

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

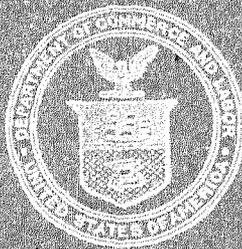
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THIRTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES
TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1910

STATISTICS
FOR
RHODE ISLAND

CONTAINING STATISTICS OF POPULATION,
AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, AND
MINING FOR THE STATE, COUNTIES,
CITIES, AND OTHER DIVISIONS

REPRINT OF THE SUPPLEMENT FOR RHODE ISLAND PUBLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH THE
ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS



WASHINGTON
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THIRTEENTH CENSUS PUBLICATIONS.

The results of the Thirteenth Decennial Census will be published in two forms: A comprehensive report in 12 volumes, and a condensed report, the Abstract of the Thirteenth Census, which is being issued with Supplements for the different states.

The material contained in the Supplements embraces for each state all of the census results published concerning the state, its counties, cities, and other civil divisions, except as to occupations. This material is bound up in one volume with the Abstract of the Thirteenth Decennial Census. The result is a series of editions of the Abstract each with a different State Supplement, with the purpose of furnishing those who receive the Abstract with the statistics of the state in which they reside.

The material contained in the various State Supplements will also be printed by subjects in the final reports. The chapters relating to Population for all of the states will be assembled in two volumes of the final report on Population; those relating to Agriculture, in two volumes of the final report on that subject; those relating to Manufactures, in one volume of the final report on Manufactures; and those relating to Mining, in the final report on Mining.

The present pamphlet is a reprint of the State Supplement. It contains no material which is not available in the bound volume of the Abstract for the state to which it refers, or in the complete final report of the Thirteenth Census, and has been issued in a very limited edition for special purposes.

SUPPLEMENT FOR RHODE ISLAND



POPULATION
AGRICULTURE
MANUFACTURES
MINES AND QUARRIES

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CHAPTER I.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.

Introduction.—This chapter gives the population of Rhode Island, 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 Rhode Island, distributed according to counties and minor civil divisions, at the last three Federal censuses, namely, those of 1910, 1900, and 1890. The arrangement of counties and of the minor civil divisions in each county is alphabetical. All divisions of counties in Rhode Island are primary divisions. Except for certain changes in form of organization, which are indicated in the footnotes to the table, the minor civil divisions of the state are practically 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. 572) shows the cities of Rhode Island and also the towns having, in 1910, 2,500 inhabitants or more, alphabetically arranged, with their population in 1910, 1900, and 1890.

The population of Rhode Island, by counties, at each of the last five Federal 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 Federal 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 below:

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.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—The full name of this state is Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, the designation employed in the charter of 1663, which remained in effect until 1843. This designation had its origin in the fact that prior to the patent of 1644 the colony consisted of several independent settlements, of which those of Rhode Island and Providence were the most important.

The origin of the name "Rhode Island" is uncertain. The most usual explanation is that it is based upon a fancied resemblance of the island bearing this name to the Isle of Rhodes, although other theories have been advanced. "Providence Plantations" was the designation employed for the colony in the patent of 1644, Providence being the oldest and one of the two most important settlements.

The explorer Verrazano, sailing under the French flag, appears to have discovered Narragansett Bay as early as 1524. Later, in 1614, it was explored by the Dutch navigator, Adrian Block. The region now covered by the state was included in the grants conveyed by the first charter of Virginia (1606) and by the charter of New England (1620). These grants appear, however, to have had no practical result so far as the territory now constituting Rhode Island was concerned.

The first English settlement in this state was made at Providence in 1636 by Roger Williams and others who had been obliged to leave the colony of Massachu-

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, towns, 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. Such population in Rhode Island is located wholly in towns.

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 which in

setts Bay. Settlements were also made at Portsmouth in 1638, Newport in 1639, and Warwick in 1642.

In 1644 a patent was granted for the "Incorporation of Providence Plantations in the Narragansett Bay in New England." In 1663 a charter was obtained from Charles II, under which the colony and the state were successively governed until 1843, when the present state constitution went into effect. The territorial limits of Rhode Island, as defined by this charter, differed somewhat, though not greatly, from those now in existence.

The present boundary between Rhode Island and Connecticut was agreed upon in 1703 and surveyed in 1728. It was not, however, finally established until 1887. The boundary between Rhode Island and Massachusetts was in dispute for more than 200 years, and the eastern boundary of the state was not definitely established until 1861, while the northern boundary was not finally established until 1883. Rhode Island 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 Rhode Island at different dates was as follows: 1658 (estimate), 1,200; 1663 (estimate), 2,000; 1675 (estimate), 3,000; 1689 (estimate), 5,000; 1708 (census), 7,181; 1730 (census), 17,935; 1742 (estimate), 30,000; 1748 (census), 32,773; 1755 (census), 40,414; 1774 (census), 59,707; 1776 (census), 55,011; 1782 (census), 52,391.

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 disturbing 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 Federal censuses.

TOTAL POPULATION, INCREASE, AND DISTRIBUTION.

Population of the state.—The population of Rhode Island is 542,610. Compared with a population of 428,556 in 1900, this represents an increase during the last decade of 114,054, or 26.6 per cent. During the same period the total population of the United States increased 21 per cent. The percentage of increase for the state during this decade was rela-

tively greater than that shown at any previous Federal census since 1880.

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

CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	INCREASE OVER PRECEDING CENSUS.		Per cent of increase for the United States.
		Number.	Per cent.	
1910.....	542,610	114,054	26.6	21.0
1900.....	428,556	83,050	24.0	20.7
1890.....	345,506	68,975	24.9	25.5
1880.....	276,531	59,178	27.2	30.1
1870.....	217,353	42,733	24.5	22.6
1860.....	174,620	27,075	18.4	35.6
1850.....	147,545	38,715	35.6	35.9
1840.....	108,830	11,631	12.0	32.7
1830.....	97,199	14,140	17.0	33.5
1820.....	83,059	6,128	8.0	33.1
1810.....	76,931	7,809	11.3	36.4
1800.....	69,122	297	0.4	35.1
1790.....	68,825			

It will be noticed from this table that during the first half century the growth of the state was irregular and comparatively slow, the absolute increase in population for the 50 years from 1790 to 1840 being only 40,005, or 58.1 per cent. During the next 10 years, 1840-1850, the increase was 38,715, or 35.6 per cent, the highest rate of increase in population that the state has shown at any Federal census. Since 1860 the growth in population has been regular and substantial, the rates of increase ranging from 24 to 27.2 per cent. The absolute increase of the last decade, 1900-1910, exceeded the total absolute increase during the 70 years from 1790 to 1860.

It is a notable fact that in the last 20 years the population of Rhode Island has increased more rapidly than that of the United States. In the earlier decades, from 1790 to 1840, the rate of increase for the state was much less than that for the country as a whole. From 1840 to 1890 the differences between the rates of increase for the state and those for the country as a whole were comparatively small, except for the decade 1850-1860. The population of the state in 1910 was almost eight 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 Rhode Island had 6.8 per cent of the total population of New England, which was 1,009,408. One hundred and twenty years later, in 1910, in an aggre-

gate population of 6,552,681 in the New England States, Rhode Island was represented by 8.3 per cent. Since the First Census was taken the population of the New England States has multiplied more than six times, while that of Rhode Island has multiplied almost eight times.

Principal cities.—Rhode Island has six cities. Providence, which is the largest, has a population of 224,326, and Pawtucket, the second city, has a population of 51,622. The population of the other four cities ranges from 21,107 to 38,125. There is also one town in the state which has slightly over 25,000 inhabitants.

The table on page 569 shows the population of the cities of Rhode Island, and of Warwick town, at each Federal census since their incorporation as independent communities, so far as figures are available, together with the increase during each decade.

Of the places included in this table Cranston shows the highest percentage of increase during the last decade, namely, 58.2 per cent, and Newport the lowest, 21 per cent.

Providence has grown continuously, though at widely varying rates, since the First Census. The largest absolute increase in the population of the city was during the last decade, while the largest relative increase was during the decade from 1840 to 1850. From 1790 to 1880 the increase in population was 98,477; since 1880 the increase has been 119,469.

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.
Central Falls:				Pawtucket—Continued.			
1910.....	22,754	4,587	25.2	1850.....	3,753	1,569	71.8
1900.....	18,167			1840.....	2,184	725	49.7
				1830.....	1,459		
Cranston:				Providence:			
1910.....	21,167	7,764	58.2	1910.....	224,326	48,720	27.8
1900.....	13,343	5,244	64.7	1900.....	175,597	43,451	32.9
1890.....	8,099	2,159	36.3	1890.....	132,146	27,289	26.0
1880.....	5,940	1,118	23.2	1880.....	104,857	35,953	52.2
1870.....	4,822	-2,078	-55.7	1870.....	68,904	18,238	36.0
1860.....	7,500	3,189	74.0	1860.....	50,666	9,153	22.0
1850.....	4,311	1,403	48.6	1850.....	41,513	18,342	79.2
1840.....	2,902	249	9.4	1840.....	23,171	6,338	37.7
1830.....	2,653	379	16.7	1830.....	16,833	5,066	43.1
1820.....	2,274	113	5.2	1820.....	11,707	1,096	16.8
1810.....	2,161	517	31.4	1810.....	10,071	2,457	32.3
1800.....	1,044	-233	-12.4	1800.....	7,614	1,234	19.3
1790.....	1,877			1790.....	6,380		
Newport:				Woonsocket:			
1910.....	27,149	4,708	21.0	1910.....	38,125	9,021	35.2
1900.....	22,441	2,984	15.3	1900.....	28,204	7,374	35.4
1890.....	19,457	3,764	24.0	1890.....	20,830	4,780	29.8
1880.....	15,693	3,172	25.3	1880.....	16,050	4,523	39.2
1870.....	12,521	2,013	19.2	1870.....	11,527		
1860.....	10,508	945	9.9	Warwick town:			
1850.....	9,563	1,230	14.8	1910.....	26,629	5,313	24.9
1840.....	8,333	323	4.0	1900.....	21,316	3,555	20.0
1830.....	8,010	691	9.4	1890.....	17,761	5,597	46.0
1820.....	7,319	-588	-7.4	1880.....	12,164	1,711	16.4
1810.....	7,907	1,168	17.3	1870.....	10,453	1,537	17.2
1800.....	6,739	23	0.3	1860.....	8,916	1,176	15.2
1790.....	6,716			1850.....	7,740	1,014	15.1
Pawtucket:				1840.....	6,726	1,197	21.6
1910.....	51,622	12,391	31.6	1830.....	5,529	1,886	51.8
1900.....	39,231	11,598	42.0	1820.....	3,643	-114	-3.0
1890.....	27,633	8,003	45.2	1810.....	3,757	1,225	48.4
1880.....	19,030	12,411	187.5	1800.....	2,532	39	1.6
1870.....	6,619	2,419	57.6	1790.....	2,493		
1860.....	4,200	447	11.9				

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Counties.—Rhode Island has five counties. The population of these counties ranges from 17,602 in Bristol County to 424,353 in Providence County.

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

Providence County, the area of which is slightly more than two-fifths that of the entire state, contains nearly four-fifths of the population. From 1890 to 1900 its rate of increase was greater than that for any other county, but during the past 10 years its rate of growth has been exceeded by that of Bristol County, the rates of increase for these two counties being 29.1 and 33.9 per cent, respectively. During the past decade the population of these counties has increased more rapidly than the population of the state as a whole, which, as before stated, showed a percentage of increase of 26.6. The rates of growth shown by the remaining counties since 1900 are less than the rate shown for the state as a whole. Washington County had the smallest rate of increase, 3.3 per cent.

During the past decade each county in the state has shown a greater rate of increase in population than during the decade from 1890 to 1900.

A map on page 571 shows the increase in the total population of each county of Rhode Island during the last decade, the different rates of increase being indicated by differences in shading.

Density of population.—The total land area of the state is 1,067 square miles. The average number of persons to the square mile in 1910 was 508.5; in 1900 and 1890 it was 401.6 and 323.8, respectively. The average number per square mile for the United States as a whole in 1910 was 30.9. Rhode Island is and

has been since the formation of the Union the most densely populated state.

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

Providence County, with 430 square miles, is the largest county, and it also has the highest density, namely, 986.9 persons per square mile. Washington County, with 76.7 persons per square mile, has the lowest density.

Minor civil divisions.—The political divisions into which counties are subdivided are collectively termed "Minor civil divisions." In Rhode Island the counties are divided into 38 primary divisions, of which 32 are towns and 6 are cities. Villages are not incorporated as such in this state.

Urban and rural population compared.—The table at the top of page 570 presents the population of Rhode Island at the Federal 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.

The population of the state classified as urban is contained in 6 cities and 19 towns. More than two-thirds of the urban population was in the 4 cities and 1 town of 25,000 inhabitants or more, these places having a combined population of 367,851, or 67.8 per cent of the total population. The rural territory of the state consists of 13 towns of less than 2,500 inhabitants.

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.....	38	524,610	38	423,556	37	345,506	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban territory.....	25	524,654	23	407,647	23	326,602	96.7	95.1	94.5
Cities and towns of—									
100,000 inhabitants or more.....	1	224,326	1	175,597	1	132,146	41.3	41.0	38.2
50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.....	1	51,622					9.5		
25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.....	3	91,903	2	67,435	1	27,633	16.9	15.7	8.0
10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.....	4	69,776	5	37,405	4	79,403	12.9	20.4	22.7
5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants.....	9	63,915	7	49,008	8	57,240	11.8	11.4	16.6
2,500 to 5,000 inhabitants.....	7	23,112	8	28,202	9	31,180	4.3	6.6	9.0
Rural territory¹.....	13	17,956	15	29,909	14	18,904	3.3	4.9	5.5

¹ Towns of less than 2,500 inhabitants.

The urban territory of the state in 1910—that is, the cities and towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more—contained 524,654 inhabitants, or 96.7 per cent of the total population, while 17,956 inhabitants, or 3.3 per cent, lived in rural territory. The urban territory as it existed in 1900—that is, the cities and towns then having 2,500 inhabitants or more—contained 407,647 inhabitants, or 95.1 per cent of the total population, while 20,909 inhabitants, or 4.9 per cent, lived in rural territory. There has thus been a slight 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.

A comparison of the figures for 1910, 1900, and 1890, as given in the above table, shows an increase in the proportion of the population in the combined groups comprising cities and towns of 25,000 inhabitants or more, namely, from 46.2 per cent in 1890 to 56.7 per cent in 1900 and 67.8 per cent in 1910. A decrease has taken place in the proportion of the population in the groups made up of the smaller urban communities taken as a whole, and in each group separately, except that the proportion living in cities and towns having from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants increased between 1900 and 1910. Rural territory also shows a decrease in its proportion of the total population.

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 524,654; in 1900 the total population of these same places was 411,679. It may be noted that the latter figure exceeds the total population in 1900 of those places which at that time had over 2,500 inhabitants each, 407,647 (see table above), by 4,032. This difference is due to two things: First, three towns having less than 2,500 inhabitants each in 1900, with a com-

bined population of 6,634, had more than 2,500 inhabitants in 1910; and second, one town having 2,602 inhabitants in 1900 had only 2,324 inhabitants in 1910.

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 27.4 per cent. During the same period the rural population, comprising that of the remainder of the state, increased 6.4 per cent. Urban population thus increased somewhat more rapidly than that of the state as a whole, and more than four times as rapidly as the population classified as rural. 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.

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

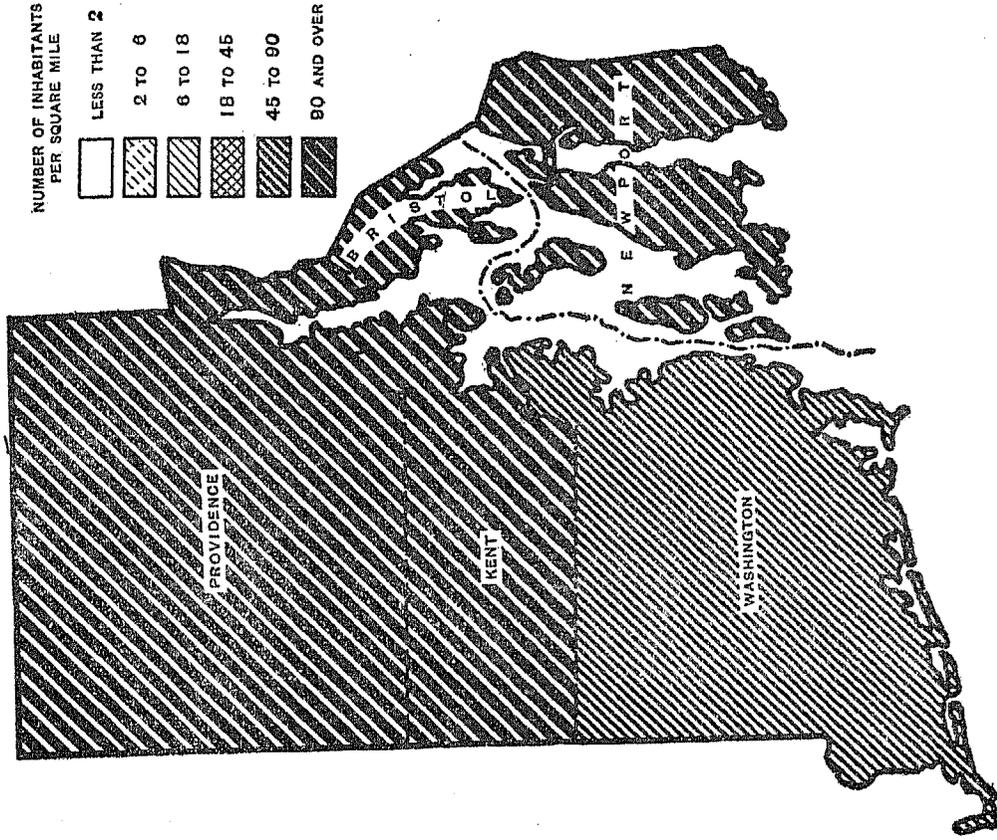
CLASS OF PLACES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE: 1900-1910	
	1910	1900	Number.	Per cent.
The state.....	524,610	428,556	114,054	26.6
Urban territory in 1910.....	524,654	411,679	112,975	27.4
City of Providence.....	224,326	175,597	48,729	27.8
Other cities of 25,000 or more in 1910.....	143,525	111,192	32,333	29.1
Cities and towns of 2,500 to 25,000 in 1910.....	156,803	124,890	31,913	25.6
Remainder of the state.....	17,956	16,877	1,079	6.4

From this table it appears that the city of Providence and the group of other places having 25,000 inhabitants or more increased a little more rapidly, and the group of places having from 2,500 to 25,000 inhabitants a little less rapidly during the last decade, than the state as a whole, while the rate of increase in rural territory was less than one-fourth the rate for the state.

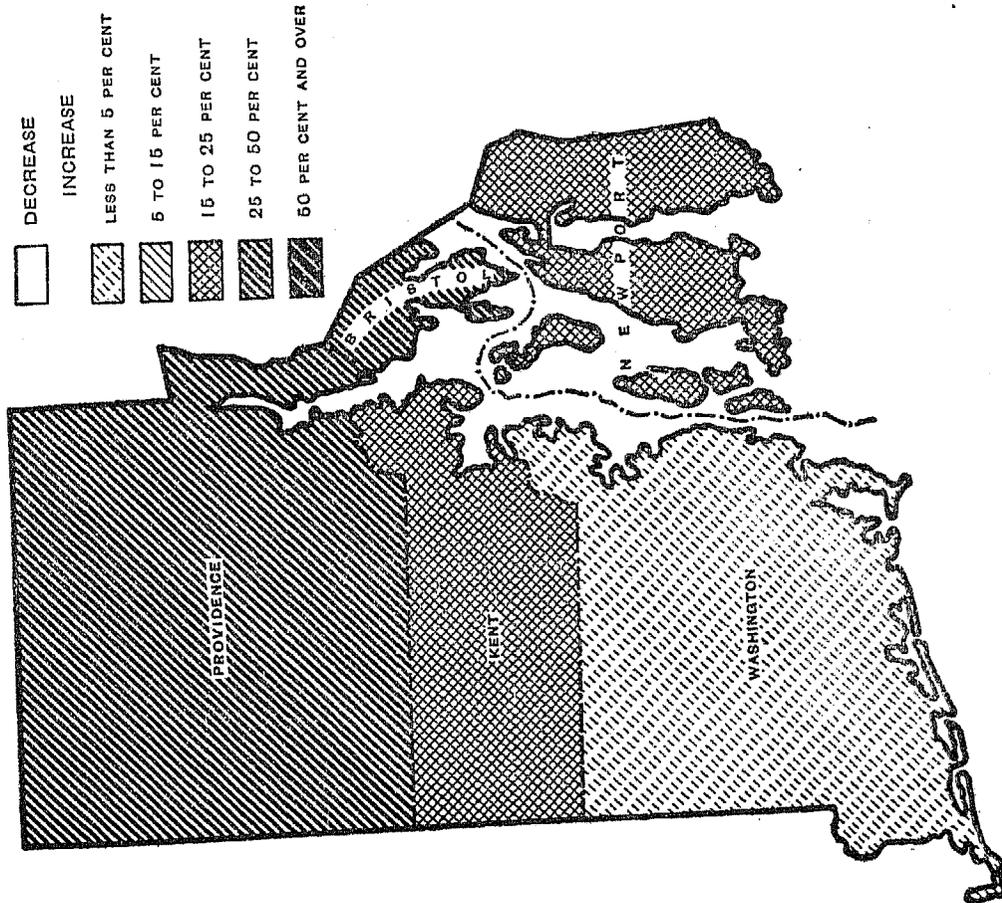
It also appears from this table that of the total increase in the population of the state during the decade, namely, 114,054, more than seven-tenths was in places of over 25,000 inhabitants.

INCREASE AND DENSITY OF POPULATION OF RHODE ISLAND, BY COUNTIES: 1910.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.



INCREASE OF POPULATION.



SUPPLEMENT FOR RHODE ISLAND.

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
Bristol County	17,602	13,144	11,428	Providence County—Continued.			
Barrington town.....	2,452	1,135	1,461	East Providence town.....	15,808	12,138	8,422
Bristol town.....	8,565	6,901	5,478	Foster town.....	1,124	1,151	1,252
Warren town.....	6,585	5,108	4,489	Glocester town.....	1,404	1,462	2,065
				Johnston town.....	5,935	4,305	9,778
Kent County	36,378	29,976	26,754	Lincoln town.....	9,825	8,937	20,355
Coventry town.....	5,848	5,279	5,068	North Providence town.....	5,407	3,016	2,064
East Greenwich town.....	3,420	2,775	3,127	North Smithfield town.....	2,699	2,422	3,173
Warwick town.....	26,629	21,916	17,761	Pawtucket city.....	51,622	39,231	27,633
West Greenwich town.....	481	606	798	Ward 1.....	8,841		
				Ward 2.....	8,452		
Newport County	39,335	32,599	28,552	Ward 3.....	9,669		
Jamestown town.....	1,175	1,091	707	Ward 4.....	8,728		
Little Compton town.....	1,276	1,132	1,128	Ward 5.....	8,593		
Middletown town.....	1,708	1,457	1,154	Ward 6.....	7,559		
New Shoreham town.....	1,314	1,396	1,320	Providence city.....	224,826	175,597	132,146
Newport city.....	27,149	22,441	19,457	Ward 1.....	20,008		
Ward 1.....	4,819			Ward 2.....	19,020		
Ward 2.....	7,977			Ward 3.....	27,750		
Ward 3.....	4,860			Ward 4.....	19,803		
Ward 4.....	4,562			Ward 5.....	21,813		
Ward 5.....	6,051			Ward 6.....	21,869		
Portsmouth town.....	2,681	2,105	1,949	Ward 7.....	18,225		
Tiverton town.....	4,032	2,977	2,837	Ward 8.....	23,830		
				Ward 9.....	23,451		
Providence County	424,553	328,683	255,123	Ward 10.....	23,071		
Burrillville town.....	7,878	6,317	5,492	Saltuate town.....	3,493	3,361	3,174
Central Falls city.....	22,754	18,167		Smithfield town.....	2,739	2,107	2,500
Ward 1.....	4,868			Woonsocket city.....	38,125	28,204	20,830
Ward 2.....	6,966			Ward 1.....	7,833		
Ward 3.....	5,144			Ward 2.....	8,474		
Ward 4.....	6,069			Ward 3.....	4,070		
Ward 5.....	3,737			Ward 4.....	7,145		
Ward 6.....	6,069			Ward 5.....	10,213		
Cranston city ¹	21,107	13,343	8,099	Washington County	24,942	24,154	23,649
Ward 1.....	4,044			Charlestown town.....	1,037	975	915
Ward 2.....	7,669			Exeter town.....	778	841	964
Ward 3.....	6,728			Hopkinton town.....	2,324	2,602	2,864
Ward 4.....	5,666			North Kingstown town.....	1,250	1,523	1,408
Cumberland town.....	10,107	8,925	8,090	Narragansett town.....	4,048	4,194	4,193
				North Kingstown town.....	1,633	1,506	1,069
				Richmond town.....	5,176	4,972	4,823
				South Kingstown town.....	8,696	7,541	6,813
				Westerly town.....			

¹ City charter became effective April 16, 1910.

* Formerly Narragansett district; organized as a town in 1901.

