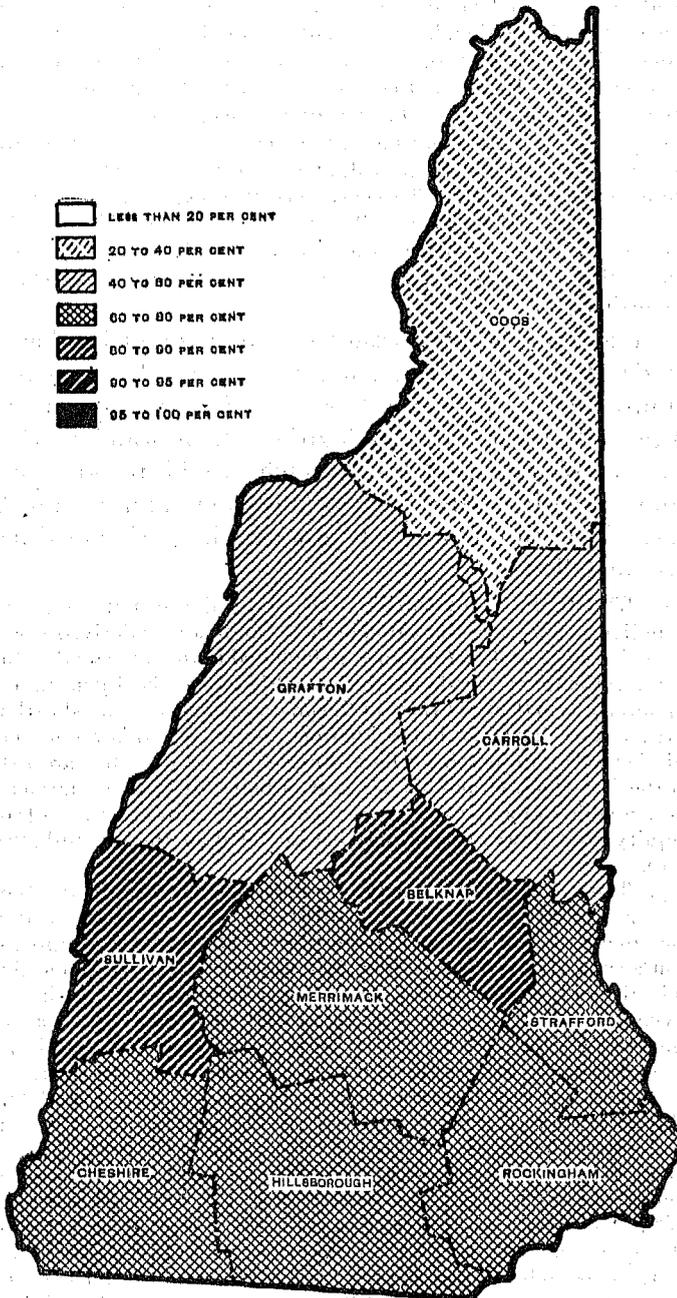
(2) The fact that farmers may buy domestic animals during the census year which are subsequently sold or slaughtered during the same year, and that it is impossible to eliminate the duplication accurately; and the further fact that the value of domestic animals sold or slaughtered, or of forest products 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 understated, 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 NEW HAMPSHIRE, BY COUNTIES: 1910.

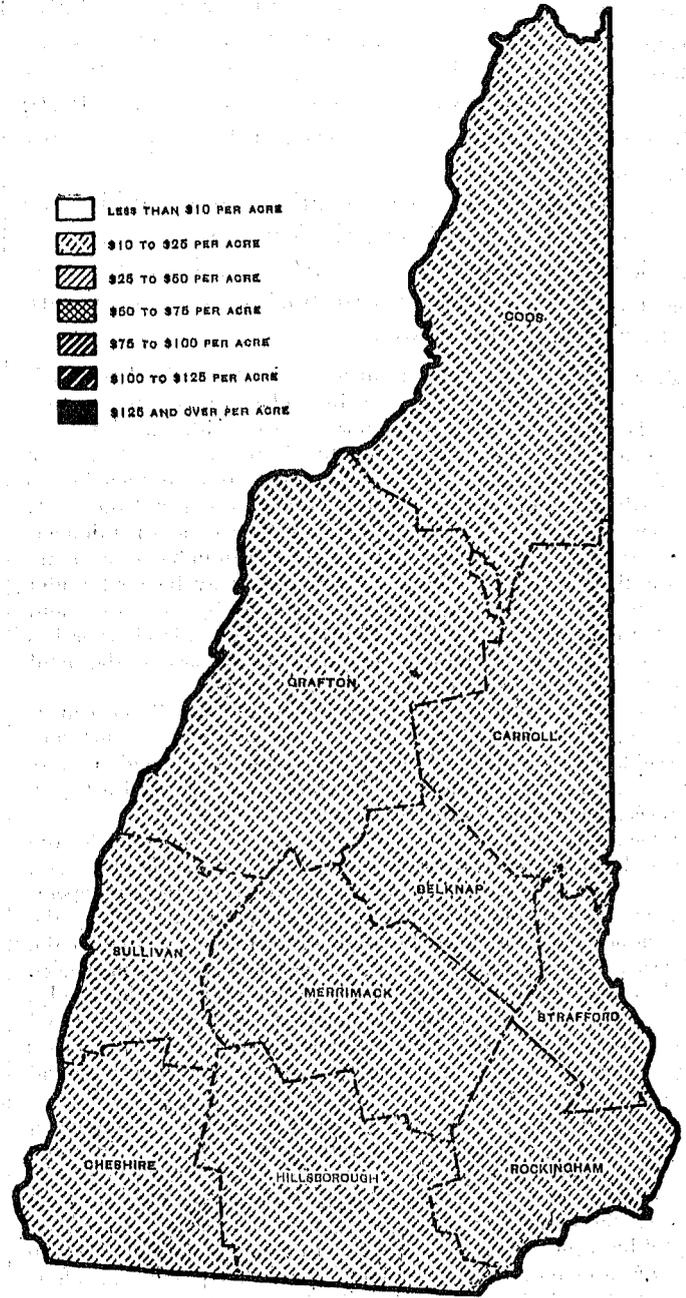
PER CENT OF LAND AREA IN FARMS.

[Per cent for the state, 56.2.]



AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM LAND PER ACRE.

[Average for the state, \$13.70.]



FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY.

New Hampshire ranks forty-third in area and thirty-ninth in population among the states of continental United States. It has passed out of the class of states that are adding materially to their total farm area, and, in fact, has a little less land in farms than it had in 1850. The soil of the state shows the effect of glacial action on granite and a partial reworking by the rivers of the glacial deposits. The result is a considerable variety in productiveness, the more fertile soils being along the slower streams. The soils of the valleys, coastal plain, and rounded hills are relatively fertile, but the highlands are rough, rocky, and mountainous, and become more rugged as they extend northward until the White Mountains are reached. The presence of bowlders and the general topography prevent the use of farm machinery on a large scale and encourage pasturage and permanent meadows rather than grain growing. The present trend of agriculture in this state is toward forestry, dairying, fruit growing, and, in the southeastern part, trucking.

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. Of the state's entire land area, 56.2 per cent, or nearly three-fifths, is in farms, and, as shown by the first map, Coos is the only county which has less than two-fifths of its land surface in farms, while in the next two counties to the south the proportion is between two-fifths and three-fifths. In every county farther south at least three-fifths is in farms.

The average value per acre of farm land for the whole state is \$13.70, and, as shown by the second map, the average value in every county falls between \$10 and \$25 per acre, the highest averages being in the southern counties.

Progress during the decade 1900 to 1910.—The following table summarizes for the state the more significant facts relating to its population and land area, the number, value, and acreage of its 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.....	430,572	411,588	18,984	4.6
Number of all farms.....	27,053	29,324	-2,271	-7.7
Approximate land area of the state..... acres.....	5,779,840	5,779,840	-----	-----
Land in farms..... acres.....	3,249,458	3,609,864	-360,406	-10.0
Improved land in farms..... acres.....	929,185	1,076,879	-147,694	-13.7
Average acres per farm.....	120.1	123.1	-3.0	-2.4
Value of farm property: Total.....	\$103,704,196	\$85,842,096	\$17,862,100	20.8
Land.....	44,519,047	35,498,760	9,020,287	25.4
Buildings.....	41,397,014	34,625,600	6,771,414	19.6
Implements and machinery.....	5,877,657	5,163,090	714,567	13.8
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.....	11,910,478	10,554,646	1,355,832	12.8
Average value of all property per farm.....	\$3,833	\$2,927	\$906	31.0
Average value of land per acre.....	\$13.70	\$9.83	\$3.87	39.4

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Between 1900 and 1910 there was an increase of about 19,000, or 4.6 per cent, in the population of the state, while there was a decrease of 2,271, or 7.7 per cent, in the number of farms, and of 360,406 acres, or 10 per cent, in the area of farm land. As a result of these changes the average size of farms decreased 3 acres.

Farm property, which includes land, buildings, implements and machinery, and live stock (domestic animals, poultry, and bees), increased in value during the decade nearly \$18,000,000, or 20.8 per cent. This great increase includes increases of nearly \$7,000,000 in the value of buildings and over \$9,000,000 in the value of land, the latter representing an advance of 39.4 per cent in average value per acre. There was also an increase of over \$2,000,000 in the value of farm equip-

ment, including implements and machinery and live stock. Of the increase last mentioned, two-thirds represents a gain in the value of live stock and one-third the increase in the value of implements and machinery. 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 more than \$2,900, as compared with \$3,800, 10 years later. The average value of land alone rose from \$9.83 per acre in 1900 to \$13.70 in 1910, this advance being accompanied by increases in the average value per farm of implements and machinery and of live stock.

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, the acreage of farm land and of improved land in farms, the percentage of the land area which was in farms, and the percentage of farm land improved, and also shows the percentage of increase during each decade in the number of farms and in the land in farms:

CENSUS YEAR.	Popula- tion.	FARMS.		LAND IN FARMS.			Per cent of land area in farms.	Per cent of farm land im- proved.
		Number.	Per cent of in- crease. ¹	All land.		Improved land (acres).		
				Acres.	Per cent of in- crease. ¹			
1910....	430,572	27,053	-7.7	3,249,458	-10.0	929,185	56.2	28.6
1900....	411,588	29,324	0.0	3,609,864	4.4	1,076,879	62.5	29.8
1890....	376,530	29,151	-9.4	3,459,018	-7.0	1,727,387	59.8	49.9
1880....	346,991	32,181	8.6	3,721,178	3.2	2,305,112	64.4	62.0
1870....	318,300	29,042	-2.8	3,605,994	-3.7	2,334,487	62.4	64.7
1860....	328,073	30,501	4.4	3,744,625	10.4	2,367,034	64.8	63.2
1850....	317,076	20,229	.....	3,392,414	.....	2,251,488	58.7	66.4

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

In the 60 years since 1850 the population of the state has increased by 112,596, or 35.4 per cent.

There were 27,053 farms in New Hampshire in 1910, or 2,176 fewer than in 1850. This decrease was not continuous, but was interrupted by an increase during each alternate decade. The greatest number (32,181) was reported in 1880. The general movements indicated by the table are a net increase during the first 30 years and a net decrease during the last 30 years. The number of farms decreased 2,271 in the last decade, or 227 per year. In one county only was there any increase in the number of farms, all the others showing a decrease, which in some instances was very marked.

The land surface of New Hampshire is approximately 5,779,840 acres. Of this area, 3,249,458 acres, or 56.2 per cent, are included in farms. The total acreage of farm land decreased 10 per cent during the last decade. Of the farm acreage, 929,185 acres, or 28.6 per cent, are reported as improved land, representing 16.1 per cent of the total land area of the state. The acreage of improved land decreased from 1900 to 1910 by a greater percentage than did the total acreage of farms, the percentage of farm land improved being slightly lower in 1910 than in 1900.

The table given above shows also that both the total farm acreage and the acreage of improved land were smaller in 1910 than in any of the preceding census years. The total farm acreage has increased and decreased alternately during each successive decade since 1850, while the acreage of improved land, although increasing in the decade ending 1860, has since that date shown a continuous decrease. Although the acreage of farm land has decreased more rapidly during the past decade than during any preceding period covered by the

table, the acreage of improved land decreased most rapidly between 1890 and 1900. The proportion of farm land which was improved, which has decreased almost continuously since 1850, decreased least during the past decade and most during the decade from 1890 to 1900. The decrease doubtless represents a change in the classification of land by many farmers who now report as "unimproved land" much acreage which they formerly called "improved."

Values of farm property: 1850 to 1910.—The agricultural changes in New Hampshire since 1850, as reflected in the values of the several classes of farm property, are shown in the table which follows:

CENSUS YEAR.	FARM PROPERTY.							
	Total.		Land and buildings.		Implements and machinery.		Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.	
	Value.	Per cent of increase. ¹	Value.	Per cent of increase. ¹	Value.	Per cent of increase. ¹	Value.	Per cent of increase. ¹
1910....	\$103,704,106	20.8	\$85,916,061	22.5	\$5,877,657	13.8	\$11,910,478	12.8
1900....	85,842,096	7.0	70,124,360	6.0	5,163,090	43.0	10,554,646	1.0
1890....	80,207,575	-9.3	66,102,600	-12.8	3,504,850	17.1	10,450,125	6.5
1880....	88,715,093	11.7	75,834,389	17.6	3,069,240	10.9	9,812,064	-19.6
1870....	79,436,641	-4.0	64,471,451	-7.5	2,767,054	3.2	12,197,236	11.6
1860....	83,297,400	25.4	69,689,761	26.1	2,683,012	15.9	10,924,627	23.1
1850....	66,432,023	.....	55,245,997	.....	2,314,125	.....	8,871,901	.....

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 \$103,704,000, of which 82.8 per cent is represented by land and buildings, 5.7 per cent by implements and machinery, and 11.5 per cent by live stock. The total value of farm property increased from 1900 to 1910 by \$17,862,000, or 20.8 per cent. Of this increase \$15,792,000 represents the increase in the value of land and buildings, \$714,000 the increase in that of implements and machinery, and \$1,356,000 the increase in that of live stock. The actual and also the relative gain in the total value of farm property during the decade from 1900 to 1910 was about three times as great as during the decade immediately preceding, while in the decade between 1880 and 1890 a decrease in value was reported.

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 New Hampshire farms and 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 next table.

In average size the New Hampshire farm has on the whole shown little change during the 60 years since 1850, the net increase during that time being 4 acres. The average size was greater in 1900 than in any other year. There was a pronounced increase between 1850 and 1860, followed by a slight decrease during the next 10 years, subsequent fluctuations resulting in a small net decrease. Between 1900 and 1910 there was a decrease of 3 acres.

The average value of a New Hampshire farm, including its equipment, is more than \$3,800, of which about \$3,200 represents the value of land and buildings, \$440 the value of live stock, and \$217 the value of implements and machinery. The average value of land and buildings has increased \$7.01 per acre during the last decade, a greater amount than during the preceding half century. The value per farm of equipment, which includes implements and machinery and live stock, is nearly one and three-fourths times as great as 60 years ago.

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.....	120.1	\$3,833	\$3,176	\$217	\$440	\$26.44
1900.....	123.1	2,927	2,391	176	360	19.43
1890.....	118.7	2,751	2,270	123	358	19.13
1880.....	115.6	2,757	2,356	95	305	20.38
1870 ²	121.7	2,080	2,175	93	411	17.88
1860.....	122.8	2,731	2,285	88	358	18.61
1850.....	116.1	2,273	1,890	79	304	16.29

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

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

TENURE.	1910	1900	1890	1880
Number of all farms.....	27,053	29,324	29,151	32,181
Farms operated by owners and managers.....	25,174	27,139	26,827	29,566
Farms consisting of owned land only.....	23,714	25,381	(¹)	(¹)
Farms consisting of owned and hired land.....	779	569	(¹)	(¹)
Farms operated by managers.....	681	689	(¹)	(¹)
Farms operated by tenants.....	1,879	2,185	2,324	2,615
Share tenants.....	151	546	1,013	1,378
Share-cash tenants ²	29			
Cash tenants.....	1,224	1,639	1,311	1,237
Tenure not specified ³	475			
Per cent of farms operated by—				
Owners and managers.....	93.1	92.5	92.0	91.9
Tenants.....	6.9	7.5	8.0	8.1
Share and share-cash.....	0.7	1.9	3.5	4.3
Cash and nonspecified.....	6.3	5.6	4.5	3.8

¹ Not reported separately.
² Share-cash tenants were doubtless largely included with share tenants in 1900, 1890, and 1880.
³ Prior to 1910 nonspecified tenants were included with cash tenants.

The total number of farms decreased 2,271 during the last decade, those operated by owners and managers decreasing 1,965, while those operated by tenants decreased only 306.

In 1880 eight out of every hundred farms were operated by tenants, since which time the relative number of owned farms has been slowly increasing, until now only about seven out of every hundred farms are operated by tenants.

Throughout the 30-year period the relative number of farms operated by cash tenants has been increasing. Since 1890 the number of such farms has been greater than that of those operated by share and share-cash

tenants, and (including "nonspecified") is now nine times as great, representing 6.3 per cent of the total. A decrease of 833 has occurred since 1890 in the number of farms operated by share and share-cash tenants.

The following table shows the acreage, improved acreage, and value of land and buildings for farms operated by owners (including part owners), managers, and tenants, respectively:

FARMS OPERATED BY—	ALL LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).		IMPROVED LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).		VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total.....	3,249,458	3,509,884	929,135	1,076,879	\$85,916,061	\$70,124,360
Owners.....	2,833,633	3,136,413	829,301	958,647	74,451,558	60,776,940
Managers.....	209,625	169,308	42,790	43,215	6,767,633	4,861,330
Tenants.....	176,200	254,143	57,094	75,017	4,696,870	4,486,090

The following table shows the per cent distribution by tenure groups of the items in the preceding table, and also of the number of farms:

FARMS OPERATED BY—	PER CENT OF TOTAL.							
	Number of farms.		All land in farms.		Improved land in farms.		Value of land and buildings.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owners.....	90.5	90.2	88.1	88.3	89.3	89.0	86.7	85.7
Managers.....	2.5	2.3	6.5	4.7	4.6	4.0	7.9	6.9
Tenants.....	6.9	7.5	5.4	7.0	6.1	7.0	5.5	6.4

It will be seen that, in 1910, 88.1 per cent of all land in farms was in farms operated by their owners (including part owners), 6.5 per cent in farms operated by managers, and 5.4 per cent in farms operated by tenants, the percentage for owners and for tenants being slightly lower and that for managers higher than in 1900.

As shown by the next table, the average size of farms operated by managers in 1910 (307.8 acres) was very much greater than that of farms operated by owners (116.9 acres), which was in turn somewhat larger than that of farms operated by tenants (93.8 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 tenants and lowest for those operated by managers.

FARMS OPERATED BY—	AVERAGE ACRES PER FARM.				PER CENT OF FARM LAND IMPROVED.		AVERAGE VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.			
	All land.		Improved land.		IMPROVED.		Per farm.		Per acre.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total.....	120.1	123.1	34.3	36.7	28.6	29.8	\$3,176	\$2,391	\$26.44	\$19.43
Owners.....	116.9	120.5	33.9	36.2	29.0	30.1	3,040	2,298	28.00	19.07
Managers.....	307.8	245.7	62.8	62.7	26.4	25.5	9,338	7,056	32.28	23.71
Tenants.....	93.8	116.3	30.4	34.5	32.4	29.5	2,500	2,054	26.66	17.65

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. ²		OWNED FARM HOMES. ²	
	1910		1900		1890	
	Number.	Per cent.*	Number.	Per cent.*	Number.	Per cent.
Total.....	24,493		25,370		25,969	
Free from mortgage.....	18,119	74.4	18,888	74.5	20,310	78.2
Mortgaged.....	6,234	25.6	6,279	25.5	5,659	21.8
Unknown.....	140		703			

¹ Includes all farms owned in whole or in part by the operator.
² The 407 "owned farm homes" for which no reports were secured were distributed between "free from mortgage" and "mortgaged" in 1890.
* Per cent of combined total of "free from mortgage" and "mortgaged."

According to the foregoing figures, the number of mortgaged farm homes, or of mortgaged farms operated by their owners, has increased since 1890. One-fourth of the owned farms are mortgaged, the proportion being almost exactly the same as 10 years ago, but considerably greater than in 1890. During the last two decades the number of owned farms has decreased 1,476, or 5.7 per cent, while the number of owned farms which are mortgaged increased 575, or 10.2 per cent.

The next table gives a comparative statement of the value of mortgaged farms operated by their owners 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.

Of the farmers who report mortgage debt on farms operated by them, 218 own only a part of their farms, and 6,016 own all of their farms. Of the latter number, 5,666 report the amount of their mortgage debt as well as the fact of indebtedness. In this connection it should be noted that in 1890, as in 1910, there were many imperfect mortgage reports. At that time the amount of mortgage debt for farms with imperfect reports was estimated according to the percentages and averages obtained from those with full reports. No such estimate is here made for 1910.

The average debt of mortgaged farms increased in 20 years from \$746 to \$842, or 12.9 per cent, while the average value of such farms rose from \$1,940 to \$2,728, or 40.6 per cent; thus the owner's equity increased from \$1,194 to \$1,886, or 58 per cent. As a result of the greater increase in farm value than in farm debt, the ratio of the mortgage indebtedness, which was 38.4 per cent in 1890 of the value of the farm, had decreased in 1910 to 30.9 per cent of this value.

	OWNED FARMS OR FARM HOMES MORTGAGED.		INCREASE.	
	1910 ¹	1890 ²	Amount.	Per cent.
Number.....	5,666	5,659		
Value—land and buildings.....	\$15,457,040	\$10,976,087		
Amount of mortgage debt.....	\$4,773,610	\$4,219,278		
Per cent of debt to value.....	30.9	38.4		
Average value per farm.....	\$2,728	\$1,940	\$788	40.6
Average debt per farm.....	\$842	\$746	\$96	12.9
Average equity per farm.....	\$1,886	\$1,194	\$692	58.0

¹ Includes only farms consisting wholly of owned land and reporting value of farm and amount of debt.

² Includes all owned farm homes, estimates being made of value of farms and amount of debt for all defective reports.

Farms by size groups: 1910 and 1900.—The table following shows the distribution of farms by size groups at the censuses of 1910 and 1900.

Nearly half of the farms in New Hampshire are between 50 and 174 acres in size. The greatest actual and relative gain in number of farms from 1900 to 1910 was made in the "3 to 9 acres" group, but the "10 to 19 acres" group also increased. The number of places "under 3 acres" reported as farms was only one-fourth as great as 10 years ago. This decrease may be due to a different interpretation by the enumerators as to what to include as a small farm, or may represent an actual decrease in that type of farm. A decrease is shown for each group of farms falling between 20 and 499 acres, the aggregate decrease being 2,873, or 11.7 per cent. The farms which exceed 500 acres in size have increased 6, or less than 1 per cent.

SIZE GROUP.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		INCREASE. ¹		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1910	1900	Number.	Per cent.	1910	1900
Total.....	27,058	29,324	-2,271	-7.7	100.0	100.0
Under 3 acres.....	92	369	-277	-75.1	0.3	1.3
3 to 9 acres.....	2,357	1,703	654	38.4	8.7	5.8
10 to 19 acres.....	2,146	1,927	219	11.4	7.9	6.6
20 to 49 acres.....	4,509	4,765	-256	-5.4	16.7	16.2
50 to 99 acres.....	6,248	7,123	-875	-12.3	23.1	24.3
100 to 174 acres.....	6,247	7,480	-1,133	-15.9	23.1	25.3
175 to 259 acres.....	2,964	3,203	-334	-10.1	11.0	11.2
260 to 499 acres.....	1,810	2,035	-225	-11.1	6.7	6.9
500 to 999 acres.....	513	510	3	0.6	1.9	1.7
1,000 acres and over....	167	164	3	1.8	0.6	0.6

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

The next 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 4,595), and also the farms of between 175 and 499 acres (numbering 4,774).

SIZE GROUP.	ALL LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).		IMPROVED LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).		VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total.....	3,249,458	3,609,864	929,185	1,076,879	\$65,916,061	\$70,124,360
Under 20 acres.....	42,565	40,273	30,314	26,760	8,104,281	5,740,100
20 to 49 acres.....	146,013	163,050	68,056	73,478	9,187,967	7,895,150
50 to 99 acres.....	434,835	503,049	164,514	187,266	14,413,621	12,808,300
100 to 174 acres.....	787,462	935,589	255,561	300,768	19,065,747	17,164,220
175 to 499 acres.....	1,221,669	1,369,401	314,777	384,402	24,369,313	19,910,000
500 to 999 acres.....	322,557	308,766	58,667	64,101	6,197,466	3,870,210
1,000 acres and over.....	294,357	289,739	37,296	34,104	4,577,666	2,736,380

The following 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.....	17.0	13.6	1.3	1.1	3.3	2.5	9.4	8.2
20 to 49 acres.....	16.7	16.2	4.5	4.5	7.3	6.8	10.7	11.3
50 to 99 acres.....	23.1	24.3	13.4	13.9	17.7	17.4	16.8	18.3
100 to 174 acres.....	23.1	25.3	24.2	25.9	27.5	28.5	22.2	24.5
175 to 499 acres.....	17.6	18.2	37.6	37.9	33.9	35.7	28.4	28.4
500 to 999 acres.....	1.9	1.7	9.9	8.6	6.3	6.0	7.2	5.5
1,000 acres and over.....	0.6	0.6	9.1	8.0	4.0	3.2	5.3	3.9

Of the total farm acreage of the state in 1910, 24.2 per cent was in farms of 100 to 174 acres, and 37.6 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 the proportion of the total acreage contained in farms of under 20 acres and in farms of 500 acres and over increased, while the proportion in all other size groups except that of from 20 to 49 acres decreased; the proportion in farms of 20 to 49 acres remaining the same.

In general, as shown by the next table, the percentage of farm land improved diminishes as the 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 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.....	28.6	29.8	\$3,176	\$2,391	\$26.44	\$19.43
Under 20 acres.....	71.2	66.4	1,764	1,435	190.40	142.53
20 to 49 acres.....	46.6	45.1	2,038	1,657	62.93	48.42
50 to 99 acres.....	37.8	37.2	2,307	1,798	33.15	25.46
100 to 174 acres.....	32.5	32.8	3,052	2,310	24.21	18.35
175 to 499 acres.....	25.8	28.1	5,105	3,733	19.95	14.54
500 to 999 acres.....	18.2	20.8	12,081	7,589	19.21	12.53
1,000 acres and over.....	12.7	11.8	27,411	16,685	15.55	9.44

Color and nativity of farmers: 1910.—Prior to the Thirteenth Census no attempt was made to secure information on the farm schedules concerning the nativity of farmers. The table which follows shows the color and nativity of farm operators by character of tenure for 1910.

COLOR AND NATIVITY.	FARM OPERATORS.							
	Total.		Owners.	Tenants.	Managers.	Per cent of total.		
	Number.	Per cent distribution.				Own-ers.	Ten-ants.	Man-agers.
Total.....	27,053	100.0	24,493	1,879	681	90.5	6.9	2.5
Native white.....	24,347	90.0	22,143	1,612	562	90.9	6.6	2.4
Foreign-born white.....	2,691	9.9	2,338	265	88	80.9	9.8	3.3
Negro and other nonwhite.....	15	0.1	12	2	1	80.0	13.3	6.7

Nine-tenths of the New Hampshire farmers were in 1910 native whites and nearly one-tenth foreign-born whites. Only 15, or one-tenth of 1 per cent, were other than white. Of the native white farmers, 6.6 per cent were tenants and 2.4 per cent managers, while of the foreign-born white farmers, 9.8 per cent were tenants and 3.3 per cent managers.

Of the 2,691 foreign-born white farmers in New Hampshire in 1910, 1,697 were born in Canada; 263 in Ireland; 236 in England; 90 in Germany; 92 in Scotland; and 88 in Sweden. Other European countries were represented by a total of 204 farmers, and non-European countries, other than Canada, by 21.

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 next 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.....	23,583	87.2	.....	\$11,237,704	.....
Cattle.....	20,496	75.8	167,831	5,240,122	\$31.22
Dairy cows (cows and heifers kept for milk, born before Jan. 1, 1909).....	20,168	74.5	101,278	3,016,441	38.67
Other cows (cows and heifers not kept for milk, born before Jan. 1, 1909).....	5,455	20.2	16,175	372,250	23.01
Heifers born in 1909.....	7,272	20.9	17,932	266,545	14.86
Calves born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	7,413	27.4	18,603	123,908	6.66
Steers and bulls born in 1909.....	2,273	8.4	4,850	83,594	17.21
Steers and bulls born before Jan. 1, 1909.....	3,604	13.3	8,987	477,384	53.12
Horses.....	20,960	77.5	46,229	5,266,389	113.92
Mares, stallions, and geldings born before Jan. 1, 1909.....	20,025	77.3	45,073	5,192,538	115.20
Colts born in 1909.....	609	3.4	1,081	70,260	65.00
Colts born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	67	0.2	75	3,582	47.70
Mules.....	104	0.4	195	29,681	152.21
Mules born before Jan. 1, 1909.....	99	0.4	185	28,836	155.87
Mule colts born in 1909.....	5	(¹)	7	725	103.57
Mule colts born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	2	(¹)	3	120	40.00
Asses and burros.....	17	0.1	30	1,599	53.10
Swine.....	10,567	39.1	45,237	504,174	11.15
Hogs and pigs born before Jan. 1, 1910.....	9,487	34.9	28,505	431,973	15.15
Pigs born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	2,582	9.5	16,732	72,201	4.32
Sheep.....	2,236	8.3	43,772	192,346	4.39
Ewes born before Jan. 1, 1910.....	2,143	7.9	20,075	148,381	5.10
Rams and wethers born before Jan. 1, 1910.....	694	2.6	2,126	12,551	5.90
Lambs born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	1,234	4.6	12,571	31,414	2.50
Goats.....	86	0.4	495	3,459	6.99

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Of all the farms in the state, 75.8 per cent report cattle, 74.5 per cent, "dairy cows," and only 20.2 per cent, "other cows." Only 328 farms have cattle without having dairy cows. The number of cows decreased somewhat during the decade. The average value of dairy cows increased from \$31.43 to \$38.67. The farms reporting dairy cows show an average of 5 per farm.

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 calves enumerated are fewer in number and of lower average value in 1910 than in 1900, the number decreasing from 40,434 to 18,603, and the average value from \$7.57 to \$6.66.

Horses are reported by 77.5 per cent of all the farms in the state, but only 3.4 per cent report colts born in 1909 and one-fifth of 1 per cent report spring colts. The average value of spring colts is almost three-fourths as great as that of yearling colts and considerably over a third as great as that of mature horses.

Less than one farmer out of two hundred reports mules, mule colts, asses, or burros. The average values of mules of the different ages are about \$40 higher than those of horses of the corresponding age groups, except in the case of spring colts.

Sheep and lambs are reported from 2,236 farms, or 8.3 per cent of all the farms in the state. Of these 2,236 farms, 55.2 per cent report spring lambs, the number of the latter being equal to 43.2 per cent of the number of ewes; this small proportion is doubtless due to the early date of enumeration. Ewes are reported from all but 93 of the farms reporting sheep, and for the farms reporting the average is nearly 14 ewes per farm. The farms reporting rams and wethers show an average of over 3 per farm.

About two-fifths of all farms report swine, the number being somewhat in excess of 4 per farm reporting. The average value of the swine reported as "hogs and pigs born before January 1, 1910," is over \$15, while that of spring pigs is less 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.....	20,966	77.5	924,859	\$649,121	877,939
Chickens.....	20,868	77.1	903,413	627,507	870,461
Turkeys.....	480	1.8	1,949	6,502	2,386
Ducks.....	694	2.6	3,572	3,389	3,808
Geese.....	356	1.3	1,433	2,964	1,289
Guinea fowls.....	870	2.1	4,394	2,880	(¹)
Pigeons.....	239	0.9	10,092	5,753	(¹)
Peafowls.....	1	(²)	1	25	(³)

¹ Included with chickens. ² Not reported. ³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The increase in the number of fowls on New Hampshire farms during the last 10 years amounts to 5.3 per cent, but the value increased from \$467,000 to \$649,000, or 39 per cent. The number of farms reporting poultry decreased from 23,500 to 20,966, but the average number of fowls per farm reporting increased from 37 to 44. The value of poultry and the number of farms reporting were obtained in 1900 for the total of all fowls only, and not for each kind as in 1910.

Bees on farms: 1910 and 1900.—The number of farms reporting bees decreased from 1,288 to 1,002, or 22.2 per cent, while the number of colonies of bees decreased from 5,520 to 4,644, or 15.9 per cent, and their total value from \$24,665 to \$23,593, or 4.3 per cent. A greater relative decrease is found in the number of farms reporting and the number of colonies than in the value of bees. Less than four farms out of every hundred report bees. In 1900 the average value of bees per farm reporting was \$19.15, as compared with \$23.55 in 1910.

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 in the table following. No provision was made by law to secure data pertaining to poultry and bees not on farms. In the table age groups are omitted for the sake of brevity, but it may be noted that in cities and villages a comparatively small proportion of the animals of each class are in the younger age groups:

KIND.	Number of inclosures reporting.	ANIMALS.		
		Number.	Value.	Average value.
Total	10,318		\$2,584,475	
All cattle.....	2,793	4,473	166,658	\$37.26
Dairy cows.....	2,682	3,653	146,802	40.19
Horses.....	8,840	18,101	2,363,802	130.59
Mules.....	21	45	5,600	122.22
Asses and burros.....	5	5	170	34.00
Swine.....	1,480	4,012	46,200	11.52
Sheep.....	49	345	1,756	5.09
Goats.....	34	59	389	6.59

As would be expected, horses are by far the most important class of domestic animals not on farms,

both in number and in value; cattle, consisting mainly of dairy cows, rank next in importance.

Domestic animals on farms and not on farms: 1910.—The following table gives the total number and value of domestic animals, distinguishing those on farms from those not on farms:

KIND.	DOMESTIC ANIMALS.					
	Total.		On farms.		Not on farms.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Total		\$13,822,239		\$11,237,764		\$2,584,475
All cattle.....	172,304	5,406,780	167,831	5,240,122	4,473	166,658
Dairy cows.....	104,931	4,063,243	101,278	3,916,441	3,653	146,802
Horses.....	64,330	7,630,191	46,229	5,266,389	18,101	2,363,802
Mules.....	240	35,181	195	29,681	45	5,600
Asses and burros.....	35	1,763	30	1,593	5	170
Swine.....	49,249	550,374	45,237	504,174	4,012	46,200
Sheep.....	44,117	194,102	43,772	192,346	345	1,756
Goats.....	554	3,848	495	3,459	59	389

The total value of all domestic animals in the state in 1910 was \$13,822,000, of which the value of animals not on farms represented 18.7 per cent. The number of horses on farms was more than two and one-half times the number not on farms.

LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS.

The returns for live stock products obtained at the census of 1910, like those for crops, relate to the production 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 further on, the net 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 next table shows the principal statistics relative to dairy products in 1909, with certain comparative statistics for 1899.

The number of farms reporting dairy cows on April 15, 1910, was 20,168, but only 18,060 reported 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 report of milk produced during 1909 was 15,638 (somewhat less than the total number reporting dairy products), and the number of

dairy cows on such farms on April 15, 1910, was 79,841. The amount of milk reported was 35,033,000 gallons; assuming that there were the same number of cows in 1909 as in 1910, this would represent an average of 439 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:

	FARMS REPORTING.		Number or quantity.	Unit.	VALUE.	
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.			Total.	Average per unit.
Dairy cows on farms, April 15, 1910.....	20,168	74.5	101,278	Head		
On farms reporting dairy products in 1909.....	18,060	66.8	95,241	Head		
On farms reporting milk produced in 1909.....	15,638	57.8	79,841	Head		
Specified dairy products, 1909:						
Milk reported.....			35,033,153	Gals.		
Butter made.....	11,673	43.1	5,065,188	Lbs.	\$1,509,706	\$0.30
Cheese made.....	206	0.8	180,996	Lbs.	24,456	0.14
Milk sold.....	7,725	28.6	21,132,268	Gals.	3,613,676	0.17
Cream sold.....	961	3.6	380,944	Gals.	273,714	0.72
Butter fat sold.....	493	1.8	566,229	Lbs.	168,159	0.30
Butter sold.....	7,716	28.5	3,510,593	Lbs.	1,052,226	0.30
Cheese sold.....	151	0.6	168,705	Lbs.	22,282	0.13
Total receipts from sales, 1909:					5,130,057	
Total value of milk, cream, and butter fat sold and butter and cheese made, 1909.....					5,589,711	
Specified dairy products, 1899:						
Butter made.....	14,324	48.8	6,385,611	Lbs.		
Cheese made.....	341	1.2	104,339	Lbs.		
Butter sold.....			4,548,617	Lbs.	1,019,192	0.22
Cheese sold.....			77,057	Lbs.	9,737	0.13

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, cream, and butter fat sold and the reported value of butter and cheese made, whether for home consumption or for sale. The total thus obtained for 1909 is \$5,590,000, which may be defined as the total value of dairy products exclusive of milk and cream used on the farm producing.

A large proportion of the milk produced in New Hampshire was sold as such. Comparatively little cream is sold in that form and little milk and cream was sold on the butter fat basis. The butter made on farms in 1909 was valued at \$1,510,000.

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 present census. The figures for milk produced and milk sold are particularly affected, but those for butter and cheese are approximately comparable. The table shows a material decrease between 1899 and 1909 in the amount of butter made, but a marked increase in the production of cheese, which, however, is still comparatively small.

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

	Number of farms reporting.	Sheep of shearing age.	WOOL PRODUCED.		
			Fleeces (number).	Weight (pounds).	Value.
Sheep of shearing age on farms, April 15, 1910.....	2,167	31,201			
Wool produced, as reported, 1909.....	1,671		20,124	184,064	\$50,652
On farms reporting sheep, April 15, 1910.....	1,503	25,487	26,953	171,148	46,997
On other farms.....	165		2,171	13,516	3,715
Total production of wool (partly estimated):					
1909.....			32,906	200,518	57,460
1899.....			67,438	408,465	84,103
Decrease, 1899 to 1909.....			34,442	198,947	26,643
Per cent of decrease.....			51.1	48.8	31.7

The total number of sheep of shearing age in New Hampshire on April 15, 1910, was 31,201, representing a decrease of 52.2 per cent as compared with the number on June 1, 1900 (65,318). The approximate production of wool during 1909 was 33,000 fleeces, weighing 210,000 pounds, and valued at \$57,000. Of

¹ Farmers should be able in general to report the production of wool more accurately than that of dairy products. There were, however, 661 farmers who reported the possession of 5,714 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.

these totals about one-seventh represents estimates. The number of fleeces produced in 1909 was about 51 per cent less than in 1899. The average weight per fleece in 1909 was 6.3 pounds, as compared with 6.1 pounds in 1899, and the average value per pound was 27 cents, as compared with 21 cents in 1899.

Goat hair and mohair: 1909 and 1899.—Although 96 farmers reported 495 goats and kids on their farms April 15, 1910, only 22 reported the production of goat hair or mohair during 1909. These farmers reported 180 fleeces, weighing 629 pounds and valued at \$191. Although the production is still unimportant, some increase is shown over that in 1899. Many farmers who have goats do not produce goat hair or mohair, but it is believed that the report is somewhat short of the actual production.

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.....	20,966	924,859		
On farms reporting eggs produced in 1909.....	18,543	857,044		
On other farms.....	2,423	67,815		
Eggs produced, as reported, 1909.....	10,528		Dozens, 6,936,520	\$1,880,954
Total production of eggs (partly estimated):				
1909.....			7,499,470	2,043,338
1899.....			7,005,180	1,213,703
Increase, 1899 to 1909.....			494,290	829,635
Per cent of increase.....			7.1	68.4
Eggs sold, as reported, 1909.....	15,763		4,948,014	1,373,432
Fowls on farms April 15, 1910:				
On farms reporting poultry raised in 1909.....	17,201	826,037		
On other farms.....	3,765	98,822		
Poultry raised, as reported, 1909.....	18,303		No. of fowls, 1,245,634	785,091
Total poultry raised (partly estimated):				
1909.....			1,394,654	879,014
1899.....				610,696
Increase, 1899 to 1909.....				268,318
Per cent of increase.....				43.9
Fowls sold, as reported, 1909.....	11,420		623,092	411,441

The total number of fowls on New Hampshire farms on April 15, 1910, was 925,000. Of the 20,966 farms reporting fowls, 2,423 did not report any eggs produced in 1909, and 3,765 did not report any poultry raised in 1909. The production of eggs actually reported for the year 1909 was 6,937,000 dozens, valued at \$1,890,000. According to the Twelfth Census reports the production of eggs in 1899 was 7,005,000 dozens, the value being \$1,214,000. The latter figures, however, are somewhat in excess of the actual returns at that census, because they include estimates made to cover those cases where the schedules reported fowls on hand without reporting the production of eggs. In order to make the returns for 1909 comparable with those published for 1899 similar estimates have been made, the 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 7,499,000 dozens,

valued at \$2,043,000. The total production of poultry in 1909, including estimates made on the same basis as for eggs, was 1,395,000 fowls, valued at \$879,000.

Honey and wax: 1909.—Although, as noted elsewhere, 1,002 farms reported 4,644 colonies of bees on hand April 15, 1910, 344 of these farms, with 841 colonies on hand April 15, 1910, made no report of honey or wax produced in 1909. The actual returns show the production of 65,038 pounds of honey, valued at \$13,363, and 792 pounds of wax, valued at \$260; 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 New Hampshire farmers during the year 1909, with certain items for 1899.

The value of all domestic animals sold during 1909 was \$3,483,000, and that of animals slaughtered on farms \$847,000, making an aggregate of \$4,330,000. 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 about 70 per cent of the total value of all animals sold.

The census of 1900 called for the receipts from the sale of all domestic animals raised on the farms re-

porting and the total value of those slaughtered during 1899, which amounted, respectively, to \$1,346,000 and \$794,000. 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.....				\$3,482,561	
Slaughtered.....				847,159	
Calves:					
Sold.....	9,592	35.5	64,347	367,498	\$5.71
Slaughtered.....	1,137	4.2	10,650	81,707	7.67
Other cattle:					
Sold.....	8,750	32.3	54,904	2,084,804	37.97
Slaughtered.....	2,104	7.8	9,116	237,075	26.01
Horses:					
Sold.....	1,616	6.0	4,966	628,341	126.53
Mules:					
Sold.....	7	(¹)	58	10,990	189.48
Swine:					
Sold.....	4,067	15.0	43,008	330,995	7.70
Slaughtered.....	9,658	35.7	22,563	500,038	22.16
Sheep:					
Sold.....	944	3.5	14,340	59,072	4.12
Slaughtered.....	464	1.7	5,987	28,315	4.73
Goats:					
Sold.....	28	0.1	215	891	4.14
Slaughtered.....	1	(¹)	6	24	4.00
1899—All domestic animals:					
Sold.....				1,345,941	
Slaughtered.....				794,342	

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 \$15,976,000. Of this amount, 71.6 per cent was contributed by crops for which the acreage as well as the value was reported, the remainder consisting of the value of by-

products (straw, garden and grass seeds, etc.) derived from the same land as other crops reported, or of orchard fruits, nuts, forest products, and the like. The combined acreage of crops for which acreage was reported was 593,093, representing 63.8 per cent of the total improved land in farms (929,185 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 New Hampshire agriculture is indicated by the fact that only 5.5 per cent of the total value of crops in 1909 was contributed by the cereals, while nearly one-half (49.1 per cent) was contributed by hay and forage, and over one-fifth (22.6 per cent) by forest products. The remainder, representing in value 22.8 per cent of the total, consisted mostly of potatoes, other vegetables, and fruits and nuts.

The total value of crops in 1909 was 30.2 per cent greater than that in 1899. This increase was clearly due to higher prices, as the quantity of the most important products decreased. There was a decrease of 13.8 per cent in the total acreage of

crops for which acreage was reported, but this was almost wholly due to the decrease in the acreage for each important class of crops, except vegetables other than potatoes, and grains and seeds other than 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.....								\$15,976,175	\$12,272,232	\$3,703,943	30.2	100.0	100.0
Crops with acreage reports.....													
Cereals.....	593,093	688,107	-95,014	-13.8	63.8	63.9	11,441,698	9,153,332	2,288,366	25.0	71.6	74.6	
Cereals.....	32,928	42,835	-9,407	-22.2	8.5	3.9	870,031	774,243	105,888	13.6	5.5	6.3	
Other grains and seeds.....	3,806	3,038	268	8.8	0.4	0.3	64,832	95,011	-179	-0.3	0.4	0.5	
Hay and forage.....	520,817	615,042	-85,225	-13.9	57.0	57.1	7,846,143	6,336,252	1,509,891	23.8	49.1	51.6	
Sugar crops.....	3		3		(²)		1,005		1,005		(²)		
Sundry minor crops.....	79	110	-31	-28.2	(²)	(²)	18,504	28,051	-9,547	-34.0	0.1	0.2	
Potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams.....	17,370	19,423	-2,053	-10.6	1.0	1.8	1,204,026	1,090,501	114,125	10.5	7.5	8.9	
Other vegetables.....	8,855	7,357	1,498	20.4	1.0	0.7	1,071,551	627,271	444,280	70.8	6.7	5.1	
Flowers and plants and nursery products.....	117	72	45	(³)	(³)	(³)	248,041	115,173	132,868	115.4	1.8	0.9	
Small fruits.....	618	730	-112	-15.3	0.1	0.1	107,365	116,830	-9,465	-8.1	0.7	1.0	
Crops with no acreage reports.....													
Seeds.....							4,534,477	3,118,900	1,415,577	45.4	28.4	25.4	
Fruits and nuts.....							1,875	976	899	92.1	(²)	(²)	
Maple sugar and sirup.....							734,387	4,728,520	5,867	0.8	4.6	5.9	
Forest products of farms.....							182,341	82,626	99,715	120.7	1.1	0.7	
Miscellaneous.....							3,610,178	2,296,265	1,313,913	57.2	22.6	18.7	
							5,696	10,513	-4,817	-45.8	(²)	0.1	

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 next table presents statistics for 1909 regarding cereals, other grains and seeds, hay and forage, potatoes, and sundry minor crops.

The leading crops covered by the table, in the order of their importance as judged by value, are hay and forage, \$7,846,000; potatoes, \$1,205,000; corn, \$621,000; and oats, \$217,000. It should be noted, however, that some of the crops reported in the later tables are more important than corn or oats.

Hay and forage is far in the lead in respect to the number of farms reporting, acreage harvested, and value of the crop. The acreage harvested is over sixteen times as great as the combined acreage of all cereals, while the value of the crop is almost nine times as great. Of the total acreage reported for hay and forage, that of "timothy and clover mixed" represents a little less than two-fifths, "other tame or cultivated grasses" and "timothy alone" being next in importance. Of the cereal crops, the most important are corn and oats. The reported production of corn is exaggerated to a slight extent, because some enumerators reported baskets of ear corn as bushels of corn. On this account the figures here given may be revised in later census reports. The acreage planted in dry edible beans is greater than that of any of the cereal crops other than oats and corn, while the value of the crop is more than 50 per cent greater than that of wheat, barley, buckwheat, and rye combined. The acreage of po-

tatoes is greater than that of oats and almost equal to that of corn, while the value of this crop is about 44 per cent greater than the value of oats and corn combined.

CROP.	Farms report- ing.	Acres harvested.	QUANTITY.		Value.
			Amount.	Unit.	
Cereals, total.....		32,928	1,355,965	Bu...	\$879,631
Corn.....	10,157	19,814	916,263	Bu...	621,306
Oats.....	3,141	10,860	386,419	Bu...	216,938
Wheat, total.....	62	70	1,311	Bu...	1,406
Common winter.....	32	48	838	Bu...	851
Common spring.....	30	21	465	Bu...	549
Durum or macaroni.....	1	1	8	Bu...	15
Emmer and spelt.....	1	1	12	Bu...	12
Barley.....	416	848	20,704	Bu...	17,292
Buckwheat.....	740	1,052	26,312	Bu...	17,842
Rye.....	178	260	4,534	Bu...	4,080
Kafir corn and milo maize.....	3	23	850	Bu...	185
Other grains and seeds with acreage report, total¹.....		3,306	23,646	Bu...	64,932
Dry edible beans.....	5,523	3,180	22,546	Bu...	62,783
Dry peas.....	234	122	934	Bu...	1,956
Seeds with no acreage re- port, total².....					1,875
Flower and garden seeds.....	5	(³)			1,819
Hay and forage, total.....	25,713	529,817	582,454	Tons.	7,846,143
Timothy alone.....	5,799	84,155	83,412	Tons.	1,441,229
Timothy and clover mixed.....	12,100	210,196	203,106	Tons.	3,284,686
Clover alone.....	548	2,420	3,292	Tons.	49,201
Alfalfa.....	41	47	97	Tons.	1,387
Millet or Hungarian grass.....	2,243	5,420	9,251	Tons.	119,672
Other tame or cultivated grasses.....	11,217	180,611	131,621	Tons.	1,978,044
Wild, salt, or prairie grasses.....	2,495	21,530	18,106	Tons.	180,510
Grains cut green.....	6,036	12,702	24,748	Tons.	276,900
Coarse forage.....	4,090	12,700	108,453	Tons.	530,290
Root forage.....	57	21	868	Tons.	4,234
Potatoes.....	21,899	17,370	2,300,241	Bu...	1,204,026
Sundry minor crops, total ⁴		79			18,504

¹ Includes small amounts of flaxseed and peanuts.

² Includes small amounts of timothy seed, clover seed, millet seed, and "other tame grass seed."

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 tobacco and ginseng.

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.	Barley.	Buckwheat.	Hay and forage.
1909.....	19,814	10,860	70	848	1,052	529,817
1899.....	25,694	12,539	271	1,596	1,835	615,042
1889.....	23,746	26,618	2,027	4,934	3,117	652,722
1879.....	36,612	29,485	11,248	3,461	4,535	674,440

It is apparent that the farmers of New Hampshire have been rapidly abandoning the raising of grain. The acreage of corn decreased nearly one-half during the 30 years covered by the table and that of oats almost two-thirds, while wheat all but disappeared as a crop. The acreage of barley decreased during the same time slightly more than three-fourths and that of buckwheat nearly four-fifths.

In the acreage of hay and forage there has been a continuous decrease, exceeding 21 per cent for the 30 years. During the past decade this decrease was more rapid than before, being in fact greater than that for the 20 years from 1879 to 1899.

The next 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 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.....	37.5	44.8	2.1				2.4	-22.9	46.2 Bu.	$31.36
Oats.....	11.6	14.3	1.2	1.2	-13.7	35.6 Bu.	19.98
Barley.....	1.5	3.0	0.1	0.1	-46.9	24.5 Bu.	20.39
Buckwheat.....	2.7	3.8	0.1	0.2	-42.7	25.0 Bu.	16.96
Dry edible beans.....	20.4	27.0	0.3	0.3	10.0	7.1 Bu.	19.74
Hay and forage.....	95.0	98.0	57.0	57.1	-13.9	1.1 Tons.	14.81
Potatoes.....	80.9	83.0	1.9	1.8	-10.6	135.9 Bu.	69.35

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Less than 2 farmers out of every 5 report corn, and less than 1 out of every 8 reports oats, while very few report barley or buckwheat. On the contrary, hay and forage is reported for 19 out of every 20 farms, beans for 1 out of every 5, and potatoes for 4 out of every 5. The combined acreage of the four cereal crops is but 3.5 per cent of the total acreage of improved land, while that of hay and forage is 57 per cent. A decrease in acreage during the past decade is reported for all leading crops of the state, except beans.

In value per acre, corn is well in the lead of the other cereals, barley and oats, which come next, showing averages only about two-thirds as great, while the average value per acre of buckwheat is but little over half as great. Hay and forage shows an average value per acre less than half that of corn and

only about three-fourths that of oats or barley. The highest return per acre is that reported for potatoes, which is more than twice as great as that of the most productive of the cereals.

Vegetables, flowers and plants, and nursery products: 1909 and 1899.—The table which follows shows details with regard to vegetables (not including potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams, which appear elsewhere), and also with regard to flowers and plants and nursery products:

CROP.	FARMS REPORTING: 1909.		ACRES.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	1909	1899	1909	1899
Vegetables, other than potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams, total.....	122,230	82.2	8,855	7,357	\$1,071,551	\$627,271
Farms reporting a product of \$500 or over.....	149	0.6	904	.....	158,447	.....
All other farms.....	22,081	81.6	7,951	.....	913,104	.....
Flowers and plants, total.....	75	0.3	93	38	236,144	108,161
Farms reporting a product of \$250 or over.....	57	0.2	.....	.....	231,153	.....
All other farms.....	18	0.1	.....	.....	4,991	.....
Nursery products, total.....	9	(?)	24	34	11,897	7,012
Farms reporting a product of \$250 or over.....	5	(?)	.....	.....	11,345	.....
All other farms.....	4	(?)	.....	.....	552	.....

¹ Does not include 596 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.

In 1909 the total acreage of potatoes and other vegetables was 26,225 and their value \$2,276,000. Excluding (so far as reported separately¹) potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams, the acreage of vegetables was 8,855, and their value \$1,072,000, both acreage and value being decidedly greater than in 1899. The table distinguishes between farms which make the raising of vegetables a business of some importance (having produced vegetables valued at \$500 or more in 1909) and other farms, on most of which vegetables are raised mainly for home consumption. There were in 1909 only 149 farms in the first class, representing over one-tenth of the total acreage of vegetables and over one-seventh of the total value of products, the average acreage of vegetables per farm for these farms being 6.1 and the average value per acre \$175.27.

The raising of flowers and plants and of nursery products is not important in New Hampshire, only 117 acres being devoted to these branches of agriculture.

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

Strawberries are by far the most important of the small fruits grown in New Hampshire, with raspberries and loganberries ranking next. The total acreage of small fruits in 1909 was 618, and in 1899, 730, a decrease of 15.3 per cent. The production in 1909 was 998,000 quarts, as compared with 1,261,000 quarts in 1899, and the value \$107,000, as compared with \$117,000.

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.

CROP.	Number of farms reporting: 1909.	ACRES.		Quantity (quarts): 1909	Value: 1909
		1909	1899		
Small fruits, total.		618	730	998,244	\$107,365
Strawberries.....	1,594	310	307	638,057	68,552
Blackberries and dewberries.....	522	67	65	75,913	7,793
Raspberries and loganberries.....	657	85	80	86,553	11,821
Currants.....	838	42	24	43,319	4,587
Gooseberries.....	139	5	4	5,341	683
Cranberries.....	238	109	23	30,304	2,686
Other berries.....	136	(¹)	227	118,252	11,243

¹ Acres reported in small fractions.

Orchard fruits, grapes, and nuts: 1909 and 1899.—The following table presents data with regard to orchard fruits, grapes, and nuts. The acreage devoted to these products was not ascertained. In comparing one year with the other the number of trees or vines of bearing age is on the whole a better index of the general changes or tendencies than the quantity of product, but the data for the censuses of 1910 and 1900 are not closely comparable, and the product is therefore compared, although variations may be due largely to temporarily favorable or unfavorable climatic conditions.

CROP.	TREES OR VINES OF BEARING AGE: 1910		TREES OR VINES NOT OF BEARING AGE: 1910		PRODUCT.		
	Farms reporting.	Num-ber.	Farms reporting.	Num-ber.	1909		1899
					Quantity. ¹	Value.	Quantity. ¹
Orchard fruits, total.		1,368,937		271,153	1,165,044	\$719,777	2,017,880
Apples.....	20,420	1,240,885	5,311	207,289	1,108,424	637,900	1,978,707
Peaches and nectarines.....	2,724	57,571	1,236	35,213	23,218	37,884	6,054
Pears.....	7,013	36,816	1,600	9,397	24,224	25,206	19,341
Plums and prunes.....	3,714	23,162	1,647	12,662	7,542	14,039	4,942
Cherries.....	2,217	9,463	931	6,326	1,403	4,133	1,183
Apricots.....	61	128	26	85	27	68	2
Quinces.....	242	900	102	231	205	456	(²)
Mulberries.....	2	13			1	1	(²)
Unclassified.....							³ 7,561
Grapes.....	3,184	15,802	506	3,016	375,164	10,926	487,500
Nuts, total.		410,188		43,064	4254,521	43,684	249,900
Black walnuts.....	163	1,518	13	208	13,330	375	(²)
Hickory nuts.....	101	1,208	14	1,329	8,446	303	(²)
Chestnuts.....	70	1,684	5	461	5,479	242	(²)
Butternuts.....	532	5,432	47	1,051	217,481	2,597	(²)
Unclassified.....							³ 249,900

¹ Expressed in bushels for orchard fruits and pounds for grapes and nuts.