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

CITY OR TOWN.	County.	1910	1900	1890	CITY OR TOWN.	County.	1910	1900	1890
CITIES.					TOWNS—continued.				
Central Falls.....	Providence.....	22,754	18,167		Johnston.....	Providence.....	5,935	4,305	9,778
Cranston.....	Providence.....	21,107	13,343	8,099	Lincoln.....	Providence.....	9,825	8,937	20,355
Newport.....	Newport.....	27,149	22,441	19,457	North Kingstown.....	Washington.....	4,048	4,194	4,193
Pawtucket.....	Providence.....	51,622	39,231	27,633	North Providence.....	Providence.....	5,407	3,016	2,064
Providence.....	Providence.....	224,326	175,597	132,146	North Smithfield.....	Providence.....	2,699	2,422	3,173
Woonsocket.....	Providence.....	38,125	28,204	20,830	Portsmouth.....	Newport.....	2,681	2,105	1,949
TOWNS.					Saltuate.....	Providence.....	3,493	3,361	3,174
Bristol.....	Bristol.....	8,565	6,901	5,478	Smithfield.....	Providence.....	2,739	2,107	2,500
Burrillville.....	Providence.....	7,878	6,317	5,492	South Kingstown.....	Washington.....	5,176	4,972	4,823
Coventry.....	Kent.....	5,848	5,279	5,068	Tiverton.....	Newport.....	4,032	2,977	2,837
Cumberland.....	Providence.....	10,107	8,925	8,090	Warren.....	Bristol.....	6,585	5,108	4,469
East Greenwich.....	Kent.....	3,420	2,775	3,127	Warwick.....	Kent.....	26,629	21,316	17,761
East Providence.....	Providence.....	15,808	12,138	8,422	Westerly.....	Washington.....	8,696	7,541	6,813

CHAPTER 2.

COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION.

Introduction.—The first chapter having given the number of inhabitants of Rhode Island 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 four cities and one town of more than 25,000 inhabitants; Table III for the cities and towns of 10,000 to 25,000; Table IV for towns of 2,500 to 10,000; and Table V for wards of the two cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants.

A series of summary tables (numbered 1 to 15) 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 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 or more inhabitants 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 Rhode Island, 159,821, or 29.5 per cent, are native whites of native parentage; 194,646, or 35.9 per cent, are native whites of foreign or mixed parentage; 178,025, or 32.8 per cent, are foreign-born whites; and 9,529, or 1.8 per cent, are negroes. The corresponding percentages in 1900 were 33.8, 32.7, 31.2, and 2.1, respectively, the comparison indicating a considerable decrease in the proportion of native whites of native parentage. Of the five counties, Washington is the only one in which this latter class represents as much as one-half of the population. Foreign-born whites constitute more than one-third of the population of Providence and Bristol Counties. (See also maps on page 587.)

Of the urban population, 28.2 per cent are native whites of native parentage; of the rural, 66.2 per cent. The corresponding proportions for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage are 36.5 and 16.6 per cent, respectively. The percentage of foreign-born whites is 33.4 in the urban population and 14.6 in the rural.

Sex (Table 2).—In the total population of the state there are 270,314 males and 272,296 females, or 99.3 males to 100 females. In 1900 the ratio was 96.5 to 100. Among native whites the ratio is 97.1 to 100; among foreign-born whites, 103.6 to 100. In the urban population there are 98.9 males to 100 females, and in the rural, 110.5.

State of birth (Tables 3 and 4).—Of the native population—that is, population born in the United States—73.5 per cent were born in Rhode Island and 26.5 per cent outside the state; of the native negro population, 52.8 per cent were born outside the state. Persons born outside the state constitute a larger proportion of the native population in urban than in rural communities.

Foreign nationalities (Tables 5 and 12).—Of the foreign-born white population of Rhode Island, persons born in Canada represent 23.5 per cent (those of French parentage, 19.1, and all others, 4.4); Ireland, 16.7; England, 15.6; Italy, 15.3; Russia, 5.5; Sweden, 4.2; Scotland, 3.5; Austria, 3.4; Portugal, 3.4; Germany, 2.5; all other countries, 6.4 per cent. Of the total white stock of foreign origin, which includes persons born abroad and also natives having one or both parents born abroad, Canada contributed 23.7 per cent (French stock, 19.6, and all others, 4.1); Ireland, 23.7; England, 14.4; Italy, 11.5; Russia, 4; Sweden, 3.5; Scotland, 3.3; Germany, 3; Portugal, 2.8; Austria, 2.4 per cent.

Voting and militia ages (Table 6).—The total number of males 21 years of age and over is 163,834, representing 30.2 per cent of the population. Of such males, 29.6 per cent are native whites of native parentage, 22 per cent native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, and 46.3 per cent foreign-born whites. Of the 75,899 foreign-born white males of voting age, 32,040, or 42.2 per cent, are naturalized. Males of militia age—18 to 44—number 125,213.

Age (Tables 7, 8, and 13).—Of the total population, 10 per cent are under 5 years of age, 17.6 per cent from 5 to 14 years, inclusive, 19.5 per cent from 15 to 24, 32 per cent from 25 to 44, and 20.8 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 74 per cent are 25 years of age and over. Of the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 31.8 per cent are 25 and over, and of the native whites of native parentage, 54.4 per cent.

The urban population shows a larger proportion of persons in the prime of life than does the rural, 32.1 per cent of the former being from 25 to 44 years of age, inclusive, and 28.6 per cent of the latter. There is also a higher percentage of children under 15 in urban communities than in rural (27.6 as compared with 25.5).

School attendance (Table 9).—The total number of persons of school age—that is, from 6 to 20 years, inclusive—is 148,102, of whom 90,328, or 61 per cent, attended school. In addition to these, 3,861 persons under 6 and 2,053 of 21 and over attended school. For boys from 6 to 20 years, inclusive, the percentage attending school was 61.7; for girls, 60.2. For children from 6 to 14 years, inclusive, the percentage attending school was 88.8. The percentage for children of this age among native whites of native parentage was 91.2; among native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 89; among foreign-born whites, 82.4; among negroes, 87.7. (See Table I.) Urban and rural communities show about the same percentage of school attendance for the ages from 6 to 14, but for persons from 15 to 20 years, the percentage is considerably higher in rural communities.

Illiteracy (Table 10).—There are 33,854 illiterates in the state, representing 7.7 per cent of the total population 10 years of age and over, as compared with 8.4 per cent in 1900. The percentage of illiteracy is

1.3 among native whites, 17.3 among foreign-born whites, and 9.5 among negroes.

Owing to the relatively large proportion of foreign-born whites in urban communities, the percentage of illiterates for all classes combined is higher in the urban than in the rural population; for each class separately, however, the percentage is higher in the rural.

For persons from 10 to 20 years, inclusive, whose literacy depends largely upon present school facilities and school attendance, the percentage of illiteracy is 3.1. (See Table I.)

Marital condition (Tables 11 and 14).—In the population 15 years of age and over, 40.1 per cent of the males are single and 35.8 per cent of the females. The percentage married is 54 for males and 52.2 for females, and the percentage widowed 5 and 10.9, respectively. The percentages of those reported as divorced, 0.6 and 0.8, respectively, are believed to be too small, because of the probability that many divorced persons class themselves as single or widowed.

That the percentage single is smaller for women than for men is due largely to the fact that women marry younger. Thus 5.6 per cent of the females from 15 to 19 years of age are married, as compared with 0.7 per cent of the males, and 36.3 per cent of the females from 20 to 24 years are married, as compared with 19 per cent of the males. In the next age group, 25 to 34 years, the difference is not so great, the percentages being 64.9 for females and 59.8 for males, while in the age groups 35 to 44 and 45 and over a larger percentage of males than of females are married. That there is a larger proportion of widows than of widowers may indicate that men more often remarry than women, but, since husbands are generally older than their wives, the marriage relationship is more often broken by death of the husband than by death of the wife.

For the main elements of the population the percentages of married persons among those 15 years of age and over are as follows: Foreign-born whites, 63.5 for males and 61.6 for females; native whites of native parentage, 54.3 and 50.1, respectively; native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 37.8 and 40.5, respectively; negroes, 53 and 49.9.

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

Dwellings and families.—The total number of dwellings in Rhode Island is 79,725, and the total number of families 117,796, there being 147.8 families to each 100 dwellings. (See Table I.) The average number of persons per dwelling is 6.8, and the average number per family, 4.6.

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	542,610	428,556	345,506	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	532,492	419,050	337,859	98.1	97.8	97.8
Negro.....	9,529	9,092	7,393	1.8	2.1	2.1
Indian.....	284	35	180	0.1	(¹)	0.1
Chinese.....	272	366	69	0.1	0.1	(¹)
Japanese.....	33	13	5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Total native	363,469	294,037	239,201	67.0	68.6	69.2
Total foreign born	179,141	134,519	106,305	33.0	31.4	30.8
Native white, total	354,467	285,278	231,832	65.3	66.6	67.1
Native parentage.....	159,821	144,985	137,550	29.5	33.8	39.8
Foreign parentage.....	144,270	104,087	73,030	26.6	24.3	21.1
Mixed parentage.....	50,376	36,205	21,252	9.3	8.4	6.2
Foreign-born white.....	178,025	133,772	109,027	32.8	31.2	30.7
URBAN POPULATION.						
Total	524,654	497,647	326,602	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	515,011	398,314	319,397	98.2	97.8	97.8
Negro.....	9,055	8,423	7,014	1.7	2.1	2.1
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese.....	588	410	191	0.1	0.1	0.1
Native white, total	339,606	268,544	218,029	64.7	65.9	66.1
Native parentage.....	147,938	131,538	123,682	28.2	32.3	37.9
Foreign parentage.....	142,187	137,009	92,347	27.1	33.6	28.3
Mixed parentage.....	49,481	33,996	19,670	9.4	8.0	6.2
Foreign-born white.....	175,407	130,270	103,368	33.4	32.0	31.6
RURAL POPULATION.						
Total	17,956	20,909	18,904	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	17,481	20,236	18,462	97.4	96.8	97.7
Negro.....	474	669	379	2.6	3.2	2.0
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese.....	1	4	63	(¹)	(¹)	0.3
Native white, total	14,861	16,734	15,803	82.8	80.0	83.6
Native parentage.....	11,833	13,448	13,568	66.2	64.3	73.4
Foreign parentage.....	2,983	3,236	1,935	11.6	15.7	10.2
Mixed parentage.....	895	1,056	603	5.0	6.0	3.6
Foreign-born white.....	2,620	3,502	2,659	14.6	16.7	14.1

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

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

(See also Tables 7, 8, and 13.)

CLASS OF POPULATION.	1910			1900		
	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.
THE STATE.						
Total population	270,314	272,296	99.3	210,518	218,040	96.5
White.....	265,242	267,250	99.2	205,832	213,218	96.5
Negro.....	4,645	4,884	95.1	4,290	4,802	89.3
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese.....	427	162	263.6	394	20	(¹)
Native white, total	174,659	179,808	97.1	140,261	145,917	96.7
Native parentage.....	79,735	80,086	99.6	71,770	73,216	98.0
Foreign parentage.....	70,505	73,765	95.6	50,792	53,295	95.3
Mixed parentage.....	24,419	25,957	94.1	17,699	18,506	95.6
Foreign-born white.....	90,583	87,442	103.6	65,571	68,201	96.1
Urban population	260,887	263,767	98.9	199,586	208,061	95.9
Rural population	9,427	8,529	110.5	10,930	9,979	109.5
CITIES OF OVER 25,000.						
Newport.....	14,784	12,365	119.6	11,184	11,257	99.4
Pawtucket.....	25,351	26,271	96.5	18,938	20,293	93.3
Providence.....	110,288	114,038	96.7	85,072	90,525	94.0
Warwick town.....	13,182	13,447	98.0	10,549	10,767	98.0
Woonsocket.....	18,732	19,393	96.6	13,628	14,576	93.5

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

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

CLASS OF POPULATION.	1910	1900	1890	Urban: 1910		Rural: 1910	
				Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Total native population	363,469	294,037	239,201	348,140	15,329	12,183	12,183
Born in state.....	267,116	213,761	179,108	254,933	3,146	3,146	3,146
Born outside state.....	96,353	80,276	60,093	93,207	26.8	20.5	20.5
Per cent outside state.....	26.5	27.3	25.1	26.8	20.5	20.5	20.5
Native white population	354,467	285,278	231,832	330,696	14,861	11,884	11,884
Born in state.....	262,847	209,567	175,585	250,963	2,977	2,977	2,977
Born outside state.....	91,820	75,411	56,247	88,643	26.1	20.0	20.0
Per cent outside state.....	25.8	26.4	24.3	26.1	20.0	20.0	20.0
Native negro population	8,657	8,700	7,369	8,189	468	209	209
Born in state.....	4,084	3,870	3,523	3,785	169	169	169
Born outside state.....	4,573	4,830	3,846	4,404	36.1	36.1	36.1
Per cent outside state.....	52.8	55.5	52.2	53.8	36.1	36.1	36.1

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

² Includes native Indians, but the numbers are small.

TABLE 4.—STATE OR DIVISION OF BIRTH.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	NUMBER.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total native	363,469	294,037	100.0	100.0
Rhode Island.....	267,116	213,761	73.5	72.7
Other states.....	96,353	80,276	26.5	27.3
Massachusetts.....	40,330	33,731	11.1	11.5
Connecticut.....	13,674	12,017	3.8	4.1
New York.....	12,375	10,218	3.4	3.5
Maine.....	4,778	4,239	1.3	1.4
Pennsylvania.....	3,938	2,568	1.1	0.9
New Hampshire.....	3,261	2,746	0.9	0.9
Vermont.....	3,042	2,976	0.8	1.0
New Jersey.....	2,345	1,685	0.6	0.6
Virginia.....	2,076	2,081	0.6	0.7
Maryland.....	1,072	1,087	0.3	0.4
Ohio.....	954	678	0.3	0.2
Illinois.....	753	582	0.2	0.2
Michigan.....	701	565	0.2	0.2
All other.....	7,074	5,103	1.9	1.7
DIVISIONS.				
New England.....	232,191	209,470	91.4	91.6
Middle Atlantic.....	18,648	14,471	5.1	4.9
East North Central.....	3,972	2,309	0.8	0.8
West North Central.....	968	795	0.3	0.3
South Atlantic.....	5,283	4,635	1.5	1.5
East South Central.....	531	294	0.1	0.1
West South Central.....	498	182	0.1	0.1
Mountain.....	338	90	0.1	(²)
Pacific.....	357	350	0.1	0.1
Other.....	1,643	1,381	0.5	0.5

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	372,671	100.0	178,025	100.0	144,270	50,378	133,772
Atlantic Islands.....	889	0.2	503	0.3	316	70	214
Austria.....	9,080	2.4	6,130	3.4	2,668	282	1,456
Belgium.....	1,172	0.3	959	0.5	156	57	385
Canada—French.....	73,214	19.6	34,087	19.1	27,942	11,185	31,530
Canada—Other.....	15,345	4.1	7,807	4.4	2,709	4,829	7,690
Cuba and other West Indies.....	362	0.1	206	0.1	82	74	142
Denmark.....	539	0.2	328	0.2	153	108	268
England.....	53,727	14.4	27,818	15.6	14,619	11,290	22,819
Finland.....	462	0.1	297	0.2	145	20	132
France.....	2,375	0.6	1,706	1.0	327	342	679
Germany.....	11,021	3.0	4,457	2.5	4,591	1,973	4,359
Greece.....	1,053	0.3	951	0.5	85	17	84
Hungary.....	452	0.1	294	0.2	130	28	63
Ireland.....	88,205	23.7	29,715	16.7	49,753	14,737	35,499
Italy.....	42,864	11.5	27,286	15.3	14,975	603	8,972
Norway.....	916	0.2	577	0.3	230	109	342
Portugal.....	10,393	2.8	6,068	3.4	3,895	430	2,483
Roumania.....	587	0.2	415	0.2	169	3	110
Russia.....	14,888	4.0	9,765	5.5	4,934	189	3,278
Scotland.....	12,423	3.3	6,269	3.5	3,408	2,746	5,455
Sweden.....	13,214	3.5	7,404	4.2	5,174	656	6,072
Switzerland.....	368	0.1	220	0.1	88	69	166
Turkey in Asia.....	3,892	1.0	3,132	1.8	736	24	284
Turkey in Europe.....	706	0.2	658	0.4	27	21	256
Wales.....	655	0.2	268	0.2	123	24	256
All other.....	213,819	3.7	705	0.4	12,835	279	1,030

¹ Except Porto Rico.

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

TABLE 6.—MALES OF VOTING AND MILITIA AGES.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	MALES OF VOTING AGE—21 AND OVER.				MALES OF MILITIA AGE—18 TO 44.	
	Number.		Per cent.		1910	1900
	1910	1900	1910	1900		
Total	163,834	127,144	100.0	100.0	125,213	95,737
White.....	160,412	124,091	97.9	97.5	122,640	93,277
Negro.....	3,067	2,765	1.9	2.2	2,357	2,142
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese.....	355	378	0.2	0.3	216	318
Native white	84,513	70,233	51.6	55.2	66,897	54,490
Native parentage.....	48,513	44,893	29.6	35.3	32,212	28,476
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	36,000	25,340	22.0	19.9	34,685	26,004
Foreign-born white.....	75,899	53,768	46.3	42.3	55,743	38,797

SUPPLEMENT FOR RHODE ISLAND.

TABLE 7.—AGE, FOR THE STATE.

AGE PERIOD.	TOTAL POPULATION.				NATIVE WHITE.				FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.		NEGRO.		INDIAN, CHINESE, AND JAPANESE.	
	1910		1900		Native parentage.		Foreign or mixed parentage.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
All ages, number.....	542,610	428,556	270,314	272,296	79,735	80,086	94,924	99,722	90,583	67,442	4,645	4,884	427	162
Under 5 years.....	54,098	43,452	26,871	27,227	8,210	8,137	17,328	17,812	862	842	450	412	21	24
Under 1 year.....	11,728	9,368	5,918	5,810	1,779	1,693	3,971	3,967	60	59	101	87	7	4
5 to 9 years.....	48,447	40,280	24,222	24,225	7,105	7,090	14,627	14,530	2,220	2,197	356	398	14	10
10 to 14 years.....	47,014	36,739	23,490	23,524	6,917	6,730	12,981	13,183	3,241	3,201	329	385	22	19
15 to 19 years.....	51,998	39,262	26,522	25,476	7,023	6,802	12,122	11,778	6,411	6,462	351	421	15	13
20 to 24 years.....	53,638	42,618	26,977	26,661	7,057	6,818	8,859	9,492	10,673	9,915	464	423	24	13
25 to 29 years.....	50,125	41,712	24,878	25,247	6,344	6,215	6,454	7,072	11,521	10,609	513	548	40	13
30 to 34 years.....	44,713	36,067	22,573	22,140	5,625	5,735	5,774	6,355	10,664	9,572	404	433	46	15
35 to 39 years.....	42,162	31,924	21,055	21,047	5,463	5,267	5,035	5,864	10,151	9,482	459	426	47	8
40 to 44 years.....	36,547	27,177	18,466	18,081	4,966	4,961	3,920	4,345	7,820	7,244	264	297	54	10
45 to 49 years.....	29,776	22,638	15,029	14,747	4,167	4,253	2,925	3,257	5,677	5,757	210	269	35	6
50 to 54 years.....	25,297	19,149	12,460	12,837	3,537	3,565	1,312	1,429	3,952	4,084	165	183	28	10
55 to 59 years.....	18,265	14,025	8,904	9,271	3,136	3,287	650	730	3,146	3,478	111	128	10	7
60 to 64 years.....	14,767	11,972	7,083	7,624	4,080	4,612	534	562	3,605	4,285	142	141	13	7
65 to 74 years.....	17,981	15,814	8,374	9,607	1,500	2,115	63	110	940	1,218	27	52	2	4
75 to 84 years.....	6,037	5,111	2,538	3,499	581	237	409	10	15	122	4	11	.....	.....
85 to 94 years.....	954	830	373	29	10	13	1	2	7	12	1	1	.....	.....
95 years and over.....	48	43	19	29	10	13	1	2	7	12	1	1	.....	.....
Age unknown.....	863	914	390	473	203	241	37	54	139	163	11	15	.....	.....
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
Under 5 years.....	10.0	10.1	9.9	10.0	10.3	10.2	18.3	17.9	1.0	1.0	9.7	8.4	4.9	14.8
5 to 9 years.....	8.9	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	15.3	14.6	2.5	2.5	7.7	8.1	3.3	6.2
10 to 14 years.....	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.7	13.7	13.2	3.0	3.7	7.1	7.9	5.2	11.7
15 to 19 years.....	9.6	9.2	9.8	9.4	9.6	8.5	12.8	11.8	7.1	7.4	7.6	8.6	5.6	8.0
20 to 24 years.....	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.8	8.9	8.5	9.3	9.5	11.7	11.3	10.0	8.7	3.5	8.0
25 to 34 years.....	17.5	18.1	17.6	17.4	15.0	15.1	12.9	14.1	24.5	23.2	21.0	20.1	21.5	17.3
35 to 44 years.....	14.5	13.8	14.6	14.4	12.6	12.4	9.4	10.2	21.7	20.8	16.7	15.7	22.7	11.1
45 to 64 years.....	16.2	16.0	16.1	16.3	18.0	18.8	7.7	8.0	22.7	23.5	18.3	18.0	29.7	15.4
65 years and over.....	4.6	4.6	4.2	5.0	7.3	8.9	0.6	0.7	5.2	6.5	3.7	4.2	3.5	7.4

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

AGE PERIOD.	TOTAL.				NATIVE WHITE.				FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.				NEGRO.			
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
All ages, number.....	280,887	9,427	263,767	8,529	166,977	7,682	172,629	7,179	89,105	1,478	86,300	1,142	4,379	286	4,676	208
Under 5 years.....	26,057	814	26,425	802	24,751	787	25,188	761	856	6	828	14	429	21	385	27
Under 1 year.....	5,751	167	5,626	184	5,587	163	5,482	178	59	1	58	1	98	3	82	5
5 to 9 years.....	23,485	737	23,472	753	20,937	695	20,897	723	2,198	22	2,185	12	336	20	380	18
10 to 14 years.....	22,710	780	22,835	689	19,169	729	19,294	625	3,206	85	3,155	46	313	16	367	18
15 to 19 years.....	25,738	784	24,827	649	19,091	654	18,015	565	6,312	99	6,405	57	320	31	394	27
20 to 24 years.....	26,123	854	26,026	635	15,310	600	15,812	498	10,363	210	9,794	121	420	44	407	16
25 to 29 years.....	46,111	1,340	46,093	1,294	23,274	923	25,149	958	21,815	370	19,969	302	930	47	944	34
30 to 34 years.....	38,203	1,318	37,938	1,190	18,036	937	19,286	880	19,330	347	17,892	275	741	33	742	25
35 to 44 years.....	41,549	2,017	42,729	1,750	20,413	1,072	21,532	1,482	20,292	303	20,327	236	717	42	845	32
45 to 64 years.....	10,530	774	12,962	704	5,739	676	7,163	675	4,594	80	5,583	78	102	12	194	11
Age unknown.....	351	9	470	3	231	9	293	2	.....	.....	162	1	.....	.....	15	.....
All ages, per cent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	10.0	8.6	10.0	9.4	14.8	10.2	14.6	10.6	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.2	9.8	7.0	8.2	13.0
5 to 9 years.....	9.0	7.8	8.9	8.8	12.5	9.0	12.1	10.1	2.5	1.5	2.5	1.1	7.7	7.5	8.1	8.7
10 to 14 years.....	8.7	8.3	8.7	8.1	11.5	9.5	11.2	8.7	3.6	2.4	3.7	4.0	7.1	6.0	7.8	8.7
15 to 19 years.....	9.9	8.3	9.4	7.6	11.4	8.5	10.4	7.9	7.1	6.7	7.4	5.0	7.3	11.7	8.4	13.0
20 to 24 years.....	10.0	9.1	9.9	7.4	9.2	7.8	9.2	6.9	11.6	14.2	11.3	10.6	9.6	16.5	8.7	7.7
25 to 34 years.....	17.7	14.2	17.5	15.2	13.9	12.0	14.6	13.3	24.5	25.0	23.1	26.4	21.2	17.7	20.3	16.3
35 to 44 years.....	14.6	14.0	14.4	14.0	16.8	12.2	11.2	12.4	21.7	23.5	20.7	24.1	16.9	12.4	15.9	12.0
45 to 64 years.....	15.9	21.4	16.2	20.5	12.2	21.8	12.5	20.6	22.8	20.5	23.6	20.7	16.4	15.8	18.1	16.4
65 years and over.....	4.0	8.2	4.9	9.0	3.4	8.8	4.2	9.4	5.2	5.8	6.5	6.8	3.7	4.5	4.1	5.3

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.	Attending school.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
THE STATE.																
6 to 20 years, inclusive.....	148,102	90,328	61.0	42,009	29,235	69.6	76,888	49,988	65.0	26,839	9,623	35.9	2,277	1,424	62.1	
Male.....	74,561	46,031	61.7	21,530	15,043	69.9	38,475	25,346	65.9	13,445	4,944	36.8	1,066	669	62.3	
Female.....	73,541	44,297	60.2	20,479	14,192	69.3	38,413	24,642	64.2	13,394	4,679	34.9	1,211	755	62.3	
6 to 9 years.....	38,262	32,707	85.5	11,198	9,797	87.5	22,744	19,475	85.6	3,694	2,919	79.0	609	503	82.6	
10 to 14 years.....	47,014	43,053	91.6	13,653	12,855	94.2	26,164	24,068	92.0	6,442	5,437	84.4	714	657	92.0	
15 to 17 years.....	30,114	10,549	35.0	8,456	4,554	53.9	14,809	4,881	33.0	6,376	898	14.1	452	210	46.5	
18 to 20 years.....	32,712	4,019	12.3	8,702	2,029	23.3	13,171	1,564	11.9	10,327	369	3.6	502	54	10.8	
Under 6 years.....	.....	3,861	.....	.....	1,285	.....	.....	2,336	.....	.....	183	.....	.....	56	.....
21 years and over.....	.....	2,053	.....	.....	868	.....	.....	675	.....	.....	479	.....	.....	26	.....
Total attending school.....	.....	96,242	.....	.....	31,388	.....	.....	53,000	.....	.....	10,285	.....	.....	1,606	.....
URBAN POPULATION.																
6 to 14 years.....	82,650	73,406	88.8	23,199	21,137	91.1	48,109	42,854	89.1	10,025	8,259	82.4	1,259	1,107	87.9	
15 to 20 years.....	61,097	14,070	23.0	16,079	6,207	38.6	27,612	6,362	23.0	16,490	1,252	7.6	885	250	28.2	
RURAL POPULATION.																
6 to 14 years.....	2,626	2,354	89.6	1,652	1,515	91.7	799	689	86.2	111	97	87.4	64	53	.....