² Included with "unclassified."

³ Consists of products not separately named by the enumerator, but grouped under the designation "all other."

⁴ Includes small amounts of all nuts.

The total quantity of orchard fruits produced in 1909 was 1,165,000 bushels, valued at \$720,000. Apples constituted over 95 per cent of this quantity; peaches and nectarines and pears most of the remainder. The production of grapes and nuts was relatively unimportant. The nuts consisted chiefly of butternuts.

The production of all orchard fruits together in 1909 was 42.3 per cent less in quantity than that in 1899, and there was also a decrease in grapes. The value of orchard fruits increased from \$708,000 in 1899 to \$720,000 in 1909, while that of grapes declined from \$14,462 in 1899 to \$10,926 in 1909. It should be

noted in this connection 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.	Per cent of all farms.	Unit.	1909	1899
Cider.....	5,794	21.4	Gals....	671,684	764,410
Vinogar.....	1,835	6.8	Gals....	115,894	98,469
Wine and grape juice.....	236	0.9	Gals....	2,840	2,642
Dried fruits.....	63	0.2	Lbs....	1,708	18,870

Sugar crops: 1909 and 1899.—The table below shows data with regard to maple trees and their products, and also for sugar beets, which in this state are unimportant. The total value of maple sugar and sirup produced in 1909 was \$182,341, as compared with \$82,626 in 1899.

PRODUCT.	FARMS REPORTING.		Acres.	PRODUCT.		
	Num-ber.	Per cent of all farms.		Amount.	Unit.	Value.
Maple sugar and sirup:						
Total, 1909.....	3,518	13.0	702,147			\$182,341
Sugar made.....	1,437	5.3		558,811	Lbs..	63,688
Sirup made.....	3,003	11.1		111,500	Gals..	118,653
Total, 1899.....	1,631	5.6				82,626
Sugar made.....				441,870	Lbs..	44,312
Sirup made.....				41,588	Gals..	38,314
Sugar beets, 1909 ²	3	(²)	3	125	Tons..	1,065

¹ Number of trees.

² Used as root forage.

³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

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 16,938 farms in New Hampshire (62.6 per cent of all farms in the state) which reported forest products in 1909, the total value of such products being \$3,610,178, as compared with \$2,296,265 in 1899, an increase of 57.2 per cent. Of the value in 1909, \$932,432 was reported as that of products used or to be used on the farms themselves, \$1,469,219 as that of products sold or for sale, and \$1,208,527 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 118 farmers in New Hampshire sold, during 1909, 374 tons of straw, for which they received \$2,790, and that 134 farmers sold 443 tons of cornstalks and leaves, for which they received \$2,906.

SELECTED FARM EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS.

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

EXPENSE.	1909			1899	INCREASE.	
	Farms reporting.		Amount.	Amount.	Amount	Per cent.
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.				
Labor.....	17,385	64.3	\$3,374,120	\$2,304,520	\$1,069,606	46.4
Feed.....	21,983	81.3	4,614,938	(¹)	.....	.....
Fertilizer.....	15,351	56.7	512,580	367,980	144,600	39.3

¹ Not reported at the census of 1900.

One-fifth of the amount expended for labor is in the form of rent and board. During the decade the total expenditure for labor increased 46.4 per cent. Nearly two-thirds of the farmers hire labor, and the average amount expended by those hiring is \$194. No tabulation was made at prior censuses of the number of farms reporting expenditure for labor.

Four farmers out of every five report some expenditure for feed in 1909, while about three out of five report the purchase of fertilizer. There is a marked

increase—39.3 per cent—since 1899 in the total amount reported as paid for fertilizer, the average for those reporting being over \$33 per farm.

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 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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$447,535
Corn.....	137	0.5	8,151	Bu.....	6,554
Oats.....	97	0.4	7,551	Bu.....	4,467
Barley.....	14	0.1	475	Bu.....	364
Hay and coarse forage.....	3,125	11.6	28,320	Tons...	436,150

Whereas about 22,000 farmers purchased feed during the year 1909, only about 3,000 sold any kind of feed. The total amount expended for feed by those who reported purchases was more than ten times as great as the receipts from sales by those reporting sales.

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 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,

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

	THE STATE.	Belknap.	Carroll.	Cheshire.	Coos.	
1	Population	430,672	21,309	16,316	30,659	30,753
2	Population in 1900	411,688	19,688	16,896	31,321	29,488
3	Number of all farms	27,053	1,774	2,003	2,330	1,761
4	Number of all farms in 1900	29,324	1,864	2,413	2,600	1,895
5	Color and nativity of farmers:					
6	Native white	24,347	1,647	1,933	2,103	1,879
7	Foreign-born white	2,691	122	69	226	382
8	Negro and other nonwhite	15	5	1	1	1
9	Number of farms, classified by size:					
10	Under 3 acres	92	5	3	12	3
11	3 to 9 acres	2,357	151	144	214	88
12	10 to 19 acres	2,146	132	135	175	88
13	20 to 49 acres	4,509	200	262	359	177
14	50 to 99 acres	6,248	453	483	470	383
15	100 to 174 acres	6,247	403	527	536	551
16	175 to 269 acres	2,964	221	224	293	283
17	260 to 499 acres	1,810	108	136	190	167
18	500 to 999 acres	513	36	70	66	49
19	1,000 acres and over	167	5	19	25	17
LAND AND FARM AREA						
20	Approximate land area	5,779,840	254,080	611,200	465,920	1,150,720
21	Land in farms	3,249,458	203,567	280,162	323,737	273,670
22	Land in farms in 1900	3,609,864	206,049	564,007	598,883	529,083
23	Improved land in farms	929,185	51,618	70,656	70,894	93,201
24	Improved land in farms in 1900	1,076,879	60,278	72,797	95,973	124,789
25	Woodland in farms	1,502,389	85,131	167,331	169,320	119,800
26	Other unimproved land in farms	817,884	66,818	42,175	83,514	61,169
27	Per cent of land area in farms	56.2	80.1	45.8	69.5	23.8
28	Per cent of farm land improved	28.6	25.4	25.2	21.9	34.1
29	Average acres per farm	120.1	114.8	139.0	138.0	155.4
30	Average improved acres per farm	34.3	29.1	35.3	30.4	52.9
VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY						
31	All farm property	103,704,196	6,566,137	7,529,290	10,100,524	7,445,874
32	All farm property in 1900	86,848,096	4,878,861	6,876,217	8,607,945	6,107,162
33	Per cent increase, 1900-1910	20.8	34.7	28.1	18.7	21.9
34	Land	44,519,047	3,003,107	3,222,935	4,798,788	2,897,805
35	Land in 1900	35,498,760	2,048,090	2,564,910	3,515,220	2,434,490
36	Buildings	41,397,014	2,503,045	3,158,775	3,725,184	2,800,975
37	Buildings in 1900	34,628,600	1,916,360	2,218,760	3,489,710	2,180,800
38	Implements and machinery	5,877,657	863,593	423,676	537,661	462,994
39	Implements, etc., in 1900	5,165,080	810,640	319,000	491,290	395,880
40	Domestic animals, poultry, and bees	11,910,478	696,432	723,904	1,038,891	1,285,000
41	Domestic animals, etc., in 1900	10,554,640	608,771	673,487	1,011,725	1,043,992
42	Per cent of value of all property in—					
43	Land	42.9	45.7	42.8	47.5	38.9
44	Buildings	39.9	38.1	42.0	36.9	37.6
45	Implements and machinery	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.3	6.2
46	Domestic animals, poultry, and bees	11.5	10.6	9.0	10.3	17.3
47	Average values:					
48	All property per farm	3,833	3,701	3,759	4,335	4,228
49	Land and buildings per farm	3,176	3,104	3,180	3,653	3,236
50	Land per acre	13.76	14.75	11.50	14.82	10.59
51	Land per acre in 1900	9.83	9.92	7.05	9.55	7.55
DOMESTIC ANIMALS (farms and ranges)						
52	Farms reporting domestic animals	23,583	1,514	1,782	2,036	1,619
53	Value of domestic animals	11,237,764	661,004	680,908	983,734	1,260,517
54	Cattle:					
55	Total number	167,831	9,728	8,612	14,769	18,499
56	Dairy cows	101,278	5,653	4,893	8,400	10,755
57	Other cows	16,175	865	488	2,095	1,178
58	Yearling heifers	17,932	971	800	1,859	2,079
59	Calves	18,603	1,054	871	1,442	3,089
60	Yearling steers and bulls	4,856	347	413	355	640
61	Other steers and bulls	8,987	836	1,147	617	748
62	Value	5,240,122	314,042	284,808	460,301	563,289
63	Horses:					
64	Total number	46,229	2,623	3,116	4,110	4,808
65	Mature horses	45,073	2,588	3,039	4,017	4,550
66	Yearling colts	1,081	35	72	87	247
67	Spring colts	75	5	5	6	11
68	Value	5,260,389	296,810	359,276	460,117	629,978
69	Mules:					
70	Total number	195	15	4	21	9
71	Mature mules	185	15	3	19	9
72	Yearling colts	7	1	1	2	1
73	Spring colts	3	1	1	1	1
74	Value	29,681	2,250	400	2,560	2,175
75	Asses and burros:					
76	Number	30	3	3	3	13
77	Value	1,593	95	95	95	390
78	Swine:					
79	Total number	45,237	2,787	2,547	3,938	3,567
80	Mature hogs	28,505	1,707	1,706	2,375	2,534
81	Spring pigs	16,732	1,080	781	1,563	1,033
82	Value	504,174	34,824	32,281	39,580	40,967
83	Sheep:					
84	Total number	43,772	3,005	2,328	3,775	4,295
85	Rams, ewes, and wethers	31,201	2,033	1,476	2,820	3,659
86	Spring lambs	12,571	972	852	955	636
87	Value	192,346	12,894	11,921	14,757	23,673
88	Goats:					
89	Number	495	40	112	61	13
90	Value	3,459	184	1,282	274	45
POULTRY AND BEES						
91	Number of poultry of all kinds	924,859	52,150	51,466	71,336	39,208
92	Value	640,121	34,272	33,096	53,563	23,652
93	Number of colonies of bees	4,644	203	136	345	164
94	Value	23,593	1,206	840	1,594	821

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

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BY COUNTIES: APRIL 15, 1910.

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

		Grafton.	Hillsborough.	Merrimack.	Rockingham.	Strafford.	Sullivan.
1	Population.....	41,652	126,072	53,335	52,188	38,951	19,337
2	Population in 1900.....	<i>40,844</i>	<i>112,640</i>	<i>52,430</i>	<i>51,118</i>	<i>39,337</i>	<i>18,009</i>
3	Number of all farms.....	3,818	3,558	3,836	4,342	1,831	1,800
4	Number of all farms in 1900.....	<i>4,173</i>	<i>4,137</i>	<i>3,893</i>	<i>4,240</i>	<i>2,216</i>	<i>1,833</i>
Color and nativity of farmers:							
5	Native white.....	3,406	3,096	3,549	3,916	1,679	1,639
6	Foreign-born white.....	409	459	286	426	152	160
7	Negro and other nonwhite.....	3	3	1			1
Number of farms, classified by size:							
8	Under 3 acres.....	5	21	16	15	8	4
9	3 to 9 acres.....	269	317	346	572	150	126
10	10 to 19 acres.....	220	329	310	485	184	93
11	20 to 49 acres.....	427	630	660	1,105	392	237
12	50 to 99 acres.....	754	876	913	1,042	495	379
13	100 to 174 acres.....	1,039	796	852	697	349	497
14	175 to 259 acres.....	584	311	398	270	150	250
15	260 to 499 acres.....	404	199	256	121	75	154
16	500 to 999 acres.....	87	60	61	27	20	47
17	1,000 acres and over.....	29	19	24	8	8	13
LAND AND FARM AREA							
18	Approximate land area..... acres..	1,106,560	572,800	596,480	442,240	242,560	337,280
19	Land in farms..... acres..	580,820	386,447	443,708	325,742	172,720	278,885
20	Land in farms in 1900..... acres..	<i>619,988</i>	<i>454,814</i>	<i>476,794</i>	<i>351,450</i>	<i>197,089</i>	<i>282,324</i>
21	Improved land in farms..... acres..	171,999	117,447	123,636	113,573	53,895	62,266
22	Improved land in farms in 1900..... acres..	<i>222,367</i>	<i>145,000</i>	<i>125,688</i>	<i>102,058</i>	<i>65,305</i>	<i>62,722</i>
23	Woodland in farms..... acres..	251,182	155,616	214,233	137,037	79,566	123,564
24	Other unimproved land in farms..... acres..	137,639	113,884	105,839	75,132	39,259	92,955
25	Per cent of land area in farms.....	50.7	67.5	74.4	73.7	71.2	82.7
26	Per cent of farm land improved.....	30.7	30.4	27.9	34.9	31.2	22.3
27	Average acres per farm.....	146.9	108.6	115.7	75.0	94.3	154.9
28	Average improved acres per farm.....	45.0	33.0	32.2	26.2	29.4	34.0
VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY							
29	All farm property..... dollars..	14,148,797	14,858,161	13,790,049	16,559,866	5,973,700	6,731,798
30	All farm property in 1900..... dollars..	<i>11,022,610</i>	<i>13,360,728</i>	<i>11,029,863</i>	<i>13,853,661</i>	<i>6,023,622</i>	<i>4,627,437</i>
31	Per cent increase, 1900-1910.....	21.7	11.2	24.3	19.5	10.8	45.7
32	Land..... dollars..	5,781,382	6,241,659	6,269,300	6,831,970	2,481,445	2,990,655
33	Land in 1900..... dollars..	<i>4,665,100</i>	<i>5,700,630</i>	<i>4,771,860</i>	<i>6,022,800</i>	<i>2,438,290</i>	<i>1,732,430</i>
34	Buildings..... dollars..	5,413,560	6,176,583	5,276,044	7,379,329	2,443,529	2,519,990
35	Buildings in 1900..... dollars..	<i>4,428,670</i>	<i>5,405,860</i>	<i>4,340,470</i>	<i>6,211,680</i>	<i>2,523,010</i>	<i>1,780,280</i>
36	Implements and machinery..... dollars..	893,094	823,466	784,238	823,510	371,753	394,602
37	Implements, etc., in 1900..... dollars..	<i>797,880</i>	<i>761,180</i>	<i>667,020</i>	<i>772,390</i>	<i>343,790</i>	<i>371,390</i>
38	Domestic animals, poultry, and bees..... dollars..	2,060,761	1,610,453	1,460,407	1,525,057	676,972	826,551
39	Domestic animals, etc., in 1900..... dollars..	<i>1,832,960</i>	<i>1,493,008</i>	<i>1,314,613</i>	<i>1,236,791</i>	<i>617,692</i>	<i>722,637</i>
40	Per cent of value of all property in—						
41	Land.....	40.9	42.0	45.5	41.3	41.5	44.4
42	Buildings.....	38.3	41.6	38.3	44.6	40.9	37.4
43	Implements and machinery.....	6.3	5.5	5.7	5.0	6.2	5.9
44	Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.....	14.6	10.9	10.6	9.2	11.3	12.3
45	Average values:						
46	All property per farm..... dollars..	3,706	4,176	3,595	3,814	3,263	3,740
47	Land and buildings per farm..... dollars..	2,932	3,490	3,010	3,273	2,690	3,061
48	Land per acre..... dollars..	10.31	16.15	14.13	20.97	14.37	10.72
49	Land per acre in 1900..... dollars..	<i>7.36</i>	<i>12.25</i>	<i>10.01</i>	<i>16.89</i>	<i>12.63</i>	<i>6.60</i>
DOMESTIC ANIMALS (farms and ranges)							
50	Farms reporting domestic animals.....	3,410	3,104	3,334	3,623	1,592	1,599
51	Value of domestic animals..... dollars..	1,989,792	1,459,581	1,375,982	1,399,052	632,358	755,766
Cattle:							
52	Total number.....	32,475	21,350	20,862	18,688	9,680	13,190
53	Dairy cows.....	19,519	14,207	12,307	12,623	5,902	7,009
54	Other cows.....	2,610	2,430	2,247	1,755	901	1,606
55	Yearling heifers.....	3,574	2,046	2,143	1,595	1,017	1,848
56	Calves.....	4,423	1,610	1,935	1,792	1,115	1,272
57	Yearling steers and bulls.....	876	362	770	337	236	519
58	Other steers and bulls.....	1,473	695	1,460	588	489	936
59	Value..... dollars..	937,948	715,109	632,232	635,750	313,351	377,232
Horses:							
60	Total number.....	8,083	5,549	5,899	6,072	2,592	3,377
61	Mature horses.....	7,799	5,444	5,804	6,013	2,542	3,277
62	Yearling colts.....	268	93	87	55	46	91
63	Spring colts.....	16	12	8	4	4	9
64	Value..... dollars..	902,277	643,422	642,087	698,765	283,532	352,125
Mules:							
65	Total number.....	33	20	52	26	8	7
66	Mature mules.....	31	19	49	25	8	7
67	Yearling colts.....	2	1	3	1		
68	Spring colts.....	4,591	1,920	8,685	5,025	885	1,200
69	Value..... dollars..						
Asses and burros:							
70	Number.....	4	3	1	3	1	2
71	Value..... dollars..	160	308	20	80	500	40
Swine:							
72	Total number.....	8,983	7,172	5,702	5,251	2,184	3,106
73	Mature hogs.....	5,711	4,252	3,666	3,268	1,331	1,895
74	Spring pigs.....	3,272	2,920	2,036	1,983	853	1,211
75	Value..... dollars..	100,518	84,044	62,773	62,579	23,705	32,903
Sheep:							
76	Total number.....	10,459	2,944	7,199	1,910	2,075	5,782
77	Rams, ewes, and wethers.....	7,407	1,899	5,221	1,214	1,313	4,159
78	Spring lambs.....	3,052	1,045	1,978	696	762	1,623
79	Value..... dollars..	43,727	14,572	29,952	8,758	9,550	22,142
Goats:							
80	Number.....	69	58	56	18	50	18
81	Value..... dollars..	571	206	243	95	435	124
POULTRY AND BEES							
82	Number of poultry of all kinds.....	103,927	206,981	108,943	172,587	61,709	56,552
83	Value..... dollars..	66,991	152,774	80,545	122,855	42,564	38,799
84	Number of colonies of bees.....	735	859	752	611	370	469
85	Value..... dollars..	3,978	4,098	3,870	3,150	2,050	1,985

1 Decrease.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF FARMS CLASSIFIED BY TENURE; COLOR
[Comparative data for June 1, 1900, in italics.]

	THE STATE.	Belknap.	Carroll.	Cheshire.	Coos.	
FARMS OPERATED BY OWNERS						
1	Number of farms.....	24,493	1,609	1,844	2,062	1,609
2	Number of farms in 1900.....	<i>26,450</i>	<i>1,689</i>	<i>2,201</i>	<i>2,560</i>	<i>1,704</i>
3	Per cent of all farms.....	90.5	90.7	92.1	88.5	91.4
4	Per cent of all farms in 1900.....	<i>90.2</i>	<i>90.6</i>	<i>91.2</i>	<i>88.3</i>	<i>89.9</i>
5	Land in farms..... acres.....	2,863,633	184,687	251,286	209,559	240,261
6	Improved land in farms..... acres.....	820,301	46,808	64,504	59,913	83,802
7	Value of land and buildings..... dollars.....	74,451,658	4,723,677	5,635,460	6,882,027	4,936,505
Degree of ownership:						
8	Farms consisting of owned land only.....	23,714	1,675	1,796	1,989	1,572
9	Farms consisting of owned and hired land.....	779	34	48	73	37
Color and nativity of owners:						
10	Native white.....	22,143	1,504	1,787	1,875	1,262
11	Foreign-born white.....	2,338	102	56	186	186
12	Negro and other nonwhite.....	12	3	1	1	61
FARMS OPERATED BY TENANTS						
13	Number of farms.....	1,879	130	76	176	113
14	Number of farms in 1900.....	<i>2,186</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>143</i>
15	Per cent of all farms.....	6.9	7.8	3.8	7.6	6.4
16	Per cent of all farms in 1900.....	<i>7.5</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>7.8</i>
17	Land in farms..... acres.....	176,200	10,698	7,709	16,341	17,036
18	Improved land in farms..... acres.....	57,094	2,953	2,343	4,398	5,873
19	Value of land and buildings..... dollars.....	4,696,370	368,375	172,200	424,675	289,575
Form of tenancy:						
20	Share tenants.....	151	10	8	10	22
21	Share-cash tenants.....	20	.....	2	1	1
22	Cash tenants.....	1,224	77	30	91	67
23	Tenure not specified.....	475	43	27	74	23
Color and nativity of tenants:						
24	Native white.....	1,612	111	70	155	92
25	Foreign-born white.....	265	17	6	21	21
26	Negro and other nonwhite.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
FARMS OPERATED BY MANAGERS						
27	Number of farms.....	681	35	83	92	39
28	Number of farms in 1900.....	<i>689</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>43</i>
29	Land in farms..... acres.....	209,625	8,132	21,167	37,837	16,373
30	Improved land in farms..... acres.....	42,700	1,857	3,809	6,583	3,542
31	Value of land and buildings..... dollars.....	6,767,633	414,100	574,050	1,217,270	472,700
MORTGAGE DEBT REPORTS ¹						
For all farms operated by owners:						
32	Number free from mortgage debt.....	18,119	1,228	1,534	1,407	926
33	Number with mortgage debt.....	6,234	377	307	648	678
34	Number with no mortgage report.....	140	4	3	7	5
For farms consisting of owned land only:						
35	Number reporting debt and amount.....	5,666	350	283	600	617
36	Value of their land and buildings..... dollars.....	15,457,040	953,000	860,585	1,748,455	1,733,060
37	Amount of mortgage debt..... dollars.....	4,773,610	260,105	193,035	520,257	600,208
38	Per cent of value of land and buildings.....	30.9	27.9	22.4	29.8	34.6

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

LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS						
Dairy Products						
1	Dairy cows, with report of dairy products..... number.....	95,241	5,285	4,744	7,866	9,852
2	Dairy cows, with report of milk produced..... number.....	79,841	4,490	4,540	6,594	6,868
3	Milk—Produced..... gallons.....	35,033,153	2,047,015	1,728,844	2,860,889	2,862,943
4	Sold..... gallons.....	21,132,268	960,443	376,768	1,886,462	1,630,435
5	Cream sold..... gallons.....	880,944	5,482	5,235	57,181	31,967
6	Butter fat sold..... pounds.....	566,229	8,269	11,787	41,558	37,068
7	Butter—Produced..... pounds.....	5,065,188	431,304	424,929	470,374	563,072
8	Sold..... pounds.....	3,510,593	301,744	244,174	330,917	415,724
9	Cheese—Produced..... pounds.....	180,066	1,769	900	620	138,580
10	Sold..... pounds.....	168,705	900	140	550	138,195
11	Value of dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream..... dollars.....	5,589,711	309,214	208,084	433,873	446,242
12	Receipts from sale of dairy products..... dollars.....	5,130,057	269,372	167,647	391,639	406,130
Poultry Products						
13	Poultry—Raised..... number.....	1,245,634	62,345	69,082	104,716	47,958
14	Sold..... number.....	623,092	32,467	27,913	51,699	20,539
15	Eggs—Produced..... dozens.....	6,930,520	360,396	421,253	518,530	226,023
16	Sold..... dozens.....	4,948,014	242,347	239,993	358,957	118,542
17	Value of poultry and eggs produced..... dollars.....	2,675,045	130,814	144,615	207,712	82,437
18	Receipts from sale of poultry and eggs..... dollars.....	1,784,873	87,381	78,020	132,569	42,453
Honey and Wax						
19	Honey produced..... pounds.....	65,038	3,205	2,925	4,268	1,528
20	Wax produced..... pounds.....	792	222	10	26	5
21	Value of honey and wax produced..... dollars.....	13,623	858	537	887	324
Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair						
22	Wool, fleeces shorn..... number.....	29,124	1,065	1,068	2,375	4,099
23	Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn..... number.....	180	47	12	36	11
24	Value of wool and mohair produced..... dollars.....	50,843	3,084	1,616	4,082	7,474
DOMESTIC ANIMALS SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED						
25	Calves—Sold or slaughtered..... number.....	74,997	2,011	2,738	6,209	8,254
26	Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered..... number.....	64,020	2,617	3,935	5,747	6,462
27	Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold..... number.....	5,024	215	471	209	753
28	Swine—Sold or slaughtered..... number.....	65,571	4,215	4,064	5,370	4,643
29	Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered..... number.....	20,548	1,288	1,492	1,912	3,695
30	Receipts from sale of animals..... dollars.....	3,482,591	118,258	216,038	296,437	373,902
31	Value of animals slaughtered..... dollars.....	847,160	76,566	76,526	69,310	64,299

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

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AND NATIVITY OF FARMERS; AND MORTGAGE DEBT, BY COUNTIES: APRIL 15, 1910.

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

		Grafton.	Hillsborough.	Merrimack.	Rockingham.	Strafford.	Sullivan.
FARMS OPERATED BY OWNERS							
1	Number of farms.....	3,420	3,211	3,502	3,912	1,721	1,593
2	Number of farms in 1900.....	<i>3,739</i>	<i>3,639</i>	<i>3,691</i>	<i>3,860</i>	<i>2,034</i>	<i>1,653</i>
3	Per cent of all farms.....	89.8	90.2	91.3	90.1	94.0	88.5
4	Per cent of all farms in 1900.....	<i>89.6</i>	<i>88.0</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>80.8</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>80.2</i>
5	Land in farms..... acres	497,829	344,107	408,837	291,375	161,356	214,336
6	Improved land in farms..... acres	152,792	103,643	112,342	101,223	50,527	53,747
7	Value of land and buildings..... dollars	9,735,017	10,539,692	10,387,603	12,520,537	4,627,325	4,413,665
Degree of ownership:							
8	Farms consisting of owned land only.....	3,320	3,125	3,366	3,758	1,702	1,511
9	Farms consisting of owned and hired land.....	110	86	136	154	19	82
Color and nativity of owners:							
10	Native white.....	3,069	2,798	3,254	3,541	1,583	1,470
11	Foreign-born white.....	358	411	247	371	138	122
12	Negro and other nonwhite.....	3	2	1			1
FARMS OPERATED BY TENANTS							
13	Number of farms.....	292	258	256	343	73	162
14	Number of farms in 1900.....	<i>327</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>146</i>
15	Per cent of all farms.....	7.6	7.3	6.7	7.9	4.0	9.0
16	Per cent of all farms in 1900.....	<i>7.3</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>8.0</i>
17	Land in farms..... acres	34,990	21,751	20,699	21,779	5,194	20,003
18	Improved land in farms..... acres	12,719	7,328	6,661	7,854	1,753	5,228
19	Value of land and buildings..... dollars	683,825	847,300	540,340	907,300	131,300	332,080
Form of tenancy:							
20	Share tenants.....	29	10	21	17	4	20
21	Share-cash tenants.....	8		6	4	2	5
22	Cash tenants.....	178	162	183	280	40	107
23	Tenure not specified.....	77	86	46	42	27	30
Color and nativity of tenants:							
24	Native white.....	249	224	224	296	62	129
25	Foreign-born white.....	43	34	32	47	11	33
26	Negro and other nonwhite.....						
FARMS OPERATED BY MANAGERS							
27	Number of farms.....	96	89	78	87	37	45
28	Number of farms in 1900.....	<i>107</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>34</i>
29	Land in farms..... acres	28,001	20,589	14,172	12,588	6,170	44,546
30	Improved land in farms..... acres	6,488	6,476	4,633	4,496	1,615	3,291
31	Value of land and buildings..... dollars	776,100	981,350	617,401	783,412	166,350	764,900
MORTGAGE DEBT REPORTS¹							
For all farms operated by owners:							
32	Number free from mortgage debt.....	2,341	2,369	2,765	3,020	1,427	1,102
33	Number with mortgage debt.....	1,066	819	720	869	292	468
34	Number with no mortgage report.....	23	23	17	22	12	23
For farms consisting of owned land only:							
35	Number reporting debt and amount.....	959	750	649	796	247	415
36	Value of their land and buildings..... dollars	2,606,763	2,275,062	1,536,885	2,152,475	601,980	988,775
37	Amount of mortgage debt..... dollars	838,067	682,817	430,719	708,941	189,530	343,931
38	Per cent of value of land and buildings.....	32.2	30.0	28.0	32.9	31.5	34.8

¹ No mortgage reports were secured for farms operated by tenants and managers. (See explanation in text.)

SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES: 1909.

LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS							
Dairy Products							
1	Dairy cows, with report of dairy products..... number..	18,439	13,327	11,510	12,118	5,452	6,648
2	Dairy cows, with report of milk produced..... number..	14,245	11,293	9,922	11,461	4,690	5,729
3	Milk—Produced..... gallons..	5,282,861	5,431,360	4,664,205	5,742,603	2,170,100	2,236,763
4	Sold..... gallons..	2,676,187	4,558,353	2,758,107	4,436,687	1,254,530	1,094,296
5	Cream sold..... gallons..	98,618	88,950	35,775	11,491	4,911	41,334
6	Butter fat sold..... pounds..	326,062	18,759	74,242	24,543	7,811	16,130
7	Butter—Produced..... pounds..	1,104,334	296,567	583,358	359,629	443,474	387,847
8	Sold..... pounds..	339,936	197,225	382,096	196,678	324,456	277,643
9	Cheese—Produced..... pounds..	19,352	8,175	9,030	895	90	1,765
10	Sold..... pounds..	16,336	6,650	4,670	210		1,054
11	Value of dairy products..... dollars..	389,947	982,740	668,730	917,128	379,459	324,294
12	Receipts from sale of dairy products..... dollars..	312,844	951,719	637,716	867,391	344,112	291,457
Poultry Products							
13	Poultry—Raised..... number..	131,220	272,601	154,394	254,839	77,457	71,022
14	Sold..... number..	62,054	152,331	75,177	124,835	38,059	35,015
15	Eggs—Produced..... dozens..	763,346	1,513,674	874,629	1,396,590	458,420	413,669
16	Sold..... dozens..	472,601	1,251,180	623,893	1,041,364	310,077	299,060
17	Value of poultry and eggs produced..... dollars..	277,145	617,434	334,120	554,729	173,425	152,614
18	Receipts from sale of poultry and eggs..... dollars..	164,849	464,376	223,328	375,648	112,581	103,968
Honey and Wax							
19	Honey produced..... pounds..	12,647	9,689	9,192	7,324	5,526	8,734
20	Wax produced..... pounds..	137	78	65	106	113	30
21	Value of honey and wax produced..... dollars..	2,394	2,106	2,018	1,631	1,167	1,711
Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair							
22	Wool, fleeces shorn..... number..	6,396	1,470	5,295	1,056	905	4,495
23	Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn..... number..	5	4	44		4	17
24	Value of wool and mohair produced..... dollars..	11,302	2,364	9,548	1,705	1,487	8,181
DOMESTIC ANIMALS SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED							
25	Calves—Sold or slaughtered..... number..	16,198	9,427	9,795	11,419	3,422	4,624
26	Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered..... number..	11,650	7,184	8,668	9,476	2,831	5,550
27	Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold..... number..	1,071	339	1,033	564	110	254
28	Swine—Sold or slaughtered..... number..	14,480	7,386	9,624	8,137	2,869	4,803
29	Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered..... number..	4,451	942	2,649	752	666	2,701
30	Receipts from sale of animals..... dollars..	672,247	340,444	492,677	567,159	147,901	257,523
31	Value of animals slaughtered..... dollars..	132,179	91,427	142,618	74,483	42,232	77,519

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF ALL CROPS AND PRINCIPAL CLASSES THEREOF.

		THE STATE.	Belknap.	Carroll.	Cheshire.	Coos.
VALUE OF ALL CROPS						
1	Total.....dollars	15,976,175	860,681	1,149,872	1,381,027	1,328,701
2	Cereals.....dollars	879,631	43,521	34,535	109,122	78,931
3	Other grains and seeds.....dollars	69,707	8,106	11,856	2,215	2,889
4	Hay and forage.....dollars	7,846,143	465,043	448,630	643,425	762,783
5	Vegetables.....dollars	2,270,177	144,844	143,265	159,653	238,868
6	Fruits and nuts.....dollars	841,752	44,084	34,010	78,663	16,334
7	All other crops.....dollars	4,065,705	174,093	477,564	387,944	226,916
SELECTED CROPS (acres and quantity)						
8	Cereals:					
9	Total.....acres	32,928	1,614	1,843	4,025	3,728
10	.....bushels	1,355,965	68,377	44,804	167,837	136,538
11	Corn.....acres	19,814	1,048	1,185	2,833	177
12	.....bushels	916,203	50,177	40,687	125,801	7,184
13	Oats.....acres	10,800	502	142	1,092	2,754
14	.....bushels	386,419	16,270	3,862	39,875	107,444
15	Wheat.....acres	70	4	2	4	19
16	.....bushels	1,311	99	31	63	301
17	Barley.....acres	848	41	5	41	130
18	.....bushels	20,704	1,233	5	1,060	3,503
19	Buckwheat.....acres	1,052	10	10	18	622
20	.....bushels	26,312	312	174	301	17,534
21	Rye.....acres	200	6	4	37	4
22	.....bushels	4,534	136	45	647	72
23	Other grains:					
24	Dry peas.....acres	122	5	23	2	7
25	.....bushels	934	37	110	10	81
26	Dry edible beans.....acres	3,180	424	871	109	83
27	.....bushels	22,546	2,962	4,034	794	829
28	Hay and forage:					
29	Total.....acres	520,817	33,251	33,379	42,830	50,454
30	.....tons	582,454	36,951	30,465	48,414	60,299
31	All tame or cultivated grasses.....acres	482,858	29,603	29,941	39,726	47,464
32	.....tons	430,779	23,651	25,065	37,233	52,088
33	Timothy alone.....acres	84,155	4,671	5,769	7,068	11,436
34	.....tons	83,412	4,186	5,514	7,209	12,204
35	Timothy and clover mixed.....acres	210,196	8,738	8,748	17,341	33,573
36	.....tons	203,106	7,912	7,750	17,151	37,506
37	Clover alone.....acres	2,420	476	103	321	103
38	.....tons	3,292	543	109	525	173
39	Alfalfa.....acres	47	2	1	9	4
40	.....tons	97	4	2	12	13
41	Millet or Hungarian grass.....acres	5,420	363	416	395	175
42	.....tons	9,251	720	551	723	438
43	Other tame or cultivated grasses.....acres	180,611	15,353	14,004	14,592	2,173
44	.....tons	131,021	10,277	11,130	11,613	1,754
45	Wild, salt, or prairie grasses.....acres	21,536	1,933	1,990	1,222	1,086
46	.....tons	18,100	1,389	1,024	949	1,053
47	Grains cut green.....acres	12,702	909	722	877	1,429
48	.....tons	24,748	1,941	1,290	1,753	2,444
49	Coarse forage.....acres	12,700	806	717	1,003	673
50	.....tons	108,453	9,970	2,477	8,410	4,684
51	Root forage.....acres	21	.....	.....	2	2
52	.....tons	308	.....	.....	69	30
53	Special crops:					
54	Potatoes.....acres	17,370	1,154	1,217	1,196	2,502
55	.....bushels	2,360,241	160,377	145,523	151,000	457,539
56	All other vegetables.....acres	8,855	565	639	641	343
57	Tobacco.....acres	70	.....	.....	79	.....
58	Maple trees.....pounds	130,804	.....	.....	135,858	.....
59	Maple sugar (made).....number	792,147	23,269	60,322	100,617	142,448
60	Maple sirup (made).....pounds	558,811	4,427	5,093	117,913	156,505
61	.....gallons	111,500	7,147	11,114	9,836	8,971
FRUITS AND NUTS						
62	Orchard fruits:					
63	Total.....trees	1,368,937	87,327	84,385	82,571	23,614
64	.....bushels	1,165,044	51,057	128,333	128,333	24,843
65	Apples.....trees	1,240,885	81,879	81,776	71,090	22,270
66	.....bushels	1,108,424	48,686	49,050	123,480	24,719
67	Peaches and nectarines.....trees	57,571	287	330	6,654	132
68	.....bushels	23,218	70	115	1,920	75
69	Pears.....trees	36,816	2,360	1,088	2,608	25
70	.....bushels	24,224	1,719	854	2,041	34
71	Plums and prunes.....trees	23,152	1,385	788	1,669	79
72	.....bushels	7,542	357	200	707	3
73	Cherries.....trees	9,463	1,392	398	500	107
74	.....bushels	1,403	215	72	111	11
75	Grapes.....vines	15,802	1,253	404	1,548	1
76	.....pounds	375,104	33,584	15,608	25,184	40
77	Small fruits:					
78	Total.....acres	618	97	21	48	3
79	.....quarts	998,244	96,506	28,927	90,135	4,563
80	Strawberries.....acres	310	23	12	23	1
81	.....quarts	638,057	27,173	19,460	57,335	1,762
82	Raspberries and loganberries.....acres	85	8	2	11	1
83	.....quarts	86,558	8,036	4,031	12,443	1,267
84	Cranberries.....acres	100	54	3	1	.....
85	.....quarts	30,304	3,488	900	864	416
86	Nuts.....trees	10,188	146	18	507	2
87	.....pounds	254,521	4,758	512	19,121	100

TABLE 5.—SELECTED FARM EXPENSES

1	Labor.....Farms reporting.....dollars	17,385	1,134	1,277	1,549	1,188
2	.....Cash expended.....dollars	2,690,906	150,842	166,030	280,801	216,722
3	.....Rent and board furnished.....dollars	684,120	30,723	52,940	61,840	64,153
4	Fertilizer.....Farms reporting.....dollars	15,351	1,117	1,247	1,493	982
5	.....Amount expended.....dollars	512,580	33,122	33,022	47,955	44,722
6	Feed.....Farms reporting.....dollars	21,983	1,428	1,724	1,851	1,369
7	.....Amount expended.....dollars	4,014,938	251,949	253,592	362,298	208,628
8	Receipts from sale of feedable crops.....dollars	447,535	14,274	20,609	39,311	64,030

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

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AND ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, BY COUNTIES: 1909.

		Grafton.	Hillsborough.	Merrimack.	Rockingham.	Strafford.	Sullivan.	
VALUE OF ALL CROPS								
1	Total	dollars..	2,453,223	2,155,315	2,094,129	2,372,638	1,023,709	1,138,880
2	Cereals.....	dollars..	166,891	92,913	119,748	95,795	37,750	100,425
3	Other grains and seeds.....	dollars..	10,646	4,155	7,933	9,201	6,573	3,013
4	Hay and forage.....	dollars..	1,398,792	1,005,002	999,492	1,065,695	528,256	532,029
5	Vegetables.....	dollars..	282,500	277,508	274,370	478,888	143,274	133,002
6	Fruits and nuts.....	dollars..	87,510	242,349	119,331	133,199	36,111	50,155
7	All other crops.....	dollars..	506,854	533,388	573,255	589,860	274,735	320,256
SELECTED CROPS (acres and quantity)								
Cereals:								
8	Total	acres....	7,360	2,952	3,861	3,014	1,254	3,779
9	Corn.....	bushels..	271,552	133,126	181,594	145,006	51,050	156,081
10	Oats.....	acres....	2,880	2,548	3,113	2,618	1,095	2,317
11	Wheat.....	bushels..	121,001	123,112	159,299	135,374	47,651	105,977
12	Barley.....	acres....	3,851	292	644	257	88	1,238
13	Buckwheat.....	bushels..	137,365	7,855	19,987	6,620	2,160	44,981
14	Rye.....	acres....	20	6	10		1	4
15	Other grains.....	bushels..	372	148	153	20	42	82
16	Barley.....	acres....	338	26	55	54	42	121
17	Buckwheat.....	bushels..	7,602	483	1,588	1,300	671	3,319
18	Rye.....	acres....	253	30	17	4	5	83
19	Other grains.....	bushels..	4,872	761	259	109	103	1,497
20	Dry peas.....	acres....	17	50	22	81	23	16
21	Dry edible beans.....	bushels..	328	767	308	1,583	423	225
22	Hay and forage:							
23	Total	acres....	93,301	59,817	71,185	67,491	33,857	44,052
24	All tame or cultivated grasses.....	tons.....	112,728	67,929	74,095	73,179	34,628	43,766
25	Timothy alone.....	acres....	84,070	52,229	64,703	61,405	31,394	41,723
26	Timothy and clover mixed.....	tons.....	75,949	49,334	62,688	54,610	27,946	32,215
27	Clover alone.....	acres....	9,726	12,599	11,551	11,244	4,486	5,655
28	Alfalfa.....	tons.....	9,636	12,756	11,303	11,132	4,616	4,856
29	Millet or Hungarian grass.....	acres....	42,508	16,731	24,658	27,210	16,744	13,945
30	Other tame or cultivated grasses.....	tons.....	42,519	16,008	20,851	25,590	15,747	12,072
31	Wild, salt, or prairie grasses.....	acres....	516	175	112	112	153	194
32	Grains cut green.....	tons.....	754	234	304	141	222	287
33	Coarse forage.....	acres....	13	8	3	5	1	1
34	Root forage.....	tons.....	26	16	6	15	2	1
35	Special crops:							
36	Potatoes.....	acres....	919	830	585	724	339	683
37	All other vegetables.....	tons.....	1,755	1,572	1,160	1,122	461	740
38	Tobacco.....	acres....	30,988	21,886	27,639	23,110	9,721	21,245
39	Maple trees.....	acres....	21,259	18,748	19,064	16,610	6,898	14,259
40	Maple sugar (made).....	acres....	2,634	4,635	3,251	3,466	967	343
41	Maple sirup (made).....	tons.....	1,770	4,220	2,687	3,415	754	245
42	Other special crops.....	acres....	2,477	1,613	1,703	1,156	843	973
43	Coarse forage.....	tons.....	5,086	3,039	3,403	2,219	1,722	1,842
44	Root forage.....	acres....	3,520	1,332	1,520	1,464	653	1,012
45	Special crops.....	tons.....	29,888	11,237	15,196	12,930	4,206	9,455
46	Potatoes.....	acres....	35	99	121	5		9
47	All other vegetables.....	acres....	2,802	1,644	2,113	2,259	1,377	1,108
48	Tobacco.....	bushels..	418,169	204,978	264,999	244,216	153,775	159,065
49	Maple trees.....	acres....	875	1,570	1,160	2,038	540	494
50	Maple sugar (made).....	pounds..		825	211			166,854
51	Maple sirup (made).....	number..	209,872	25,913	50,431	3,946	2,475	89,099
52	Maple sirup (made).....	pounds..	159,091	6,398	19,305	165	215	24,517
53	Maple sirup (made).....	gallons..	25,953	6,827	14,942	1,576	617	
FRUITS AND NUTS								
54	Orchard fruits:							
55	Total	trees....	193,976	252,631	195,723	249,853	94,900	104,957
56	Apples.....	bushels..	207,800	259,175	189,826	237,586	35,586	108,217
57	Peaches and nectarines.....	trees....	189,123	211,578	179,296	216,857	86,578	100,438
58	Pears.....	bushels..	206,204	240,249	151,700	125,233	32,342	106,155
59	Plums and prunes.....	trees....	256	25,992	5,516	15,482	2,912	10
60	Cherries.....	bushels..	223	12,226	2,078	5,634	875	2
61	Small fruits.....	trees....	1,346	7,371	5,188	11,302	3,449	2,079
62	Strawberries.....	bushels..	832	4,385	3,763	7,184	1,887	1,525
63	Raspberries and loganberries.....	trees....	2,063	6,064	3,580	4,251	1,375	1,898
64	Cranberries.....	bushels..	402	2,024	1,368	1,465	394	472
65	Other small fruits.....	trees....	1,142	1,457	2,034	1,357	548	528
66	Nuts.....	bushels..	132	246	295	178	81	62
67	Grapes.....	vines....	759	4,577	2,649	2,711	1,218	682
68	Small fruits.....	pounds..	21,205	101,130	73,699	67,102	22,280	15,332
69	Total	acres....	45	142	66	109	52	35
70	Strawberries.....	quarts..	72,143	288,796	125,680	186,169	58,489	46,916
71	Raspberries and loganberries.....	acres....	20	90	32	68	26	15
72	Cranberries.....	quarts..	49,122	184,968	83,912	152,909	39,298	22,128
73	Other small fruits.....	acres....	12	14	14	12	3	8
74	Nuts.....	quarts..	8,610	12,325	12,886	10,737	4,500	10,833
75	Other nuts.....	acres....	3	14	6	9	14	5
76	Other nuts.....	quarts..	1,216	11,360	4,570	3,584	2,912	928
77	Nuts.....	trees....	3,638	2,156	1,172	1,538	330	681
78	Receipts from sale of feedable crops.....	pounds..	133,900	21,070	22,100	20,155	4,855	27,950

AND RECEIPTS, BY COUNTIES: 1909.

1	Labor		2,431	2,144	2,500	2,984	1,160	1,018
2	Farms reporting.....		400,277	412,237	345,723	415,760	157,019	144,595
3	Cash expended.....	dollars..	104,350	97,785	98,090	91,962	45,477	50,801
4	Rent and board furnished.....	dollars..	2,289	1,800	2,154	2,157	1,080	1,122
5	Fertilizer		73,456	73,286	67,041	73,651	36,519	29,806
6	Farms reporting.....		3,058	2,879	3,157	3,655	1,416	1,466
7	Amount expended.....	dollars..	581,305	1,005,323	641,034	781,195	292,442	237,202
8	Receipts from sale of feedable crops.....	dollars..	71,998	52,124	44,145	70,360	32,705	37,978

SUPPLEMENT FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE.

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

	THE STATE.	Belknap.	Carroll.	Cheshire.	Coos.	Grafton.	Hills- borough.	Merrimack.	Rocking- ham.	Strafford.	Sullivan.
1 Inclosures reporting domestic animals.....	10,318	371	568	1,103	803	1,442	2,040	1,352	1,001	915	654
2 Value of domestic animals.....dollars..	2,584,475	124,000	131,132	266,783	234,270	376,084	573,450	315,123	195,242	231,750	146,635
Cattle:											
3 Total number.....	4,473	152	386	534	605	753	591	425	333	396	317
4 Value.....dollars..	166,658	6,547	12,890	19,344	23,073	25,673	22,274	15,663	12,411	14,949	13,834
5 Number of dairy cows.....	3,653	132	281	421	516	619	460	359	282	336	247
Horses:											
6 Total number.....	18,101	831	884	1,834	1,416	2,804	3,926	2,247	1,516	1,568	1,015
7 Value.....dollars..	2,363,802	114,662	114,950	233,587	208,517	341,577	540,463	290,060	178,978	210,402	130,606
8 Number of mature horses.....	17,966	829	880	1,807	1,402	2,844	3,907	2,228	1,496	1,562	1,011
Mules and asses and burros:											
9 Total number.....	50	4	6	2	.....	6	9	14	5	4	.....
10 Value.....dollars..	5,070	1,000	300	400	.....	430	1,225	1,365	600	350	.....
11 Number of mature mules.....	44	4	6	2	.....	5	7	11	5	4	.....
Swine:											
12 Total number.....	4,012	147	193	300	165	609	935	706	301	475	131
13 Value.....dollars..	46,200	1,765	2,357	3,212	2,468	7,906	9,345	7,916	3,160	5,954	2,117
Sheep and goats:											
14 Total number.....	404	8	134	41	41	94	21	20	14	21	10
15 Value.....dollars..	2,145	26	635	240	218	498	143	119	93	95	78

CHAPTER 4.

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

Introduction.—This chapter gives the statistics of manufactures for the state of New Hampshire 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 Manchester. It also gives the same items for all industries combined for every city having in 1910 a population of over 10,000 but less than 50,000.

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 Manchester for all industries combined and selected industries, and for each city having from 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants for all industries combined.

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

The census of 1909, like that of 1904, was confined to manufacturing establishments conducted under the factory system, as distinguished from the neighborhood, hand, and building industries.

Where statistics for 1899 are given they have been reduced to a comparable basis by eliminating the latter classes of industries. The census does not include establishments which were idle during the entire year, or had a value of products of less than \$500, or the manufacturing done in educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions, or in governmental establishments, except those of the Federal Government.

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

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

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

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

Selected industries.—The general tables at the end of this chapter give the principal facts separately for the industries of the 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, and 1899, therefore, does not embrace all the industries shown for 1909 in Table II.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The 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 building is owned, the remainder being rented, that fact should be so stated and only the value of the owned property given. Do not include securities and loans representing investments in other enterprises.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 returns of establish-

ments using mechanical power. The data are presented separately and are not included in the general total for manufacturing industries, in order to avoid interference with comparisons with prior censuses.

Custom sawmills and gristmills.—In order to make the statistics of these industries for 1909 comparable with the returns for 1904 the data for these mills have been excluded from all the tables presenting general statistics, and are given in a separate table at the end of this chapter.

INDUSTRIES IN GENERAL.

General character of the state.—New Hampshire has a land area of 9,031 square miles. The state had a population in 1910 of 430,572; in 1900 its population was 411,588, and in 1890, 376,530. The density of population for the entire state was, in 1910, 47.7 per square mile, the corresponding figure for 1900 being 45.6. It ranked thirty-ninth among the 49 states and territories of continental United States as regards population in 1910 and thirty-seventh in 1900. In 1899 it ranked twenty-third in respect to value of manufactures, and in 1909, twenty-eighth.

Manchester, with a population of 70,063, is the only city in the state having a population of over 50,000. There are, however, seven other cities having a population of over 10,000. These eight cities, Berlin, Concord, Dover, Keene, Laconia, Manchester, Nashua, and Portsmouth, contain 40.4 per cent of the total population of the state and are credited with 56.5 per cent of the total value of its manufactures.

The greater number of the manufacturing establishments are located in the southern part of the

state. This section possesses marked advantages for manufacturing, among which are an abundance of water power afforded by the Merrimac River, close proximity to the markets and business centers of New England, and excellent transportation facilities.

Importance and growth of manufactures.—In 1849 the total value of the manufactures of the state, including the products of the neighborhood and hand industries, amounted to only \$23,165,000, while in 1909, exclusive of the value of the products of the neighborhood and hand industries, it reached \$164,581,000, representing an increase of over sixfold in 60 years. This increase is the more remarkable considering that during the same period the population of the state increased only 35.4 per cent.

The following table gives the most important figures relative to all classes of manufactures combined as returned at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899, together with the 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.....	1,961	1,618	1,771	21.2	-8.6
Persons engaged in manufactures.....	84,191	69,758	(²)	20.7	.....
Proprietors and firm members.....	2,014	1,726	(²)	16.7	.....
Salaried employees.....	3,519	2,666	2,068	32.0	28.9
Wage earners (average number).....	78,658	65,366	67,646	20.3	-3.4
Primary horsepower.....	293,991	213,344	200,975	34.6	8.6
Capital.....	\$139,990,000	\$109,495,000	\$92,146,000	27.8	18.8
Expenses.....	149,215,000	112,888,000	94,365,000	32.2	19.6
Services.....	40,391,000	30,665,000	28,050,000	31.7	9.3
Salaries.....	4,191,000	2,972,000	2,200,000	41.0	35.1
Wages.....	36,200,000	27,693,000	25,850,000	30.7	7.1
Materials.....	98,157,000	73,216,000	60,163,000	34.1	21.7
Miscellaneous.....	10,667,000	9,007,000	6,152,000	18.4	46.4
Value of products.....	164,581,000	123,611,000	107,591,000	33.1	14.9
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials).....	66,424,000	50,395,000	47,428,000	31.8	6.3

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Figures not available.

In 1909 the state of New Hampshire had 1,961 manufacturing establishments which gave employment to an average of 84,191 persons during the year and paid out \$40,391,000 in salaries and wages. Of the persons employed, 78,658 were wage earners. These establishments turned out products to the value of \$164,581,000, to produce which materials costing \$98,157,000 were consumed. The value added by manufacture was thus \$66,424,000, which figure, as explained in the

Introduction, 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 New Hampshire showed a decrease during the five-year period 1899-1904 in the number of establishments and average number of wage earners, but an increase in the amount paid in wages, the value of products, and every other item. On the other hand, for the more recent period, 1904-

1909, a very considerable increase is shown in every item. During the 10-year period 1899-1909 there was a net increase of 10.7 per cent in the number of establishments and 16.3 per cent in the average number of wage earners, while the value of products increased 53 per cent and the value added by manufacture 40.1 per cent. As pointed out in the Introduction, it would be improper to infer that manufactures increased in volume to the full extent indicated by these figures regarding values, since the increase shown is certainly

due, in part, to the increase that has taken place in the price of commodities.

It is a matter of interest to note that the percentages of increase shown for wages, value of products, and value added by manufacture are 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.	Percent distribution.	Amount.	Percent distribution.	Amount.	Percent distribution.	Value of products.		Value added by manufacture.	
								1904-1909	1899-1904	1904-1909	1899-1904
All industries.....	1,961	78,658	100.0	\$164,581,000	100.0	\$66,424,000	100.0	33.1	14.9	31.8	6.8
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings.....	68	14,211	18.1	39,440,000	24.0	11,225,000	16.9	72.7	-3.9	58.4	0.5
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	21	22,290	28.3	33,602,000	20.4	14,478,000	21.8	13.7	28.4	31.1	0.1
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.....	39	9,486	12.1	16,731,000	10.2	5,036,000	8.5	17.1		17.3	
Lumber and timber products.....	589	8,464	10.8	15,284,000	9.8	8,021,000	12.1	32.1	-0.2	27.9	-6.9
Paper and wood pulp.....	34	3,413	4.3	13,994,000	8.5	4,741,000	7.1	50.7	23.3	31.6	9.4
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	81	2,396	3.0	4,947,000	3.0	3,248,000	4.9	52.5	-0.5	56.8	0.7
Hosiery and knit goods.....	21	3,129	4.0	4,764,000	2.9	2,128,000	3.2	19.9		21.9	
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	105	116	0.2	3,187,000	1.9	378,000	0.6	25.4	15.3	94.8	-23.9
Marble and stone work.....	99	1,527	1.9	1,818,000	1.1	1,520,000	2.3	50.9	11.6	64.5	16.7
Bread and other bakery products.....	157	454	0.6	1,683,000	1.0	623,000	0.9	56.6	28.9	48.5	10.2
Liquors, malt.....	4	272	0.3	1,644,000	1.0	1,099,000	1.7	-27.1	15.3	-30.5	16.6
Furniture and refrigerators.....	26	823	1.0	1,544,000	0.9	848,000	1.3				
Tobacco manufactures.....	51	571	0.7	1,250,000	0.8	574,000	0.9	119.3	3.6	85.8	12.8
Printing and publishing.....	143	677	0.9	1,131,000	0.7	872,000	1.3	10.7	6.2	16.0	8.0
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.....	30	713	0.9	628,000	0.6	490,000	0.8	-4.0	19.8	-16.0	17.4
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.....	29	50	0.1	807,000	0.5	98,000	0.1				
Clothing, men's, including shirts.....	12	471	0.6	785,000	0.5	323,000	0.5	79.2	4.8	85.6	5.5
Carrriages and wagons and materials.....	44	420	0.5	734,000	0.4	388,000	0.6	-0.4	-13.5	-21.3	-11.5
Leather goods.....	9	300	0.4	641,000	0.4	351,000	0.5	-1.8		7.7	
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	14	247	0.3	581,000	0.4	401,000	0.6	19.5	36.5	26.1	17.8
Brick and tile.....	29	395	0.5	533,000	0.3	377,000	0.6	0.8	-1.7	-0.3	-2.3
Clothing, women's.....	8	241	0.3	396,000	0.2	141,000	0.2	-34.2	15.8	-20.5	2.6
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	6	193	0.2	388,000	0.2	233,000	0.3	158.7	-17.6	275.8	-38.0
Outlery and tools, not elsewhere specified.....	12	268	0.3	328,000	0.2	229,000	0.3	-31.5	10.9	-25.4	2.7
Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes.....	7	488	0.6	275,000	0.2	237,000	0.4	32.2	-20.6	20.5	-21.8
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	12	168	0.2	273,000	0.2	135,000	0.2	11.9	-6.9	7.1	1.6
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.....	22	29	(2)	224,000	0.1	145,000	0.2				
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	8	24	(2)	190,000	0.1	34,000	0.1	423.7		183.3	
Brass and bronze products.....	5	56	0.1	102,000	0.1	57,000	0.1	-36.6	103.8	-37.4	85.7
All other industries.....	276	6,816	8.7	16,348,000	9.9	7,380,000	11.1				

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

It should be borne in mind, in considering this table, that the value of products in some of the industries involves a certain amount of duplication due to the use of the product of one establishment in the industry as material for another establishment.