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

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.							URBAN POPULATION.						
Total illiterate, 1910.....	33,854	7.7	18,192	7.4	17,662	8.0	Total illiterate, 1910.....	32,923	7.7	15,620	7.4	17,303	8.1
Native white.....	3,253	1.3	1,503	1.2	1,600	1.3	Native white.....	3,945	1.2	1,418	1.2	1,627	1.3
Native parentage.....	944	0.7	516	0.8	428	0.7	Native parentage.....	791	0.7	410	0.7	381	0.6
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	2,309	1.8	1,047	1.7	1,262	1.9	Foreign or mixed parentage.....	2,254	1.8	1,008	1.6	1,246	1.9
Foreign-born white.....	29,781	17.3	14,201	16.2	15,580	18.5	Foreign-born white.....	29,104	17.2	13,801	16.0	15,303	18.4
Negro.....	752	9.5	370	9.6	382	9.4	Negro.....	706	9.4	343	9.5	363	9.3
Total illiterate, 1900.....							RURAL POPULATION.						
Native white.....	29,004	8.4	13,582	8.1	15,422	8.8	Total illiterate, 1910.....	931	6.3	572	7.3	359	5.1
Native parentage.....	3,714	1.8	1,798	1.8	1,916	1.8	Native white.....	208	1.7	145	2.3	63	1.1
Foreign parentage.....	1,190	1.0	612	1.1	584	1.0	Native parentage.....	153	1.5	106	2.0	47	1.0
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	2,518	2.8	1,186	2.7	1,332	2.9	Foreign or mixed parentage.....	55	3.1	39	4.3	16	1.3
Foreign-born white.....	24,157	18.7	11,265	17.8	12,892	19.6	Foreign-born white.....	677	26.4	400	27.6	277	24.8
Negro.....	1,063	14.1	452	12.9	611	15.1	Negro.....	46	11.9	27	12.0	19	11.7

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.....	195,731	78,502	40.1	105,671	54.0	9,832	1,097	197,320	70,730	35.8	102,938	52.2	21,521	1,577
Total, 1900.....	160,492	61,022	40.5	80,553	55.5	7,735	687	167,693	58,112	36.9	79,798	60.6	18,457	1,069
15 to 19 years.....	26,522	26,136	98.5	177	0.7	2	1	25,476	23,872	93.7	1,416	5.6	7	9
20 to 24 years.....	26,977	21,642	80.2	5,123	19.0	51	33	26,661	16,717	62.7	9,689	36.3	114	69
25 to 34 years.....	47,451	18,272	38.5	28,383	59.8	525	198	47,387	15,212	32.1	30,766	64.9	938	425
35 to 44 years.....	39,521	7,077	17.9	30,890	78.2	1,185	331	39,128	7,359	18.8	28,685	73.3	2,594	457
45 years and over.....	54,870	5,248	9.6	40,992	74.7	8,044	530	58,195	7,429	12.8	32,286	55.5	17,811	613
Age unknown.....	390	127	32.6	96	24.6	25	4	473	141	29.8	96	20.3	57	4
Native white:														
Native parentage ²	57,503	21,915	38.1	31,218	54.3	3,541	603	58,123	20,029	34.5	29,091	50.1	7,929	840
15 to 24 years.....	14,680	13,265	90.4	1,329	9.1	13	12	13,620	10,860	79.7	2,639	19.4	31	40
25 to 44 years.....	21,987	6,489	29.5	14,827	67.4	387	253	22,047	5,933	26.9	14,836	67.3	838	413
45 years and over.....	20,633	2,107	10.2	15,035	72.9	3,132	334	22,215	3,189	14.4	11,570	52.1	7,046	334
Foreign or mixed parentage ²	50,088	20,371	58.6	18,940	37.8	1,383	235	54,197	28,977	53.5	21,958	40.5	2,822	314
15 to 24 years.....	20,981	19,565	93.3	1,269	6.0	8	17	21,270	18,155	85.4	2,967	13.9	34	21
25 to 44 years.....	21,183	8,442	39.9	12,115	57.2	460	145	24,236	8,954	36.9	14,187	58.5	858	216
45 years and over.....	7,887	1,350	17.1	5,546	70.3	912	73	8,637	1,835	21.2	4,794	55.5	1,926	77
Foreign-born white ²	84,260	25,641	30.4	53,469	63.5	4,687	226	81,202	20,576	25.3	50,002	61.6	10,075	369
15 to 24 years.....	16,984	14,187	83.5	2,618	15.4	29	5	16,377	10,932	66.8	5,283	32.3	51	17
25 to 44 years.....	41,862	9,744	23.3	31,161	74.4	896	109	38,438	7,301	19.0	29,208	76.1	1,622	218
45 years and over.....	25,275	1,655	6.5	19,645	77.7	3,839	112	26,224	2,280	8.7	15,410	58.8	8,365	183
Negro ²	3,510	1,404	40.0	1,860	53.0	208	32	3,689	1,108	30.0	1,841	49.9	673	53
15 to 24 years.....	815	724	88.8	87	10.7	3	.....	844	623	73.8	209	24.8	5	.....
25 to 44 years.....	1,751	571	32.6	1,102	62.9	55	21	1,748	369	21.1	1,135	64.9	207	35
45 years and over.....	933	105	11.3	667	71.5	150	11	1,082	112	10.4	492	45.6	459	18
URBAN POPULATION.														
Total.....	188,635	75,899	40.2	101,717	53.9	9,379	1,016	191,035	69,118	36.2	99,128	51.9	20,714	1,523
15 to 24 years.....	51,861	48,310	93.3	5,141	9.9	50	34	60,853	39,672	78.0	10,748	21.1	117	72
25 to 44 years.....	84,314	24,544	29.1	57,498	68.2	1,662	504	84,031	22,128	26.3	57,523	68.5	3,446	856
45 years and over.....	32,079	4,923	9.5	38,985	74.9	7,642	475	55,681	7,178	12.9	30,763	55.2	17,004	591
Age unknown.....	381	122	32.0	93	24.4	25	3	470	140	29.8	94	20.0	57	4
Native white—Native parentage.....	52,740	20,911	39.5	28,484	54.0	3,185	537	53,750	18,932	35.2	26,512	49.3	7,285	789
Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	49,380	28,991	58.7	18,646	37.8	1,360	226	53,500	28,687	53.6	21,596	40.4	2,779	312
Foreign-born white.....	82,845	25,131	30.3	52,630	63.5	4,025	222	80,132	20,402	25.5	49,209	61.4	9,973	363
Negro.....	3,301	1,295	39.2	1,774	53.7	196	30	3,544	1,057	29.8	1,765	49.8	655	53
RURAL POPULATION.														
Total.....	7,098	2,603	36.7	3,954	55.7	453	81	6,285	1,612	25.6	3,810	60.6	807	54
15 to 24 years.....	1,633	1,468	89.6	104	10.0	3	.....	1,284	917	71.4	357	27.8	4	6
25 to 44 years.....	2,653	805	30.3	1,780	67.0	45	25	2,454	443	17.8	1,928	77.6	80	26
45 years and over.....	2,791	325	11.6	2,007	71.9	402	55	2,514	251	10.0	1,523	60.6	717	22
Age unknown.....	9	5	55.6	3	33.3	1	.....	3	1	33.3	2	.....	.....
Native white—Native parentage.....	4,763	1,604	33.7	2,734	57.4	356	66	4,373	1,097	25.1	2,579	59.0	644	51
Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	708	380	53.7	294	41.5	23	9	697	290	41.6	362	51.9	43	2
Foreign-born white.....	1,415	510	36.0	830	59.3	62	4	1,070	174	16.3	793	74.1	102	1
Negro.....	209	109	52.2	86	41.1	12	2	145	51	35.2	70	52.4	18	.....

¹ Total includes persons whose marital condition is unknown.

² Totals include persons of unknown age.

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TABLE 14.—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-vorced.	Total. ¹	Single.		Married.		Wid-owed.	Di-vorced.
		Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.				Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.		
Newport														
Total.....	11,650	6,374	54.7	4,774	41.0	445	33	9,221	3,395	36.8	4,617	50.1	1,155	42
15 to 24 years.....	4,564	4,366	95.7	180	3.9	2	2	2,108	1,723	78.4	457	20.8	6	3
25 to 44 years.....	4,432	1,691	38.2	2,633	59.4	82	21	4,066	1,150	28.2	2,695	66.3	194	25
45 years and over.....	2,634	305	11.6	1,574	59.3	360	10	2,944	514	17.5	1,493	49.7	952	14
Age unknown.....	20	12		4		1		13	8		2		3	
Native white—Native parentage.....	4,575	2,728	59.6	1,638	35.8	179	18	2,892	1,097	37.9	1,356	46.9	415	21
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	3,987	2,369	59.4	1,638	41.1	59	6	2,657	1,335	50.2	1,152	43.4	158	7
Foreign-born white.....	3,115	1,051	33.7	1,577	50.3	178	6	2,978	743	24.9	1,780	59.8	443	8
Negro.....	548	210	38.3	306	55.8	27	3	688	218	31.7	327	47.5	137	6
Pawtucket														
Total.....	18,071	7,289	40.3	9,779	54.1	920	52	19,153	7,264	37.9	9,763	51.0	1,989	110
15 to 24 years.....	5,036	4,535	90.1	462	9.2	3	3	5,113	4,128	80.7	956	18.7	12	9
25 to 44 years.....	8,130	2,861	35.2	5,574	68.6	103	24	8,608	2,410	28.0	5,782	67.2	398	69
45 years and over.....	4,876	380	7.8	3,717	76.2	747	25	5,387	705	13.1	3,010	55.9	1,632	32
Age unknown.....	29	13		6		7		45	21		15		7	
Native white—Native parentage.....	4,095	1,607	39.2	2,228	54.4	222	26	4,165	1,595	38.3	2,069	49.7	447	48
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	5,650	3,281	58.1	2,203	39.0	146	15	6,317	3,494	55.3	2,475	39.2	322	23
Foreign-born white.....	8,219	2,860	34.8	5,265	64.3	549	11	8,582	2,146	25.0	5,169	60.2	1,211	38
Negro.....	79	29		48		2		86	29		47		9	1
Providence														
Total.....	80,993	32,644	40.3	43,657	53.9	3,994	587	84,507	31,607	37.4	42,253	50.0	9,605	947
15 to 24 years.....	21,026	18,887	89.8	2,047	9.7	23	18	21,689	17,136	79.0	4,429	20.4	53	35
25 to 44 years.....	38,226	11,561	30.2	25,507	67.0	737	301	38,531	10,966	28.5	25,236	65.5	1,702	541
45 years and over.....	21,608	2,146	9.9	15,972	73.9	3,229	247	24,144	3,449	14.3	12,552	52.0	7,759	369
Age unknown.....	133	50		41		5	1	143	56		36		31	2
Native white—Native parentage.....	20,951	8,165	39.0	11,167	53.3	1,268	289	23,006	8,730	37.9	10,614	46.1	3,156	471
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	21,464	12,223	56.9	8,413	39.2	660	136	24,129	12,943	53.6	9,517	39.4	1,444	169
Foreign-born white.....	36,349	11,379	31.3	22,875	62.9	1,938	122	35,173	9,308	26.5	21,030	59.8	4,570	233
Negro.....	1,978	768	38.8	1,068	54.0	121	20	2,125	600	28.2	1,062	50.0	418	43
Warwick town														
Total.....	9,258	3,443	37.2	5,279	57.0	484	41	9,289	3,098	33.4	5,212	56.1	905	62
15 to 24 years.....	2,558	2,250	88.2	294	11.5	1	2	2,627	2,041	77.7	565	21.5	6	6
25 to 44 years.....	3,949	968	24.5	2,866	72.6	89	21	3,918	820	20.9	2,937	75.0	120	33
45 years and over.....	2,747	217	7.9	2,117	77.1	394	18	2,739	234	8.5	1,708	62.4	773	28
Age unknown.....	4	2		1				5	3		2			
Native white—Native parentage.....	2,661	893	33.6	1,574	59.2	172	20	2,698	809	30.0	1,508	55.9	343	32
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	2,300	1,337	58.1	875	38.0	78	9	2,454	1,310	53.4	1,023	41.7	103	16
Foreign-born white.....	4,228	1,190	28.1	2,796	66.1	227	9	4,070	958	23.5	2,444	60.0	450	14
Negro.....	65	21		32		7	3	66	21		36		9	
Woonsocket														
Total.....	12,799	5,248	41.0	6,996	54.6	517	35	13,260	5,276	39.8	6,801	51.3	1,128	26
15 to 24 years.....	4,061	3,560	87.7	488	12.0	2	2	4,365	3,417	78.3	922	21.1	12	1
25 to 44 years.....	5,671	1,475	26.0	4,032	71.1	138	24	5,629	1,480	26.3	3,902	69.3	219	18
45 years and over.....	3,055	209	6.8	2,461	80.6	376	9	3,260	370	11.5	1,975	60.6	896	7
Age unknown.....	12	4		5		1		6	3		2		1	
Native white—Native parentage.....	1,757	733	41.7	932	53.0	80	8	1,800	720	40.0	844	46.9	225	6
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	3,582	2,135	59.6	1,333	37.4	80	13	4,183	2,433	58.2	1,597	38.2	139	8
Foreign-born white.....	7,461	2,371	31.8	4,711	63.1	357	14	7,271	2,120	29.2	4,358	59.9	763	12
Negro.....	9	4		5				6	3		2		1	

¹ Total includes persons whose marital condition is unknown.

TABLE 15.—INDIAN, CHINESE, AND JAPANESE POPULATION FOR PRINCIPAL COUNTIES.

COUNTY.	INDIAN.			CHINESE.			JAPANESE.		
	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890
	The state.....	284	35	180	272	366	69	33	13	5
Newport.....	14	2	9	19	15	7	5	2	5
Providence.....	212	27	60	244	326	56	27		
Washington.....	50	2	111	5	11	2			
Remainder of state.....	8	4		4	14	4	1		

TABLE I.—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE

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

SUBJECT.	THE STATE.	Bristol.	Kent.	Newport.	Provi- dence.	Washing- ton.
POPULATION						
Total population, 1910.....	542,610	17,602	36,378	39,335	424,353	24,942
1900.....	428,550	13,144	29,976	32,599	328,683	24,154
1890.....	345,500	11,428	26,754	28,552	255,123	23,649
1880.....	276,531	11,394	20,588	24,180	197,874	22,495
1870.....	217,353	9,421	18,595	20,050	149,190	20,097
Increase, 1900-1910.....	114,054	4,458	6,402	6,736	95,670	788
Per cent of increase.....	26.6	33.9	21.4	20.7	29.1	3.3
Increase, 1890-1900.....	83,050	1,716	3,222	4,047	73,550	505
Per cent of increase.....	24.0	15.0	12.0	14.2	23.8	2.1
Land area (square miles).....	1,067	24	174	114	430	325
Population per square mile, 1910.....	508.5	733.4	209.1	345.0	936.9	76.7
URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY.						
Urban, 1910—Places of 2,500 or more in 1910.....	524,654	15,150	35,897	33,862	421,825	17,920
Same places in 1900.....	411,679	12,009	29,370	27,523	326,070	16,707
Per cent of increase, 1900-1910.....	27.4	26.2	22.2	23.0	29.4	7.3
Rural, 1910—Remainder of county in 1910.....	17,956	2,452	481	5,473	2,528	7,022
Same territory in 1900.....	16,877	1,135	606	5,076	2,613	7,447
Per cent of increase, 1900-1910.....	6.4	116.0	-20.6	7.8	-3.3	-5.7
Urban, 1900—Places of 2,500 or more in 1900.....	407,647	12,009	29,370	25,418	321,541	19,309
Rural, 1900—Remainder of county in 1900.....	20,909	1,135	606	7,181	7,142	4,845
Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1910.....	96.7	86.1	98.7	86.1	99.4	71.8
Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1900.....	95.1	91.4	98.0	78.0	97.8	79.9
COLOR AND NATIVITY						
White.....	532,492	17,446	36,102	37,416	417,479	24,049
Number in 1900.....	419,050	12,975	29,634	30,637	322,607	23,207
Number in 1890.....	357,369	11,229	26,441	26,963	260,426	22,801
Negro.....	9,520	153	266	1,881	6,391	838
Number in 1900.....	9,023	158	335	1,944	6,721	934
Number in 1890.....	7,323	197	311	1,568	4,632	735
Black.....	6,350	47	199	1,433	4,140	531
Mulatto.....	3,170	106	67	448	2,251	307
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese (see Tables 1 and 15).....	589	3	10	38	483	55
Native white—Native parentage.....	159,821	5,300	12,398	16,064	111,075	14,888
Number in 1900.....	144,988	5,232	11,289	14,184	98,699	15,622
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	194,646	5,950	12,630	12,350	158,614	5,063
Number in 1900.....	140,292	3,739	8,671	8,882	114,806	4,144
Native white—Foreign parentage.....	144,270	4,504	9,252	8,949	118,132	3,433
Native white—Mixed parentage.....	50,376	1,455	3,378	3,401	40,482	1,630
Foreign-born white.....	178,025	6,091	11,074	8,972	147,700	4,008
Number in 1900.....	133,772	3,954	9,674	7,561	109,102	3,481
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.						
Native white—Native parentage.....	23.5	30.7	34.1	40.8	26.2	59.7
Per cent in 1900.....	35.8	39.8	37.7	43.5	30.0	64.5
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	35.9	33.9	34.7	31.5	37.4	20.3
Per cent in 1900.....	32.7	28.8	28.9	27.2	34.9	17.2
Foreign-born white.....	32.8	34.6	30.4	22.8	34.8	16.4
Per cent in 1900.....	31.2	30.1	32.5	23.2	33.2	14.4
Negro.....	1.8	0.9	0.7	4.8	1.5	3.4
Per cent in 1900.....	2.1	1.2	1.1	6.0	1.7	3.9
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES						
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: Born in—						
Atlantic islands.....	503	5	8	182	308	18
Austria.....	6,130	348	646	74	5,044	5
Belgium.....	959	194	104	5	755	268
Canada—French.....	34,087	1,147	3,937	486	28,249	160
Canada—Other.....	7,807	187	330	521	6,009	1
Cuba and other West Indies.....	206	75	3	10	117	6
Denmark.....	328	2	10	105	205	810
England.....	27,818	513	1,076	1,058	24,361	24
Finland.....	297	2	2	23	246	19
France.....	1,706	51	113	80	1,443	133
Germany.....	4,457	139	203	318	3,664	7
Greece.....	951	2	7	132	803	5
Hungary.....	294	4	19	21	245	563
Ireland.....	29,715	690	822	2,512	25,128	1,314
Italy.....	27,286	1,578	1,545	626	22,223	5
Norway.....	577	9	20	95	442	14
Portugal.....	6,068	962	454	1,502	3,136	1
Roumania.....	415	18	18	18	396	116
Russia.....	9,765	141	114	179	9,215	466
Scotland.....	6,269	64	312	430	4,997	62
Sweden.....	7,404	72	1,196	417	5,657	15
Switzerland.....	220	18	4	28	155	27
Turkey in Asia.....	3,132	48	18	4	2,936	4
Turkey in Europe.....	658	6	7	1	640	19
Wales.....	298	5	8	57	179	36
Other foreign countries.....	705	23	25	44	577	7
NATIVE WHITE: Both parents born in—						
Austria.....	2,665	214	350	69	2,028	237
Canada—French.....	27,942	1,036	3,787	425	22,477	68
Canada—Other.....	5,709	66	120	172	2,283	486
England.....	14,619	283	557	692	12,601	6
France.....	327	9	27	24	261	116
Germany.....	4,591	127	200	511	3,637	890
Ireland.....	43,753	980	1,343	3,396	37,135	782
Italy.....	14,975	728	654	352	12,459	46
Norway.....	230	17	40	173	155	324
Russia.....	4,934	89	63	151	4,585	38
Scotland.....	2,408	48	188	235	2,013	38
Sweden.....	5,174	26	1,096	283	3,731	38
All others of foreign parentage.....	18,940	889	870	2,599	14,149	433

1 Except Porto Rico.

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

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

POPULATION FOR THE STATE AND FOR COUNTIES.

A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.]

SUBJECT.	THE STATE.	Bristol.	Kent.	Newport.	Provi- dence.	Washing- ton.
SEX						
Total.. Male.....	270,314	8,846	17,972	21,253	209,794	12,449
Female.....	272,296	8,756	18,406	18,082	214,559	12,493
White.. Male.....	265,242	8,773	17,826	20,343	206,295	12,060
Female.....	267,250	8,668	18,276	17,073	211,184	12,049
Negro.. Male.....	4,645	69	138	881	3,141	419
Female.....	4,884	87	128	1,000	3,250	419
MALES OF VOTING AGE						
Total number.....	163,634	5,309	10,569	12,690	127,242	8,103
Number in 1900.....	127,144	3,982	8,553	10,397	96,672	7,670
Native white—Native parentage.....	48,513	1,725	3,859	5,343	32,507	4,089
Number in 1900.....	44,893	1,708	3,699	4,587	29,899	3,099
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	36,000	964	2,029	2,428	23,509	1,070
Number in 1900.....	25,310	673	1,278	1,701	20,842	846
Native white—Foreign parentage.....	28,101	764	1,619	1,787	23,137	734
Native white—Mixed parentage.....	7,899	200	410	641	6,372	276
Foreign-born white.....	75,899	2,579	4,594	4,225	62,709	1,792
Number in 1900.....	63,763	1,554	3,552	3,598	43,631	1,463
Negro.....	3,067	39	93	573	2,121	236
Number in 1900.....	2,765	39	197	584	1,783	232
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese.....	355	2	5	25	306	16
PER CENT OF TOTAL.						
Native white—Native parentage.....	29.6	32.5	36.5	42.4	25.6	61.6
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	22.0	18.2	19.2	19.3	23.2	13.2
Foreign-born white.....	46.3	48.6	43.4	38.5	49.3	22.1
Negro.....	1.9	0.7	0.9	4.6	1.7	2.9
CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.						
Naturalized.....	32,040	869	1,693	2,075	26,412	746
Having first papers.....	5,314	104	133	354	4,578	145
Alien.....	31,996	1,332	1,875	1,332	26,739	718
Unknown.....	6,549	274	643	464	4,080	183
ILLITERACY						
ILLITERATE MALES OF VOTING AGE.						
Total number illiterate.....	14,456	817	1,124	971	11,132	412
Per cent illiterate.....	8.8	15.4	10.6	7.7	8.7	5.1
Per cent in 1900.....	9.2	9.4	14.4	6.3	9.3	6.2
Native white, number illiterate.....	1,260	55	177	46	882	109
Per cent illiterate.....	1.5	2.0	3.0	0.6	1.4	1.7
Foreign-born white, number illiterate.....	12,793	747	938	876	9,040	292
Per cent illiterate.....	16.9	29.0	20.4	20.7	15.9	16.3
Negro, number illiterate.....	345	14	9	47	255	29
Per cent illiterate.....	11.2	14.4	9.9	8.1	12.0	8.5
PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER.						
Total number.....	440,065	13,931	29,026	32,446	343,838	20,824
Number illiterate.....	33,854	1,803	2,581	1,934	26,563	963
Per cent illiterate.....	7.7	13.0	8.9	6.0	7.7	4.6
Native white, number.....	259,728	7,970	18,144	22,042	195,424	16,148
Number illiterate.....	3,253	126	403	137	2,331	156
Per cent illiterate.....	1.3	1.6	2.6	0.6	1.2	1.2
Foreign-born white, number.....	171,904	5,837	10,653	8,891	142,637	3,976
Number illiterate.....	29,731	1,645	2,101	1,096	23,613	723
Per cent illiterate.....	17.5	28.2	19.7	19.3	16.6	18.2
Negro, number.....	7,913	121	222	1,570	5,346	69
Number illiterate.....	752	33	17	99	554	44
Per cent illiterate.....	9.5	27.3	7.7	6.3	10.4	7.6
PERSONS 10 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.						
Total number.....	109,840	3,441	7,359	8,489	85,500	4,551
Number illiterate.....	3,436	247	288	194	2,508	139
Per cent illiterate.....	3.1	7.2	3.7	2.3	3.0	3.1
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE						
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive.....	148,102	4,714	10,705	11,027	115,590	6,065
Number attending school.....	90,323	2,821	6,364	7,874	69,355	3,914
Per cent attending school.....	61.0	59.8	59.4	71.4	60.0	64.5
Number 6 to 9 years.....	38,262	1,273	2,846	2,533	30,090	1,515
Number attending school.....	32,707	1,079	2,449	2,296	25,683	1,200
Number 10 to 14 years.....	47,014	1,507	3,454	2,981	37,101	1,971
Number attending school.....	43,053	1,374	3,132	2,816	33,886	1,845
Number 15 to 17 years.....	30,114	948	2,195	2,484	23,200	1,287
Number attending school.....	10,549	289	625	1,592	7,410	633
Number 18 to 20 years.....	32,712	986	2,210	3,024	25,199	1,233
Number attending school.....	4,010	79	158	1,170	2,376	236
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.						
Total number.....	85,276	2,780	6,300	5,519	67,191	3,496
Number attending school.....	73,769	2,453	5,581	5,112	59,569	3,045
Per cent attending school.....	88.8	83.2	88.6	92.6	88.7	87.3
Native white—Native parentage, number.....	24,851	798	1,980	2,093	17,968	2,012
Number attending school.....	22,652	736	1,798	1,948	16,354	1,816
Per cent attending school.....	91.2	92.2	90.8	93.1	91.0	90.3
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage, number.....	48,908	1,547	3,605	2,896	39,756	1,104
Number attending school.....	43,543	1,365	3,218	2,711	35,334	915
Per cent attending school.....	89.0	88.2	89.3	93.6	88.9	82.0
Foreign-born white, number.....	10,136	411	674	274	8,501	216
Number attending school.....	8,356	334	628	224	7,083	187
Per cent attending school.....	82.4	81.3	78.3	81.8	82.7	86.6
Negro, number.....	1,323	24	40	253	807	139
Number attending school.....	1,160	18	36	226	764	116
Per cent attending school.....	87.7	75.0	90.0	89.3	88.1	83.5
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES						
Dwellings, number.....	79,725	2,952	6,995	7,029	57,398	5,441
Families, number.....	117,976	3,821	8,074	8,333	91,336	6,412