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

Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings.—The statistics for this industry indicate not only that it has recovered from its temporary depression in 1904 and again assumed first rank in value of products among the industries of the state, but that it has experienced an exceptionally large growth.

Textiles.—The combined value of the textile manufactures of the state, including cotton goods, woolen and worsted goods, and hosiery and knit goods, amounted to \$55,097,000, or 33.5 per cent of the total

value of the manufactures of the state. There was one establishment reported for the silk industry, engaged in throwing raw silk into organzine and tram, but the statistics are omitted since they can not be shown without disclosing the operations of individual establishments. The manufacture of cotton goods was by far the most important branch of the textile industries, and was second in importance among the individual industries of the state.

Comparative figures for the period 1899-1904 are not available for the woolen and worsted goods industry, as the figures for two large mills that were classified as worsted mills in 1899 can not be included without disclosing individual operations. This industry shows an increase in the value of products for the period 1904-1909, notwithstanding the fact that fewer establishments were reported in 1909 than in 1904. This increase is due not only to the greater

production, but also to the general rise of prices and the better grade of goods turned out.

The manufacture of hosiery and knit goods also forms an important branch of the textile industry of New Hampshire. As was the case with cotton manufactures, this industry shows a lower rate of increase in value of products during the period 1904-1909 than during the period 1899-1904.

Lumber and timber products.—This industry, which is among the oldest manufacturing industries of the state, continues to be an important one and shows a marked growth from 1904 to 1909. It not only embraces establishments engaged in logging, but also saw-mills and planing mills and establishments engaged in the manufacture of wooden packing boxes. The principal species of native wood used are spruce and white pine. In the production of spruce the state ranks second only to Maine among the states of the Union. While the original forests of white pine in New Hampshire are practically exhausted and the mills are now using the second growth, the state ranked fifth among the 28 states producing this wood in 1909.

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. This industry has grown steadily in the state with the more extensive use of wood pulp and wood fiber as materials in the manufacture of paper, the total value of products in 1909 being \$13,994,000, as compared with \$1,282,000 in 1889. The abundance of spruce, a variety of wood especially suitable for wood pulp, and the large amount of water power available in the state have contributed to this rapid development.

Measured by value added by manufacture, the rank of the leading industries is somewhat changed. Cotton goods becomes first in rank instead of boots and shoes, and lumber and timber products displaces woolen and worsted goods from the third place.

This table also shows the percentages of increase in value added by manufacture as well as in value of products for these leading industries where these statistics are comparable. The electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies industry showed a greater rate of increase from 1904 to 1909 in value added by manufacture than any other of the specified industries, namely, 275.8 per cent. The slaughtering and meat-packing, tobacco manufactures, men's clothing, and the boot and shoe industries also showed remarkable increases both in gross value of products and in value added by manufacture.

There are some striking differences among the several specified industries in the rates of increase in value of products shown for the two periods 1899-1904 and 1904-1909, respectively. Only one of the industries showing decreases from 1899 to 1904 showed a decrease also from 1904 to 1909, while of the eight industries showing decreases from 1899 to 1904 five showed

marked increases during the later period. Six industries showing increases during the earlier intercensal period show decreases from 1904 to 1909.

In addition to the industries presented separately in the preceding table there are 20 important industries each of which had a value of products in 1909 in excess of \$160,000. They are included under the head of "All other industries" in some cases, because, if they were shown separately, the operations of individual establishments would be disclosed; in others, the returns do not properly present the true condition of the industry, as it is more or less interwoven with one or more other industries of similar character; and for others, comparable statistics for the different census years can not be presented either because the data for prior censuses are not available or on account of changes in classification. These industries represent the manufacture of leather belting and hose; of buttons; the repair shops of steam railroads; the construction of steam-railroad cars, other than by railroad companies; the dyeing and finishing of textiles; the manufacture of fancy articles, not elsewhere specified, and of leather gloves and mittens; the rendering of grease and tallow; the manufacture of hones and whetstones; the tanning, currying, and finishing of leather; the construction of locomotives, other than by railroad companies; the manufacture of mineral and soda waters; of musical instruments; paper goods, not elsewhere specified; the silverware and plated-ware industry; the manufacture of sporting and athletic goods; the steam-packing industry; the manufacture of stoves and furnaces; of upholstering materials; and the turning and carving of wood.

Persons engaged in manufacturing industries.—The following table shows for 1909 the distribution of the number of persons engaged in manufactures, the average number of wage earners being distributed by sex and age. It should be borne in mind, however, that the sex and age classification of the average number of wage earners in this and other tables is an estimate obtained by the method described in the Introduction.

CLASS.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.
All classes.....	84,191	58,924	25,267
Proprietors and officials.....	3,279	3,181	98
Proprietors and firm members.....	2,014	1,931	83
Salaried officers of corporations.....	371	368	3
Superintendents and managers.....	894	882	12
Clerks.....	2,254	1,441	813
Wage earners (average number).....	78,658	54,302	24,356
16 years of age and over.....	77,462	53,574	23,888
Under 16 years of age.....	1,196	728	468

The average number of persons engaged in manufactures during 1909 was 84,191, of whom 78,658

were wage earners, about three-fifths of the remainder being proprietors and officials, and the rest clerks. Corresponding figures for individual industries will be found in Table II.

The following table shows for 1909 the percentage of proprietors and officials, clerks, and wage earners, respectively, among the total number of persons employed in manufactures. It covers all industries combined and 15 important industries individually.

INDUSTRY.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.			
	Total number.	Per cent of total.		
		Proprietors and officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners (average number).
All industries	84,191	3.9	2.7	93.4
Boots and shoes, including out stock and findings.....	15,113	2.1	3.9	94.0
Bread and other bakery products.....	662	27.8	3.6	68.6
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.....	773	6.5	1.3	92.2
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	22,504	0.3	0.7	99.0
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	288	54.2	5.6	40.3
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	2,792	6.1	8.1	85.8
Furniture and refrigerators.....	935	5.7	6.3	88.0
Hosiery and knit goods.....	3,223	2.0	1.0	97.1
Liquors, malt.....	321	4.0	11.2	84.7
Lumber and timber products.....	9,449	8.8	1.6	89.6
Marble and stone work.....	1,718	9.9	1.2	88.9
Paper and wood pulp.....	3,668	2.8	4.2	93.0
Printing and publishing.....	984	13.3	12.9	68.8
Tobacco manufactures.....	640	10.8	.....	80.2
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.....	9,701	1.3	0.9	97.8
All other industries.....	11,420	6.5	4.9	88.6

Of the total number of persons engaged in all manufacturing industries, 3.9 per cent were proprietors and officials, 2.7 per cent clerks, and 93.4 per cent wage earners. In the flour-mill and gristmill industry the proportion of persons falling in the class of proprietors and officials is high owing to the fact that a majority of the establishments are small and the work is done largely by the proprietors or their immediate representatives. Similar conditions prevail to a lesser extent in the bakery and in the printing and publishing industries.

The following table shows, for 1909, in percentages, for all industries combined, the distribution of the average number of wage earners, by age periods and sex, calculated in the manner described in the Introduction. It also shows, for some of the important industries separately, the percentage distribution by age periods and sex, of the wage earners as reported for December 15, or the nearest representative day. As a means of judging the importance of the several industries the average total number employed for the year is also given in each case.

For all industries combined, 68.1 per cent of the average number of wage earners were males 16 years of age and over; 30.4 per cent females 16 years of age and over; and 1.5 per cent persons under the age of 16. The larger part of the total number of female wage earners is made up of those employed in the textile and boot and shoe industries. In the cotton-goods industry nearly half of the employees are

women over 16 years of age; in the hosiery and knit-goods industry, two-thirds; and in the woolen and worsted industry, over two-fifths. In the boot and shoe industry nearly one-third of the employees are women over 16 years of age.

The textile and boot and shoe industries combined also include the larger part of the total number of wage earners under 16 years of age. There are, however, three other industries listed in the table in which the proportion of persons under 16 years to the total number employed is larger than in any branch of textile or of the boot and shoe industries, namely, bakeries with 4 per cent, and the cooperage and furniture industries with 2.8 per cent each.

INDUSTRY.	WAGE EARNERS.			
	Average number.	Per cent of total.		
		16 years of age and over.		Under 16 years of age.
		Male.	Female.	
All industries	78,668	68.1	30.4	1.5
Boots and shoes, including out stock and findings.....	14,211	66.3	31.3	2.4
Bread and other bakery products.....	454	78.4	17.6	4.0
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.....	713	93.3	3.9	2.8
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	22,200	49.7	48.3	2.0
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	116	100.0	.....	.....
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	2,396	95.3	4.3	0.5
Furniture and refrigerators.....	823	94.7	2.6	2.8
Hosiery and knit goods.....	3,129	31.3	65.7	1.9
Liquors, malt.....	272	100.0	.....	.....
Lumber and timber products.....	8,464	98.3	1.2	0.6
Marble and stone work.....	1,527	99.9	.....	0.1
Paper and wood pulp.....	3,413	96.2	3.8	.....
Printing and publishing.....	677	68.4	29.5	2.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	571	72.9	26.3	0.9
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.....	9,486	55.3	42.2	1.6
All other industries.....	10,116	81.9	17.4	0.7

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

In order to compare the distribution of the persons engaged in manufactures in 1909 with that shown at 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.				Per cent of increase, 1904-1909.
	1909		1904		
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	
Total	84,191	100.0	69,758	100.0	20.7
Proprietors and firm members.....	2,014	2.4	1,728	2.5	15.7
Salariated employees.....	3,519	4.2	2,666	3.8	32.0
Wage earners (average number).....	78,668	93.4	65,366	93.7	20.3

Comparable figures are not obtainable for 1899. The table shows a greater percentage of increase in the salariated employees than in the other two classes.

The table following 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. The averages

for 1909 are estimated on the basis of the actual number reported for a single representative day. (See Introduction.)

CLASS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.					
	1909		1904		1899	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	78,658	100.0	65,366	100.0	67,646	100.0
16 years of age and over..	77,402	98.5	64,399	98.5	66,007	97.6
Male.....	53,574	68.1	44,483	68.1	45,413	67.1
Female.....	23,838	30.4	19,916	30.5	20,594	30.4
Under 16 years of age.....	1,196	1.5	967	1.5	1,639	2.4

This table indicates that for all industries combined there was a decrease during the five-year period 1899-1904 in the employment of children under 16 years of age. During the more recent period, 1904-1909,

there was an increase in the number of children employed, although the proportion which they represent of the total has remained the same. There has not been much change in the proportions of male and female wage earners. In 1909 and 1904 males 16 years of age and over formed 68.1 per cent of all wage earners, as compared with 67.1 per cent in 1899.

Wage earners employed, by months.—The following table gives the number of wage earners employed on the 15th of each month during the year 1909, for all industries combined, for the lumber industry, and for all other industries combined; it gives also the percentage which the number reported for each month is of the greatest number reported for any month. In Table II, page 632, is shown for practically all of the important industries in the state the largest number and also the smallest number of wage earners reported for any month. The figures are for the 15th day, or the nearest representative day, of the month.

MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.									
	All industries.		Lumber and timber products.						All other industries.	
			Total.		In mills.		In logging operations.			
	Number.	Per cent of maximum.	Number.	Per cent of maximum.	Number.	Per cent of maximum.	Number.	Per cent of maximum.	Number.	Per cent of maximum.
January.....	78,438	96.9	10,428	97.9	5,603	91.2	4,825	98.8	68,010	94.7
February.....	79,087	97.7	10,651	100.0	5,765	93.8	4,886	100.0	68,446	95.3
March.....	79,519	98.2	10,570	99.2	6,119	99.6	4,451	91.1	68,949	96.0
April.....	77,697	98.0	7,972	74.8	6,145	100.0	1,827	37.4	69,725	97.1
May.....	78,132	98.5	7,694	72.2	6,081	99.0	1,613	33.0	70,438	98.1
June.....	78,021	96.4	7,113	66.8	5,587	90.9	1,526	31.2	70,908	98.7
July.....	76,324	94.3	6,213	58.3	5,053	82.2	1,160	23.2	70,111	97.6
August.....	76,976	95.1	6,164	57.9	4,860	79.1	1,304	26.7	70,811	98.6
September.....	77,850	96.2	7,161	67.2	5,350	87.1	1,811	37.1	70,689	98.4
October.....	80,108	99.0	8,280	77.7	5,609	91.3	2,671	54.7	71,823	100.0
November.....	80,787	99.8	8,974	84.2	5,690	92.6	3,284	67.2	71,823	99.9
December.....	80,936	100.0	10,346	97.1	6,076	98.9	4,270	87.4	70,590	98.3

The lumber industry, which is a seasonal industry giving employment to a much larger number of persons from December to March than during the other months of the year, influences considerably the total for all industries combined. The number of wage earners employed in the industry varied during the different months from 10,651 in February to 6,164 in August. Employment for those engaged in the mills is, however, much steadier than for those engaged in logging operations, or the total would be affected to a much greater extent. In the logging operations only 23.7 per cent of the greatest number of wage earners employed during any one month were employed in July, while the number employed in the mills in the same month represented 82.2 per cent of the maximum for this branch of the industry. The totals for all other industries are a fair index of the conditions of employment in the manufactures of the state, January being the month of least activity, and October and November those of greatest activity. In the two most important industries of the state, the textile and the boot and shoe industries, employment is fairly steady throughout the year.

Prevailing hours of labor.—In the next table wage earners have been classified according to the hours of labor prevailing in the establishments in which they are employed. In making this classification the average number of wage earners employed during the year is used, and the number employed in each establishment is classified as a total, according to the hours prevailing in that establishment, even though some few employees work a greater or less number of hours. In the case of the lumber industry, in particular, this average is considerably less than the number employed in the busy season.

It is evident from the figures that for the great majority of the wage earners employed in the manufacturing industries of New Hampshire the prevailing hours of labor range from 54 to 60 per week, or from 9 to 10 a day, only 7 per cent of the total being employed in establishments operating less than 9 hours a day, and only 1.5 per cent being employed in establishments operating more than 10 hours a day. Of those employed in establishments where from 54 to 60 hours per week prevail, 48.5 per cent were in establishments engaged in the manufacture of textiles. Prac-

tically all of the establishments in these industries operated between 54 and 60 hours a week. There is a provision in the labor laws of the state limiting the hours of labor for women and children to 58 per week.

It will be noted that the prevailing hours are shortest in the establishments engaged in marble and stone work, the majority of the wage earners in such estab-

lishments working 48 hours or less a week. In the paper and wood-pulp industry there is a wide variation in the number of hours of labor. While 37.6 per cent of the wage earners worked 48 hours or less a week, 15.4 per cent worked more than 60 hours per week. Of the total number of wage earners employed in establishments where the prevailing hours were more than 60 a week, over two-fifths are found in this industry.

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.....	78,658	3,516	1,991	3,936	57,935	10,087	847	276	70
Boots and shoes, including out stock and findings.....	14,211		12	136	12,459	1,604			
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	108	4		19	145				
Brass and bronze products.....	56		3		19	34			
Bread and other bakery products.....	454	25	5	90	81	250	22	8	5
Brick and tile.....	305				108	194	93		
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.....	50	3	4	8	8	1	20		
Carriages and wagons and materials.....	420		127	70	129	103			
Clothing, men's, including shirts.....	471	251	34	69	108	11			
Clothing, women's.....	241			12	229				
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.....	713			1	342	370			
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	22,290				22,290				
Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified.....	208	2		182	82	2			
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	193				133	60			
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	116	11	1		5	98	1		
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	2,396	27	21	905	984	399			
Furniture and refrigerators.....	823				428	395			
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	247	6			15	20	160		45
Hosiery and knit goods.....	3,129			6	3,123				
Leather goods.....	300			67	55	178			
Liquors, malt.....	272			272					
Lumber and timber products.....	8,404	45	44	926	3,058	4,114	271	6	
Marble and stone work.....	1,527	1,474		46	4	3			
Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes.....	438				438				
Paper and wood pulp.....	3,413	1,282	508		446	651	244	262	20
Printing and publishing.....	677	180	76	132	205	84			
Tobacco manufactures.....	571	115		453		3			
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.....	9,486				8,889	597			
All other industries.....	6,869	91	1,156	473	4,212	907	30		

Location of establishments.—The next table shows to what extent manufacturing in the state is centralized in cities having a population of 10,000 and over. (See Introduction.) The statistics for 1904 are omitted from this table, because there was no census of population for that year, and it was impossible to determine the cities that come within the group having over 10,000 inhabitants.

ITEM.	Year.	Total.	LOCATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
			In cities with population of 10,000 and over.	Outside districts.	In cities with population of 10,000 and over.	Outside districts.
Population.....	1910	430,572	174,112	256,460	40.4	59.6
	1900	411,588	124,361	287,227	30.2	69.8
Number of establishments.	1900	1,961	604	1,357	30.8	69.2
	1899	1,771	402	1,369	22.7	77.3
Average number of wage earners.	1909	78,658	44,467	34,191	56.5	43.5
	1899	67,646	30,101	37,545	44.6	55.4
Value of products..	1909	\$164,581,019	\$93,054,154	\$71,526,865	56.5	43.5
	1899	107,590,803	48,336,886	59,254,487	44.9	55.1
Value added by manufacture.	1909	66,424,003	36,531,230	29,892,773	55.0	45.0
	1899	47,427,423	21,171,813	26,255,610	44.6	55.4

While it may be noted that by far the greater number of the manufacturing establishments of the state are outside of the cities of over 10,000 inhabitants, the average size of the establishments located in cities having a population of 10,000 and over was larger. Furthermore, 56.5 per cent of the total value of products was reported from these cities in 1909 and the same proportion of the average number of wage earners were employed there.

The figures indicate that considerable change took place in the relative importance of the two groups during the period from 1899 to 1909, as there was a marked increase in 1909 in the proportion for cities having a population of 10,000 inhabitants and over and a corresponding decrease in the proportion for the districts outside. This is due in part to the fact that three cities—Berlin, Keene, and Laconia—which had less than 10,000 inhabitants in 1900 passed into the class of cities of 10,000 and over in 1910.

The relative importance of each of the eight cities having a population of 10,000 or over in 1910 is shown in the table following, in which the value of products and average number of wage earners are shown separately for 1909, 1904, and 1899.

CITY.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.			VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		
	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899
Manchester.....	24, 735	17, 570	17, 862	\$46, 811, 919	\$30, 696, 026	\$24, 628, 345
Nashua.....	7, 312	6, 159	5, 777	17, 326, 134	12, 858, 382	10, 096, 084
Concord ¹	2, 693	2, 654	2, 432	6, 476, 477	5, 373, 624	4, 210, 622
Dover.....	3, 030	2, 859	2, 797	6, 370, 110	6, 042, 901	5, 440, 353
Berlin.....	1, 790	2, 282	2, 810	5, 896, 595	5, 989, 119	5, 985, 306
Laconia.....	2, 146	1, 957	1, 535	3, 818, 440	3, 096, 878	2, 152, 879
Keene.....	1, 769	1, 685	1, 576	3, 483, 291	2, 690, 967	2, 533, 887
Portsmouth.....	992	638	1, 323	2, 871, 188	2, 602, 056	3, 961, 052

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.

Every city except Berlin shows an increase in value of products from 1904 to 1909, and all but Portsmouth an increase from 1899 to 1904. The large decrease in Portsmouth during the earlier five-year period was due primarily to a reduction in the output of the boot and shoe industry.

Manchester is the only city having a population of 50,000 and over and the only one, therefore, for which separate statistics are given for individual industries. (See Table I.) In 1909, 28.4 per cent of the total value of products of the state was reported from this one city and 31.4 per cent of the average number of wage earners were employed there. It ranked first among the cities of the state in the production of boots and shoes, the value of the boots and shoes manufactured in Manchester representing 44.7 per cent of the total value of products for this industry in the state as a whole. Cotton manufacturing was the next most important industry in the city, but statistics for its two large cotton mills can not be shown without disclosing individual operations. A large increase in the value of products is shown for the industries of the city as a whole for each of the two intercensal periods. The average number of wage earners employed remained practically stationary from 1899 to 1904 but increased decidedly from 1904 to 1909.

Nashua ranked second as a manufacturing city in 1909. The number of wage earners and the value of products increased 18.7 per cent and 34.7 per cent, respectively, from 1904 to 1909, as compared with increases of 6.6 per cent and 27.4 per cent, respectively, from 1899 to 1904. Its products of chief importance also were boots and shoes and cotton goods, although the total value reported for these products was in no way comparable with the corresponding figures for Manchester. The foundries and machine shops of Nashua were also important.

Concord held third place among the municipalities of the state in 1909, having displaced Dover from this position since 1904. The most important manufacturing industries of Concord are the making of leather belting and hose, car repair shops, and marble and stone work; those of Dover are the manufacture of cotton goods, the tanning and currying of leather, and the dyeing and finishing of textiles. Just outside of

Concord, but not included in the data for the city, is one of the largest flour mills and gristmills in the state.

The cities of Berlin, Laconia, Keene, and Portsmouth rank in value of products in the order named. No comparison of value of products or average number of wage earners can be made for Berlin, Laconia, or Keene, as these cities had a population of less than 10,000 in 1900, and separate statistics are not available. Portsmouth showed an increase in value of products and average number of wage earners from 1904 to 1909 but a decrease for the earlier period, 1899-1904. Outside of the manufacture of paper and wood pulp and the lumber industry there are no manufactures of importance in Berlin. For Keene a large variety of small industries are reported with products whose value varies from less than \$5,000 to over \$300,000, but the city has no really important industries. On the other hand, Laconia and Portsmouth, like Berlin, each owes its industrial importance to one or two industries, Laconia to the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods and to its railroad repair shop, and Portsmouth to its large breweries and one boot and shoe factory. Mention may be made also of the Kittery Navy Yard, opposite Portsmouth, which is not included in the census of manufactures, but which gave employment to 895 wage earners and reported work done to the amount of \$1,153,181. (See Introduction.)

Character of ownership.—The table that follows has for its purpose the presentation of conditions in respect to the character of ownership, or legal organization, of manufacturing enterprises. For all industries combined comparative figures are given covering the censuses of 1909 and 1904. Comparative data for 1899 are not available. Figures for 1909 only are presented for several important industries individually. In order to avoid disclosing the operations of individual concerns it is necessary to omit several important industries from this table and the one following.

The most important distinction shown is that between corporate and all other forms of ownership. For all industries combined, 21.6 per cent of the total number of establishments were in 1909 under corporate ownership, as against 78.4 per cent under all other forms. The corresponding figures for 1904 were 20.9 per cent and 79.2 per cent, respectively. Thus the change in character of ownership during the period was slight. In the more important industries, with the exception of the lumber industry, establishments under corporate ownership are predominant as measured by value of products and value added by manufacture. This is especially true of the paper and wood-pulp industry, in which 97.1 per cent of the value of products and 96.3 per cent of the value added by manufacture were reported by establishments of this class. In the lumber industry, on the other hand, only 47.3 per cent of the value of products and 43.7 per cent of the value added by manufacture were reported by establishments under corporate ownership.

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:									
1909.....	1,961	78,658	\$104,581,019	\$66,424,003	Foundry and machine-shop products, 1909.....	81	2,396	\$4,946,894	\$3,249,087
1904.....	1,618	65,366	123,610,904	50,394,617	Individual.....	33	283	515,184	312,181
Individual:					Firm.....	15	184	551,676	242,488
1909.....	1,122	8,225	16,987,245	7,903,058	Corporation.....	33	1,929	3,880,034	2,693,378
1904.....	894	7,593	13,832,206	6,780,898	Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Firm:					Individual.....	40.7	11.8	10.4	9.6
1909.....	396	8,703	20,666,702	8,257,601	Firm.....	18.5	7.7	11.2	7.5
1904.....	370	10,036	21,226,160	8,195,109	Corporation.....	40.7	80.5	78.4	82.9
Corporation:					Hosiery and knit goods, 1909.	21	3,129	\$4,764,119	\$3,128,446
1909.....	424	61,653	126,042,602	50,148,332	Individual.....	3	12	20,460	13,373
1904.....	338	47,712	88,159,093	35,365,499	Firm.....	4	691	1,143,838	581,630
Other:					Corporation ²	14	2,426	3,593,821	1,533,443
1909.....	19	17	284,470	54,452	Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1904.....	16	25	343,445	53,011	Individual.....	14.3	0.4	0.6	0.6
Per cent of total:					Firm.....	19.0	22.1	24.0	27.3
1909.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Corporation ²	66.7	77.5	75.4	72.0
1904.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Lumber and timber products,	589	8,464	\$15,284,357	\$8,021,070
Individual:					Individual.....	381	2,832	4,740,950	2,709,366
1909.....	57.2	10.5	10.3	12.0	Firm.....	142	1,852	3,300,956	1,804,838
1904.....	55.3	11.6	11.2	13.5	Corporation.....	66	3,780	7,230,451	3,506,844
Firm:					Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1909.....	20.2	11.1	12.6	12.4	Individual.....	64.7	33.5	31.0	33.8
1904.....	22.9	15.4	17.2	16.3	Firm.....	24.1	21.9	21.6	22.5
Corporation:					Corporation.....	11.2	44.7	47.3	43.7
1909.....	21.6	78.4	76.9	75.5	Marble and stone work, 1909.	99	1,527	\$1,818,262	\$1,520,275
1904.....	20.9	73.0	71.3	70.2	Individual.....	54	517	702,624	576,699
Other:					Firm.....	34	284	422,937	328,926
1909.....	1.0	(¹)	0.2	0.1	Corporation.....	11	726	692,701	614,650
1904.....	1.0	(¹)	0.3	0.1	Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Boots and shoes, including out stock and findings, 1909.	68	14,211	\$39,439,544	\$11,224,404	Individual.....	54.5	33.9	38.6	37.9
Individual.....	21	1,247	2,110,765	789,491	Firm.....	34.3	13.6	23.8	21.7
Firm.....	17	3,500	8,321,701	3,043,829	Corporation.....	11.1	47.5	38.1	40.4
Corporation.....	30	9,464	28,607,078	7,890,984	Paper and wood pulp, 1909 ..	34	3,413	\$13,994,251	\$4,740,882
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Firm ³	6	92	408,620	173,086
Individual.....	30.9	8.8	5.4	7.0	Corporation.....	28	3,321	13,585,631	4,567,796
Firm.....	25.0	24.6	22.4	27.2	Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Corporation.....	44.1	66.6	72.3	65.8	Firm ³	17.6	2.7	2.9	3.7
Bread and other bakery products, 1909	157	454	\$1,663,232	\$628,409	Corporation.....	82.4	97.3	97.1	96.3
Individual.....	129	295	1,085,244	415,380	Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats, 1909.	39	9,488	\$16,730,652	\$5,635,582
Firm.....	25	146	551,048	193,030	Individual.....	8	470	919,186	304,469
Corporation.....	3	13	40,340	14,999	Firm.....	6	381	786,874	340,152
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Corporation.....	25	8,636	15,024,612	4,990,961
Individual.....	82.2	65.0	64.5	68.1	Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Firm.....	15.9	32.2	32.8	31.5	Individual.....	20.5	5.0	5.5	5.4
Corporation.....	1.9	2.9	2.8	2.4	Firm.....	15.4	4.0	4.7	6.0
Flour-mill and gristmill products, 1909.	105	116	\$3,187,344	\$378,667	Corporation.....	64.1	91.0	89.8	88.6
Individual.....	67	65	1,167,540	153,889	Foundry and machine-shop products, 1909.....	81	2,396	\$4,946,894	\$3,249,087
Firm.....	34	47	1,922,640	213,309	Individual.....	33	283	515,184	312,181
Corporation.....	4	4	97,155	11,909	Firm.....	15	184	551,676	242,488
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Corporation.....	33	1,929	3,880,034	2,693,378
Individual.....	63.8	56.0	36.6	40.5	Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Firm.....	32.4	40.5	60.3	56.3	Individual.....	40.7	11.8	10.4	9.6
Corporation.....	3.8	3.4	3.0	3.1	Firm.....	18.5	7.7	11.2	7.5

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.² Includes the group "Other," to avoid disclosure of individual operations.³ Includes the group "Individual," to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

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 that follows 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 1,961 manufacturing establishments in the state, only 34, or 1.7 per cent, had a value of products exceeding \$1,000,000. These establishments, however, employed an average

of 37,525 wage earners, or 47.7 per cent of the total number in all establishments, and reported 49.1 per cent of the total value of products and 41.8 per cent of the total value added by manufacture.