TABLE II.—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE

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

SUBJECT.	TOTAL, CITIES NAMED.	Newport.	Pawtucket.	Providence. ¹	Warwick town.	Woonsocket.
POPULATION						
Total population, 1910.....	267,851	27,149	51,622	224,326	26,629	38,125
1900.....	253,789	22,441	39,231	175,697	21,316	28,204
1880.....	217,827	19,457	27,633	132,146	17,761	20,530
1860.....	167,794	15,693	19,030	104,857	12,164	16,050
1870.....	110,024	12,521	6,619	68,904	10,453	11,527
Increase, 1900-1910.....	81,062	4,708	12,391	48,729	5,313	9,621
Per cent of increase.....	28.3	21.0	31.6	27.8	24.9	35.2
Increase, 1890-1900.....	68,962	2,984	11,598	43,451	3,555	7,374
Per cent of increase.....	31.7	15.3	42.0	32.9	20.0	35.4
COLOR AND NATIVITY						
White.....	360,027	25,512	51,850	218,623	20,447	38,695
Number in 1900.....	279,036	18,029	39,029	170,808	21,123	28,181
Number in 1890.....	212,081	16,029	27,518	128,095	17,622	20,817
Negro.....	7,343	1,600	5,316	5,316	173	20
Number in 1900.....	6,792	1,615	473	4,817	163	6
Number in 1890.....	6,628	1,410	107	5,968	139	9
Black.....	4,978	1,230	156	3,468	107	17
Mulatto.....	2,365	370	78	1,848	66	3
Indian.....	201	14	7	173	7	.....
Chinese.....	250	19	28	192	1	10
Japanese.....	30	4	3	22	.....	.....
Native white—Native parentage.....	95,725	9,850	12,627	59,906	7,571	5,711
Number in 1900.....	84,184	7,967	10,627	54,423	6,544	4,633
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	138,238	9,406	20,767	82,554	9,866	15,845
Number in 1900.....	101,227	7,253	16,545	60,776	6,800	11,064
Native white—Foreign parentage.....	102,895	6,607	14,675	62,305	7,187	12,121
Native white—Mixed parentage.....	35,343	2,799	6,092	20,049	2,679	3,724
Foreign-born white.....	126,064	6,255	17,956	76,303	9,010	16,539
Number in 1900.....	94,255	5,580	15,067	55,310	7,784	12,604
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.						
Native white—Native parentage.....	26.0	36.3	24.5	26.7	28.4	15.0
Per cent in 1900.....	29.4	36.6	27.1	31.0	30.7	16.4
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	37.6	34.6	40.2	36.7	37.0	41.6
Per cent in 1900.....	35.3	32.5	39.1	34.6	31.9	39.2
Foreign-born white.....	34.3	23.0	34.8	34.0	33.8	43.4
Per cent in 1900.....	32.9	24.9	33.3	31.5	36.5	44.3
Negro.....	2.0	5.9	0.5	2.4	0.6	0.1
Per cent in 1900.....	2.4	7.2	0.4	2.7	0.9	(²)
SEX						
Total... Male.....	182,337	14,784	25,351	110,288	13,182	18,732
Female.....	185,514	12,365	26,271	114,038	13,447	19,393
White... Male.....	178,485	14,038	25,214	107,423	13,093	18,712
Female.....	181,542	11,474	26,136	111,195	13,354	19,393
Negro... Male.....	3,494	718	107	2,577	82	10
Female.....	3,849	882	127	2,730	91	10
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES						
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: Born in—						
Austria.....	3,639	58	210	1,574	419	1,378
Belgium.....	815	5	44	158	189	419
Canada—French.....	20,916	137	3,367	4,494	3,190	9,728
Canada—Other.....	5,918	387	655	4,295	246	355
Denmark.....	247	97	12	127	9	2
England.....	18,084	647	5,284	10,451	880	822
Finland.....	240	21	54	78	1	86
France.....	1,375	78	162	363	93	682
Germany.....	3,302	275	607	2,075	160	185
Greece.....	903	130	267	451	5	50
Hungary.....	175	4	4	126	13	14
Ireland.....	23,369	2,316	3,438	16,798	622	1,165
Italy.....	20,417	573	717	17,305	1,339	493
Norway.....	462	83	19	332	28	5
Portugal.....	3,066	297	121	2,190	451	7
Roumania.....	377	12	2	355	.....	28
Russia.....	8,651	167	427	7,440	81	556
Scotland.....	4,381	374	1,522	2,105	242	138
Sweden.....	5,578	384	528	3,693	901	77
Switzerland.....	160	27	20	99	3	11
Turkey in Asia.....	2,358	44	373	1,751	13	177
Turkey in Europe.....	552	1	22	389	7	133
Wales.....	201	56	28	107	7	3
Other foreign countries.....	875	69	73	682	26	45
NATIVE WHITE: Both parents born in—						
Austria.....	1,547	64	90	726	189	478
Canada—French.....	17,561	105	2,933	3,934	2,979	7,610
Canada—Other.....	2,026	147	226	1,397	87	169
Denmark.....	121	70	4	46	.....	1
England.....	9,586	414	2,409	5,894	427	442
France.....	232	22	24	102	20	64
Germany.....	3,510	405	540	2,235	152	118
Hungary.....	91	11	.....	71	5	4
Ireland.....	34,887	3,174	5,016	23,283	1,011	2,163
Italy.....	10,719	342	288	9,458	542	89
Norway.....	186	40	4	124	17	1
Russia.....	4,501	141	165	3,875	39	281
Scotland.....	2,318	199	713	1,197	139	70
Sweden.....	3,620	253	358	2,111	853	45
Wales.....	95	33	2	56	4	.....
All others of foreign parentage.....	12,195	1,127	1,903	7,796	723	646

¹ Parts of Cranston and Johnston towns annexed between 1890 and 1900.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

583

POPULATION FOR CITIES OF 25,000 OR MORE.

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

SUBJECT.	TOTAL, CITIES NAMED.	Newport.	Pawtucket.	Providence. ¹	Warwick town.	Woonsocket.
MALES OF VOTING AGE						
Total number.....	110,750	8,648	15,061	68,963	7,636	10,422
Number in 1900.....	84,281	6,811	11,075	68,151	5,901	7,863
Native white—Native parentage.....	23,110	3,105	3,366	17,920	2,287	1,432
Number in 1900.....	26,350	2,424	2,966	16,755	2,031	1,215
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	20,377	2,113	4,078	16,192	1,561	2,433
Number in 1900.....	18,719	1,479	2,837	11,769	886	1,665
Native white—Foreign parentage.....	20,485	1,551	3,150	12,448	1,232	2,104
Native white—Mixed parentage.....	5,892	562	928	3,744	329	329
Foreign-born white.....	53,577	2,925	7,523	32,863	3,726	6,540
Number in 1900.....	37,858	2,453	6,268	22,868	2,876	4,463
Negro.....	2,378	480	68	1,765	58	7
Number in 1900.....	2,007	448	52	1,600	64	5
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese.....	308	25	26	243	4	10
PER CENT OF TOTAL.						
Native white—Native parentage.....	25.4	35.0	22.3	26.0	30.0	13.7
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	23.8	24.4	27.1	23.5	20.4	23.3
Foreign-born white.....	48.4	33.8	56.6	47.6	48.8	62.8
Negro.....	2.1	5.6	0.5	2.6	0.8	0.1
CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.						
Naturalized.....	22,558	1,672	4,017	12,968	1,581	2,300
Having first papers.....	4,049	310	562	2,815	106	256
Alien.....	22,660	682	2,201	14,910	1,514	3,353
Unknown.....	4,310	261	743	2,150	525	631
ILLITERACY						
ILLITERATE MALES OF VOTING AGE.						
Total number illiterate.....	9,089	306	841	5,736	960	1,244
Per cent illiterate.....	8.2	3.5	5.6	8.3	12.6	11.9
Number in 1900.....	8.4	5.6	6.1	7.2	16.5	18.9
Native white, number illiterate.....	575	14	86	225	122	128
Per cent illiterate.....	1.1	0.3	1.2	0.7	3.2	3.3
Foreign-born white, number illiterate.....	8,225	256	743	5,278	832	1,114
Per cent illiterate.....	15.4	8.8	9.9	16.1	22.3	17.0
Negro, number illiterate.....	234	32	7	187	6	2
Per cent illiterate.....	9.8	6.7	10.6	10.6	6	2
PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER.						
Total number.....	299,651	22,858	42,043	183,805	21,158	29,789
Number illiterate.....	22,091	653	2,255	14,236	2,244	2,703
Per cent illiterate.....	7.4	2.9	5.4	7.7	10.6	9.1
Native white, number.....	171,218	15,314	24,460	104,910	12,346	14,188
Number illiterate.....	1,694	41	281	707	343	322
Per cent illiterate.....	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.7	2.8	2.3
Foreign-born white, number.....	121,831	6,173	17,363	74,061	8,660	15,574
Number illiterate.....	19,705	532	1,657	13,039	1,888	2,379
Per cent illiterate.....	16.2	8.6	11.3	17.6	21.8	15.3
Negro, number.....	6,175	1,339	189	4,486	144	17
Number illiterate.....	538	78	11	454	13	2
Per cent illiterate.....	8.7	5.8	5.8	0.7	9.0	2
PERSONS 10 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.						
Total number.....	74,479	6,262	10,793	42,750	5,902	8,772
Number illiterate.....	2,142	37	178	1,444	262	221
Per cent illiterate.....	2.9	0.6	1.6	3.4	4.4	2.5
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE						
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive.....	96,977	7,895	14,501	57,559	8,027	12,005
Number attending school.....	61,558	5,882	8,983	35,309	4,689	6,686
Per cent attending school.....	61.0	74.6	62.0	61.3	58.4	55.7
Number 6 to 9 years.....	25,498	1,623	3,708	14,609	2,125	3,233
Number attending school.....	21,959	1,505	3,376	12,602	1,800	2,070
Number 10 to 14 years.....	31,450	1,987	4,819	18,305	2,609	3,730
Number attending school.....	28,966	1,922	4,409	16,048	2,355	3,332
Number 15 to 17 years.....	20,253	1,867	2,892	11,431	1,642	2,421
Number attending school.....	7,453	1,336	926	4,248	416	527
Number 18 to 20 years.....	22,776	2,408	3,082	13,014	1,651	2,621
Number attending school.....	3,180	1,119	282	1,511	118	150
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.						
Total number.....	56,948	3,610	8,527	33,114	4,734	6,963
Number attending school.....	30,925	3,427	7,785	20,550	4,155	6,008
Per cent attending school.....	89.4	94.9	91.3	89.2	87.8	86.3
Native white—Native parentage, number.....	15,249	1,281	2,427	9,653	1,286	1,202
Number attending school.....	13,933	1,207	2,257	8,247	1,165	1,057
Per cent attending school.....	91.4	94.2	93.0	81.1	90.6	87.9
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage, number.....	33,700	1,983	5,152	19,361	2,861	4,383
Number attending school.....	30,308	1,913	4,707	17,353	2,535	3,800
Per cent attending school.....	89.8	96.5	91.4	80.5	88.6	86.7
Foreign-born white, number.....	6,938	131	905	3,968	558	1,376
Number attending school.....	5,796	117	780	3,319	430	1,150
Per cent attending school.....	83.5	89.3	86.2	83.6	77.1	83.6
Negro, number.....	963	212	42	679	28	2
Number attending school.....	855	187	40	603	24	1
Per cent attending school.....	88.8	88.2	95.2	88.8	85.7	50.0
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES						
Dwellings, number.....	40,020	4,477	6,699	28,705	4,939	4,200
Families, number.....	79,158	5,531	11,299	49,129	5,719	7,480

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

SUBJECT.	TOTAL PLACES NAMED.	Central Falls city.	Cranston city. ¹	Cumberland town.	East Providence town.	SUBJECT.	TOTAL PLACES NAMED.	Central Falls city.	Cranston city. ¹	Cumberland town.	East Providence town.
COLOR AND NATIVITY						SEX					
Total population, 1910.....	69,776	22,754	21,107	10,107	15,808	Total... Male.....	35,147	11,335	10,865	5,001	7,944
1900.....	52,573	18,167	13,543	8,925	12,138	Female.....	34,629	11,410	10,242	5,106	7,862
Native white—Native parentage.....	20,430	2,724	8,608	2,207	6,891	White... Male.....	34,769	11,320	10,722	4,909	7,728
Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	25,235	9,344	6,574	4,229	5,097	Female.....	34,292	11,412	10,134	5,106	7,640
Foreign-born white.....	23,396	10,664	5,674	3,673	3,380	Negro... Male.....	360	7	138	1	214
Negro.....	692	11	245	1	435	Female.....	332	4	107	.....	221
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese.....	23	11	6	1	5	MALES OF VOTING AGE					
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES						Total number.....	21,076	6,411	6,913	2,948	4,804
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: Born in—						Native white—Native parentage.....	6,125	625	2,829	576	2,065
Austria.....	1,742	1,245	41	445	11	Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	4,515	1,382	1,332	802	999
Belgium.....	116	51	3	59	.....	Foreign-born white.....	10,201	4,331	2,646	1,569	1,595
Canada—French.....	5,716	4,629	294	610	183	Negro.....	219	7	101	.....	111
Canada—Other.....	1,002	153	440	89	320	CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.					
Denmark.....	36	5	13	5	13	Naturalized.....	4,648	1,870	1,310	787	681
England.....	4,364	1,789	913	1,207	455	Having first papers.....	485	181	158	59	87
France.....	109	21	36	30	13	Alien.....	4,075	1,958	882	555	680
Germany.....	521	70	303	49	99	Unknown.....	993	382	296	108	147
Holland.....	19	1	8	.....	10	ILLITERACY					
Hungary.....	22	.....	11	.....	11	Total number 10 years old and over.....	56,029	17,804	17,452	8,239	12,534
Ireland.....	3,371	1,176	811	836	548	Number illiterate.....	4,272	1,632	1,351	480	779
Italy.....	1,787	6	1,498	16	267	Native white 10 years old and over.....	32,820	7,580	11,657	4,670	8,913
Norway.....	75	.....	35	.....	40	Number illiterate.....	523	170	236	68	49
Portugal.....	669	6	138	3	522	Foreign-born white 10 years old and over.....	22,643	10,204	5,569	3,567	3,303
Roumania.....	23	25	1	2	.....	Number illiterate.....	3,668	1,491	1,088	411	678
Russia.....	725	533	59	98	35	Negro 10 years old and over.....	545	11	220	1	313
Scotland.....	785	406	157	110	82	Number illiterate.....	79	.....	27	1	51
Sweden.....	1,357	53	804	37	493	Illiterate males of voting age.....	1,911	736	602	203	370
Turkey in Asia.....	625	452	23	4	147	SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE					
Turkey in Europe.....	89	18	9	54	8	Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive.....	10,368	6,898	5,333	2,932	4,205
Wales.....	22	4	10	2	6	Number attending school.....	11,329	3,659	3,471	1,484	2,715
Other foreign countries.....	215	18	37	13	147	PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.					
NATIVE WHITE: Both parents born in—						Total number.....	11,330	3,000	3,210	1,658	2,562
Austria.....	669	475	7	179	8	Number attending school.....	9,802	3,356	2,842	1,321	2,283
Canada—French.....	4,199	3,347	235	451	166	Native white—Native parentage.....	3,218	543	1,203	420	1,052
Canada—Other.....	370	78	171	25	96	Number attending school.....	2,807	491	1,107	339	900
Denmark.....	21	.....	7	5	9	Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	6,722	2,633	1,750	1,035	1,304
England.....	2,572	930	574	74	273	Number attending school.....	5,809	2,286	1,535	833	1,155
France.....	46	2	15	10	13	Foreign-born white.....	1,250	724	226	203	106
Germany.....	514	61	305	24	124	Number attending school.....	1,083	579	171	149	84
Ireland.....	4,676	1,440	1,048	1,241	947	Negro.....	131	.....	31	.....	100
Italy.....	1,197	.....	1,033	7	157	Number attending school.....	113	.....	29	.....	84
Norway.....	32	.....	10	.....	22	DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES					
Russia.....	237	134	31	36	36	Dwellings, number.....	10,405	2,163	3,606	1,606	3,030
Scotland.....	390	140	123	61	52	Families, number.....	14,419	4,376	4,329	2,093	3,616
Sweden.....	1,162	26	700	19	417						
All others of foreign parentage ²	2,594	528	543	413	1,105						

¹ Incorporated as a city from Cranston town in 1910.

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.

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

SUBJECT.	TOTAL, TOWNS NAMED.	Bristol.	Burrillville.	Coventry.	East Greenwich.	Johnston.	Lincoln.	North Kingstown.
SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY								
Total population, 1910.....	87,027	8,565	7,878	5,848	3,420	5,935	9,825	4,048
1900.....	72,317	6,901	6,317	5,279	2,775	4,305	8,937	4,194
Male.....	43,403	4,267	3,910	2,829	1,697	2,936	4,937	1,996
Female.....	43,624	4,298	3,968	3,019	1,723	2,999	4,888	2,052
Native white—Native parentage.....	31,783	2,655	2,212	2,748	1,697	1,435	1,388	2,924
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	28,195	2,914	3,172	1,752	971	2,173	4,211	647
Foreign-born white.....	25,945	2,951	2,454	1,346	660	2,313	4,181	371
Negro.....	1,020	43	26	2	91	7	42	106
Indian and Chinese.....	84	2	14	.....	1	7	3	.....
MALES OF VOTING AGE								
Total number.....	25,851	2,622	2,375	1,690	1,074	1,619	2,670	1,328
Native white—Native parentage.....	10,078	867	631	887	547	412	365	964
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	4,601	530	638	258	202	220	593	166
Foreign-born white.....	10,840	1,203	1,090	543	291	981	1,687	170
Naturalized.....	4,386	419	528	217	134	379	780	81
Negro.....	302	15	11	2	33	4	22	28
ILLITERACY								
Total number 10 years old and over.....	69,535	6,818	6,335	4,641	2,828	4,582	7,719	3,393
Number illiterate.....	6,580	854	564	270	52	716	709	22
Native white 10 years old and over.....	43,785	3,967	3,929	3,349	2,106	2,361	3,685	2,943
Number illiterate.....	823	49	107	94	14	37	105	8
Foreign-born white 10 years old and over.....	24,864	2,810	2,375	1,290	645	2,208	3,996	364
Number illiterate.....	5,641	803	446	175	35	677	595	8
Negro 10 years old and over.....	805	39	20	2	76	7	35	80
Number illiterate.....	89	2	11	1	3	.....	9	6
Illiterate males of voting age.....	2,960	389	256	131	24	306	327	6
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE								
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive.....	24,402	2,205	2,173	1,667	894	1,889	3,313	960
Number attending school.....	14,589	1,347	1,248	1,012	593	1,036	1,893	636
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.								
Native white, number.....	12,359	1,100	1,106	858	507	985	1,626	544
Number attending school.....	11,044	995	998	780	476	844	1,487	496
Foreign-born white, number.....	1,828	209	143	94	19	166	337	10
Number attending school.....	1,480	174	114	78	17	133	272	10
Negro, number.....	165	3	3	.....	12	.....	3	21
Number attending school.....	139	3	1	.....	12	.....	1	18
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES								
Dwellings, number.....	16,036	1,414	1,517	1,111	724	1,003	1,421	926
Families, number.....	19,789	1,912	1,765	1,349	870	1,276	1,937	1,084

SUBJECT.	North Providence.	North Smithfield.	Portsmouth.	Scituate.	Smithfield.	South Kingstown.	Tiverton.	Warren.	Westerly
SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY									
Total population, 1910.....	5,407	2,699	2,681	3,493	2,739	5,176	4,032	6,585	8,696
1900.....	3,016	2,422	2,105	3,361	2,107	4,972	3,977	5,108	7,541
Male.....	2,726	1,343	1,431	1,747	1,367	2,505	2,123	3,275	4,314
Female.....	2,681	1,356	1,250	1,746	1,372	2,671	1,909	3,310	4,382
Native white—Native parentage.....	917	898	1,226	2,532	690	3,420	1,537	1,684	3,511
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	1,062	1,098	620	584	852	832	1,386	2,410	2,611
Foreign-born white.....	2,515	695	770	372	872	636	1,069	2,393	2,347
Negro.....	13	8	65	4	16	287	40	97	193
Indian and Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	1	34
MALES OF VOTING AGE									
Total number.....	1,503	742	878	1,110	803	1,648	1,221	1,892	2,676
Native white—Native parentage.....	277	253	417	825	308	1,094	559	504	1,170
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	252	197	57	141	158	207	159	356	461
Foreign-born white.....	971	290	384	142	326	269	497	1,011	985
Naturalized.....	375	155	74	67	109	100	175	383	410
Negro.....	3	2	20	3	11	72	6	20	50
ILLITERACY									
Total number 10 years old and over.....	4,258	2,108	2,040	2,864	2,219	4,393	3,109	5,148	7,080
Number illiterate.....	354	219	369	199	278	94	535	743	582
Native white 10 years old and over.....	1,870	1,429	1,256	2,505	1,355	3,551	2,041	2,773	4,645
Number illiterate.....	19	42	22	94	58	31	47	75	26
Foreign-born white 10 years old and over.....	2,377	673	732	354	819	623	1,041	2,303	2,254
Number illiterate.....	333	177	345	103	220	52	458	636	548
Negro 10 years old and over.....	11	6	52	4	15	202	27	71	152
Number illiterate.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	11	.....	31	8
Illiterate males of voting age.....	156	102	199	95	124	43	258	317	233
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE									
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive.....	1,650	854	636	881	798	1,251	1,161	1,879	2,191
Number attending school.....	914	530	414	549	456	681	721	1,059	1,306
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.									
Native white, number.....	733	485	316	502	356	639	657	910	1,035
Number attending school.....	657	436	286	470	312	601	589	801	816
Foreign-born white, number.....	235	45	56	32	92	28	51	163	148
Number attending school.....	190	39	42	24	76	20	33	127	131
Negro, number.....	2	1	15	.....	1	45	9	20	30
Number attending school.....	.....	1	15	.....	1	40	8	14	25
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES									
Dwellings, number.....	895	469	540	800	494	1,297	759	1,038	1,545
Families, number.....	1,113	581	641	942	642	1,382	874	1,343	2,078

TABLE V.—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR WARDS OF CITIES OF 50,000 OR MORE.
PAWTUCKET.

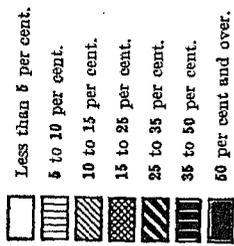
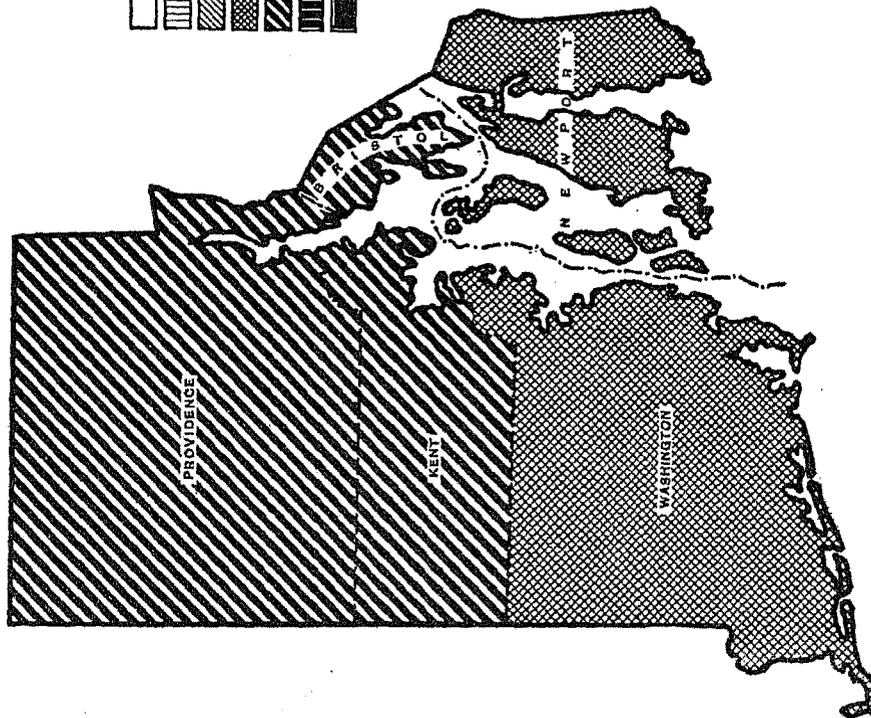
SUBJECT.	THE CITY.	WARD.					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY							
Total population, 1910	51,622	8,841	8,452	9,669	8,728	8,593	7,339
Male	25,351	4,438	4,014	4,863	4,151	4,161	3,724
Female	26,271	4,403	4,438	4,806	4,577	4,432	3,615
Native white—Native parentage	12,627	1,935	2,589	2,092	2,800	1,437	1,774
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	20,767	3,675	3,215	4,260	3,341	3,583	2,663
Foreign-born white	17,956	3,198	2,694	3,268	2,537	3,544	2,815
Negro	234	28	47	46	48	23	42
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese	38	5	7	3	2	6	15
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: Born in—							
Austria	210	82	20	3	5	3	88
Canada—French	3,367	770	451	211	544	1,132	259
Canada—Other	655	175	101	56	122	97	104
England	5,284	902	718	553	609	1,236	1,267
Finland	54	1	1	1	38	1	1
France	162	2	17	4	84	15	2
Germany	607	109	256	35	108	53	56
Greece	267	5	5	160	60	33	42
Ireland	3,438	495	562	1,105	637	300	339
Italy	717	7	22	582	12	62	32
Portugal	121	1	8	6	1	93	13
Russia	427	125	33	23	91	63	92
Scotland	1,522	217	196	216	95	350	446
Sweden	528	25	126	192	83	51	51
Turkey	395	266	22	87	18	1	1
Other foreign countries	202	22	37	36	31	55	21
MALES OF VOTING AGE							
Total number	15,061	2,527	2,365	2,809	2,630	2,398	2,332
Native white—Native parentage	3,366	464	685	482	765	353	597
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	4,078	669	637	885	748	613	526
Foreign-born white	7,523	1,385	1,028	1,431	1,078	1,416	1,185
Naturalized	4,017	771	609	783	518	720	618
Negro	68	7	14	8	17	10	13
ILLITERACY AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE							
Total number 10 years old and over	42,043	7,040	6,960	7,743	7,310	6,856	6,134
Number illiterate	2,255	410	285	603	283	414	260
Illiterate males of voting age	841	154	109	235	91	159	93
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive	14,501	2,585	2,370	2,869	2,194	2,471	2,012
Number attending school	8,993	1,532	1,521	1,781	1,399	1,548	1,212
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES							
Dwellings, number	6,699	1,158	1,182	1,224	1,174	990	971
Families, number	11,299	1,911	1,920	2,036	1,941	1,916	1,575

PROVIDENCE.

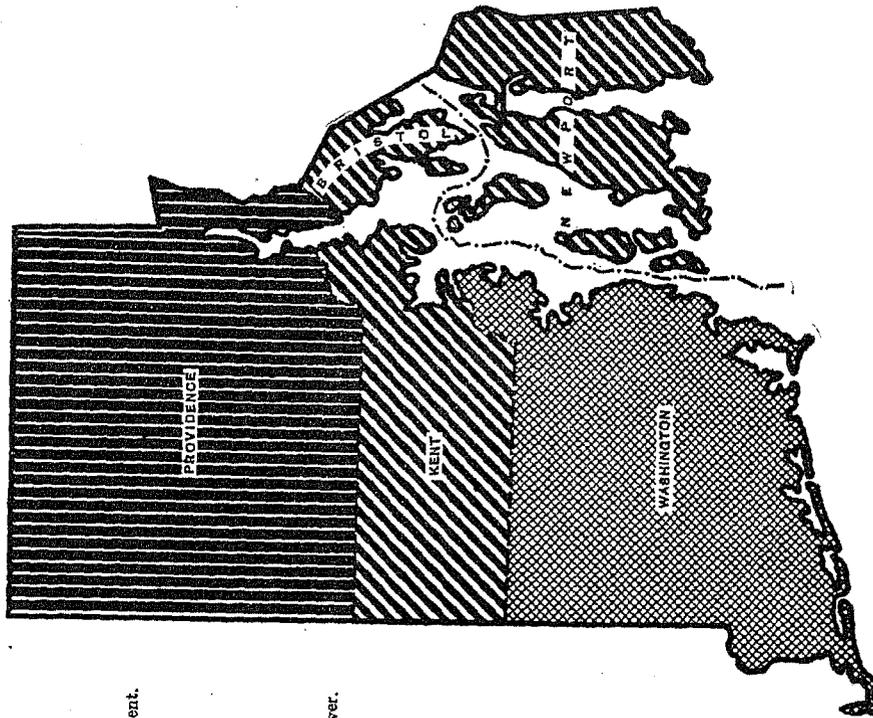
SUBJECT.	THE CITY.	WARD.									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY											
Total population, 1910	224,326	20,908	19,628	27,730	19,803	21,813	21,869	18,225	23,830	28,451	22,071
Male	110,288	9,542	9,128	14,339	10,624	10,270	10,580	8,526	11,645	14,981	10,633
Female	114,038	11,366	10,498	13,391	9,179	11,543	11,289	9,699	12,185	13,470	11,418
Native white—Native parentage	59,966	6,444	6,574	3,648	6,115	6,360	9,828	7,059	5,546	4,654	3,738
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	82,384	6,387	7,177	11,437	6,481	8,111	6,902	5,868	9,783	10,002	10,236
Foreign-born white	76,303	6,403	6,812	12,386	6,433	4,709	3,927	8,468	13,348	13,348	8,071
Negro	5,316	1,682	540	229	634	145	355	1,308	16	418	19
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese	397	52	23	30	140	11	15	63	17	29	7
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: Born in—											
Austria	1,574	20	122	338	55	562	46	63	115	40	294
Canada—French	4,494	61	208	104	414	263	128	478	1,153	349	1,276
Canada—Other	4,295	430	408	371	699	491	568	376	343	312	367
England	10,461	364	589	1,277	683	579	1,450	820	2,236	606	1,867
France	363	34	9	23	64	21	10	30	53	54	65
Germany	2,075	90	116	204	215	193	285	305	378	123	171
Greece	451	57	27	53	263	17	1	2	18	13	13
Ireland	15,798	2,453	1,839	1,506	1,209	2,006	982	989	1,325	1,247	2,242
Italy	17,305	11	26	3,920	1,434	208	43	37	1,826	9,478	313
Portugal	2,190	1,961	23	23	22	29	25	9	21	27	40
Russia	7,440	167	1,327	2,083	214	1,306	94	62	555	148	496
Scotland	2,105	131	132	291	224	131	166	154	282	145	469
Sweden	3,598	299	238	349	401	872	750	232	61	67	270
Turkey in Asia	1,751	53	71	583	216	84	10	165	32	508	29
Turkey in Europe	389	20	48	46	140	14	6	21	2	89	3
Other foreign countries	2,024	243	129	246	210	320	226	185	101	147	217
MALES OF VOTING AGE											
Total number	68,983	6,369	5,568	8,143	7,842	6,555	6,874	5,588	6,930	9,054	6,060
Native white—Native parentage	17,920	2,117	1,791	853	2,479	1,889	3,076	2,140	1,475	1,419	681
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	16,102	1,253	1,550	1,796	1,795	1,705	1,620	1,361	1,883	1,352	1,937
Foreign-born white	32,883	2,355	2,067	5,462	3,226	2,908	2,064	1,646	3,556	6,144	3,435
Naturalized	12,088	804	1,088	1,836	1,142	1,391	1,099	817	1,579	1,434	1,698
Negro	1,765	618	151	75	222	45	104	417	5	128	1
ILLITERACY AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE											
Total number 10 years old and over	183,805	17,689	16,277	21,552	17,441	18,326	18,200	15,320	19,235	22,395	17,370
Number illiterate	14,236	1,601	602	3,262	927	795	199	296	1,542	3,827	1,185
Illiterate males of voting age	5,738	743	183	1,202	404	268	57	86	594	1,645	466
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive	57,559	4,557	5,144	8,323	3,897	5,394	5,292	4,335	6,726	7,510	6,381
Number attending school	35,309	2,972	3,403	5,002	2,179	3,164	3,650	2,745	4,071	3,950	4,173
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES											
Dwellings, number	28,705	2,710	2,879	3,037	2,288	2,795	3,718	2,792	2,040	2,852	2,694
Families, number	49,129	4,485	4,419	5,532	4,182	5,127	5,406	4,620	5,220	5,531	4,607

PROPORTION OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE AND NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE OF RHODE ISLAND,
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.



CHAPTER 3.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE STATE AND ITS COUNTIES.

Introduction.—This chapter presents a complete statement of the statistics of agriculture for Rhode Island collected at the census of 1910. Statistics of farms and farm property relate to April 15, 1910; those of farm products, expenses, and receipts are for the calendar year 1909.

Definitions.—To assist in securing comparability for its statistics of agriculture, the Bureau of the Census provided the enumerators with certain definitions and instructions, the more important of which were essentially as given below.

Farm.—A "farm" for census purposes is all the land which is directly farmed by one person managing and conducting agricultural operations, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household or hired employees. The term "agricultural operations" is used as a general term referring to the work of growing crops, producing other agricultural products, and raising animals, fowls, and bees. A "farm" as thus defined may consist of a single tract of land, or of a number of separate and distinct tracts, and these several tracts may be held under different tenures, as where one tract is owned by the farmer and another tract is hired by him. Further, when a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each is considered a "farm."

In applying the foregoing definition of a "farm" for census purposes, enumerators were instructed to report as a "farm" any tract of 3 or more acres used for agricultural purposes, and also any tract containing less than 3 acres which produced at least \$250 worth of farm products in the year 1909.

Farmer.—A "farmer" or "farm operator," according to the census definition, is a person who directs the operations of a farm. Hence owners of farms who do not themselves direct the farm operations are not reported as "farmers." Farmers are divided by the Bureau of the Census into three general classes according to the character of their tenure, namely, owners, tenants, and managers.

Farm owners include (1) farmers operating their own land only, and (2) those operating both their own land and some land hired from others. The latter are sometimes referred to in the census reports as "part owners," the term "owners" being then restricted to those owning all their land.

Farm tenants are farmers who, as tenants, renters, or croppers, operate hired land only. They were reported in 1910 in three classes: (1) *Share tenants*—those who pay a certain share of the products, as one-half, one-third, or one-quarter; (2) *share-cash tenants*—those who pay a share of the products for part of the land rented by them and cash for part; and (3) *cash tenants*—those who pay a cash rental or a stated amount of labor or products, such as \$7, 10 bushels of wheat, or 100 pounds of seed cotton per acre.

Managers are farmers who are conducting farm operations for the owner for wages or a salary.

Farm land.—Farm land is divided into (1) improved land, (2) woodland, and (3) all other unimproved land. The same classification was followed in 1880. At former censuses, except that of 1880, farm land was divided into improved land and unimproved land, woodland being included with unimproved land. *Improved*

land includes all land regularly tilled or mowed, land pastured and cropped in rotation, land lying fallow, land in gardens, orchards, vineyards, and nurseries, and land occupied by farm buildings. *Woodland* includes all land covered with natural or planted forest trees, which produce, or later may produce, firewood or other forest products. *All other unimproved land* includes brush land, rough or stony land, swamp land, and any other land which is not improved or in forest. The census classification of farm land as "improved land," "woodland," and "other unimproved land" is one not always easy for the farmers or enumerators to make, and the statistics therefore must be considered at best only a close approximation.

Total value of farm products.—No attempt has been made at this census to compute or even to estimate approximately the total value of farm products. Among the numerous difficulties which stand in the way of obtaining a total which would be at once comprehensive, free from duplication, and confined exclusively to the products of a definite period of time are the following:

(1) The duplication resulting from the feeding of farm crops to farm live stock, when the value both of the products derived from such live stock and of the crops are included in the same total. In 1900 an attempt was made to eliminate this duplication by means of an inquiry as to the total value of the products of each farm fed to the live stock on that farm, but, aside from the fact that this would not eliminate the duplication where the products of one farm are fed to the live stock of another farm, it is believed that the farmers were unable to make even approximately accurate answers to the inquiry, and it was accordingly not included in the schedule for 1910.

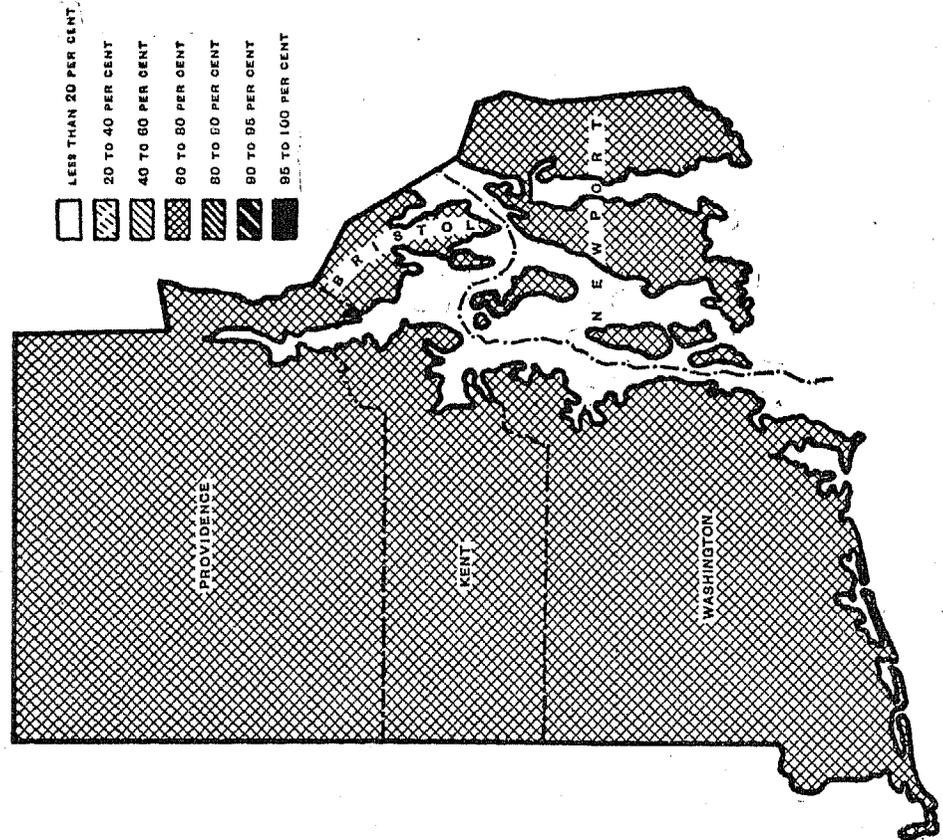
(2) The fact that farmers may buy domestic animals during the census year which are subsequently sold or slaughtered during the same year, and that it is impossible to eliminate the duplication accurately; and the further fact that the value of domestic animals sold or slaughtered, or of forest products cut, during a given year (as well as some other minor items) does not usually represent a value created wholly during that year, and that it is quite impossible to ascertain the value created during the year.

(3) The fact that the returns for some products are incomplete. The returns for all products are to a considerable extent estimates made by the farmers. Special difficulty was encountered in cases where the person in possession of the farm in April, 1910, when the census was taken, was not in possession of it during the crop year 1909. In such cases the farmer was not always able to report completely and accurately the products of the land for the preceding year. It is probable that the returns for the principal crops are in general fairly accurate, but that those for minor crops and for dairy and poultry products are frequently understatements, particularly because the home consumption was disregarded or underestimated. In the belief that no accurate result could be obtained from such an inquiry, the Bureau of the Census did not even attempt to ascertain the total quantity and value of certain by-products, such as straw and cornstalks, which are of considerable importance, the schedule calling only for the value of such by-products sold.

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

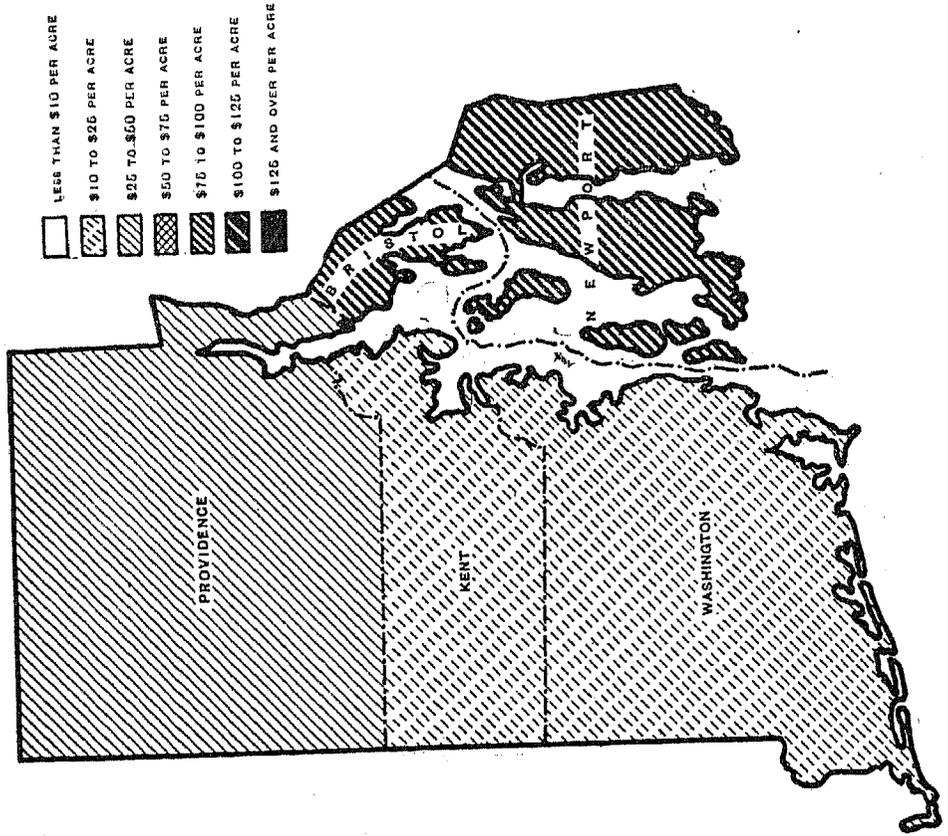
PER CENT OF LAND AREA IN FARMS.

[Per cent for the state, 64.9.]



AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM LAND PER ACRE.

[Average for the state, \$83.86.]



FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY.

Rhode Island ranks forty-eighth in area and thirty-eighth in population among the states and territories of continental United States. Wherever the soils are sufficiently retentive of moisture to permit it, trucking is replacing general farming, owing to the proximity of great manufacturing centers. Agriculturally the state may be divided into the Narragansett Basin, the Glaciated Highlands, and Block Island.

The Narragansett Basin consists of a gently rolling glacial plain from which rise low, rounded hills. It is nowhere more than 3 miles wide and forms, roughly, about one-third of the state. Its prevailing soils are silty or fine sandy loams, but sandy and gravelly loams also occur and include the chief trucking soils of the state. The Glaciated Highlands consist of rough, stony hills 100 to 800 feet above the sea level, broken with rivers which have no alluvial bottoms. It is on the summits of these hills that the agricultural soils of the northwestern and western two-thirds of the state are principally found. The numerous lakes of this section are usually bordered by coarse sand or stony soils, though many of them are sufficiently filled by vegetable accumulations to constitute swamps. The soils of Block Island are almost

entirely of glacial origin, but are somewhat finer in texture than those found in the hilly sections of the state.

The two maps on the opposite page show by counties the proportion of the total land area which is in farms and the average value of farm land per acre. Almost two-thirds of the total land area of the state is farm land. The first map shows that in every county of the state between 60 and 80 per cent of the land area is in farms. The proportion is lowest in the northern county, where 60.4 per cent of the area is farm land, and highest in the southern county, in which the proportion is 72.7 per cent. The average value of farm land per acre for the whole state is \$33.86, but that there is wide variation in values among the counties is evident from the second map. The average value per acre is highest in Bristol County, where it is \$97.21, and lowest in Washington County, where it is only \$15.63.

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

NUMBER, AREA, AND VALUE OF FARMS.	1910 (April 15)	1900 (June 1)	INCREASE. ¹	
			Amount.	Per cent.
Population.....	542,610	428,556	114,054	26.6
Number of all farms.....	5,292	5,498	-206	-3.7
Approximate land area of the state..... acres..	682,880	682,880		
Land in farms..... acres..	443,308	455,602	-12,294	-2.7
Improved land in farms..... acres..	178,344	187,354	-9,010	-4.8
Average acres per farm.....	83.8	82.9	0.9	1.1
Value of farm property:				
Total.....	\$32,990,739	\$26,989,189	\$6,001,550	22.2
Land.....	15,009,981	13,421,770	1,588,211	11.8
Buildings.....	12,922,879	9,703,490	3,219,389	33.2
Implements and machinery.....	1,781,407	1,270,270	511,137	40.2
Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.....	3,276,472	2,593,659	682,813	26.3
Average value of all property per farm.....	\$6,234	\$4,909	\$1,325	27.0
Average value of land per acre.....	\$33.86	\$29.46	\$4.40	14.9

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Between 1900 and 1910 there was an increase of 114,054, or 26.6 per cent, in the population of the state, a decrease of 206, or 3.7 per cent, in the number of farms, and a decrease of 12,294 acres, or 2.7 per cent, in the acreage of farm land. Since the relative decrease in number of farms was greater than that in the acreage of farm land, the average size of farms increased 0.9 acre.

Farm property, which includes land, buildings, implements and machinery, and live stock (domestic

animals, poultry, and bees), has increased in value during the decade over \$6,000,000, or 22.2 per cent. This increase is made up of increases of \$3,219,000 in the value of buildings, \$1,588,000 in the value of land, and \$1,194,000 in the value of farm equipment, including implements and machinery and live stock, of which amount over half represents the increase in the value of live stock. In considering these increases 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 buildings and equipment is \$6,234, as compared with \$4,909 in 1900. The average value per acre of land alone rose during this period from \$29.46 to \$33.86, and this advance was accompanied by increases in the average values per farm of buildings, of implements and machinery, and of live stock.

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

CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	FARMS.		LAND IN FARMS.			Per cent of land area in farms.	Per cent of farm land improved.
		Number.	Per cent of increase. ¹	All land.		Improved land (Acres).		
				Acres.	Per cent of increase. ¹			
1910.....	542,610	5,292	-3.7	443,308	-2.7	178,344	64.9	40.2
1900.....	428,556	5,498	-(²)	455,602	-2.9	187,354	66.7	41.1
1890.....	345,506	5,500	-11.5	469,281	-8.8	274,491	68.7	58.5
1880.....	276,531	6,216	15.8	514,813	2.5	298,486	75.4	58.0
1870.....	217,353	5,368	-0.7	502,308	-3.6	289,030	73.6	57.5
1860.....	174,620	5,406	0.4	521,224	-5.9	335,128	76.3	64.3
1850.....	147,545	5,385	.....	555,938	.....	356,487	81.1	64.4

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease. ² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In the 60 years since 1850 the population of the state has increased from 147,545 to 542,610; in other words, it has much more than trebled.

At each census, except that of 1880, the number of farms reported has been almost the same, varying only from 5,292 in 1910 to 5,500 in 1890. The census of 1880, however, showed a very much greater number, namely, 6,216.

The land surface of Rhode Island is approximately 682,880 acres. Of this area, 443,308 acres, or 64.9 per cent, are included in farms. Of the farm acreage, 178,344 acres, or 40.2 per cent, are reported as improved land, representing 26.1 per cent of the total land area of the state. The total acreage of farm land decreased 2.7 per cent during the last decade. The relative decrease in the reported acreage of improved land during the last decade was greater than that in the total acreage of farms, the percentage of farm land which is improved being somewhat lower at the present census than in 1900.

The proportion of the total land area of the state which was occupied by farms has decreased continuously since 1850, except for a slight increase reported in 1880. In 1850, 81.1 per cent of all land was in farms; in 1910 the percentage is only 64.9. The proportion of farm land which is improved decreased from 1850 to 1870, increased slightly from 1870 to 1890, decreased very considerably in the

decade 1890 to 1900, and decreased slightly during the last decade. It is now less than two-thirds as great as in 1850.

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

CENSUS YEAR.	FARM PROPERTY.							
	Total.		Land and buildings.		Implements and machinery.		Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.	
	Value.	Per cent of increase. ¹	Value.	Per cent of increase. ¹	Value.	Per cent of increase.	Value.	Per cent of increase. ¹
1910.....	\$32,990,739	22.2	\$27,932,860	20.8	\$1,781,407	40.2	\$3,276,472	26.3
1900.....	26,989,189	7.2	23,125,260	5.7	1,270,270	35.0	2,593,059	9.7
1890.....	25,179,479	-13.3	21,873,479	-16.5	941,030	4.2	2,364,970	4.9
1880.....	29,039,046	42.4	25,882,079	50.0	902,825	43.5	2,254,142	-10.1
1870.....	20,397,077	-8.0	17,259,974	-11.7	628,997	7.2	2,508,106	22.8
1860.....	22,179,388	16.1	19,550,553	14.5	589,791	18.0	2,042,044	33.2
1850.....	19,100,640	.....	17,070,802	.....	497,301	.....	1,532,637	.....

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 about \$33,000,000, of which 84.7 per cent is represented by land and buildings, 5.4 per cent by implements and machinery, and 9.9 per cent by live stock. The relative gain in the total value of farm property from 1900 to 1910 is greater than for any other decade since 1850, with the exception of that ending in 1880. Of the total increase during the past decade, \$4,808,000 represents the increase in the value of land and buildings, \$511,000 the increase in the value of implements and machinery, and \$683,000 the increase in the value of live stock.