On the other hand, the very small establishments—that is, those having a value of products of less than \$5,000—constituted a considerable proportion (33.8 per cent) of the total number of establishments, but the value of their products amounted to only 1 per cent of the total. The great bulk of the manufacturing was reported by establishments having products valued at not less than \$100,000 in value.

During the five years from 1904 to 1909 there was a marked increase in the relative importance of the largest establishments as measured by average number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture.

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:									
1909.....	1,961	78,656	\$164,581,019	\$68,424,003	Foundry and machine-shop products, 1909.....	81	2,396	\$4,946,894	\$3,248,037
1904.....	1,618	65,366	123,610,904	50,394,517	Less than \$5,000.....	18	21	51,724	30,280
Less than \$5,000:					\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	18	93	177,813	117,849
1909.....	683	963	1,603,993	1,034,749	\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	36	819	1,615,422	974,803
1904.....	500	801	1,269,094	794,073	\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 ⁴	9	1,463	3,101,935	2,119,605
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000:					Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1909.....	648	3,695	6,733,411	3,810,060	Less than \$5,000.....	22.2	0.9	1.0	1.1
1904.....	536	3,517	5,631,902	3,197,408	\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	22.2	3.9	3.6	3.6
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000:					\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	44.4	34.2	32.7	30.0
1909.....	432	9,666	18,059,662	9,504,982	\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 ⁴	11.1	61.1	62.7	65.2
1904.....	388	9,141	16,188,793	8,808,274	Average per establishment.....		30	\$61,073	\$40,099
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000:									
1909.....	184	26,809	57,399,937	24,282,557	Hosiery and knit goods, 1909.....	21	3,129	\$4,764,119	\$2,128,446
1904.....	174	29,222	55,101,461	21,893,313	\$5,000 and less than \$20,000 ¹	5	17	83,095	18,010
\$1,000,000 and over:					\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	5	451	289,832	204,496
1909.....	34	37,525	80,784,016	27,791,656	\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 ⁴	11	2,661	4,441,142	1,905,940
1904.....	20	22,085	45,369,594	16,731,449	Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent of total:					Less than \$5,000.....	23.8	0.5	0.7	0.8
1909.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	23.8	14.4	6.1	9.6
1904.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 ⁴	52.4	85.0	93.2	89.5
Less than \$5,000:					Average per establishment.....		149	\$226,853	\$101,355
1909.....	33.8	1.2	1.0	1.6	Lumber and timber products, 1909.....	589	8,464	\$15,284,357	\$8,021,070
1904.....	30.9	1.2	1.0	1.6	Less than \$5,000.....	216	445	551,316	396,914
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000:					\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	218	1,555	2,209,556	1,516,347
1909.....	33.0	4.7	4.1	5.7	\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	127	2,742	5,000,163	2,702,855
1904.....	33.1	5.4	4.6	6.3	\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 ⁴	28	3,719	7,522,322	3,404,854
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000:					Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1909.....	22.0	12.3	11.0	14.3	Less than \$5,000.....	36.7	5.3	3.6	4.9
1904.....	24.0	14.0	13.1	17.5	\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	37.0	15.4	14.5	18.9
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000:					\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	21.6	32.4	32.7	33.7
1909.....	9.4	34.1	34.9	36.6	\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 ⁴	4.8	43.9	49.2	42.4
1904.....	10.8	44.7	44.6	43.4	Average per establishment.....		14	\$25,950	\$13,618
\$1,000,000 and over:									
1909.....	1.7	47.7	49.1	41.8	Marble and stone work, 1909.....	99	1,527	\$1,818,262	\$1,520,275
1904.....	1.2	34.7	36.7	31.2	Less than \$5,000.....	35	53	97,263	73,430
Average per establishment:					\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	44	297	461,100	247,469
1909.....	40	40	\$83,927	\$33,873	\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	17	615	742,393	625,363
1904.....	40	40	76,397	31,146	\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 ⁴	3	562	517,506	474,013
Boots and shoes, including out stock and findings, 1909.....	68	14,211	\$39,439,544	\$11,224,404	Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000 ¹	6	56	59,185	28,690	Less than \$5,000.....	35.4	8.5	5.3	4.8
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	16	477	649,770	282,614	\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	44.4	19.4	25.4	22.9
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.....	35	6,233	14,038,951	4,541,793	\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	17.2	40.3	40.8	41.1
\$1,000,000 and over.....	11	7,445	24,691,638	6,371,332	\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 ⁴	3.0	36.8	28.5	31.2
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average per establishment.....		15	\$18,366	\$15,356
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000 ¹	8.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	Paper and wood pulp, 1909.....	34	3,413	\$13,994,251	\$4,740,822
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	23.5	3.4	1.6	2.5	\$20,000 and less than \$100,000 ²	16	265	920,501	437,969
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.....	51.5	43.9	35.6	40.5	\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.....	13	1,139	4,037,946	1,472,355
\$1,000,000 and over.....	16.2	52.4	62.6	56.8	\$1,000,000 and over.....	5	2,009	9,035,804	2,830,558
Average per establishment.....		209	\$579,993	\$165,065	Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bread and other bakery products, 1909.....	157	454	\$1,663,232	\$628,409	Less than \$5,000.....	47.1	7.8	6.6	9.2
Less than \$5,000.....	55	40	157,431	68,637	\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	38.2	33.4	28.9	31.1
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	83	233	813,054	322,825	\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 ⁴	14.7	58.9	64.6	59.7
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000 ²	19	181	702,747	235,947	Average per establishment.....		100	\$411,596	\$139,438
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats, 1909.....	39	9,486	\$16,730,652	\$5,635,583
Less than \$5,000.....	35.0	8.8	9.9	10.6	\$20,000 and less than \$100,000 ¹	10	287	402,440	179,242
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	52.9	51.3	48.3	51.4	\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000 ⁴	29	9,199	15,328,212	5,456,340
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000 ²	12.1	39.9	41.7	38.0	Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average per establishment.....		3	\$10,721	\$4,003	Less than \$5,000.....	25.6	3.0	2.4	3.2
Flour-mill and gristmill products, 1909.....	105	116	\$3,187,344	\$378,667	\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	74.4	97.0	97.6	96.8
Less than \$5,000.....	18	7	53,530	9,358	Average per establishment.....		243	\$428,991	\$144,502
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	47	36	553,678	80,516					
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000 ²	40	73	2,580,166	289,793					
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
Less than \$5,000.....	17.1	6.0	1.7	2.2					
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	44.8	31.0	17.4	21.3					
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000 ²	38.1	62.9	81.0	76.5					
Average per establishment.....		1	\$30,356	\$3,606					

¹ Includes the group "Less than \$5,000."
² Includes the group "\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000."
³ Includes the groups "\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000" and "\$1,000,000 and over."
⁴ Includes the group "\$5,000 and less than \$20,000."

⁴ Includes the group "\$1,000,000 and over."
⁵ Includes the group "\$5,000 and less than \$20,000."

The fact that the average value of products per establishment as shown in the table increased from \$76,397 to \$83,927, and the value added by manufacture from \$31,146 to \$33,873, can scarcely be taken as in itself indicating a tendency toward concentration. The increased values shown may be, and probably are, due 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 indicates further that when the size of establishments is measured by value of products the bakery, flour-mill and grist-

mill, lumber, and marble and stone industries are conducted chiefly in rather small establishments, while the boot and shoe, the foundry and machine-shop, the hosiery and knit-goods, the paper and wood-pulp, and the woolen and worsted industries are conducted mainly in larger establishments.

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, for 1909, such a classifica-

tion for all industries combined and for 15 important industries individually, and gives not only the number of establishments falling in each group but also the average number of wage earners employed.

The per cent distribution of the number of establishments is not shown in this table; of the 1,961 establishments reported for all industries, 8.1 per cent employed no wage earners; 49.7 per cent, 1 to 5; 22.2 per cent, 6 to 20; 8.6 per cent, 21 to 50; and 11.5 per cent 51 and over. The most numerous single group consists of the 974 establishments employing from 1 to 5 wage earners, and the next of the 435 establishments employing from 6 to 20 wage earners. There were 61 establishments that employed over 250 wage earners, and 8 that employed over 1,000.

Of the total number of wage earners, 76.4 per cent were in establishments employing over 100 wage earners each. The single group having the largest number of employees was the group comprising the establishments employing over 1,000 wage earners. This group employed 23,914 wage earners, or 30.4 per cent of the total. In the manufacture of boots and shoes, cotton goods, hosiery and knit goods, and woolen and worsted goods, as appears from the classification according to the number of wage earners, comparatively large establishments do the major part of the business. The most of the wage earners, however, in the bakery, flour-mill and gristmill, lumber, and printing and publishing industries are employed by smaller establishments.

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.....	1,961	158	974	435	169	87	77	37	16	8
Boots and shoes, including out stock and findings.....	68	15	127	14	12	13	12	6	2	2
Bread and other bakery products.....	157	2	10	10	3	3	2	2	1	1
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.....	30	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	5
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	21	21	83	23	19	4	4	1	1	1
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	105	7	23	23	9	4	4	1	1	1
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	81	2	3	3	3	3	4	1	1	1
Furniture and refrigerators.....	26	1	2	3	3	3	7	4	1	1
Hosiery and knit goods.....	21	4	311	191	55	17	8	2	1	1
Liquors, malt.....	4	8	49	28	7	4	2	1	1	1
Lumber and timber products.....	539	34	18	9	2	5	4	1	1	1
Marble and stone work.....	99	143	84	24	4	2	1	1	1	1
Paper and wood pulp.....	34	51	35	7	7	14	1	1	1	1
Printing and publishing.....	143	39	2	2	10	14	5	2	1	1
Tobacco manufactures.....	51	2	244	102	40	26	15	6	2	2
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.....	39	59								
All other industries.....	493									
AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.										
All industries.....	78,656	2,197	5,074	5,351	5,975	12,088	12,583	11,596	23,914	23,914
Boots and shoes, including out stock and findings.....	14,211	0	112	308	936	2,307	3,892	4,204	2,203	2,203
Bread and other bakery products.....	454	286	134	34	34	229	223	540	540	540
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.....	713	24	134	103	229	223	1,172	3,550	10,711	10,711
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	22,200	1	9	55	55	792	1,172	3,550	10,711	10,711
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	110	104	12	12	12	178	178	540	540	540
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	2,300	40	271	509	248	719	190	540	540	540
Furniture and refrigerators.....	823	9	118	27	207	190	190	760	760	760
Hosiery and knit goods.....	3,129	6	32	94	207	1,119	1,224	541	541	541
Liquors, malt.....	272	6	32	94	207	1,119	1,224	541	541	541
Lumber and timber products.....	8,464	748	2,194	1,670	1,187	1,238	667	760	760	760
Marble and stone work.....	1,527	113	310	270	203	286	276	687	687	687
Paper and wood pulp.....	3,413	189	177	200	117	674	1,498	687	687	687
Printing and publishing.....	677	189	205	94	129	129	440	440	440	440
Tobacco manufactures.....	571	53	22	297	720	1,027	1,610	5,000	5,000	5,000
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and felt hats.....	9,486	531	1,202	1,298	1,732	2,375	1,764	1,224	1,224	1,224
All other industries.....	10,116									
PER CENT OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.										
All industries.....	100.0	2.7	6.4	6.8	7.6	15.4	15.9	14.7	30.4	30.4
Boots and shoes, including out stock and findings.....	100.0	0.1	0.8	2.9	6.6	16.7	27.4	30.2	15.6	15.6
Bread and other bakery products.....	100.0	63.0	28.5	7.5	32.1	31.3	5.3	15.9	75.0	75.0
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.....	100.0	3.4	18.8	14.4	32.1	31.3	3.6	15.9	75.0	75.0
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	100.0	(3)	(3)	0.2	32.1	31.3	3.6	15.9	75.0	75.0
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	100.0	89.7	10.3	23.7	10.4	30.0	23.1	22.5	22.5	22.5
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	100.0	2.0	11.3	30.3	25.2	23.1	35.8	17.3	17.3	17.3
Furniture and refrigerators.....	100.0	1.1	14.3	30.3	25.2	23.1	35.8	17.3	17.3	17.3
Hosiery and knit goods.....	100.0	0.2	1.0	34.6	6.6	65.4	39.1	17.3	17.3	17.3
Liquors, malt.....	100.0	0.2	1.0	34.6	6.6	65.4	39.1	17.3	17.3	17.3
Lumber and timber products.....	100.0	8.8	25.9	10.7	14.0	14.6	7.9	9.0	9.0	9.0
Marble and stone work.....	100.0	7.4	20.9	17.7	17.2	18.7	18.1	20.1	20.1	20.1
Paper and wood pulp.....	100.0	5.5	5.2	7.6	3.4	19.7	43.9	20.1	20.1	20.1
Printing and publishing.....	100.0	27.9	39.1	13.9	19.1	19.1	77.1	17.0	62.7	62.7
Tobacco manufactures.....	100.0	10.2	12.8	2.2	7.6	20.3	17.0	17.3	17.3	17.3
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.....	100.0	0.2	0.2	2.2	7.6	20.3	17.0	17.3	17.3	17.3
All other industries.....	100.0	5.2	11.9	12.8	17.1	23.5	17.3	12.1	12.1	12.1

1 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

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 which make up the total.

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

INDUSTRY.	PER CENT OF TOTAL EXPENSES REPORTED.			
	Salaries.	Wages.	Materials.	Miscellaneous expenses.
All industries.....	2.8	24.3	65.8	7.1
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings.....	2.3	18.4	75.4	3.9
Bread and other bakery products.....	1.2	17.6	74.6	6.6
Copperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.....	2.4	37.0	51.4	9.3
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	1.4	29.6	63.4	5.6
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	0.6	2.1	95.4	2.0
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	8.8	34.1	41.6	15.5
Furniture and refrigerators.....	5.4	28.3	50.7	15.5
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.3	27.5	63.4	6.8
Liquors, malt.....	5.7	14.0	39.2	41.1
Lumber and timber products.....	2.5	29.4	54.4	13.7
Marble and stone work.....	4.0	69.3	19.5	7.2
Paper and wood pulp.....	3.8	16.4	72.0	7.9
Printing and publishing.....	13.4	41.0	29.8	15.7
Tobacco manufactures.....	0.9	32.3	58.0	8.8
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.....	1.8	22.9	69.6	5.8
All other industries.....	4.9	26.1	61.4	7.6

The above table shows that for all industries combined, 65.8 per cent of the total expense was incurred for materials, 27.1 per cent for services—that is, salaries and wages—and but 7.1 per cent for other purposes. As would be expected, these proportions vary greatly in the different industries.

Engines and power.—The table following 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.

The increase from 1904 to 1909 in owned primary power was mainly in power generated by steam engines and water wheels, the power generated by gas engines showing a decrease. The figures also show that the practice of renting power is on the increase, 8.7 per cent of the total power being rented in 1909, as against 6.3 per cent in 1904 and but 2.2 per cent in 1899. The use of electric motors for the

purpose of applying the power generated within the establishments is shown to be rapidly becoming more common, the horsepower of such motors increasing from 1,467 in 1899 to 7,288 in 1904 and 24,142 in 1909.

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.....	3,415	2,137	2,251	293,991	218,344	200,975	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned.....	2,399	2,137	2,251	268,407	204,599	196,549	91.3	93.7	97.8
Steam.....	1,191	1,032	1,037	139,128	102,439	89,905	47.3	46.9	44.7
Gas.....	108	72	52	1,238	1,395	671	0.4	0.6	0.3
Water wheels.....	1,076	1,006	1,162	127,490	100,188	105,711	43.4	45.9	52.6
Water motors.....	24	27	(*)	521	86	(*)	0.2	(*)	(*)
Other.....				30	491	362	(*)	0.2	0.2
Rented.....	1,016	(*)	(*)	25,584	13,745	4,426	8.7	6.3	2.2
Electric.....	1,016	(*)	(*)	21,209	5,013	2,004	7.2	2.3	1.0
Other.....				4,375	8,732	2,422	1.5	4.0	1.2
Electric motors.....	1,686	161	65	45,351	12,301	3,471	100.0	100.0	100.0
Run by current generated by establishments.....	670	161	65	24,142	7,288	1,467	53.2	59.2	42.3
Run by rented power.....	1,016	(*)	(*)	21,209	5,013	2,004	46.8	40.8	57.7

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

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

INDUSTRY.	An-thra-cite coal (tons).	Bitu-minous coal (tons).	Coke (tons).	Wood (cords).	Oil, including gaso-line (bar-rels).	Gas (1,000 feet).
All industries.....	23,768	605,450	16,533	124,867	40,199	32,392
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings.....	14	23,592	.....	1,919	54	212
Bread and other bakery products.....	2,165	82	847	2,698	18	1,224
Brick and tile.....	38	1,501	22	34,410	2	.....
Copperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.....	13	72	.....	356	7	.....
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	50	186,279	7,395	120	1,700	18,864
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	63	284	.....	552	561	.....
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1,880	5,189	4,263	712	199	350
Furniture and refrigerators.....	8	2,082	.....	425	25	5
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	2,275	20,090	41	63	25,851	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	623	5,849	.....	401	87	24
Liquors, malt.....	409	13,440	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumber and timber products.....	13	358	.....	660	189	290
Marble and stone work.....	82	11,634	1	66	249	320
Paper and wood pulp.....	8,133	188,189	.....	73,847	42	.....
Printing and publishing.....	623	214	7	201	60	1,237
Tobacco manufactures.....	61	1	.....	17	.....	293
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.....	805	91,829	208	1,886	509	6,366
All other industries.....	6,513	56,715	3,748	6,534	10,655	3,207

Note.—In addition, there were 1,633 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 and the number and classes of machines used in manufactures which do not appear on the general schedule. Certain data of this character for five important industries in New Hampshire are here presented.

Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings.—This industry started in the southern part of New Hampshire early in the century. At first it was carried on largely in the homes of farmers or in small shops and consisted of piecework performed on stock cut in the factories located at Lynn and Haverhill, Mass., and put out in the adjoining towns of that state and of New Hampshire. With the application of machinery soon after the Civil War, the manufacture of boots and shoes as a factory industry developed rapidly in the state, and in 1899 New Hampshire held third place in this industry in the United States, in 1904 fifth place, and in 1909 fourth place.

From 1904 to 1909 the production of men's boots and shoes increased 3,863,851 pairs, or 49.3 per cent; that of boys' and youths' boots and shoes, 562,344 pairs, or 15.6 per cent; and that of misses' and chil-

dren's boots and shoes, 24,828 pairs, or five-tenths of 1 per cent. On the other hand, decreases are shown for women's boots and shoes of 171,570 pairs, or 3.6 per cent, and for women's, misses', and children's slippers of 744,164 pairs, or 72.5 per cent. The manufacture of men's, boys', and youths' slippers was discontinued during the five-year period 1904-1909.

The following table shows the number of pairs of the various kinds of footwear produced in this industry in 1909, 1904, and 1899:

PRODUCT.	NUMBER OF PAIRS.		
	1909	1904	1899
Total	25,534,114	22,110,427	21,172,691
Boots and shoes, total.....	25,069,572	20,790,119	20,044,721
Men's.....	11,008,085	7,835,134	2,716,426
Boys' and youths'.....	4,176,479	3,614,135	3,768,756
Women's.....	4,587,874	4,759,444	9,064,178
Misses' and children's.....	4,000,234	4,581,406	4,505,367
Slippers, total.....	282,124	1,270,308	1,127,010
Men's, boys', and youths'.....		244,020	466,466
Women's, misses', and children's.....	282,124	1,026,288	661,444
All other, total.....	182,418	50,000	

The following table shows in greater detail the products of the boot and shoe industry for 1909:

PRODUCT.	NUMBER OF PAIRS, BY METHOD OF MANUFACTURE.					
	Total.	Machine or hand welt.	Turned.	McKay.	Wooden-pegged.	Wire-screw or metal-fastened.
Boots and shoes.....	25,069,572	6,296,732	1,010,933	15,500,403	106,641	2,034,863
Men's.....	11,008,085	5,140,983	47,285	5,052,083	156,450	1,292,284
Boys' and youths'.....	4,176,479	674,291	0,000	3,202,613	7,994	282,581
Women's.....	4,587,874	138,854	731,336	3,528,505	587	188,582
Misses' and children's.....	4,000,234	333,004	223,312	3,770,302	1,610	271,406
Slippers and infants' shoes.....	464,642	177,920		386,622		

Includes "turned" slippers to avoid disclosing operations of individual establishments.

Cotton goods.—Since the establishment of the first cotton mill of importance in New Hampshire in 1804, there has been a steady development of this industry, due largely to the abundant water power of the state.

The quantity and cost of the principal materials used in the manufacture of cotton goods, the quantity and value of the principal products, and the number of producing spindles and looms reported in 1909, 1904, and 1899 are given in the next table.

The quantity of domestic cotton used as material increased from 134,425,428 pounds in 1904 to 136,801,463 pounds in 1909, an increase of 2,376,035 pounds, or 1.8 per cent. The quantity of foreign cotton used is relatively insignificant, although it increased nearly fourfold in the five-year period, that is, from 384,150 pounds in 1904 to 1,731,164 pounds in 1909, an increase of 1,347,014 pounds. Although there was an increase in the total amount of cotton used, there was a decrease in the average price

paid per pound, the total cost of cotton consumed in 1909 being \$704,861 less than in 1904.

The manufacture of plain cloths for printing and converting, and of ticks, denims, and stripes has fallen off considerably since 1904, as was also the case between 1899 and 1904. Brown or bleached sheetings and shirtings and cotton towels and toweling increased slightly both in quantity and value, while twills and sateens show a considerable increase in both respects. Of the classes of goods shown separately in the table, napped fabrics were the most important at each of the three censuses as measured by value of product, their value representing 19.5 per cent of the total value of cotton goods manufactured in 1909. While the output of these fabrics was much greater than in 1899, there has been a slight decrease both in their quantity and value since 1904. By far the most important class of goods manufactured in the state, however, as regards both quantity and value, is ginghams, statistics for which can not be shown

separately without disclosing individual operations. The partly manufactured articles represent a certain amount of duplication, because, although they are the products of one set of mills, they become the materials of other establishments.

MATERIAL, PRODUCT, OR MACHINE.	1909	1904 ¹	1899
Materials used, total cost.....	\$19,123,850	\$18,496,971	\$11,960,102
Cotton:			
Domestic—			
Pounds.....	136,801,463	134,425,428	136,805,127
Cost.....	\$14,751,838	\$15,638,023	\$9,394,529
Foreign—			
Pounds.....	1,731,164	384,150	183,520
Cost.....	\$248,897	\$67,673	\$18,997
Yarn, purchased:			
Pounds.....	1,884,910	1,158,983	821,587
Cost.....	\$389,009	\$221,958	\$124,337
Cotton waste, purchased:			
Pounds.....	1,067,102	1,979,322	434,053
Cost.....	\$77,884	\$156,560	\$24,518
Starch:			
Pounds.....	7,293,256	3,374,958	4,719,505
Cost.....	\$205,768	\$152,204	\$144,940
Chemicals and dyestuffs.....	416,498	617,402	765,948
Fuel and rent of power.....	712,663	655,299	426,762
All other materials.....	2,321,293	987,952	1,000,071
Products, total value.....	\$33,601,830	\$29,540,770	\$22,998,249
Plain cloths for printing or converting:			
Square yards.....	32,381,275	76,052,718	83,298,801
Value.....	\$1,575,583	\$3,547,092	\$3,081,458
Brown or bleached sheetings and shirtings:			
Square yards.....	29,818,914	29,075,111	64,953,520
Value.....	\$2,012,789	\$1,668,657	\$3,076,306
Twills and satens:			
Square yards.....	47,921,784	39,229,377	23,926,221
Value.....	\$4,372,001	\$2,784,859	\$1,381,439
Fancy woven fabrics:			
Square yards.....	3,008,344	9,519,533	2,019,785
Value.....	\$544,508	\$1,109,471	\$263,296
Ticks, denims, and stripes:			
Square yards.....	21,324,650	22,796,522	32,201,176
Value.....	\$2,455,764	\$2,816,510	\$3,228,598
Napped fabrics:			
Square yards.....	71,473,313	37,666,996	62,253,909
Value.....	\$6,567,134	\$7,907,370	\$4,394,860
Cotton towels and toweling:			
Square yards.....	7,432,672	6,013,848	.....
Value.....	\$678,230	\$489,983	.....
Yarns, for sale:			
Pounds.....	1,930,524	3,859,034	6,018,260
Value.....	\$527,521	\$331,328	\$847,278
Cotton waste, not used for further manufacture:			
Pounds.....	12,366,641	9,651,117	18,748,350
Value.....	\$269,256	\$337,495	\$395,035
All other products.....	\$14,605,044	\$3,048,000	\$6,331,919
Machinery:			
Spindles (producing, not including doubling and twisting spindles), number.....	1,318,932	1,301,281	1,243,555
Looms, number.....	40,777	36,116	35,123

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

Lumber and timber products.—The lumber industry showed a considerable growth in value of products from 1899 to 1909, but this was evidently due, in part, to the increase in the price of lumber. The following is a statement of the quantities of the three main classes of products of the sawmills as reported at the censuses of 1909 and 1899:

PRODUCT.	QUANTITY.	
	1909	1899
Rough lumber..... M feet b. m.....	649,606	562,258
Lath..... thousands.....	26,873	74,221
Shingles..... thousands.....	30,132	40,499

The production of rough lumber increased 15.5 per cent during the decade covered by the table, but that of lath and of shingles show marked decreases. In recent years the annual output of lumber has been

somewhat influenced by the increasing consumption of timber in the paper and wood-pulp industry.

Paper and wood pulp.—This industry is of considerable importance in the state, and New Hampshire ranks eighth among the states in the manufacture of paper and wood pulp. Spruce is used in the manufacture of wood pulp almost to the exclusion of every other kind of wood, except balsam fir. In 1909 a total of 349,997 cords of wood were used, of which domestic spruce formed 53.8 per cent, imported spruce 30.5 per cent, and balsam fir 14.6 per cent. The quantity and cost of the principal materials used in the manufacture of paper and wood pulp, the quantity and value of the principal products, and the kinds of machinery reported in 1909, 1904, and 1899 are shown in the following table:

MATERIAL, PRODUCT, OR MACHINE.	1909	1904	1899
Materials used, total cost.....	\$9,253,369	\$5,327,734	\$3,953,334
Pulp wood.....	\$3,222,871	\$2,011,363	\$1,157,960
Wood pulp, purchased:			
Tons.....	75,127	30,356	25,806
Cost.....	\$2,248,190	\$747,200	\$833,314
Ground—			
Tons.....	31,407	19,587	21,266
Cost.....	\$611,251	\$343,452	\$338,316
Sulphite fiber—			
Tons.....	39,599	7,437	12,123
Cost.....	\$1,452,253	\$260,444	\$418,680
Other chemical fiber—			
Tons.....	4,121	3,332	2,417
Cost.....	\$184,686	\$143,274	\$96,318
All other materials.....	\$3,732,308	\$2,569,171	\$1,942,060
Products, total value.....	\$13,994,251	\$8,830,291	\$7,244,723
News paper:			
Tons.....	119,638	80,522	57,878
Value.....	\$4,646,753	\$3,176,191	\$2,078,604
Book paper:			
Tons.....	14,259	12,039	11,070
Value.....	\$1,118,834	\$814,679	\$724,053
Wrapping paper:			
Tons.....	50,409	27,141	16,933
Value.....	\$2,788,798	\$1,184,128	\$784,423
Boards:			
Tons.....	12,187	8,268	5,618
Value.....	\$659,499	\$350,277	\$241,184
Tissues:			
Tons.....	8,737	2,508	3,973
Value.....	\$755,015	\$292,605	\$339,120
Wood pulp made for sale or for consumption in mills other than where produced:			
Tons.....	98,621	92,459	83,295
Value.....	\$3,817,636	\$3,031,345	\$2,916,353
All other products.....	\$207,716	\$81,066	\$160,497
Wood pulp produced (including that used in mills where manufactured):			
Ground, tons.....	83,565	58,693	31,723
Sulphite fiber, tons.....	133,687	115,195	57,852
Machinery:			
Paper machines—			
Fourdrinier, number.....	29	35	31
Cylinder, number.....	29	26	15
Digesters, number.....	33	23	18
Grinders, number.....	100	101	77

The total cost of pulp wood, wood pulp, and other paper stock and materials used in 1909 amounted to \$9,253,369, which is a gain of 73.7 per cent, as compared with \$5,327,734 in 1904. The total cost of pulp wood consumed increased from \$2,011,363 in 1904 to \$3,222,871 in 1909, or 60.2 per cent. The increase in purchased wood pulp was relatively much greater, its total value being only \$747,200 in 1904, as compared with \$2,248,190 in 1909, an increase of 200.9 per cent. Of a total of 75,127 tons of purchased wood pulp, 52.7 per cent was reduced by the sulphite process, 41.8 per cent by the mechanical process, and the remainder by other chemical processes.