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 Rhode Island farms and in the average values of the various classes of farm property, as well as in the average value per acre of land and buildings, are shown in the following table:

CENSUS YEAR.	Average acres per farm.	AVERAGE VALUE PER FARM. ¹				Average value of land and buildings per acre.
		All farm property.	Land and buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.	
1910.....	53.8	\$6,234	\$5,278	\$337	\$619	\$63.01
1900.....	82.9	4,909	4,206	231	472	50.76
1890.....	85.3	4,578	3,977	171	430	46.61
1880.....	82.8	4,672	4,164	145	363	50.27
1870.....	93.6	3,800	3,215	117	407	34.36
1860.....	96.4	4,103	3,616	109	373	37.51
1850.....	102.9	3,547	3,170	92	285	30.82

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

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

In average size the Rhode Island farm is at present 19.1 acres smaller than in 1850. From 1850 to 1880 the average decreased from 102.9 to 82.8 acres, but since 1880 there have been slight fluctuations, and the average size at present is greater by 1 acre than in

1880. During the last decade there was an increase of 0.9 acre.

The average value of a Rhode Island farm, including its equipment, is \$6,234. Of this amount, \$5,278 is the value of land and buildings, \$619 that of live stock, and \$337 that of implements and machinery. In 1900 the average value of a farm with its equipment was only \$4,909. It will be seen that the increase in value during the last decade was almost as great as the increase during the preceding half century. During the last decade the average value of land and buildings increased \$12.25 per acre, or more than three-fifths as much as during the preceding half century. The value per farm of equipment, which includes implements and machinery and live stock, is more than two and one-half times as great as 60 years ago.

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.....	5,292	5,498	5,500	6,216
Farms operated by owners and managers.	4,338	4,390	4,470	4,980
Farms consisting of owned land only.....	3,831	3,970	(¹)	(¹)
Farms consisting of owned and hired land	256	212	(¹)	(¹)
Farms operated by managers.....	251	208	(²)	(²)
Farms operated by tenants.....	954	1,108	1,030	1,236
Share tenants.....	27	63	118	217
Share-cash tenants ²	8			
Cash tenants.....	738	1,045	912	939
Tenure not specified ³	181			
Per cent of farms operated by—				
Owners and managers.....	82.0	79.8	81.3	80.1
Tenants.....	18.0	20.2	18.7	19.9
Share and share-cash.....	0.7	1.1	2.1	4.0
Cash and nonspecified.....	17.4	19.0	16.6	15.9

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.

Farms decreased 206 in number during the last decade, those operated by owners and managers decreasing only 52, and those operated by tenants decreasing 154.

The decrease in the number of farms apparent during the past 30 years has not been accompanied by any marked change in the general character of their tenure. In 1880 the percentage of farms operated by tenants was 19.9 and in 1910 it is 18.

There is, however, an increasing preference for the cash form of tenancy rather than for the share or share-cash form. In making comparisons of this sort with prior censuses it is necessary to include the share-cash tenants with the share tenants and the tenants whose tenure was not specified with the cash, but this probably has little effect on the soundness of the comparisons. The table shows that in 1880 share and share-cash tenants formed 20 per cent of all tenants, but in 1910 they form only 3.7 per cent.

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.....	443,308	455,602	178,344	187,354	\$27,932,860	\$23,125,260
Owners.....	318,262	345,254	127,864	135,917	18,137,295	15,169,620
Managers.....	44,436	28,700	15,914	14,138	5,175,000	2,828,610
Tenants.....	80,610	91,548	34,566	28,199	4,620,565	5,127,020

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.....	77.2	76.1	71.8	73.6	71.8	72.1	64.9	65.6
Managers.....	4.7	3.8	10.0	6.3	8.9	7.5	18.5	12.2
Tenants.....	18.0	20.2	18.2	20.1	19.3	20.4	16.5	22.2

It will be seen that, in 1910, 71.8 per cent of all land in farms was in farms operated by their owners (including part owners), 10 per cent in farms operated by managers, and 18.2 per cent in farms operated by tenants, the percentage for owners and for tenants being lower and that for managers higher than in 1900.

As shown by the table below, the average size of farms operated by managers in 1910 (177 acres) was more than twice as great as that of farms operated by tenants (84.5 acres), which was in turn somewhat larger than that of farms operated by owners (77.9 acres). The average size of farms operated by managers and by tenants increased between 1900 and 1910, while that of farms operated by owners 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.		PER CENT OF FARM LAND IMPROVED.		Per farm.		Per acre.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total.....	83.8	82.9	33.7	34.1	40.2	41.1	\$5,278	\$4,206	\$63.01	\$50.76
Owners.....	77.9	80.2	31.3	32.3	40.2	40.3	4,438	3,627	56.99	45.23
Managers.....	177.0	138.0	63.4	68.0	35.8	49.3	20,618	13,599	111.46	98.56
Tenants.....	84.5	82.6	35.1	34.5	42.8	41.7	4,849	4,627	57.32	56.00

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

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

CLASS.	OWNED FARMS. ¹		OWNED FARM HOMES.		OWNED FARM HOMES. ²	
	1910		1900		1890	
	Number.	Per cent. ³	Number.	Per cent. ³	Number.	Per cent.
Total	4,087		4,229		4,125	
Free from mortgage.....	2,811	70.4	2,853	72.9	3,339	80.9
Mortgaged.....	1,180	29.6	1,061	27.1	786	19.1
Unknown.....	96		315			

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

² The 78 "owned farm homes" for which no reports were secured were distributed between "free from mortgage" and "mortgaged" in 1890.

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

In 1910 the total number of farms owned in whole or in part by the operators was 4,087. Of this number, 2,811 were reported as free from mortgage; 1,180 were reported as mortgaged; and for 96 no report relative to mortgage indebtedness was obtained. The number of mortgaged farms constituted 29.6 per cent of the total number of owned farms, exclusive of those for which no mortgage report was obtained. The percentage is only slightly larger than it was in 1900, which in turn was considerably greater than in 1890. It may be noted that the percentages given for the three censuses are comparable, but that the number of mortgaged and unmortgaged farms reported in 1890 is not entirely comparable with the numbers reported at the later censuses, because at the census of 1890 the farms for which no reports were secured were distributed between the two classes of mortgaged and unmortgaged farms. It can be seen, however, that from 1890 to 1910 the number of farms free from mortgage decreased considerably while there was a large increase in the number of mortgaged farms.

The statement of mortgage debt and of the value of mortgaged farm property is restricted to the farms of those farmers who own all of their land and report the amount as well as the fact of indebtedness. Of the 1,180 farms reported as mortgaged, 1,099 are wholly owned by the farmers, and for 1,001 of these the amount of mortgage debt is reported. Only these last-mentioned farms are included for 1910 in the next table, which presents data relating to mortgaged farms for 1910 and 1890. In this connection it should be noted that in 1890 the amount of mortgage debt of farms with incomplete reports was estimated according to the percentages and averages obtained from farms with full reports, but that no such estimate is here made for 1910. The table gives a comparative statement of the value of mortgaged farms owned entirely by their operators and the amount of indebtedness, together with the average value of such farms, the average debt per farm, and the average equity per

farm for 1910 and 1890. Data regarding the amount of mortgage debt were not obtained in 1900.

	OWNED FARMS OR FARM HOMES MORTGAGED.		INCREASE. ¹	
	1910 ²	1890 ³	Amount.	Per cent.
Number.....	1,001	786		
Value—Land and buildings.....	\$4,067,933	\$2,814,715		
Amount of mortgage debt.....	\$1,356,326	\$1,198,726		
Per cent of debt to value.....	33.2	42.6		
Average value per farm.....	\$4,064	\$3,581	\$503	14.0
Average debt per farm.....	\$1,355	\$1,525	-\$170	-11.1
Average equity per farm.....	\$2,729	\$2,056	\$673	32.7

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

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

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

The average debt of mortgaged farms decreased in 20 years from \$1,525 to \$1,355, or 11.1 per cent, while the average value of such farms rose from \$3,581 to \$4,084, or 14 per cent. Thus the owner's equity increased from \$2,056 to \$2,729, or 32.7 per cent. As a result of the increase in farm value and the decrease in farm debt, the mortgage indebtedness, which represented 42.6 per cent of the value of the farm in 1890, had decreased to 33.2 per cent of this value in 1910.

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

SIZE GROUP.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		INCREASE. ¹		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	1910	1900	Number.	Per cent.	1910	1900
Total	5,292	5,498	-206	-3.7	100.0	100.0
Under 3 acres.....	145	327	-182	-55.7	2.7	5.9
3 to 9 acres.....	585	507	78	15.4	11.1	9.2
10 to 19 acres.....	647	578	69	11.9	12.2	10.5
20 to 49 acres.....	1,144	1,160	-25	-2.1	21.6	21.3
50 to 99 acres.....	1,264	1,256	8	0.6	23.9	22.8
100 to 174 acres.....	945	1,049	-104	-9.9	17.9	19.1
175 to 250 acres.....	312	358	-46	-12.8	5.9	6.5
250 to 499 acres.....	175	192	-17	-8.9	3.3	3.6
500 to 999 acres.....	51	45	6	13.3	1.0	0.8
1,000 acres and over....	24	17	7	41.2	0.5	0.3

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Not quite one-fourth, or 23.9 per cent, of the total number of farms in the state are between 50 and 99 acres in size. This is the largest group of farms shown in the above table. The next largest group consists of the 20 to 49 acre farms, which constitute 21.6 per cent of the total. Somewhat less numerous are the farms between 100 and 174 acres, constituting 17.9 per cent of the total. These three groups thus contain almost two-thirds of the total number of farms in the state. About 10 per cent of the total number of farms are 175 acres or over. The balance, about 26 per cent, are under 20 acres in size. A study of the distribution of farms by size groups discloses the fact that in the last decade there has in general been an increase in the number of farms comprising less than 100 acres and a decrease in the number of larger farms. The greatest gain in number from 1900 to 1910 was made in farms 3 to 9 acres in size. The number of places "under 3 acres" reported as farms is less than half 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 100 and 499 acres, the aggregate decrease being 167, or 10.4 per cent. The increase in farms which exceed 500 acres in size is 13, or 21 per cent, but such farms constitute only 1.4 per cent of the total number.

The following table shows the total and improved acreage and the value of land and buildings for farms of various size groups, consolidating into one group the farms of less than 20 acres (numbering in all 1,377), and also the farms of between 175 and 499 acres (numbering 487):

SIZE GROUP.	ALL LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).		IMPROVED LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).		VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total	443,808	455,802	178,344	187,354	\$27,932,860	\$23,125,260
Under 20 acres.....	12,387	11,378	9,873	9,107	5,103,439	3,970,320
20 to 49 acres.....	36,603	38,350	22,037	23,155	5,303,033	4,508,440
50 to 99 acres.....	87,794	87,023	41,493	39,737	6,140,626	4,841,090
100 to 174 acres.....	117,034	130,089	47,500	51,547	4,789,185	4,947,760
175 to 499 acres.....	121,822	136,387	42,914	47,808	5,056,297	3,845,300
500 to 999 acres.....	30,875	28,610	10,577	8,240	1,101,300	485,600
1,000 acres and over.....	36,733	22,895	3,800	7,700	366,930	466,750

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.....	26.0	25.7	2.8	2.5	5.5	4.9	18.5	17.2
20 to 49 acres.....	21.6	21.3	8.3	8.5	12.4	12.4	19.0	19.8
50 to 99 acres.....	23.9	22.8	19.8	19.1	23.3	21.2	22.0	20.9
100 to 174 acres.....	17.9	19.1	26.4	28.7	26.0	27.5	17.1	21.4
175 to 499 acres.....	9.2	10.0	27.5	29.9	24.1	25.6	18.1	16.6
500 to 999 acres.....	1.0	0.8	7.0	6.3	5.9	4.4	3.9	2.1
1,000 acres and over.....	0.5	0.3	8.3	5.0	2.2	4.1	1.3	2.0

Of the total farm acreage of the state in 1910, 26.4 per cent was in farms of 100 to 174 acres, and 27.5 per cent in farms of 175 to 499 acres, these two being from the standpoint of aggregate acreage the most important size groups. A considerable increase took place between 1900 and 1910 in the proportion of the total farm acreage comprised in farms of 1,000 acres and over, while the proportion in farms of from 100 to 499 acres decreased.

As shown by the table below, the percentage of farm land improved steadily diminishes as the size of the farms increases. For this reason, and also because buildings have normally a higher value in proportion

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

to farm acreage on small than on large farms, the average value of land and buildings per acre of land generally 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. Many of the small farms in Rhode Island are primarily places of residence of wealthy persons, with expensive buildings, and many others are highly improved truck farms.

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	40.2	41.1	\$5,278	\$4,206	\$63.01	\$50.76
Under 20 acres.....	79.7	80.0	3,754	2,812	417.33	348.95
20 to 49 acres.....	60.4	60.1	4,641	3,908	145.05	118.51
50 to 99 acres.....	47.3	45.7	4,856	3,854	69.94	55.59
100 to 174 acres.....	40.6	39.4	5,068	4,717	40.90	37.86
175 to 499 acres.....	35.2	35.1	10,383	6,991	41.51	28.19
500 to 999 acres.....	34.3	28.8	21,594	10,791	35.67	16.97
1,000 acres and over.....	10.6	33.6	15,289	27,456	9.99	20.39

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.			Per cent of total.				
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Own-ers.	Ten-ants.	Man-agers.	Own-ers.	Ten-ants.	Man-agers.
Total	5,292	100.0	4,087	954	251	77.2	18.0	4.7
Native white.....	4,408	83.3	3,466	743	199	78.6	16.9	4.5
Foreign-born white.....	843	15.9	592	199	52	70.2	23.6	6.2
Negro and other non-white.....	41	0.8	29	12	.....	70.7	29.3	.....

Of Rhode Island farmers, 83.3 per cent were native whites and 15.9 per cent foreign-born whites. Only 41, or 0.8 per cent of all farmers, were nonwhites, 40 being negroes and 1 an Indian. Of the native whites, 16.9 per cent were tenants and 4.5 per cent managers, as compared with 23.6 and 6.2 per cent, respectively, of the foreign-born whites. Of the 41 nonwhite farmers, 29 were owners and 12 were tenants.

Of the 843 foreign-born white farmers in Rhode Island in 1910, 161 were born in England, 150 in Canada, and 115 in Ireland. Other European countries were represented by a total of 414 farmers, and non-European countries, other than Canada, by 3.

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 following table summarizes the statistics of domestic animals 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.	Percent of all farms.	Number.	Value.	Average value.
Total.....	4,676	88.4	.....	\$2,902,316	.....
Cattle	4,001	75.6	34,148	1,309,088	\$38.34
Dairy cows (cows and heifers kept for milk, born before Jan. 1, 1909).....	3,932	74.3	23,329	1,039,074	46.68
Other cows (cows and heifers not kept for milk, born before Jan. 1, 1909).....	848	16.0	2,524	66,703	26.43
Heifers born in 1909.....	1,099	20.8	2,930	51,315	17.46
Calves born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	1,343	25.5	3,773	23,441	6.21
Steers and bulls born in 1909.....	292	5.5	602	13,332	22.23
Steers and bulls born before Jan. 1, 1909.....	495	9.4	981	65,173	66.44
Horses	4,113	77.7	9,547	1,424,177	149.18
Mares, stallions, and geldings born before Jan. 1, 1909.....	4,109	77.6	9,434	1,411,234	149.59
Colts born in 1909.....	67	1.3	93	10,833	116.43
Colts born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	13	0.2	20	2,110	105.50
Mules	34	0.6	63	11,155	177.06
Mules born before Jan. 1, 1909.....	34	0.6	63	11,155	177.06
Mule colts born in 1909.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mule colts born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asses and burros	7	(¹)	11	630	57.27
Swine	1,665	31.5	14,038	123,847	8.81
Hogs and pigs born before Jan. 1, 1910.....	1,367	25.8	8,157	98,492	12.07
Pigs born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	626	11.8	5,881	25,155	4.28
Sheep	242	4.6	6,789	32,637	4.81
Ewes born before Jan. 1, 1910.....	212	4.0	3,952	21,601	5.47
Rams and wethers born before Jan. 1, 1910.....	91	1.7	254	1,912	7.53
Lambs born after Jan. 1, 1910.....	193	3.7	2,583	9,124	3.53
Goats	49	0.9	106	982	9.26

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Of the total number of farms enumerated, 4,676, or 88.4 per cent, report domestic animals of some kind, the number without any domestic animals being only 616.

Of all the farms in the state, 75.6 per cent report cattle, 74.3 per cent report "dairy cows," and only 16 per cent report "other cows." Only 69 farms have cattle without having dairy cows. The total number of cows increased slightly during the decade, and the average value of dairy cows increased from \$39.61 to \$46.68, while that of other cows decreased from \$27.56 to \$26.43. The average number of dairy cows per farm reporting is 6.

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 were fewer in number and of lower average value in 1910 than in 1900, the num-

ber decreasing from 5,338 to 3,773, and the average value decreasing from \$8.53 to \$6.21.

Horses are reported from 77.7 per cent of all farms in the state, but only 1.3 per cent report colts born in 1909, and only 0.2 per cent report spring colts. The average value of mature horses is reported at \$149.59.

Less than 1 per cent of the farmers report mules, asses, or burros.

Of all farms, 31.5 per cent report swine, and show an average of over 8 per farm reporting. The average value of the swine reported as "hogs and pigs born before January 1, 1910," is \$12.07, while that of spring pigs is more than one-third as much.

Sheep and lambs are reported from 242 farms, or 4.6 per cent of all the farms in the state. Of these 242 farms, 81.8 per cent report spring lambs, the number of the latter being equal to 65.4 per cent of the number of ewes.

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)		Number of fowls.	Value.	1900 (June 1)
	Farms reporting.	Number.			
Total.....	4,341	82.0	415,209	\$368,018	520,514
Chickens.....	4,315	81.5	392,704	344,452	500,618
Turkeys.....	161	3.0	1,109	4,138	4,604
Ducks.....	453	8.7	4,519	4,505	3,857
Geese.....	266	5.0	2,725	5,340	6,335
Guinea fowls.....	268	5.1	4,277	2,677	(¹)
Pigeons.....	155	2.9	0,873	6,845	(²)
Peafowls.....	1	(³)	2	10	(³)

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

A decrease of 20.2 per cent occurred in the number of fowls on Rhode Island farms during the last decade, but the value increased from \$305,000 to \$368,000, or 20.6 per cent. The number of farms reporting poultry decreased from 4,866 to 4,341, and the average number of fowls per farm reporting decreased from 107 to 96. 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 370 in 1900 to 285 in 1910, or 23 per cent. The number of colonies of bees decreased from 1,681 to 1,267, or 24.6 per cent, and their value from \$6,795 to \$6,138, or 9.7 per cent. The average value of bees per farm reporting was \$18.36 in 1900 and \$21.54 in 1910. About one farm in twenty reports bees.

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

of domestic animals, distinguishing those on farms from those not on farms:

KIND.	Number of inclosures reporting.	ANIMALS.		
		Number.	Value.	Average value.
Total.....	6,896		\$3,372,254	
All cattle.....	1,214	2,654	117,436	\$44.25
Dairy cows.....	1,154	2,040	105,549	51.74
Horses.....	6,049	17,802	3,206,056	180.10
Mules.....	25	76	13,795	181.51
Asses and burros.....	6	8	380	47.50
Swine.....	502	2,969	32,061	10.50
Sheep.....	13	108	558	8.17
Goats.....	133	243	1,968	8.10

KIND.	DOMESTIC ANIMALS.					
	Total.		On farms.		Not on farms.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Total.....		\$6,274,570		\$2,902,316		\$3,372,254
All cattle.....	36,802	1,426,524	34,145	1,309,088	2,654	117,436
Dairy cows.....	25,369	1,194,623	23,329	1,089,074	2,040	105,549
Horses.....	27,349	4,630,233	9,547	1,424,177	17,802	3,206,056
Mules.....	139	24,950	63	11,155	76	13,795
Asses and burros.....	19	1,010	11	630	8	380
Swine.....	17,007	155,708	14,028	123,647	2,969	32,061
Sheep.....	6,897	33,195	6,789	32,637	108	558
Goats.....	349	2,950	106	982	243	1,968

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, nearly four-fifths of which are dairy cows, rank next in value.

The total value of all domestic animals in the state in 1910 was \$6,275,000, of which the value of animals not on farms represented 53.7 per cent, this high proportion being attributable to the predominantly urban character of the population of Rhode Island.

Domestic animals on farms and not on farms: 1910.—The following table gives the total number and value

LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS.

The returns for live stock products obtained at the census of 1910, like those for crops, relate to the activities of the calendar year 1909. It is impossible to give a total representing the annual production of live stock products for the reason that, as shown elsewhere, the total value of products from the business of raising domestic animals for use, sale, or slaughter can not be calculated from the census returns. Even if this value could be ascertained and were added to the value of the crops the sum would not correctly represent the total value of farm products, because, as already more fully explained, duplication would result from the fact that part of the crops are fed to the live stock.

The number of farms reporting dairy cows on April 15, 1910, was 3,932, but only 3,438 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 3,185 (somewhat less than the total number reporting dairy products), and the number of dairy cows on such farms on April 15, 1910, was 20,011. The amount of milk reported was 10,442,000 gallons; assuming that there were the same number of cows in 1909 as in 1910, this would represent an average of 522 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.

Dairy products: 1909 and 1899.—The following table shows the principal statistics relative to dairy products in 1909, with certain comparative statistics for 1899:

	FARMS REPORTING		Number or quantity.	Unit.	VALUE.	
	Number	Per cent of all farms.			Total.	Average per unit.
Dairy cows on farms April 15, 1910.....	3,932	74.3	23,329	Head.....		
On farms reporting dairy products in 1909.....	3,438	65.0	21,610	Head.....		
On farms reporting milk produced in 1909.....	3,185	60.2	20,011	Head.....		
Specified dairy products, 1909:						
Milk reported.....			10,441,951	Gals.....		
Butter made.....	1,633	30.9	339,007	Lbs.....	\$104,161	\$0.31
Cheese made.....	22	0.4	3,800	Lbs.....	615	0.16
Milk sold.....	1,053	26.9	8,796,847	Gals.....	1,903,546	0.22
Cream sold.....	108	2.0	42,421	Gals.....	55,997	1.32
Butter fat sold.....	38	0.7	5,347	Lbs.....	1,622	0.30
Butter sold.....	643	12.2	177,322	Lbs.....	55,955	0.32
Cheese sold.....	12	0.2	2,175	Lbs.....	324	0.15
Total receipts from sales, 1909.....					2,017,444	
Total value of milk, cream and butter fat sold and butter and cheese made, 1909.....					2,065,941	
Specified dairy products, 1899:						
Butter made.....	1,811	32.9	488,036	Lbs.....		
Cheese made.....	28	0.5	6,751	Lbs.....		
Butter sold.....			314,737	Lbs.....	81,343	0.26
Cheese sold.....			4,779	Lbs.....	647	0.14

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 \$2,066,000, which may be defined as the total value of dairy products exclusive of milk and cream used on the farm producing.

About five-sixths of the milk produced in Rhode Island in 1909 was sold as such. The amount of milk and cream sold on the butter fat basis was small. The butter made on farms in 1909 was valued at \$104,000.

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 census of 1910. The figures for milk produced and milk sold are particularly affected, but those for butter and cheese are approximately comparable. The table shows a material decrease between 1899 and 1909 in the amount of butter made, and a still greater relative decrease in the production of cheese, which is unimportant.

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

	Number of farms reporting.	Sheep of shearing age.	WOOL PRODUCED.		
			Fleeces (number).	Weight (pounds).	Value.
Sheep of shearing age on farms April 15, 1910.....	214	4,206			
Wool produced, as reported, 1909.....	137		3,587	19,738	\$5,605
On farms reporting sheep April 15, 1910.....	130	3,315	3,431	18,923	5,387
On other farms.....	7		156	815	218
Total production of wool (partly estimated):					
1909.....			4,353	24,009	6,835
1899.....			6,828	35,180	8,741
Increase, 1899 to 1909 ¹			2,475	11,171	1,906
Per cent of decrease.....			36.2	31.8	21.8

The total number of sheep of shearing age in Rhode Island on April 15, 1910, was 4,206, representing a decrease of 36.6 per cent as compared with the number on June 1, 1900 (6,629). The approximate production of wool during 1909 was 4,000 fleeces, weighing 24,000 pounds, and valued at \$7,000. Of these totals about one-sixth represents estimates. The number of fleeces produced in 1909 was 36.2 per cent less than in 1899. The average weight per fleece in 1909 was 5.5 pounds, as compared with 5.2 pounds in 1899, and the average value per pound was 28 cents, as compared with 25 cents in 1899.

Goat hair and mohair: 1909 and 1899.—Although 49 farmers reported 106 goats and kids on their farms April 15, 1910, only 1 reported the production of goat hair or mohair during 1909.

¹ Farmers should be able in general to report the production of wool more accurately than that of dairy products. There were, however, 84 farmers who reported the possession of 891 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.

Poultry products: 1909 and 1899.—The next statement 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.....	4,341	415,209		
On farms reporting eggs produced in 1909.....	3,856	392,794		
On other farms.....	485	22,415		
Eggs produced, as reported, 1909.....	4,118		Dozens.	\$800,094
Total production of eggs (partly estimated):				
1909.....			2,894,081	\$48,527
1899.....			3,217,310	658,845
Increase, 1899 to 1909 ¹			-323,229	191,682
Per cent of increase.....			-10.0	29.2
Eggs sold, as reported, 1909.....	3,606		2,246,679	669,984
Fowls on farms April 15, 1910:				
On farms reporting poultry raised in 1909.....	3,603	383,681		
On other farms.....	648	31,528		
Poultry raised, as reported, 1909.....	4,004		No. of fowls.	445,414
Total poultry raised (partly estimated):			550,598	
1909.....			602,335	482,015
1899.....				598,790
Increase, 1899 to 1909.....				83,225
Per cent of increase.....				20.9
Fowls sold, as reported, 1909.....	2,995		285,413	245,325

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

The total number of fowls on Rhode Island farms on April 15, 1910, was 415,000. Of the 4,341 farms reporting fowls, 485 did not report any eggs produced in 1909 and 648 did not report any poultry raised in 1909. The production of eggs actually reported for the year 1909 was 2,729,000 dozens, valued at \$800,000. According to the Twelfth Census reports the production of eggs in 1899 was 3,217,000 dozens, the value being \$657,000. 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 2,894,000 dozens, valued at \$849,000. The total production of poultry in 1909, including estimates made on the same basis as for eggs, was 602,000 fowls, valued at \$482,000.

Honey and wax: 1909.—Although, as noted elsewhere, 285 farms reported 1,267 colonies of bees on hand April 15, 1910, 110 of these farms, with 304 colonies on hand April 15, 1910, made no report of honey or wax produced in 1909. The actual returns show the production of 14,221 pounds of honey, valued at \$2,904, and 185 pounds of wax, valued at \$55; the true totals are doubtless somewhat above these figures.

Sale or slaughter of domestic animals on farms: 1909 and 1899.—The total value of domestic animals sold during 1909 was \$581,000, and that of animals slaughtered on

farms \$166,000, making an aggregate of \$747,000. 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 80 per cent of the total value of animals sold.

The census of 1900 called for the receipts from the sale of all domestic animals raised on the farms reporting and the total value of those slaughtered during 1899, which amounted, respectively, to \$157,000 and \$143,000. 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.

The following statement presents statistics relating to the sale or slaughter of domestic animals by

Rhode Island farmers during the year 1909, with certain items for 1899:

	FARMS REPORTING.		Number of animals.	VALUE.	
	Number.	Percent of all farms.		Total.	Average.
1909—All domestic animals:					
Sold.....				\$580,949	
Slaughtered.....				165,634	
Calves:					
Sold.....	1,395	26.4	9,653	38,249	\$3.96
Slaughtered.....	56	1.1	1,175	6,988	5.95
Other cattle:					
Sold.....	1,573	29.7	11,177	419,218	37.51
Slaughtered.....	203	3.8	6,699	82,827	12.36
Horses sold.....	193	3.6	579	64,869	112.04
Mules sold.....	1	(¹)	8	2,000	250.00
Asses and burros sold.....	1	(¹)	1	25	25.00
Swine:					
Sold.....	409	7.7	7,725	51,284	6.64
Slaughtered.....	1,034	19.5	3,674	71,621	19.49
Sheep:					
Sold.....	90	1.7	1,153	5,263	4.56
Slaughtered.....	40	0.8	749	4,198	5.09
Goats sold.....	3	0.1	7	41	5.86
1899—All domestic animals:					
Sold ²				157,478	
Slaughtered.....				142,824	

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 following table summarizes the census data relative to all of the farm crops of 1909 and 1899. It includes not only general farm crops, but also flowers and plants, nursery products, and forest products of farms. In comparing one year with the other it should be borne in mind that acreage is on the whole a better index of the general

changes or tendencies of agriculture than either the quantity or the value of the crops, since variations in quantity may be due largely to temporarily favorable or unfavorable climatic conditions, and variations in the value of the crops are largely affected by changes in prices. (See also discussion of "Total value of farm products.")

	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.....								\$3,937,077	\$3,040,321	\$896,756	29.5	100.0	100.0
Crops with acreage reports.....	84,207	92,415	-8,208	-8.9	47.2	49.3	3,410,442	2,679,676	730,766	27.3	86.6	88.1	
Cereals.....	12,112	10,552	1,560	14.8	6.8	5.6	376,097	189,657	186,440	98.3	9.6	6.2	
Other grains and seeds.....	58	261	-203	-77.8	(²)	0.1	2,211	7,672	-5,461	-71.2	0.1	0.3	
Hay and forage.....	61,327	69,776	-8,449	-12.1	34.4	37.2	1,309,717	1,081,482	228,235	21.1	33.3	35.6	
Tobacco.....	(³)				(²)		164		40		(²)		
Sugar crops.....	3				(²)		40		5		(²)		
Sundry minor crops.....		(³)							-5			(²)	
Potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams.....	4,049	5,817	-1,168	-20.1	2.6	3.1	408,437	440,432	-31,995	-7.3	10.4	14.5	
Other vegetables.....	5,275	5,165	110	2.1	3.0	2.8	636,656	552,035	84,621	15.3	16.2	18.2	
Flowers and plants and nursery products.....	502	263	239	90.9	0.3	0.1	634,087	357,101	276,986	77.6	16.1	11.7	
Small fruits.....	281	581	-300	-51.6	0.2	0.3	43,033	51,292	-8,259	-16.1	1.1	1.7	
Crops with no acreage reports.....							526,635	360,645	165,990	46.0	13.4	11.9	
Seeds.....							2,603	3,135	-532	-17.0	0.1	0.1	
Fruits and nuts.....							207,844	4,411	47,433	29.6	5.3	5.3	
Maple sugar and sirup.....							14		14		(²)		
Forest products of farms.....							312,022	195,472	116,550	59.6	7.9	0.4	
Miscellaneous.....							4,152	1,627	2,525	155.2	0.1	0.1	

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

³ Less than 1 acre.

⁴ Includes value of raisins and other dried fruits, wine, cider, vinegar, etc.

The total value of crops in 1909 was \$3,937,000. Of this amount 86.6 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 84,207, representing 47.2 per cent of the total improved land in farms (178,344 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 Rhode Island agriculture is indicated by the fact that only 9.6 per cent of the total value of crops in 1909 was contributed by cereals, while one-third (33.3 per cent) was contributed by hay and forage, over one-fourth (26.6 per cent) by potatoes and other vegetables, and nearly one-sixth (16.1 per cent) by flowers and plants and nursery products. The remainder, representing in value about 14 per cent of the total, consisted mostly of forest products, and of fruits and nuts.

The total value of crops in 1909 was 29.5 per cent greater than that in 1899, this increase being due in large measure to higher prices. There was a decrease of 8.9 per cent in the total acreage of crops for which acreage was reported, this being due largely to the decrease in the acreage of hay and forage.

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

CROP.	Farms reporting.	Acres harvested.	QUANTITY.		Value.
			Amount.	Unit.	
Cereals, total		12,112	459,384	Bu.....	\$376,097
Corn.....	2,298	9,679	398,193	Bu.....	335,429
Oats.....	455	1,726	45,212	Bu.....	28,661
Wheat, total.....	7	13	208	Bu.....	211
Common winter.....	6	10	178	Bu.....	181
Common spring.....	1	3	30	Bu.....	30
Barley.....	63	182	4,676	Bu.....	4,126
Buckwheat.....	28	35	550	Bu.....	463
Rye.....	176	477	7,545	Bu.....	7,007
Other grains and seeds with acreage report, total		58	1,094	Bu.....	2,211
Dry edible beans.....	252	54	817	Bu.....	2,034
Seeds with no acreage report, total					2,603
Flower and garden seed.....	4	(¹)			2,564
Hay and forage, total	4,546	61,327	80,308	Tons.....	1,309,717
Timothy alone.....	1,421	16,604	21,892	Tons.....	412,692
Timothy and clover mixed.....	1,917	22,046	28,292	Tons.....	507,738
Clover alone.....	60	205	295	Tons.....	4,786
Alfalfa.....	11	34	78	Tons.....	1,290
Millet or Hungarian grass.....	315	725	1,392	Tons.....	19,375
Other tame or cultivated grasses.....	1,435	16,084	14,482	Tons.....	243,138
Wild, salt, or prairie grasses.....	226	1,399	1,194	Tons.....	12,810
Grains cut green.....	926	2,505	4,633	Tons.....	56,528
Coarse forage.....	446	1,713	7,871	Tons.....	49,035
Root forage.....	13	12	177	Tons.....	2,325
Potatoes	3,941	4,049	552,677	Bu.....	408,429
Sweet potatoes and yams.....	3	(¹)	5	Bu.....	8
Tobacco.....	5	(¹)	510	Lbs.....	164

¹ Includes small amounts of peanuts, dry peas and anise seed.

² Includes small amounts of grass seeds.

³ The entire acreage from which these seeds were secured is believed to be included in the acreage given elsewhere for hay and forage crops, flowers and plants, etc.

⁴ Less than 1 acre.

The leading crops covered by the table, in the order of their importance as judged by value, are hay and forage, \$1,310,000; potatoes, \$408,000; and corn, \$336,000. It should be noted, however, that vegetables, other than potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams, statistics for which are reported in another table, are more important than potatoes or corn.

The value of the hay and forage crop is nearly three and one-half times the combined value of the cereals. The value of potatoes is over 8 per cent greater than that of the cereals. Corn is the only cereal of any importance. Among the hay and forage crops,

"timothy and clover mixed" ranks first, "timothy alone," second, and "other tame or cultivated grasses," third, in respect to acreage, quantity, and value. Of the miscellaneous or minor crops, none of those here reported are of consequence.

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.	Barley.	Rye.	Hay and forage.	Potatoes.
1909.....	9,679	1,726	182	477	61,327	4,049
1899.....	8,149	1,530	222	591	69,776	5,816
1889.....	7,819	3,648	303	779	94,111	5,585
1879.....	11,893	5,575	715	1,270	102,894	5,706

There has been a marked decline in the acreage of each crop included in the above table. The acreage of corn decreased 34.3 per cent during the first decade of the 30-year period, since which time it has increased, and is at the present time a little more than four-fifths as great as in 1879. Notwithstanding a slight increase in the acreage of oats during the last decade, the acreage in 1909 was less than a third that of 1879. The acreage of hay and forage has declined over 40 per cent, and the acreage of potatoes nearly 20 per cent, within the period covered by the table.

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

CROP.	PER CENT OF FARMS REPORTING.		PER CENT OF IMPROVED LAND.		Per cent of increase in acres, 1899 to 1909 ¹	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.	AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE.
	1909	1899	1909	1899			
	Corn.....	54.8	48.2	5.4	4.3	18.8	41.1 Bu.	$34.68
Oats.....	8.6	7.8	1.0	0.8	12.8	27.9 Bu.	16.61
Barley.....	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	-18.0	25.7 Bu.	22.67
Rye.....	3.3	3.5	0.3	0.3	-19.3	15.8 Bu.	14.69
Hay and forage.....	85.9	85.9	34.4	37.2	-12.1	1.31 Tons.	21.36
Potatoes.....	74.5	76.4	2.6	3.1	-20.1	118.9 Bu.	87.85

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

Fifty-five in every 100 Rhode Island farmers grow corn and 9 in every 100 grow oats, while only 3 in 100 grow rye, and only 1 in 100 grows barley. Seventy-five in every 100 raise potatoes and 86 in every 100 grow hay and forage. The acreage of corn is greatest in Washington County; that of oats in Newport County; and that of hay and forage in Providence County.

The average value per acre of the combined cereals is \$31.05, corn alone ranking above this figure, the other cereals below it. The average value per acre of hay and forage is a little more than two-thirds that of the cereals. The average value per acre of potatoes is nearly three times that of the cereals.

The reported production of corn is exaggerated to a slight extent, because some enumerators report baskets of ear corn as bushels of corn. On this account the figures here given may be revised in later census reports.

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.....	4,325	81.7	5,275	5,165	\$630,656	\$552,035
Farms reporting a product of \$500 or over.....	184	3.5	2,105	.....	360,995	.....
All other farms.....	4,141	78.3	3,170	.....	275,661	.....
Flowers and plants, total.....	146	2.8	290	177	558,543	314,806
Farms reporting a product of \$250 or over.....	120	2.3	.....	.....	554,044	.....
All other farms.....	26	0.5	.....	.....	4,499	.....
Nursery products, total.....	27	0.5	212	86	75,544	42,205
Farms reporting a product of \$250 or over.....	15	0.3	.....	.....	74,137	.....
All other farms.....	12	0.2	.....	.....	1,407	.....

¹ Does not include 276 farms, which reported that they had vegetable gardens, but gave no information as to their products.

In 1909 the total acreage of potatoes and other vegetables was 9,924 and their value \$1,045,000. Excluding (so far as reported separately ¹) potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams, the acreage of vegetables was 5,275 and their value \$637,000, both acreage and value being 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. While there were in 1909 only 184 farms in the first class, they reported about two-fifths of the total acreage of vegetables and considerably more than one-half of the total value, the average acreage of vegetables per farm for these farms being 11.4 and the average value of products per acre \$171.

The raising of flowers and plants and of nursery products is also relatively important in Rhode Island, 502 acres being devoted to them in 1909, and the output being valued at \$634,000. Most of the product was raised on a few farms where these branches of agriculture were carried on as an important business.

Small fruits: 1909 and 1899.—Strawberries were by far the most important of the small fruits grown in Rhode Island, with cranberries ranking next in quantity and raspberries and loganberries next in value. The total acreage of small fruits in 1909 was 281 and in 1899, 581,

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.

a decrease of 51.6 per cent. The production in 1909 was 438,000 quarts, as compared with 790,000 quarts in 1899, and the value \$43,000, as compared with \$51,000.

The following table shows data with regard to small fruits on farms:

CROP.	Number of farms reporting: 1909	ACRES.		Quantity (Quarts): 1909	Value: 1909
		1909	1899		
Small fruits, total.....	.....	281	581	437,560	\$43,633
Strawberries.....	545	140	154	326,540	31,712
Blackberries and dewberries.....	69	16	17	17,875	1,927
Raspberries and loganberries.....	154	34	57	32,871	4,197
Currants.....	130	12	26	17,110	1,564
Gooseberries.....	43	8	5	8,251	852
Cranberries.....	127	70	300	34,688	2,734
Other berries.....	2	1	22	225	47

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

CROP.	TREES OR VINES OF BEARING AGE: 1910		TREES OR VINES NOT OF BEARING AGE: 1910		PRODUCT.		
	Farms reporting.	Number.	Farms reporting.	Number.	1909		1899
					Quantity. ¹	Value.	Quantity. ¹
Orchard fruits, total.....	.....	215,798	.....	94,564	245,822	\$197,639	360,298
Apples.....	3,327	152,009	1,005	54,560	212,908	147,125	339,445
Peaches and nectarines.....	814	39,342	516	30,795	17,704	30,609	6,140
Pears.....	1,781	16,907	382	5,405	12,501	14,577	12,452
Plums and prunes.....	533	4,836	241	2,550	1,872	3,586	571
Cherries.....	310	964	143	453	214	464	1,329
Apricots.....	13	46	11	39	5	11	12
Quinces.....	364	1,694	143	756	618	1,267	(?)
Unclassified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,949
Grapes.....	534	7,662	119	9,634	152,937	9,759	189,700
Nuts.....	.....	47	.....	45	4,545	449	4,200
Tropical fruits (figs.).....	4	183	1	3	1,090	397	.....

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

² Included with "unclassified."

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

⁴ Includes Persian or English walnuts, pecans, black walnuts, butternuts, chestnuts, and hickory nuts.

The total quantity of orchard fruits produced in 1909 was 246,000 bushels, valued at \$198,000. Apples contributed about seven-eighths of this quantity; peaches and nectarines and pears most of the remainder. The production of grapes amounted to 153,000 pounds, valued at \$10,000, while that of nuts and of tropical fruits was relatively unimportant.

The production of all orchard fruits together in 1909 was 31.8 per cent less in quantity than in 1899, and that of grapes also decreased. The value of

orchard fruits, however, increased from \$156,000 in 1899 to \$198,000 in 1909, and that of grapes from \$4,736 in 1899 to \$9,759 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.	Percent of all farms.	Unit.	1909	1899
Cider.....	830	15.7	Gals....	147,645	244,913
Vinegar.....	151	2.9	Gals....	19,003	22,460
Wine and grape juice.....	56	1.1	Gals....	2,856	3,503
Dried fruits.....			Lbs.....		801

Sugar crops: 1909 and 1899.—Almost no attention is paid to the production of sugar crops in Rhode Island. There was no record of maple sugar or sirup in 1899, and the report of 1909 shows that only two farmers reported maple trees, from which they secured maple sirup. These farmers reported 13 gallons of maple sirup with a value of \$14. No reports of sugar beets grown were secured for 1899 and in 1909 only two farmers reported sugar beets as a separate product. Only 3 acres from which were secured 3 tons valued at \$40 were reported. The sugar beets

produced in this state are probably entirely used as root forage.

Forest products: 1909 and 1899.—The census schedules for 1910 called for the "value of all firewood, fencing material, logs, railroad ties, telegraph and telephone poles, materials for barrels, bark, naval stores, or other forest products cut or produced in 1909, whether used on farm, sold, or on hand April 15, 1910;" and also, in a separate item, for the "amount received from sale of standing timber in 1909." There were 2,346 farms in Rhode Island (44.3 per cent of all farms in the state) which reported forest products in 1909, the total value of such products being \$312,022, as compared with \$195,472 in 1899, an increase of 59.6 per cent. Of the value in 1909, \$79,548 was reported as that of products used or to be used on the farms themselves, \$182,790 as that of products sold or for sale, and \$49,684 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 45 farmers in Rhode Island sold, during 1909, 126 tons of straw, for which they received \$1,997, and that 79 farmers sold 317 tons of cornstalks and leaves, for which they received \$2,155.

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		Amount.	1899	INCREASE.	
	Farms reporting.				Amount.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Num-ber.	Percent of all farms.				
Labor.....	3,521	66.5	\$1,761,504	\$1,032,360	\$729,234	70.6
Feed.....	4,358	82.4	1,678,183	(¹)		
Fertilizer.....	3,318	62.7	335,103	284,140	70,963	26.9

¹ Not reported at the census of 1909.

About two-thirds of the farmers of the state hired labor, the average amount expended by those hiring being about \$500 for the year. Approximately one-fifth of the amount reported as expended is in the form of rent and board. During the decade the total expenditure for labor increased 70.6 per cent. At prior censuses no tabulation was made of the number of farmers reporting expenditures for labor.

Over four-fifths of all Rhode Island farmers report some expenditure for feed, while more than

three-fifths report the purchase of fertilizer. The amount paid for fertilizer is about \$71,000 in excess of the amount expended in 1899, an increase of 26.9 per cent. The average amount paid by those farmers who bought fertilizer is about \$100 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.
	Num-ber.	Percent of all farms.	Amount.	Unit.	
Total					\$116,079
Corn.....	144	2.7	17,076	Bu.....	15,344
Oats.....	7	0.1	846	Bu.....	633
Barley.....	3	0.1	145	Bu.....	150
Hay and coarse forage.....	604	11.4	5,565	Tons...	99,732

While the total amount expended by Rhode Island farmers for the purchase of feed in 1909 was \$1,678,000, the total receipts from the sale of feed by those reporting sales only amounted to \$116,000.

COUNTY TABLES.

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

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

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

Table 3 gives statistics pertaining to the products

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

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

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

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

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

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

	THE STATE.	Bristol.	Kent.	Newport.	Providence.	Washington.	
1	Population.....	542,610	17,602	36,378	39,335	424,353	24,942
2	Population in 1900.....	<i>428,556</i>	<i>13,144</i>	<i>29,970</i>	<i>32,609</i>	<i>338,683</i>	<i>24,154</i>
3	Number of all farms.....	5,292	234	638	1,003	2,193	1,224
4	Number of all farms in 1900.....	<i>6,498</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>774</i>	<i>940</i>	<i>2,387</i>	<i>1,202</i>
5	Color and nativity of farmers:						
5	Native white.....	4,408	175	538	833	1,749	1,113
6	Foreign-born white.....	843	52	98	161	439	93
7	Negro and other nonwhite.....	41	7	2	9	5	18
8	Number of farms, classified by size:						
8	Under 3 acres.....	145	8	14	29	88	6
9	3 to 9 acres.....	385	46	58	166	234	81
10	10 to 19 acres.....	947	44	57	225	240	81
11	20 to 49 acres.....	1,144	68	125	259	465	197
12	50 to 99 acres.....	1,264	45	147	173	614	285
13	100 to 174 acres.....	945	15	146	72	365	347
14	175 to 259 acres.....	312	8	46	32	108	118
15	260 to 499 acres.....	175	.....	24	11	62	78
16	500 to 999 acres.....	51	.....	15	6	10	20
17	1,000 acres and over.....	24	.....	6	.....	7	11
LAND AND FARM AREA							
18	Approximate land area..... acres.....	682,580	15,360	111,360	72,960	275,200	208,000
19	Land in farms..... acres.....	443,308	9,551	68,956	47,240	166,343	151,218
20	Land in farms in 1900..... acres.....	<i>456,602</i>	<i>7,685</i>	<i>71,936</i>	<i>48,652</i>	<i>167,437</i>	<i>159,092</i>
21	Improved land in farms..... acres.....	178,344	6,048	21,269	34,893	57,785	58,369
22	Improved land in farms in 1900..... acres.....	<i>187,354</i>	<i>6,313</i>	<i>24,266</i>	<i>34,491</i>	<i>61,545</i>	<i>69,810</i>
23	Woodland in farms..... acres.....	185,909	1,974	37,116	6,800	72,764	67,195
24	Other unimproved land in farms..... acres.....	79,055	1,529	10,581	5,497	35,794	25,654
25	Per cent of land area in farms.....	64.9	62.2	61.9	64.7	60.4	72.7
26	Per cent of farm land improved.....	40.2	63.3	30.8	73.8	34.7	38.6
27	Average acres per farm.....	83.8	40.8	108.1	47.1	75.9	123.5
28	Average improved acres per farm.....	33.7	25.8	33.3	34.8	26.3	47.7
VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY							
29	All farm property..... dollars.....	32,990,739	1,843,849	4,046,379	8,453,179	15,015,084	5,632,248
30	All farm property in 1900..... dollars.....	<i>26,889,189</i>	<i>1,137,959</i>	<i>3,067,766</i>	<i>6,965,691</i>	<i>11,765,167</i>	<i>6,048,686</i>
31	Per cent increase, 1900-1910.....	22.2	60.6	31.9	41.7	10.6	11.7
32	Land..... dollars.....	15,009,981	928,485	1,679,525	3,963,937	6,074,914	2,369,120
33	Land in 1900..... dollars.....	<i>15,421,770</i>	<i>517,520</i>	<i>1,323,230</i>	<i>3,070,520</i>	<i>6,129,050</i>	<i>2,381,450</i>
34	Buildings..... dollars.....	12,922,879	690,025	1,824,580	3,106,722	5,008,055	2,293,497
35	Buildings in 1900..... dollars.....	<i>9,708,490</i>	<i>483,180</i>	<i>1,291,170</i>	<i>2,108,660</i>	<i>3,919,790</i>	<i>1,900,690</i>
36	Implements and machinery..... dollars.....	1,781,407	81,321	172,580	513,845	679,561	334,100
37	Implements, etc., in 1900..... dollars.....	<i>1,270,270</i>	<i>69,910</i>	<i>153,130</i>	<i>225,760</i>	<i>618,540</i>	<i>221,930</i>
38	Domestic animals, poultry, and bees..... dollars.....	3,276,472	144,018	369,694	868,675	1,252,554	641,531
39	Domestic animals, etc., in 1900..... dollars.....	<i>2,585,659</i>	<i>96,349</i>	<i>300,220</i>	<i>580,751</i>	<i>1,097,777</i>	<i>558,656</i>
40	Per cent of value of all property in—						
40	Land.....	45.5	50.4	41.5	46.9	40.7	42.0
41	Buildings.....	39.2	37.4	45.1	36.8	38.5	40.7
42	Implements and machinery.....	5.4	4.4	4.3	6.1	5.2	5.9
43	Domestic animals, poultry, and bees.....	9.9	7.8	9.1	10.3	9.6	11.4
44	Average values:						
44	All property per farm..... dollars.....	6,234	7,850	6,342	8,423	5,935	4,602
45	Land and buildings per farm..... dollars.....	5,278	6,917	5,492	7,050	5,054	3,804
46	Land per acre..... dollars.....	33.86	97.21	24.36	83.91	36.52	15.63
47	Land per acre in 1900..... dollars.....	<i>29.46</i>	<i>68.23</i>	<i>18.39</i>	<i>63.11</i>	<i>36.61</i>	<i>14.88</i>
DOMESTIC ANIMALS (farms and ranges)							
48	Farms reporting domestic animals.....	4,676	197	578	935	1,886	1,080
49	Value of domestic animals..... dollars.....	2,902,316	126,442	319,179	751,828	1,137,854	567,313
50	Cattle:						
50	Total number.....	34,148	1,449	3,870	7,277	13,735	7,817
51	Dairy cows.....	23,329	915	2,033	4,684	10,331	4,701
52	Other cows.....	2,524	134	353	458	829	700
53	Yearling heifers.....	2,939	167	305	602	1,033	842
54	Calves.....	3,773	173	371	1,140	1,113	971
55	Yearling steers and bulls.....	602	39	102	123	125	213
56	Other steers and bulls.....	981	31	101	270	299	280
57	Value..... dollars.....	1,309,088	57,196	145,054	282,116	564,371	260,351
58	Horses:						
58	Total number.....	9,547	418	1,121	2,800	3,617	2,091
59	Mature horses.....	9,434	412	1,116	2,254	3,592	2,060
60	Yearling colts.....	93	5	5	37	16	30
61	Spring colts.....	20	1	1	9	9	1
62	Value..... dollars.....	1,424,177	61,276	159,975	427,973	505,093	269,660
63	Mules:						
63	Total number.....	63	3	4	14	31	11
64	Mature mules.....	63	3	4	14	31	11
65	Yearling colts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	Spring colts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	Value..... dollars.....	11,155	200	550	2,400	6,330	1,675
68	Asses and burros:						
68	Number.....	11	.....	5	2	2	2
69	Value..... dollars.....	630	.....	295	125	100	110
70	Swine:						
70	Total number.....	14,038	650	1,487	2,810	6,791	2,300
71	Mature hogs.....	8,167	405	1,011	1,568	3,971	1,207
72	Spring pigs.....	5,881	245	476	1,242	2,820	1,093
73	Value..... dollars.....	123,647	7,028	12,431	24,466	58,973	20,749
74	Sheep:						
74	Total number.....	6,789	163	193	2,900	517	3,016
75	Rams, ewes, and wethers.....	4,206	103	119	1,692	362	1,936
76	Spring lambs.....	2,583	60	74	1,208	155	1,086
77	Value..... dollars.....	32,637	782	814	14,200	2,372	14,510
78	Goats:						
78	Number.....	106	1	7	26	64	8
79	Value..... dollars.....	982	10	60	248	615	49
POULTRY AND BEES							
80	Number of poultry of all kinds.....	415,209	16,215	56,908	131,212	128,227	82,647
81	Value..... dollars.....	368,018	17,449	49,706	115,622	112,478	72,563
82	Number of colonies of bees.....	1,267	25	154	207	466	415
83	Value..... dollars.....	6,138	127	809	1,325	2,222	1,655

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TABLE 2.—NUMBER, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF FARMS CLASSIFIED BY TENURE; COLOR AND NATIVITY OF FARMERS; AND MORTGAGE DEBT, BY COUNTIES: APRIL 15, 1910.
[Comparative data for June 1, 1900, in italics.]