News paper exceeded all other products in quantity and value, representing 33.2 per cent of the total value of products of this industry. Next to news paper, wrapping paper was the most important product of the state's paper mills, substantial increases both in quantity and value being shown for both intercensal periods. In addition to the wood pulp which is made and consumed in the mills of the state an increasing amount is also manufactured for sale.

In this connection it is explained that for census purposes separate reports were secured for paper and pulp mills operated under the same ownership, but located at different points. In such instances pulp,

though not actually sold, was considered by the census as sold by the pulp mill and as purchased by the paper mill.

The total amount of wood pulp produced, including that used in the mills where it was manufactured, increased from 173,888 tons in 1904 to 217,252 tons in 1909, or 24.9 per cent. Of the total wood pulp produced, 61.5 per cent was sulphite fiber.

Woolen and worsted goods.—The quantity and cost of the different materials used, and the quantity and value of the various classes of products, reported for this industry at the census of 1909 are given in the following table:

MATERIAL.	Value or amount.	PRODUCT.	Value or amount.
Materials used, total cost	\$11,095,070	Products, total value	\$16,730,652
Purchased:		All-wool woven goods—	
Foreign wool, in condition purchased—		Woolen cassimeres, suitings, overcoatings, etc.—	
Pounds.....	10,706,575	Square yards.....	4,747,061
Cost.....	\$3,627,868	Value.....	\$2,726,568
Domestic wool, in condition purchased—		Woolen dress goods, opera flannels, etc.—	
Pounds.....	12,027,487	Square yards.....	3,708,287
Cost.....	\$3,883,625	Value.....	\$1,755,379
Equivalent of above foreign and domestic wool in		All other all-wool goods.....	\$7,310,368
scoured condition, pounds.....	13,793,500	Union or cotton-mixed woven goods:	
Raw cotton, domestic and foreign—		Suitings and overcoatings—	
Pounds.....	489,543	Square yards.....	2,555,663
Cost.....	\$78,358	Value.....	\$1,034,931
Tailors' clippings, rags, etc.—		Dress goods, and opera and similar flannels—	
Pounds.....	4,037,235	Square yards.....	1,418,125
Cost.....	\$403,774	Value.....	\$332,002
Shoddy—		All other union goods.....	\$214,559
Pounds.....	2,423,570	Cotton-warp woven goods:	
Cost.....	\$272,794	Wool-filling dress goods—	
Waste and noils—		Square yards.....	5,054,038
Pounds.....	1,077,094	Value.....	\$1,031,717
Cost.....	\$537,262	All other cotton-warp goods.....	\$362,184
Woolen and worsted yarns—		Partially manufactured products for sale:	
Pounds.....	526,332	Worsted yarn, all wool—	
Cost.....	\$430,265	Pounds.....	931,254
Cotton yarns—		Value.....	\$768,591
Pounds.....	1,183,080	Waste—	
Cost.....	\$277,096	Pounds.....	207,745
Chemicals and dyestuffs.....	\$430,271	Value.....	\$11,514
All other materials.....	\$1,653,127	All other partially manufactured products.....	\$238,232
Made for own use:		All other products.....	\$251,476
Woolen and worsted yarns, pounds.....	14,885,515	Contract work, amount received.....	\$48,851
Merino yarns, pounds.....	2,752,311		
Shoddy, pounds.....	3,375,000		

It will be noted that of the total value of the products of this industry, \$11,791,315, or 70.5 per cent, represented the value of all-wool woven goods. The products included under the head of "All other all-wool goods" comprised principally worsted dress goods, cashmeres, serges, etc. The partly manufactured articles represent a certain amount of duplication, because although they are products of one set of mills they become the materials of other establishments.

The only data for which comparisons with prior censuses can be made are those in regard to some of the principal materials and machinery.

There has been a steady increase in the total amount of wool consumed in the industry. It is interesting to note, however, that the increase is entirely in foreign wool, while the amount of domestic wool shows a small decrease at each census. The steady decrease in the use of raw cotton and cotton yarn and the large decrease from 1904 to 1909 in the use of shoddy are significant.

The tabular statement shows the quantity of the principal materials reported for 1909, 1904, and 1899.

MATERIAL.	QUANTITY CONSUMED (POUNDS).		
	1909	1904	1899
Wool, in condition purchased, total	22,734,062	18,608,958	16,216,609
Foreign.....	10,706,575	4,610,446	1,531,493
Domestic.....	12,027,487	13,998,513	14,687,111
Raw cotton and cotton yarn, purchased.....	1,073,223	3,035,302	6,760,375
Shoddy, purchased and made in mill.....	5,793,570	11,688,125	6,433,001

The following table shows the number of spindles, looms, woolen cards, and combing machines reported at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899:

MACHINE.	1909	1904	1899
Spindles ¹	103,704	234,074	146,292
Looms.....	4,230	4,397	5,312
Woolen cards (sets).....	362	376	335
Combing machines.....	52	24	34

¹ Includes both producing and doubling and twisting spindles.

Hosiery and knit goods.—The following table shows the quantity and cost of the materials used and the quantity and value of products of the industry as reported for 1909, 1904, and 1899:

MATERIAL OR PRODUCT.	1909	1904 ¹	1899 ¹
Materials, total cost.....	\$2,635,673	\$2,229,132	\$1,319,170
Cotton:			
Pounds.....	1,314,260	1,936,848	1,942,884
Cost.....	\$173,411	\$220,414	\$177,070
Wool (in condition purchased):			
Pounds.....	211,544	803,633	820,271
Cost.....	\$99,855	\$205,838	\$204,550
Wool waste and noils:			
Pounds.....	74,323	12,691	128,436
Cost.....	\$16,352	\$2,142	\$47,541
Yarns, purchased:			
Pounds.....	4,532,099	3,517,363	1,649,427
Cost.....	\$1,508,171	\$1,039,405	\$505,252
Cotton—			
Pounds.....	3,712,733	2,874,556	1,230,881
Cost.....	\$728,460	\$521,498	\$229,778
Woolen—			
Pounds.....	14,634	75,022	107,426
Cost.....	\$5,789	\$17,742	\$32,936
Worsted—			
Pounds.....	733,465	529,943	270,820
Cost.....	\$700,228	\$469,202	\$234,096
Merino (cotton mixed)—			
Pounds.....	69,405	36,443	38,000
Cost.....	\$67,316	\$20,455	\$5,220
All other—			
Pounds.....	1,862	1,400	2,300
Cost.....	\$6,369	\$4,508	\$3,222
Chemicals and dyestuffs.....	\$91,871	\$86,115	\$66,640
Fuel and rent of power.....	\$35,995	\$38,595	\$29,169
All other materials.....	\$710,018	\$636,623	\$283,939
Products, total value.....	\$4,764,119	\$3,974,290	\$2,592,829
Hose:			
Dozen pairs.....	2,681,273	2,300,948	1,502,267
Value.....	\$3,164,539	\$2,753,942	\$1,904,878
Cotton—			
Dozen pairs.....	1,186,912	1,043,153	559,439
Value.....	\$984,243	\$1,026,731	\$408,301
Woolen or worsted—			
Dozen pairs.....	991,105	600,706	784,891
Value.....	\$1,639,597	\$843,234	\$1,162,402
Merino or mixed—			
Dozen pairs.....	503,256	657,089	247,937
Value.....	\$590,779	\$383,977	\$334,175
Shirts and drawers:			
Dozens.....	280,703	287,864	200,708
Value.....	\$1,200,038	\$1,063,623	\$628,111
All other products.....	\$399,492	\$156,820	\$59,840

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

The raw materials, wool and cotton, decreased both in quantity and value during the decade 1899-1909, while the cotton and the worsted yarns combined, which in 1909 formed 98.1 per cent of the total quantity of all yarns used and 94.7 per cent of their value, increased 2,944,497 pounds, or 196.1 per cent, in quantity during the decade and \$964,823, or 208 per cent, in value.

There was an increase of 1,089,006 dozen pairs, or 68.4 per cent, in the quantity of hose during the decade and \$1,259,711, or 66.1 per cent, in their value. During the same period there was an increase of 59,995 dozens, or 29.9 per cent, in the quantity of shirts and drawers, while the value increased \$571,927, or 91.1 per cent.

Flour-mill and gristmill products.—The next table shows the quantities and values of the principal products of the flour mills and gristmills for 1909, 1904, and 1899.

PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Total value.....	\$3,187,344	\$2,541,775	\$2,205,475
Wheat flour:			
White—			
Barrels.....	80,026	75,380	62,379
Value.....	\$500,189	\$451,790	\$244,456
Graham—			
Barrels.....	115	1,261	224,456
Value.....	\$690	\$7,558	
Corn meal and corn flour:			
Barrels.....	511,620	674,192	728,217
Value.....	\$1,485,779	\$1,550,989	\$1,408,759
Rye flour:			
Barrels.....	3,133	1,806	1,690
Value.....	\$12,576	\$6,363	\$5,082
Buckwheat flour:			
Pounds.....	69,356		485,101
Value.....	\$1,491		\$6,277
Barley meal:			
Pounds.....	122,970	275,200	260,680
Value.....	\$1,727	\$4,694	\$3,687
Feed:			
Tons.....	37,467	16,150	26,480
Value.....	\$1,080,959	\$384,184	\$484,451
Offal:			
Tons.....	4,012	3,815	714
Value.....	\$100,270	\$81,228	\$13,635
All other products.....	\$3,663	\$15,269	\$39,228

There was an increase in the output of white flour of 4,646 barrels, or 6.2 per cent, from 1904 to 1909, while the value increased \$48,399, or 10.7 per cent. Corn meal and corn flour was the product of chief value at each of the three censuses. From 1904 to 1909 the quantity decreased 162,572 barrels, or 24.1 per cent, and the value \$105,210, or 6.6 per cent; but for the decade 1899-1909, although the output decreased 216,597 barrels, or 29.7 per cent, the value increased \$77,020, or 5.5 per cent. The most notable increase shown in the table is that for feed, which from 1899 to 1909 increased in quantity 10,987 tons, or 41.5 per cent, while the value increased \$596,508, or 123.1 per cent. The excess of increase in value of feed as compared with the quantity reflects the increase in the cost of corn, which constituted the chief material for this product.

Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.—The quantity and value of products for 1909, 1904, and 1899 are given in the following table:

PRODUCT.	1909	1904 ¹	1899
Total value.....	\$807,164	\$864,109	\$1,467,503
Butter:			
Packed solid—			
Pounds.....	1,123,533	1,989,873	2,255,816
Value.....	\$344,981	\$479,329	\$484,884
Prints and rolls—			
Pounds.....	616,702	1,109,016	2,778,454
Value.....	\$197,481	\$272,478	\$615,212
Cream sold:			
Pounds.....	1,038,205	563,651	821,569
Value.....	\$167,673	\$38,830	\$53,663
All other products.....	\$97,029	\$53,472	\$283,744

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

The industry as a whole decreased 45 per cent in value of products during the decade 1899-1909. Most of the butter in 1909 was packed solid, while in 1899 it was chiefly put up in prints and rolls. There was a decrease during the decade in each of the two

classes of butter, while for the total the quantity decreased 3,294,035 pounds, or 65.4 per cent, and the value \$557,634, or 50.7 per cent. There was an increase of 100.4 per cent in the value of cream sold during the decade.

Laundries.—Statistics for steam laundries are not included in the general tables or in the totals for manufacturing industries. In 1909 there were 61 such establishments in the state of New Hampshire.

The following statement summarizes the statistics:

Number of establishments.....	61
Persons engaged in the industry.....	706
Proprietors and firm members.....	82
Salaried employees.....	16
Wage earners (average number).....	608
Primary horsepower.....	988
Capital.....	\$303,013
Expenses.....	379,299
Services.....	233,086
Materials.....	80,027
Miscellaneous.....	66,186
Amount received for work done.....	518,660

Forty-three establishments were operated by individuals and 18 by firms. Twenty establishments reported receipts for the year's business of less than \$5,000; 38, receipts of \$5,000 but less than \$20,000; and 3, receipts of \$20,000 but less than \$100,000.

The number of wage earners employed each month and the per cent which this number represented of the greatest number employed in any month were as follows:

MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.		MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.	
	Number.	Per cent of maximum.		Number.	Per cent of maximum.
January.....	530	77.6	July.....	672	97.2
February.....	542	78.4	August.....	691	100.0
March.....	545	78.9	September.....	671	97.1
April.....	560	81.0	October.....	620	89.7
May.....	615	89.0	November.....	601	87.0
June.....	652	94.4	December.....	598	86.5

The different kinds of primary power reported, 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.....		988
Owned.....	50	861
Steam.....	47	825
Gas.....	1	7
Water wheels.....	1	25
Rented.....	1	4
Electric.....	19	127
Other.....	19	82
		45

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

KIND.	Unit.	Quantity.
Anthracite coal.....	Tons.....	470
Bituminous coal.....	Tons.....	4,932
Coke.....	Tons.....	223
Wood.....	Cords.....	79
Oil.....	Barrels.....	21
Gas.....	1,000 feet.....	2,586

Custom sawmills and gristmills.—Statistics for custom sawmills and gristmills are not included in the general tables or in the totals for manufacturing industries, but are presented in the following summary:

	Custom sawmills.	Custom gristmills.
Number of establishments.....	42	25
Persons engaged in the industry.....	94	38
Proprietors and firm members.....	46	33
Salaried employees.....	1	5
Wage earners (average number).....	47	743
Primary horsepower.....	1,970	
Capital.....	\$91,373	\$37,176
Expenses.....	27,585	67,219
Services.....	21,976	1,819
Materials.....	958	163,972
Miscellaneous.....	4,653	1,428
Value of products.....	40,201	177,443

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

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

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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.	Salaried employes.	Wage earners (average number).							
STATE—All industries.....	1909	1,961	84,181	2,014	3,519	78,658	293,991	\$139,990	\$4,191	\$36,900	\$98,157	\$164,581	\$68,484
	1904	1,618	69,758	1,726	2,668	65,366	218,344	109,495	2,972	27,693	78,216	123,611	50,395
	1899	1,771	.....	.....	2,068	67,646	200,975	92,146	2,200	26,650	60,163	107,591	47,428
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings....	1909	68	15,113	61	841	14,211	8,582	12,700	850	6,897	28,215	39,440	11,225
	1904	61	11,329	74	511	10,744	5,284	8,274	464	4,494	15,747	22,834	7,087
	1899	84	12,894	106	372	12,416	.....	8,330	366	5,106	16,713	23,766	7,053
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	1909	12	192	15	9	168	142	123	9	65	138	273	185
	1904	12	230	18	10	202	163	125	7	69	118	244	126
	1899	16	245	20	11	214	.....	151	6	71	138	262	124
Brass and bronze products.....	1909	5	63	4	3	56	123	98	6	29	45	102	57
	1904	7	98	6	7	85	129	113	9	48	70	161	91
	1899	3	.....	.....	5	44	.....	62	9	19	30	79	49
Bread and other bakery products.....	1909	167	662	182	26	454	185	501	17	249	1,055	1,682	628
	1904	113	514	129	28	357	70	347	14	188	652	1,075	423
	1899	114	.....	.....	32	331	.....	274	15	165	450	824	384
Brick and tile.....	1909	29	443	24	24	395	727	586	27	199	156	533	377
	1904	36	578	32	19	527	1,235	933	19	229	151	529	378
	1899	55	696	71	34	691	1,068	656	18	228	147	538	391
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.....	1909	29	85	13	22	50	492	214	8	31	709	807	98
	1904	34	103	20	20	63	514	163	6	36	730	864	134
	1899	53	180	27	34	119	711	311	11	58	1,226	1,466	242
Carriages and wagons and materials.....	1909	44	493	44	29	420	1,231	1,067	31	240	346	734	389
	1904	48	603	53	29	521	1,253	1,141	31	297	291	784	493
	1899	59	.....	.....	33	616	.....	1,261	31	320	349	906	557
Clothing, men's, including shirts.....	1909	12	540	12	57	471	234	488	47	161	462	785	323
	1904	9	307	12	37	258	97	208	28	83	264	438	174
	1899	9	283	13	25	245	105	259	21	69	253	418	165
Clothing, women's.....	1909	8	273	9	23	241	134	365	26	75	255	396	141
	1904	7	395	3	13	379	145	511	14	130	402	602	200
	1899	5	457	.....	23	434	168	147	26	134	325	520	195
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.	1909	30	773	37	23	713	3,180	868	21	323	449	948	499
	1904	27	779	24	22	733	2,514	864	17	338	393	987	504
	1899	24	.....	.....	20	773	.....	720	14	297	318	824	506
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	1909	21	22,504	3	211	22,290	83,966	29,176	411	3,938	19,124	33,602	14,478
	1904	25	20,044	4	309	19,731	75,540	31,176	516	7,373	18,497	29,541	11,044
	1899	23	20,629	.....	175	20,454	68,473	29,262	371	6,759	11,960	22,998	11,038
Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified.....	1909	12	316	11	37	268	470	483	37	146	99	328	229
	1904	13	462	19	27	416	782	447	31	193	172	479	307
	1899	9	462	14	23	425	.....	404	28	195	133	432	299
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	1909	6	218	2	23	193	422	378	24	87	155	388	233
	1904	5	100	3	14	83	172	162	12	32	88	150	62
	1899	5	108	3	11	94	293	183	7	33	82	182	100
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	1909	105	288	149	23	116	5,502	1,329	17	62	2,809	3,187	378
	1904	72	248	109	11	128	4,523	1,009	9	63	2,348	2,542	194
	1899	89	.....	.....	14	157	.....	868	10	73	1,932	2,205	273
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1909	81	2,792	66	330	2,396	3,782	6,179	361	1,394	1,699	4,947	3,248
	1904	77	2,302	61	221	2,020	3,212	4,267	235	1,085	1,172	3,244	2,072
	1899	193	2,396	86	148	2,162	.....	3,110	160	1,027	1,412	3,470	2,058
Furniture and refrigerators.....	1909	26	635	25	87	823	2,695	1,597	75	388	696	1,544	848
	1904	127	633	29	56	548	1,842	924	53	246	333	846	518
	1899	124	637	22	45	570	1,483	734	34	224	321	734	413
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	1909	14	301	2	52	247	220	2,215	46	106	180	581	401
	1904	13	177	.....	35	142	265	1,790	28	73	168	496	318
	1899	13	156	.....	35	121	.....	1,519	25	60	86	356	270
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1909	21	3,223	25	69	3,129	2,315	3,530	97	1,143	2,636	4,764	2,128
	1904	121	2,899	20	89	2,790	2,216	2,750	943	92	2,229	3,974	1,745
	1899	22	2,559	16	51	2,492	2,313	2,625	58	791	1,319	2,593	1,274
Leather goods.....	1909	9	333	3	30	300	781	579	24	137	290	641	351
	1904	8	345	4	21	320	345	552	23	168	327	653	326
	1899	7	.....	.....	2	116	.....	197	1	53	104	198	94
Liquors, malt.....	1909	4	321	.....	49	272	1,183	2,642	79	195	545	1,644	1,099
	1904	5	344	.....	49	295	1,261	2,247	83	209	673	2,255	1,332
	1899	5	314	.....	34	280	1,336	2,043	65	185	599	1,956	1,357
Lumber and timber products.....	1909	589	9,449	689	296	8,464	44,593	13,866	333	3,924	7,263	15,284	8,021
	1904	474	7,586	604	193	6,789	30,231	8,748	188	2,968	5,301	11,573	6,272
	1899	485	.....	.....	212	9,085	33,316	8,819	153	3,309	4,858	11,594	6,736
Marble and stone work.....	1909	99	1,718	135	56	1,527	3,620	1,721	62	1,062	298	1,818	1,520
	1904	55	1,166	73	35	1,048	1,822	969	29	610	281	1,205	924
	1899	45	.....	.....	35	870	.....	728	31	508	288	1,080	792

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

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

THE STATE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

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.	Salaried employees.	Wage earners (average number).							
Expressed in thousands.													
Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes.....	1909	7	451	1	12	438	217	\$246	\$11	\$171	\$38	\$275	\$237
	1904	6	305	1	11	353	249	228	12	127	25	208	183
	1899	5	419	2	9	408	182	209	9	145	28	202	234
Paper and wood pulp.....	1909	34	3,068	13	242	3,413	79,912	27,534	485	2,106	9,253	13,994	4,741
	1904	25	2,674	5	147	2,522	49,784	14,041	209	1,315	5,328	8,930	3,602
	1899	29	2,524	20	113	2,391	48,590	8,163	173	1,037	3,953	7,245	3,292
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.....	1909	22	61	17	15	29	118	167	16	17	79	224	145
	1904	13	47	9	16	22	8	152	24	8	36	206	170
	1899	12	.....	.....	12	53	.....	113	15	20	63	245	182
Printing and publishing.....	1909	143	984	138	109	677	1,865	1,066	116	356	259	1,131	872
	1904	126	853	122	86	645	637	1,076	86	333	217	969	732
	1899	134	884	140	68	676	.....	1,215	65	304	216	912	696
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	1909	8	37	10	3	24	87	62	2	14	165	199	34
	1904	7	15	7	.....	8	28	15	.....	4	20	28	12
	1899	16	20	8	.....	12	.....	9	.....	6	28	43	15
Tobacco manufactures.....	1909	51	640	63	6	571	5	274	11	376	676	1,250	574
	1904	45	398	53	3	342	.....	203	2	198	261	570	309
	1899	42	336	48	4	284	.....	147	2	146	276	550	274
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.....	1909	39	9,701	21	194	9,486	30,485	15,103	289	3,640	11,005	16,731	5,636
	1904	44	6,820	32	207	6,581	18,437	14,411	257	2,755	9,479	14,284	4,805
	1899	43	4,208	37	129	4,042	10,106	8,161	153	1,572	4,741	7,624	2,833
All other industries.....	1909	276	7,614	240	558	6,816	10,723	14,863	653	3,600	8,968	16,348	7,380
	1904	203	7,354	200	440	6,714	15,580	11,649	474	3,078	7,437	12,940	5,593
	1899	255	.....	.....	359	7,171	.....	11,561	333	2,936	7,815	13,297	5,482

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

MANCHESTER—All Industries.....	1909	175	25,718	156	827	24,735	61,796	\$26,321	\$880	\$10,444	\$30,497	\$46,812	\$16,315
	1904	155	18,327	142	606	17,579	.....	25,248	681	7,323	18,707	30,697	11,990
	1899	166	.....	.....	308	17,862	.....	21,540	441	6,468	13,808	24,628	10,825
Boots and shoes, including out stock and findings...	1909	14	5,327	9	422	4,896	2,294	3,818	303	2,323	13,327	17,647	4,320
	1904	19	2,958	7	215	2,736	.....	1,698	160	1,221	4,002	6,568	1,876
	1899	16	.....	.....	92	2,002	.....	1,169	96	837	2,904	4,062	1,148
Bread and other bakery products.....	1909	36	171	44	2	125	31	80	1	65	256	410	154
	1904	27	136	36	14	86	.....	43	5	44	167	276	109
	1899	29	.....	.....	2	74	.....	28	1	35	119	193	74
Carrriages and wagons and materials.....	1909	5	52	6	7	39	33	150	7	24	115	160	45
	1904	7	100	8	6	86	.....	220	7	53	50	136	86
	1899	9	.....	.....	12	110	.....	248	7	56	52	166	114
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1909	8	123	5	21	97	69	170	17	54	125	240	115
	1904	17	102	7	13	82	.....	175	10	35	25	111	86
	1899	19	.....	.....	17	422	.....	557	23	202	242	511	269
Lumber and timber products.....	1909	11	394	8	20	366	1,430	507	26	198	755	1,082	327
	1904	7	251	5	13	233	.....	378	12	112	379	554	175
	1899	10	.....	.....	6	233	.....	341	4	105	179	379	200
Printing and publishing.....	1909	21	267	17	99	151	118	229	55	88	74	331	267
	1904	19	183	15	28	140	.....	242	34	88	57	267	210
	1899	20	.....	.....	22	169	.....	340	24	95	60	252	192
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	1909	3	20	3	1	16	55	27	1	9	100	122	22
	1904	7	15	7	.....	8	.....	15	.....	4	26	38	12
	1899	4	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	5	.....	5	26	37	11
Tobacco manufactures.....	1909	18	520	25	2	463	5	216	7	335	621	1,111	490
	1904	18	284	22	1	261	.....	155	1	159	200	428	228
	1899	15	.....	.....	1	187	.....	102	1	96	227	401	174
All other industries.....	1909	59	18,844	39	253	18,552	57,711	21,024	403	7,348	15,124	25,708	10,584
	1904	54	14,298	35	316	13,947	.....	22,322	452	5,607	13,111	22,319	9,208
	1899	64	.....	.....	166	14,654	.....	18,750	285	5,037	9,994	18,637	8,643

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.

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

CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.

CITY.	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.	Salaried employees.	Wage earners (average number).							
Berlin.....	1909	20	1,906	18	98	1,790	25,537	\$13,059	\$166	\$879	\$3,654	\$5,897	\$2,243
	1904	17	2,398	12	104	2,282	.....	10,504	139	1,133	3,665	5,989	2,324
	1899	17	.....	.....	83	2,810	.....	6,704	83	1,067	3,111	5,955	2,874
Concord.....	1909	111	3,059	110	256	2,693	6,381	5,574	264	1,641	3,546	6,476	2,930
	1904	80	2,949	79	216	2,654	.....	5,701	238	1,436	2,831	5,374	2,543
	1899	86	.....	.....	146	2,432	.....	4,254	135	1,300	2,088	4,211	2,123
Dover.....	1909	51	3,227	49	148	3,030	10,395	6,398	183	1,486	3,236	6,370	3,184
	1904	42	3,034	43	132	2,859	.....	7,789	182	1,227	3,869	6,043	2,174
	1899	40	.....	.....	90	2,797	.....	6,408	139	1,229	3,273	5,440	2,167
Keene.....	1909	64	1,993	47	177	1,769	5,158	2,959	165	973	1,837	3,483	1,646
	1904	50	1,808	46	77	1,685	.....	2,280	84	767	1,377	2,601	1,314
	1899	57	.....	.....	111	1,576	.....	2,122	93	718	1,446	2,584	1,138
Laconia.....	1909	43	2,252	39	67	2,146	2,203	3,168	88	981	2,013	3,818	1,805
	1904	55	2,088	56	75	1,957	.....	2,399	83	831	1,720	3,097	1,377
	1899	53	.....	.....	42	1,535	.....	1,844	49	575	1,194	2,152	958
Nashua.....	1909	104	7,757	92	353	7,312	17,567	12,854	441	3,112	10,379	17,326	6,947
	1904	78	6,462	68	235	6,159	.....	9,405	266	2,508	8,483	12,858	4,375
	1899	72	.....	.....	179	5,777	.....	9,287	189	2,327	6,126	10,096	3,970
Portsmouth.....	1909	36	1,097	28	77	992	1,840	3,137	108	500	1,361	2,871	1,510
	1904	27	730	24	68	638	.....	2,631	96	348	888	2,602	1,714
	1899	38	.....	.....	94	1,323	.....	3,912	112	657	1,875	3,981	2,086

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.

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.....	1,961	84,191	2,014	1,265	1,441	813	78,658	De 80,936	Jy 76,324	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	293,991		
2 Agricultural implements.....	5	32	6	2			24	Mh 35	Jy 2	27	27				265		
3 Artificial stone.....	5	11	4				7	Jy 15	Ja 2	14	14				5		
4 Blacking and cleansing and polishing preparations.....	6	39	5	3			10	Mh 20	Au 18	20	16	4			60		
5 Boots and shoes, including out stock and findings.....	68	15,113	61	251	271	319	14,211	No 15,200	My 13,744	15,369	10,195	4,807	220	147	8,582		
6 Boxes, fancy and paper.....	12	192	15	6	2	1		De 178	Je 158	181	52	120			142		
7 Brass and bronze products.....	5	63	4	3			56	Je 63	Ja 40	59	59				123		
8 Bread and other bakery products.....	157	602	182	2	17	7	454	Jy 483	Ap 431	473	371	83	9	10	185		
9 Brick and tile.....	29	443	24	15	8	1	395	My 766	Mh 67	318	314	2	2		727		
10 Brooms.....	5	17	5				12	Ap 15	Au 9	12	11	1			9		
11 Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.....	29	85	13	16	3	3	50	Jy 87	De 45	52	50	2			492		
12 Canning and preserving.....	6	37	7	3		1	28	Se 153	Jy ..	148	92	56			60		
13 Carriages and wagons and materials.....	44	493	44	14	10	5	420	Ap 437	Au 400	437	435	2			1,231		
14 Clothing, men's, including shirts.....	12	540	12	9	39	9	471	No 529	Je 414	524	40	470		2	234		
15 Clothing, women's.....	8	273	9	10	6	7	241	Fe 271	Au 203	269	33	234	1	1	184		
16 Confectionery.....	10	41	9	1		2	29	Ja 32	Au 28	30	19	11			4		
17 Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.....	30	773	37	13	4	6	713	Ja 789	Au 594	794	741	31	19	3	3,180		
18 Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.....	9	44	12	3	1	2	26	My 32	Ja 15	25	25				48		
19 Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	21	22,504	3	60	112	39	22,260	Oc 22,466	De 21,941	22,016	10,935	10,643	265	173	83,966		
20 Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified.....	12	316	11	9	17	11	268	De 318	My 230	318	297	16	5		470		
21 Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	6	218	2	9	5	9	193	My 211	Ja 167	206	146	60			422		
22 Electroplating.....	3	5	1	1			3	De 4	Je 3	4	4				13		
23 Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	105	288	149	7	13	3	116	De 121	Jy 112	120	129				5,602		
24 Foundry and machine-shop products.....	81	2,792	66	193	170	57	2,399	De 2,690	Ap 2,254	2,707	2,579	115	13		3,782		
25 Furniture and refrigerators.....	26	935	25	28	35	24	323	No 893	Jy 718	911	862	23	25	1	2,695		
26 Gas, illuminating and heating.....	14	301	2	20	25	7	247	Jy 323	Ja 191	305	305				220		
27 Hosiery and knit goods.....	21	3,223	25	38	10	21	3,129	No 3,246	Au 3,011	3,302	1,034	2,204	27	37	2,315		
28 Leather goods.....	9	333	3	16	7		300	Oc 320	Jy 209	301	273	28			781		
29 Liquors, malt.....	4	321		13	28	8	272	Jy 292	Ap 255	272	272				1,183		
30 Lumber and timber products.....	589	9,440	689	142	105	49	8,464	Fe 10,651	Au 6,164	11,229	11,037	138	38	16	44,583		
31 Marble and stone work.....	99	1,718	135	85	16	5	1,527	My 1,782	Ja 970	1,532	1,531		1		3,020		
32 Mattresses and spring beds.....	4	25	4	2			19	My 23	Fe 13	17	13	4			101		
33 Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes.....	7	451	1	7	1	4	438	De 474	Ja 393	474	243	224	3	4	217		
34 Optical goods.....	3	99	3	3	1	1	91	Ja 100	De 85	85	68	17			136		
35 Paper and wood pulp.....	34	3,668	13	88	139	15	3,413	Oc 3,618	Au 3,255	3,423	3,292	131			79,912		
36 Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.....	22	61	17	5	8	2	29	Ap 36	No 24	30	25	10		1	118		
37 Printing and publishing.....	143	984	138	42	87	40	677	Fe 721	Au 646	710	485	210	14	1	1,865		
38 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	8	37	10		3		24	Ja 24	Jy 24	24	24				87		
39 Shipbuilding, including boat building.....	8	18	9				9	Jy 12	Ja 6	9	9				41		
40 Surgical appliances and artificial limbs.....	5	50	7				43	Fe 47	Au 37	45	41	4			244		
41 Tobacco manufactures.....	51	640	63	6			571	Ja 584	Je 547	594	433	156	5		5		
42 Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.....	39	9,701	21	102	59	33	9,486	Au 9,694	Fe 9,237	9,752	5,488	4,112	73	79	30,485		
43 All other industries.....	207	7,196	168	178	237	105	6,508								15,637		

1 No figures given for reasons explained in the Introduction.
 * Same number reported for one or more other months.
 * Same number reported throughout the year.
 † All other industries embrace—

Awnings, tents, and sails.....	7	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street-railroad companies.....	2	Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.....	5
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	2	Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.....	1	Flavoring extracts.....	2
Belt and hose, leather.....	1	Clocks.....	1	Food preparations.....	1
Billiard tables and materials.....	1	Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods.....	1	Furnishing goods, men's.....	3
Boxes, cigar.....	1	Cordage and twine and jute and linen goods.....	2	Gloves and mittens, leather.....	1
Brushes.....	2	Corsets.....	1	Glue.....	1
Buttons.....	1	Dairymen's, poulterers', and aparlars' supplies.....	1	Grease and tallow.....	4
Carpets and rugs, other than rag.....	1	Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	2	Hair work.....	1
Carpets, rag.....	1	Engraving and diesinking.....	2	Hand stamps and stencils and brands.....	2
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	5			Hats, fur-felt.....	1
				Hones and whetstones.....	2

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

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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	\$139,989,662	\$149,214,798	\$2,435,129	\$1,756,049	\$36,200,262	\$3,191,981	\$94,965,035	\$276,032	\$1,232,443	\$1,072,186	\$8,085,681	\$164,581,019	\$66,424,008
2	56,700	31,791	3,100	11,513	1,020	13,220	473	2,460	28	532	196	43,280	29,040
3	11,775	3,394	5,000	3,715	575	2,684	644	10,966	106	23,910	125,888	7,597	67,282
4	46,830	109,314	8,130	1,594	1,594	57,012	425	23,910	106	23,910	125,888	125,888	67,282
5	12,700,431	37,408,502	449,402	400,295	6,897,133	119,815	28,095,325	56,936	26,206	12,900	1,350,490	39,439,544	11,224,404
6	123,219	222,300	7,100	1,651	65,240	2,550	135,826	4,335	547	5,061	272,832	124,466	
7	97,597	83,191	5,750	28,538	3,782	41,108	1,050	2,706	267	2,706	101,951	57,061	
8	500,801	1,413,532	1,180	15,892	249,009	35,712	1,019,111	29,738	3,284	3,572	1,683,232	628,409	
9	586,065	440,617	20,770	6,470	193,964	144,736	11,532	1,732	3,522	21,760	533,045	376,777	
10	13,280	25,262	6,055	1,768	5,892	244	17,680	230	36	1,180	31,250	13,326	
11	213,526	770,877	2,760	520	9,332	657	30,137	250	243	2,623	53,344	22,550	
12	53,876	47,022	19,960	11,364	239,598	13,359	332,211	6,900	6,900	925	34,044	733,755	
13	1,066,747	665,258	10,654	36,461	161,062	5,545	456,557	3,654	1,548	681	27,444	322,513	
14	468,465	703,607	14,003	13,084	75,178	3,227	251,281	600	1,191	17,398	396,764	141,259	
15	364,518	374,332	1,200	800	15,137	1,363	37,017	3,937	182	25	79,941	41,561	
16	33,225	62,602	14,960	5,793	322,934	2,040	447,261	7,525	6,811	12,649	53,976	948,091	
17	867,845	873,949	3,616	1,990	16,282	1,255	33,823	1,657	420	3,843	82,329	47,251	
18	44,489	62,886	253,490	157,430	8,938,517	712,663	18,411,137	4,282	295,624	198	1,402,927	33,601,830	
19	29,176,121	30,176,118	18,494	18,860	146,064	3,776	95,540	885	2,598	37,246	227,805	228,489	
20	482,640	323,463	14,844	9,213	87,338	4,236	150,871	1,500	1,121	41,229	387,843	233,286	
21	378,355	309,852	6,471	1,030	30,069	339	83	855	25	71	4,841	4,094	
22	3,075	4,177	936	1,690	89	658	708	10,197	192	39,047	3,187,344	378,667	
23	1,329,235	2,945,464	5,520	11,432	61,790	13,132	2,795,544	8,559	23,741	5,439	590,031	4,946,894	
24	6,179,438	4,087,930	172,140	188,863	1,394,285	89,966	1,608,871	14,574	7,721	41,389	156,756	3,248,037	
25	1,596,951	1,371,858	39,558	35,167	388,163	9,801	688,163	7,129	1,628	58,996	1,544,451	848,487	
26	2,214,529	412,116	23,355	22,798	105,891	150,957	29,994	175	18,922	58,996	581,395	401,044	
27	3,529,826	4,157,043	76,137	20,761	1,143,227	35,965	2,599,678	2,690	13,093	123,181	137,281	4,764,119	
28	579,036	514,577	16,903	6,612	139,601	2,909	238,914	882	2,401	61,355	640,956	351,143	
29	2,641,843	1,390,093	43,289	35,501	194,937	50,254	495,175	312,775	7,721	41,389	258,162	1,644,399	
30	13,866,251	13,342,163	221,712	111,530	3,923,988	24,497	7,238,790	39,466	103,280	774,084	904,816	15,284,357	
31	1,720,824	1,531,516	49,835	11,977	1,061,502	54,686	243,301	5,803	6,992	24,214	74,206	1,818,262	
32	20,960	40,031	1,084	6,471	1,030	30,069	339	83	1,068	12,069	49,100	18,001	
33	246,318	233,522	9,236	1,450	170,783	3,519	33,957	1,140	411	13,071	119,879	237,046	
34	166,092	103,565	4,120	1,600	48,437	2,733	33,043	150	113,368	921	894,369	84,103	
35	27,533,569	12,857,734	293,719	191,732	2,105,769	1,019,534	8,233,835	4,457	113,368	921	13,994,251	4,740,582	
36	167,223	178,707	6,383	9,476	17,178	1,223	77,385	1,955	729	1,500	62,578	223,559	
37	1,066,016	867,571	66,943	49,543	356,049	21,270	-237,519	28,237	5,253	20,439	82,313	1,130,647	
38	62,482	186,527	2,352	14,216	14,216	2,671	161,841	400	609	4,538	199,221	84,709	
39	11,495	10,814	4,471	362	4,471	362	4,163	131	1,200	227	17,175	12,550	
40	60,064	39,182	10,692	91,460	3,648,713	365,525	10,729,545	3,757	73,190	17,393	795,301	15,681,763	
41	273,634	1,164,948	197,755	275,034	3,505,826	274,135	8,405,241	21,761	73,190	17,393	795,301	7,002,387	
42	15,102,739	15,950,446	343,474	275,034	3,505,826	274,135	8,405,241	21,761	73,190	17,393	795,301	7,002,387	
43	14,341,557	13,711,355	343,474	275,034	3,505,826	274,135	8,405,241	21,761	73,190	17,393	795,301	7,002,387	

4 All other industries embrace—Continued.
 House-furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified... 2
 Instruments, professional and scientific... 2
 Iron and steel forgings... 1
 Jewelry... 1
 Jewelry and instrument cases... 1
 Kaolin and ground earths... 1
 Labels and tags... 1
 Lests... 1
 Leather, tanned, curried, and finished... 4
 Locomotives, not made by railroad companies... 1
 Mineral and soda waters... 28
 Mucilage and paste... 1

Musical instruments, pianos and organs and materials... 4
 Paper goods, not elsewhere specified... 3
 Photo-engraving... 1
 Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products... 2
 Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified... 1
 Saws... 1
 Show cases... 1
 Signs and advertising novelties... 1
 Silk and silk goods, including throwsters... 1
 Silverware and plated ware... 2

Soap... 3
 Sporting and athletic goods... 1
 Steam packing... 1
 Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves... 2
 Toys and games... 9
 Umbrellas and canes... 1
 Upholstering materials... 11
 Vinegar and cider... 23
 Wheelbarrows... 1
 Wirework, including wire rope and cable... 5
 Wood, turned and carved... 29

SUPPLEMENT FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE.

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

INDUSTRY AND CITY	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	175	25,718	156	219	371	237	24,735	13,840	10,583	312	25,301	14,214	10,762	228	97	61,796
2 Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings.....	14	5,327	0	94	140	170	4,800	3,334	1,430	132	5,310	3,010	1,551	80	63	2,294
3 Bread and other bakery products.....	30	171	44	1	.....	1	125	90	23	3	138	109	25	4	.....	31
4 Carriages and wagons and materials.....	5	52	6	3	3	1	39	30	.....	.....	39	39	.....	.....	.....	83
5 Foundry and machine-shop products.....	8	123	5	11	4	0	97	97	.....	.....	101	101	.....	.....	.....	69
6 Lumber and timber products.....	11	394	8	10	7	3	306	306	.....	.....	376	376	.....	.....	.....	1,430
7 Printing and publishing.....	21	267	17	13	66	20	151	110	41	.....	155	113	42	.....	.....	118
8 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	2	20	3	.....	1	.....	16	10	.....	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	55
9 Tobacco manufactures.....	18	520	25	2	.....	.....	493	345	148	.....	508	356	152	.....	.....	5
10 All other industries.....	59	18,844	30	85	141	27	18,552	9,434	8,941	177	18,658	9,488	8,992	144	34	57,711

¹ All other industries embrace: Artificial stone, 1; awnings, tents, and sails, 1; billiard tables and materials, 1; blacking and cleansing and polishing preparations, 1; boxes, cigar, 1; boxes, fancy and paper, 2; brass and bronze products, 1; brooms, 1; cars and general shop construction and repairs by street-railroad companies, 1; clothing, women's, 2; confectionery, 2; copper, tin, and sheet-iron products, 1; cotton goods, including cotton small wares, 2; cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified, 1; electroplating, 2; flavoring extracts, 1; flour-mill and gristmill products, 1; food preparations, 1; gas, illuminating and heating, 1; grease and tallow, 1; hair work, 1; hand

CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.

1 BERLIN.....	20	1,006	18	10	84	4	1,700	1,770	0	5	1,854	1,843	6	3	2	25,537
2 CONCORD.....	111	3,059	110	61	101	64	2,693	2,385	283	25	2,783	2,405	202	13	3	6,381
3 DOVER.....	51	3,227	49	44	70	34	3,030	2,086	927	17	3,109	2,182	969	9	9	10,395
4 KEENE.....	64	1,093	47	65	71	41	1,789	1,450	260	50	1,980	1,630	303	36	20	5,153
5 LACONIA.....	43	2,252	30	28	31	8	2,146	1,286	846	14	2,247	1,346	886	10	5	2,203
6 NASHUA.....	104	7,757	92	100	149	104	7,312	5,000	2,150	150	7,541	5,163	2,223	75	80	17,557
7 PORTSMOUTH.....	36	1,097	28	35	27	15	992	734	244	14	1,012	740	249	10	4	1,840

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

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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.

MANCHESTER.

	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	\$26,220,942	\$44,123,153	\$490,293	\$389,462	\$10,444,355	\$694,053	\$29,803,046	\$79,616	\$342,175	\$9,662	\$1,870,492	\$46,811,919	\$16,314,820
2	3,817,599	16,734,706	178,232	185,187	2,323,360	32,795	13,294,383	32,205	7,086	-----	681,458	17,646,652	4,319,474
3	79,560	342,408	180	408	65,329	8,135	247,824	8,290	438	-----	11,798	409,616	153,657
4	149,666	154,222	4,900	2,496	24,302	2,425	112,707	4,702	920	-----	1,710	160,066	44,934
5	169,684	210,196	9,846	7,116	54,113	1,300	123,658	5,089	538	-----	8,536	240,350	115,392
6	507,021	1,004,892	17,249	8,384	198,193	1,310	753,746	2,580	3,845	-----	19,585	1,081,927	326,871
7	229,331	267,262	27,720	27,017	88,115	4,982	69,186	8,782	1,048	7,267	33,145	330,538	256,370
8	27,000	113,575	-----	624	9,052	1,356	99,000	-----	275	-----	3,268	122,940	22,624
9	216,341	1,048,095	7,000	-----	335,294	651	620,668	2,249	62,905	-----	19,328	1,111,170	489,851
10	21,024,740	24,247,737	245,166	158,170	7,340,537	641,099	14,481,874	15,712	265,120	2,395	1,091,664	25,768,620	10,585,647

stamps and stencils and brands, 1; hats, fur-felt, 1; hosiery and knit goods, 2; house-furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified, 1; jewelry 1; leather goods, 2; liquors, malt, 1; locomotives, not made by railroad companies, 1; marble and stone work, 6; mattresses and spring beds, 2; mineral and soda waters, 4; needles, pins, and hooks and eyes, 2; paper and wood pulp, 1; patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations, 3; show cases, 1; wood, turned and carved, 2; woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats, 2.

CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.

1	\$13,058,880	\$5,270,094	\$44,090	\$121,832	\$879,381	\$340,943	\$3,313,386	\$3,003	\$57,431	\$100,000	\$410,028	\$5,896,595	\$2,242,286
2	5,573,615	5,942,331	155,747	108,261	1,641,249	138,565	3,407,558	15,757	20,011	45,812	409,371	6,476,477	2,930,354
3	6,397,658	5,186,065	82,304	100,239	1,485,565	169,535	3,066,087	9,167	48,638	1,360	223,170	6,370,110	3,134,488
4	2,958,564	3,235,945	80,813	78,033	972,930	65,565	1,771,297	30,925	12,625	13,395	204,362	3,483,291	1,646,429
5	3,168,317	3,280,059	60,939	28,973	980,651	37,284	1,975,548	9,389	14,510	16,825	163,940	3,818,440	1,805,608
6	12,853,926	14,814,191	223,647	217,936	3,111,722	205,455	10,173,620	18,700	92,376	19,566	751,469	17,326,134	6,947,059
7	3,136,989	2,510,412	68,986	39,461	500,407	69,889	1,291,093	9,100	269,540	3,296	258,640	2,871,168	1,510,206

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 New Hampshire 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 NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Summary.—Statistics for all producing mining enterprises in the state of New Hampshire are presented at the close of this chapter in Table 7, which gives statistics for all industries combined and for granite quarries separately. One nonproducing enterprise reported in the fluorspar industry is not presented in the statistics, as to do so would disclose the operations of an individual enterprise.

The total value of the products of all mines and quarries in New Hampshire in 1909 amounted to \$1,308,597. Of this amount granite quarrying, the principal industry, reported products valued at \$1,205,811, which represented 92.1 per cent of the total. The other industries represented, in each of which there was less than three operators, were clay, copper, mica, and scythestones. In the combined totals for these industries the expenses of operation and development exceeded the value of the products. This was due in part to unprofitable mining ventures and in part to expenditures for development work resulting in permanent improvements to the mining properties.

Character of organization.—Tables 1 and 2 classify the producing mining operations of the state under form of organization, distinguishing corporations from other forms.

INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF ORGANIZATION.	Number of operators.	Number of wage earners.	Value of products.		Per cent distribution.		
			Total.	Per operator.	Operators.	Wage earners.	Value of products.
All industries.....	45	1,520	\$1,308,597	\$29,080	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual.....	21	421	339,776	16,180	46.7	27.7	26.0
Firm.....	8	237	215,575	26,947	17.8	15.6	16.5
Corporation.....	16	862	753,246	47,073	35.6	56.7	57.6
Granite.....	40	1,305	1,205,811	30,145	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual.....	21	421	339,776	16,180	52.5	32.3	28.2
Firm.....	7	225	213,415	30,488	17.5	17.2	17.7
Corporation.....	12	659	652,620	54,385	30.0	50.5	54.1

	Incorporated.	Unincorporated.
Number of operators.....	16	20
Number of mines and quarries.....	19	34
Proprietors and firm members, total.....		42
Number performing manual labor.....		17
Salaried employees:		
Officers of corporations.....	5	
Superintendents and managers.....	15	13
Clerks and other salaried employees.....	9	6
Wage earners, Dec. 15, 1909, or nearest representative day.....	802	658
Capital.....	\$1,199,513	\$346,990
Expenses of operation and development.....	757,200	447,766
Salaries—		
Officers of corporations.....	12,000	
Superintendents and managers.....	18,849	14,770
Clerks and other salaried employees.....	3,904	3,905
Wages.....	578,176	348,176
Royalties and rent of mines.....	600	3,671
Taxes.....	2,891	2,360
Supplies and miscellaneous expenses.....	140,720	74,884
Value of products.....	753,246	555,351

Out of a total of 45 operators, 16 were corporations. These corporations reported 57.6 per cent of the total value of products and employed 56.7 per cent of all wage earners. In the granite quarrying industry the corresponding percentages were 54.1 and 50.5.

Size of enterprises.—In Table 3 the producing mining enterprises of the state are classified according to the number of wage earners employed per enterprise or operating unit. Of the 1,520 wage earners employed in all enterprises, 899, or 59.2 per cent, were employed in the 8 enterprises employing over 50 wage earners each.

INDUSTRY AND WAGE EARNERS PER ENTERPRISE.	Enterprises.			
	Enterprises.		Wage earners.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
All industries.....	45	100.0	1,520	100.0
Contract work.....	1	2.2		
1 to 5.....	10	22.2	25	1.6
6 to 20.....	13	28.9	150	9.9
21 to 50.....	13	28.9	446	29.3
51 to 100.....	4	8.9	290	19.5
Over 100.....	4	8.9	603	39.7
Granite.....	40	100.0	1,305	100.0
Contract work.....	1	2.5		
1 to 5.....	10	25.0	25	1.9
6 to 20.....	11	27.5	129	9.9
21 to 50.....	12	30.0	425	32.5
Over 50.....	6	15.0	726	55.6

Prevailing hours of labor.—In Table 4 all producing mines and quarries, except one enterprise operated exclusively by contract work, have been classified according to the prevailing hours of labor per day in each enterprise.

INDUSTRY AND HOURS PER DAY.	Enterprises.		
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Per cent distribution of enterprises weighted according to number of wage earners.
All industries.....	44	100.0	100.0
8 hours.....	25	56.8	76.3
9 hours.....	12	27.3	7.8
10 hours.....	7	15.9	15.9
Granite.....	39	100.0	100.0
8 hours.....	25	64.1	88.9
9 hours.....	12	30.8	9.1
10 hours.....	2	5.1	2.0

The table shows the percentage of the total number of enterprises falling in each group, and also a per cent distribution in which each enterprise has been given a weight according to the total number of wage earners employed December 15, 1909, or the nearest representative day. It should be borne in mind that this latter distribution does not show the exact proportion of the total number of wage earners working the specified

number of hours per day, since, in some cases, a part of the employees worked a greater or less number of hours than those generally prevailing in the enterprise. In 76.3 per cent of the enterprises weighted according to number of wage earners a day of eight hours prevailed.

Engines and power.—As shown by Table 5, the aggregate horsepower employed in all producing mining enterprises in the state was 3,771, of which 3,137 horsepower was developed by engines owned by the enterprises using them and 634 by electric motors operated by purchased current.

CHARACTER OF POWER.	PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1909		
	Total.	Granite.	All other. ¹
Primary power:			
Aggregate horsepower.....	3,771	3,402	369
Owned.....	3,137	2,768	369
Steam engines—			
Number.....	86	79	7
Horsepower.....	3,037	2,668	369
Gas or gasoline engines—			
Number.....	4	4	.....
Horsepower.....	100	100	.....
Electric motors operated by purchased current—			
Number.....	17	17	.....
Horsepower.....	634	634	.....

Comparison of mining industries, 1902–1909.—Such data as are comparable between 1902 and 1909 are presented in Table 6.

	PRODUCING ENTERPRISES.		
	1909	1902	Per cent of increase.
Wages and salaries.....	\$979,840	\$875,465	11.9
Supplies and materials.....	\$155,358	\$134,128	15.8
Royalties and rent of mines.....	\$4,271	\$2,372	80.1
Contract work.....	\$9,246	.....	.....
Value of products.....	\$1,308,597	\$1,176,312	11.2
Primary horsepower.....	3,771	2,617	44.1

Duplication between manufactures and mining.—In the production of granite and scythestones, some of the operators subjected the products obtained to certain manufacturing processes on the premises before marketing. These enterprises have been included in the statistics both for manufactures and for mining.

As a result of this fact the combined value of products for the manufacturing and mining industries in New Hampshire involves a duplication of \$1,218,351.

DETAILED STATISTICS FOR MINING INDUSTRIES, 1909.

	PRODUCING MINES AND QUARRIES.		
	Total.	Granite.	All other. ¹
Number of operators.....	45	49	5
Number of mines and quarries.....	53	46	7
Capital.....	\$1,546,503	\$891,030	\$655,473
Expenses of operation and development...	\$1,204,966	\$1,053,085	\$151,881
Services—			
Salaried officers of corporations, superintendents and managers.....	\$45,619	\$41,820	\$3,799
Clerks and other salaried employees.....	\$7,869	\$7,766	\$103
Wage earners.....	\$926,352	\$831,176	\$95,176
Miscellaneous—			
Supplies.....	\$100,031	\$65,548	\$35,383
Fuel and rent of power.....	\$54,427	\$43,454	\$10,973
Royalties and rent of mines.....	\$4,271	\$4,271	.....
Taxes.....	\$5,251	\$4,526	\$725
Contract work.....	\$9,246	\$9,246	.....
Rent of offices and other sundry expenses.....	\$31,000	\$45,278	\$5,722
Value of products.....	\$1,308,597	\$1,205,811	\$102,786
Persons engaged in industry.....	1,610	1,385	225
Proprietors and officials.....	75	67	8
Proprietors and firm members, total.....	42	40	2
Number performing manual labor.....	17	17	.....
Salaried officers of corporations.....	5	5	.....
Superintendents and managers.....	28	22	6
Clerks and other salaried employees.....	15	13	2
Wage earners, Dec. 15, 1909, or nearest representative day.....	1,520	1,305	215
Above ground.....	1,492	1,305	187
Below ground.....	28	.....	28
Men 16 years of age and over.....	1,518	1,303	215
Engineers, firemen, mechanics, etc.....	161	141	20
Above ground.....	159	141	18
Below ground.....	2	.....	2
Miners, miners' helpers, quarrymen, and stonecutters.....	1,043	964	79
Above ground.....	1,017	964	53
Below ground.....	26	.....	26
All other employees (all above ground).....	314	198	116
Boys under 16 years of age (above ground).....	2	2	.....
Number of wage earners employed on the 15th day of each month:			
January.....	861	712	149
February.....	962	805	157
March.....	1,108	952	156
April.....	1,525	1,356	169
May.....	1,672	1,462	210
June.....	1,693	1,485	208
July.....	1,659	1,459	200
August.....	1,659	1,423	236
September.....	1,610	1,392	218
October.....	1,584	1,393	191
November.....	1,517	1,325	192
December.....	1,160	957	203
Land controlled, acres.....	7,979	6,497	1,482
Owned.....	7,776	6,294	1,482
Held under lease.....	203	203	.....
Mineral land.....	7,429	5,947	1,482
Owned.....	7,228	5,746	1,482
Held under lease.....	201	201	.....
Timber land.....	15	15	.....
Other land.....	535	535	.....
Primary horsepower.....	3,771	3,402	369

¹ Includes operators as follows: Clay, 1; copper, 1; mica, 2; scythestones, 1.