	THE STATE.	Bristol.	Kent.	Newport.	Providence.	Washington.	
FARMS OPERATED BY OWNERS							
1	Number of farms.....	4,087	175	516	745	1,723	927
2	Number of farms in 1900.....	4,182	178	599	724	1,723	958
3	Per cent of all farms.....	77.2	74.8	80.9	74.4	78.6	75.7
4	Per cent of all farms in 1900.....	76.1	80.8	77.4	77.0	75.3	74.1
5	Land in farms.....acres.....	318,262	6,191	50,347	30,452	130,250	101,042
6	Improved land in farms.....acres.....	127,964	4,200	15,665	22,269	44,523	41,217
7	Value of land and buildings.....dollars.....	18,137,285	999,010	2,593,475	4,136,874	7,681,646	2,726,290
8	Degree of ownership:						
9	Farms consisting of owned land only.....	3,831	155	562	634	1,648	892
10	Farms consisting of owned and hired land.....	256	20	14	112	75	35
11	Color and nativity of owners:						
12	Native white.....	3,460	132	455	654	1,394	851
13	Foreign-born white.....	532	38	79	85	325	65
14	Negro and other nonwhite.....	29	5	2	7	4	11
FARMS OPERATED BY TENANTS							
15	Number of farms.....	654	29	78	209	399	239
16	Number of farms in 1900.....	1,108	80	149	192	491	256
17	Per cent of all farms.....	18.0	12.4	12.2	20.8	18.2	19.5
18	Per cent of all farms in 1900.....	20.2	9.8	10.3	20.4	21.5	19.8
19	Land in farms.....acres.....	50,630	1,418	9,557	12,179	27,471	20,985
20	Improved land in farms.....acres.....	24,466	682	2,637	8,831	9,859	12,437
21	Value of land and buildings.....dollars.....	4,020,565	137,700	325,366	1,466,560	1,571,670	1,179,265
22	Form of tenancy:						
23	Share tenants.....	27		10	1	10	6
24	Share-cash tenants.....	8			5	2	1
25	Cash tenants.....	735	23	43	190	275	207
26	Tenure not specified.....	181	6	25	13	112	25
27	Color and nativity of tenants:						
28	Native white.....	743	22	66	148	300	207
29	Foreign-born white.....	169	5	12	59	98	25
30	Negro and other nonwhite.....	12			2	1	7
FARMS OPERATED BY MANAGERS							
31	Number of farms.....	251	30	44	48	71	58
32	Number of farms in 1900.....	298	7	26	24	73	73
33	Land in farms.....acres.....	44,436	1,942	9,052	4,609	8,642	20,191
34	Improved land in farms.....acres.....	15,914	1,106	2,907	3,783	3,403	4,715
35	Value of land and buildings.....dollars.....	5,175,090	481,800	585,300	1,527,285	1,829,653	750,062
MORTGAGE DEBT REPORTS¹							
36	For all farms operated by owners:						
37	Number free from mortgage debt.....	2,811	99	368	538	1,321	685
38	Number with mortgage debt.....	1,180	70	136	194	567	213
39	Number with no mortgage report.....	66	6	12	14	35	29
40	For farms consisting of owned land only:						
41	Number reporting debt and amount.....	1,001	51	125	151	486	188
42	Value of their land and buildings.....dollars.....	4,067,933	240,060	386,125	857,663	2,006,685	597,100
43	Amount of mortgage debt.....dollars.....	1,356,326	77,640	144,050	303,390	649,738	181,508
44	Per cent of value of land and buildings.....	33.2	32.3	37.3	35.4	32.4	30.4

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

TABLE 3.—LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS, AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES: 1909.

LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS							
Dairy Products							
1	Dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products.....number.....	21,610	763	2,397	4,297	9,805	4,348
2	Dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced.....number.....	20,011	733	2,183	4,175	9,114	3,896
3	Milk—Produced.....gallons.....	10,441,061	371,501	1,025,148	2,067,509	5,391,800	1,045,993
4	Sold.....gallons.....	8,766,847	321,953	870,070	1,443,697	5,066,439	1,094,088
5	Cream sold.....gallons.....	42,421	56	1,727	22,768	13,993	3,877
6	Butter fat sold.....pounds.....	5,347				5,347	
7	Butter—Produced.....pounds.....	559,607	3,854	40,913	63,068	77,214	154,618
8	Sold.....pounds.....	177,323	520	14,405	25,921	36,229	100,247
9	Cheese—Produced.....pounds.....	3,866		1,340	1,685	526	300
10	Sold.....pounds.....	2,175		520	1,150	505	
11	Value of products, excluding home use of milk and cream.....dollars.....	2,065,941	73,017	199,311	362,195	1,152,896	278,522
12	Receipts from sale of dairy products.....dollars.....	2,017,444	71,747	191,162	351,710	1,140,602	262,223
Poultry Products							
13	Poultry—Raised.....number.....	556,598	26,332	70,875	186,665	161,320	111,466
14	Sold.....number.....	295,413	13,890	34,074	98,458	83,096	65,895
15	Eggs—Produced.....dozens.....	2,728,891	109,331	353,241	926,617	806,272	533,430
16	Sold.....dozens.....	2,246,679	75,048	282,294	810,488	646,900	431,949
17	Value of poultry and eggs produced.....dollars.....	1,245,508	59,113	151,321	433,164	370,564	231,346
18	Receipts from sale of poultry and eggs.....dollars.....	915,309	37,974	105,039	330,967	265,765	175,624
Honey and Wax							
19	Honey produced.....pounds.....	14,221	160	1,496	2,101	5,627	4,837
20	Wax produced.....pounds.....	185		16	74	52	43
21	Value of honey and wax produced.....dollars.....	2,959	25	379	509	1,196	850
Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair							
22	Wool, fleeces shorn.....number.....	3,587	77	114	1,674	105	1,617
23	Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn.....number.....					1	
24	Value of wool and mohair produced.....dollars.....	5,606	367	137	2,765	118	2,449
DOMESTIC ANIMALS SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED							
25	Calfes—Sold or slaughtered.....number.....	16,828	421	2,668	1,604	4,650	2,145
26	Other cattle—Sold or slaughtered.....number.....	17,876	206	2,813	6,342	4,617	3,898
27	Horses, mules, and asses and burros—Sold.....number.....	688	12	152	166	179	130
28	Swine—Sold or slaughtered.....number.....	11,399	472	1,121	2,353	5,106	2,347
29	Sheep and goats—Sold or slaughtered.....number.....	1,969	11	63	839	60	936
30	Receipts from sale of animals.....dollars.....	580,949	12,605	60,633	167,677	253,089	147,245
31	Value of animals slaughtered.....dollars.....	169,634	1,799	34,524	61,824	31,628	35,859

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

		THE STATE.	Bristol.	Kent.	Newport.	Providence.	Washington.
VALUE OF ALL CROPS							
1	Total.....	dollars.. 3,937,077	176,197	384,654	916,229	1,735,339	725,658
2	Cereals.....	dollars.. 376,097	17,980	30,401	144,397	76,323	106,996
3	Other grains and seeds.....	dollars.. 4,814	2,632	602	126	1,265	789
4	Hay and forage.....	dollars.. 1,309,717	49,169	141,527	262,423	581,838	274,760
5	Vegetables.....	dollars.. 1,045,093	73,486	97,134	280,041	441,190	147,242
6	Fruits and nuts.....	dollars.. 250,877	8,008	24,724	37,135	150,190	30,819
7	All other crops.....	dollars.. 950,479	25,522	90,266	185,106	484,533	165,652
SELECTED CROPS (acres and quantity)							
8	Cereals:						
9	Total.....	acres.. 12,112	717	1,036	4,361	2,512	3,436
10	Corn.....	bushels.. 459,384	29,597	41,752	162,238	109,573	116,224
11	Oats.....	acres.. 9,679	624	953	2,903	2,216	2,983
12	Wheat.....	bushels.. 393,193	27,545	39,645	121,995	103,950	105,663
13	Buckwheat.....	acres.. 1,726	26	36	1,181	124	859
14	Rye.....	bushels.. 48,212	746	662	34,270	2,814	0,720
15	Barley.....	acres.. 268	8	40	3		7
16	Dry peas.....	bushels.. 132			159	18	80
17	Dry edible bean.....	acres.. 4,676			4,171	295	210
18	Other grains.....	bushels.. 35		16		12	7
19	Other grains.....	bushels.. 550		129		253	163
20	Other grains.....	acres.. 477	65	80	115	142	75
21	Other grains.....	bush els.. 7,545	1,298	1,276	1,722	2,261	983
22	Other grains:						
23	Dry peas.....	acres.. 4		3		1	
24	Dry edible bean.....	bushels.. 73		54		17	2
25	Dry edible bean.....	acres.. 54	1	15	2	16	20
26	Dry edible bean.....	bushels.. 817	14	281	38	214	270
26	Hay and forage:						
27	Total.....	acres.. 61,327	2,219	6,704	11,597	23,323	17,484
28	All tame or cultivated grasses.....	tons.. 80,306	3,136	8,254	14,874	36,489	17,573
29	Timothy alone.....	acres.. 55,693	1,861	6,009	11,220	20,398	15,710
30	Timothy and clover mixed.....	tons.. 66,431	2,387	7,151	14,192	28,981	13,720
31	Clover alone.....	acres.. 16,604	238	1,023	2,470	8,160	4,653
32	Alfalfa.....	tons.. 21,892	466	1,873	2,346	12,621	4,086
33	Millet or Hungarian grass.....	acres.. 22,046	525	1,987	7,526	7,329	4,679
34	Other tame or cultivated grasses.....	tons.. 28,292	695	2,667	9,977	10,260	4,714
35	Wild, salt, or prairie grasses.....	acres.. 205	1	36		98	70
36	Grains cut green.....	tons.. 205	1	51		169	74
37	Coarse forage.....	acres.. 34	22	3	4	5	
38	Root forage.....	tons.. 78	42	9	7	19	1
39	Other forage.....	acres.. 725	26	158	40	381	120
40	Wild, salt, or prairie grasses.....	tons.. 1,392	47	258	55	882	160
41	Grains cut green.....	acres.. 16,084	989	2,802	1,180	4,925	6,188
42	Coarse forage.....	tons.. 14,482	1,166	2,293	1,307	5,021	4,085
43	Root forage.....	acres.. 1,399	125	218	70	521	465
44	Other forage.....	tons.. 1,194	127	146	65	493	363
45	Grains cut green.....	acres.. 2,505	143	337	207	1,019	799
46	Coarse forage.....	tons.. 4,633	301	531	277	2,245	1,279
47	Root forage.....	acres.. 1,713	80	138	99	832	508
48	Other forage.....	tons.. 7,871	288	386	318	4,709	2,170
49	Grains cut green.....	acres.. 12	4	2	1	3	2
50	Coarse forage.....	tons.. 177	33	40	22	41	41
50	Special crops:						
51	Potatoes.....	acres.. 4,649	275	412	1,835	1,325	602
52	All other vegetables.....	bushels.. 552,677	30,001	48,064	253,430	136,735	84,447
53	All other vegetables.....	acres.. 5,275	373	691	882	2,625	704
FRUITS AND NUTS							
53	Orchard fruits:						
54	Total.....	tons.. 215,798	5,420	24,538	18,030	128,615	39,195
55	Apples.....	bushels.. 245,822	6,514	24,715	13,311	179,913	30,389
56	Peaches and nectarines.....	tons.. 152,009	3,779	10,563	8,739	92,867	27,061
57	Pears.....	bushels.. 212,908	5,581	22,689	7,959	150,189	26,490
58	Plums and prunes.....	tons.. 39,342	610	2,465	4,436	24,203	7,623
59	Cherries.....	bushels.. 17,704	199	792	2,013	12,967	1,733
60	Grapes.....	tons.. 16,907	728	1,708	3,557	7,736	3,178
61	Small fruits.....	bushels.. 12,501	651	991	2,665	6,410	1,784
62	Strawberries.....	tons.. 4,336	156	465	824	2,650	741
63	Raspberries and loganberries.....	bushels.. 1,872	24	167	465	994	222
64	Blackberries and dewberries.....	tons.. 964	38	149	42	509	166
65	Currants.....	bushels.. 214	7	32	12	139	24
66	Cranberries.....	vines.. 7,662	207	715	1,346	4,539	855
67	Nuts.....	pounds.. 152,937	8,625	19,684	11,253	105,620	7,755
67	Small fruits:						
68	Total.....	acres.. 281	8	30	54	129	69
69	Strawberries.....	quarts.. 437,569	16,398	41,361	144,272	148,670	88,919
70	Raspberries and loganberries.....	acres.. 140	7	18	38	53	24
71	Blackberries and dewberries.....	quarts.. 326,540	14,040	28,793	128,149	88,795	66,757
72	Currants.....	acres.. 34	1	4	22	22	3
73	Cranberries.....	quarts.. 32,871	1,640	2,937	5,438	20,008	2,749
74	Nuts.....	acres.. 16			4	10	1
75	Nuts.....	quarts.. 17,875	168	702	3,776	11,654	1,535
76	Nuts.....	acres.. 12			2	6	4
77	Nuts.....	quarts.. 17,110	452	840	2,813	6,697	6,799
78	Nuts.....	acres.. 70			2	35	26
79	Nuts.....	quarts.. 34,688		8,384	1,056	16,064	9,184
80	Nuts.....	pounds.. 47	3	6		22	15
80	Nuts.....	acres.. 1,545	400	270		675	200

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

1	Labor.....	Farms reporting.....	3,521	170	392	742	1,461	756
2	Cash expended.....	dollars.. 1,429,388	83,511	163,932	329,521	659,909	192,515	
3	Rent and board furnished.....	dollars.. 332,206	20,913	39,615	106,954	123,423	41,301	
4	Fertilizer.....	Farms reporting.....	3,318	146	420	651	1,219	
5	Amount expended.....	dollars.. 335,103	21,111	31,479	93,822	133,204	50,487	
6	Feed.....	Farms reporting.....	4,358	177	537	867	1,751	
7	Amount expended.....	dollars.. 1,673,183	63,053	204,572	370,588	761,983	273,587	
8	Receipts from sale of feedable crops.....	dollars.. 116,079	4,823	6,588	26,838	57,199	20,631	

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

	THE STATE.	Bristol.	Kent.	Newport.	Providence.	Washington.
1 Inclosures reporting domestic animals.....	6,896	322	673	748	4,327	826
2 Value of domestic animals.....dollars..	3,372,254	88,889	207,741	348,032	2,517,591	210,001
Cattle:						
3 Total number.....	2,654	199	365	624	1,061	405
4 Value.....dollars..	117,436	9,284	16,304	22,307	53,155	17,386
5 Number of dairy cows.....	2,040	147	311	412	890	280
Horses:						
6 Total number.....	17,802	443	1,191	1,610	13,289	1,569
7 Value.....dollars..	3,208,056	70,959	186,900	317,197	2,436,745	188,255
8 Number of mature horses.....	17,763	440	1,189	1,605	13,265	1,284
Mules and asses and burros:						
9 Total number.....	84	1	5	16	49	13
10 Value.....dollars..	14,175	25	1,000	2,400	8,775	1,975
11 Number of mature mules.....	76	1	5	16	44	10
Swine:						
12 Total number.....	2,969	172	483	734	1,391	189
13 Value.....dollars..	32,061	2,442	3,421	6,079	17,978	2,141
Sheep and goats:						
14 Total number.....	351	22	26	6	247	50
15 Value.....dollars..	2,526	179	116	49	1,928	244

CHAPTER 4.

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

Introduction.—This chapter gives the statistics of manufactures for the state of Rhode Island 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 cities of Providence and Pawtucket. It also gives the same items for all industries combined for every city and town 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 Providence and Pawtucket 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 dis-

tinguished 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 product 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 employees 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 employees for the year in that industry, to determine the average number of men, women, and children employed. These calculated averages for the several industries have been added up to give the average distribution for the state as a whole.

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

Prevailing hours of labor.—The census made no attempt to ascertain the number of employees working a given number of hours per week. The inquiry called merely for the prevailing practice

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDUSTRIES IN GENERAL.

General character of the state.—Rhode Island, with a gross area of 1,250 square miles, of which 197 represent water surface, is the smallest state in the Union. Its population in 1910 was 542,610, as compared with 428,556 in 1900 and 345,506 in 1890. It ranked thirty-eighth among the 49 states and territories as regards population in 1910 and thirty-fifth in 1900. Ninety-six and seven-tenths per cent of the entire population of the state resides in incorporated cities and towns having a population of 2,500 inhabitants or over, as against 95.1 per cent in 1900.

The state has nine cities and towns having a population of over 10,000: Providence, with a population of 224,326; Pawtucket, with 51,622; Woonsocket, with 38,125; Newport, with 27,149; Warwick, with 26,629; Central Falls, with 22,754; Cranston, with 21,107; East Providence, with 15,808; and Cumberland, with 10,107. In density of population Rhode Island far outranks all other states in the Union, having 508.5 persons per square mile, the corresponding figure for 1900 being 400.7. The transportation facilities are excellent, Providence, the largest city, being one of the most important seaports in New England, which, together with the fact that the state is traversed by the main line of the most important railway system in

New England, gives it direct and adequate connection with the other parts of the country.

Importance and growth of manufactures.—Rhode Island is preeminently a manufacturing community, and the growth and concentration of population in the state have been closely related to the increase in the importance of its manufacturing industries. During 1849 an average of 20,967 wage earners, representing 14.2 per cent of the total population, were employed in manufactures, while in 1909 an average of 113,538 wage earners, or 20.9 per cent of the total population, were so engaged. During this period of 60 years the gross value of products per capita increased from \$150 in 1849 to \$517 in 1909. From 1849 to 1904, however, the proportion which the manufactures of the state represent of the total value of the products of manufacturing industries in the United States decreased somewhat. This proportion was 2.2 per cent in 1849 and 1.4 per cent in 1904; the proportion for 1909 is not yet available.

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

	NUMBER OR AMOUNT.			PER CENT OF INCREASE. ¹	
	1909	1904	1899	1904-1909	1899-1904
Number of establishments.....	1,951	1,617	1,678	20.7	-3.6
Persons engaged in manufactures.....	122,641	104,299	(²)	17.6	.....
Proprietors and firm members.....	1,721	1,561	(²)	10.2	.....
Salaried employees.....	7,382	5,420	4,022	36.2	34.8
Wage earners (average number).....	113,538	97,318	88,197	16.7	10.3
Primary horsepower.....	226,740	182,608	153,619	24.2	18.9
Capital.....	\$290,901,000	\$215,901,000	\$176,902,000	34.7	22.0
Expenses.....	242,264,000	177,649,000	140,347,000	36.4	26.6
Services.....	65,811,000	50,154,000	41,296,000	31.2	21.4
Salaries.....	10,577,000	7,041,000	5,301,000	50.2	32.8
Wages.....	55,234,000	43,113,000	35,995,000	28.1	19.8
Materials.....	158,192,000	112,872,000	87,952,000	40.2	28.3
Miscellaneous.....	18,261,000	14,623,000	11,099,000	24.9	31.8
Value of products.....	280,344,000	202,110,000	165,550,000	38.7	22.1
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials).....	122,152,000	89,238,000	77,598,000	36.9	15.0

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Figures not available.

In 1909 the state of Rhode Island had 1,951 manufacturing establishments, which gave employment to an average of 122,641 persons during the year and paid out \$65,811,000 in salaries and wages. Of the persons employed, 113,538 were wage earners. These establishments turned out products to the value

of \$280,344,000, to produce which materials costing \$158,192,000 were consumed. The value added by manufacture was thus \$122,152,000, 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 Rhode Island as a whole showed a greater development during the more recent five-year period, 1904-1909, than during the preceding five-year period, 1899-1904. During the later period the number of establishments increased 20.7 per cent and the average number of wage earners 16.7 per cent, while the value of products increased 38.7 per cent and the value added by manufacture 36.9 per cent. As pointed out in the Introduction, it would be improper to infer that manufactures increased in volume during the period 1904-1909 to the extent indicated by these figures regarding values, since the increase shown

is certainly due, in part, to the increase that has taken place in the prices 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 considerably larger than those for the number of establishments and average number of wage earners. The only decrease shown in the table is that in the number of establishments during the period 1899-1904, amounting to 3.6 per cent.

The relative importance and growth of the leading manufacturing industries of the state are shown in the following table:

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	WAGE EARNERS.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.		PER CENT OF INCREASE. ¹			
		Average number.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Value of products.		Value added by manufacture.	
								1904-1909	1899-1904	1904-1909	1899-1904
All industries.....	1,951	113,538	100.0	\$280,344,000	100.0	\$122,152,000	100.0	38.7	22.1	36.9	15.0
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.....	88	24,924	22.0	74,600,000	26.6	23,575,000	19.3	41.7	36.1	41.1	21.1
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	106	28,786	25.4	50,313,000	17.9	24,912,000	20.4	45.5	30.8	67.1	1.1
Jewelry.....	296	9,511	8.4	20,685,000	7.4	10,897,000	8.9	43.3	0.1	40.2	10.2
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	141	10,937	9.6	20,612,000	7.4	12,598,000	10.3	45.2	4.4	37.2	14.5
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	12	1,601	1.4	6,410,000	2.3	1,815,000	1.5	17.9	6.3	28.0	45.0
Silverware and plated ware.....	11	2,294	2.0	6,198,000	2.2	3,563,000	2.9	16.4	25.3	22.9	22.5
Silk and silk goods, including throwsters.....	13	1,685	1.5	4,584,000	1.6	1,396,000	1.1	79.3	95.0	62.3	74.8
Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.....	15	82	0.1	4,442,000	1.6	271,000	0.2	4.2	22.3	-1.1	-20.8
Bread and other bakery products.....	187	1,055	0.9	3,937,000	1.4	1,466,000	1.2	28.9	41.7	19.2	33.7
Hosiery and knit goods.....	17	1,774	1.6	3,866,000	1.4	1,422,000	1.2	15.6	22.8	32.4	12.6
Printing and publishing.....	147	1,454	1.3	3,780,000	1.3	2,716,000	2.2	23.1	49.9	20.5	50.7
Liquors, malt.....	9	450	0.4	3,579,000	1.3	2,391,000	2.0	30.6	45.7	18.5	41.3
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	21	214	0.2	3,156,000	1.1	362,000	0.3	18.8	2.3	32.6	-9.6
Lumber and timber products.....	57	748	0.7	1,907,000	0.7	843,000	0.7	12.3	36.2	-0.6	34.4
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	8	412	0.4	1,833,000	0.7	1,303,000	1.1	16.0	63.1	20.9	48.7
Marble and stone work.....	40	650	0.6	1,033,000	0.4	784,000	0.6	-0.7	-3.6	2.9	-7.0
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.....	41	377	0.3	932,000	0.3	480,000	0.4	26.6	104.4	35.2	70.7
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	18	39	(2)	880,000	0.3	96,000	0.1	-21.9	-37.7	28.0	-70.8
Brass and bronze products.....	18	225	0.2	828,000	0.3	279,000	0.2	24.0	55.0	-14.4	48.2
Enameling and japanning.....	21	615	0.5	570,000	0.2	424,000	0.3	68.6	27.5	53.6	36.6
Tobacco manufactures.....	65	298	0.2	537,000	0.2	341,000	0.3	50.0	22.2	52.9	10.9
All other industries.....	614	25,427	22.4	65,656,000	23.4	30,218,000	24.7				

¹ Percentages are based on figures in Table I; a minus sign (-) denotes decrease. Where the percentages are omitted, comparable figures can not be given.
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 dyeing and finishing of textiles is the most important of the industries included under the head of "All other industries." It covers the bleaching, dyeing, and mercerizing of raw fiber, yarns, and woven cloth, as well as the printing of cotton piece goods. A considerable number of the cotton, wool, and silk mills in the same establishment combine one or more of these subordinate processes with their manufacture; therefore the statistics for the independent establishments engaged in dyeing and finishing do not fully represent the statistics for the industry. It is of interest, however, to know that there were 45 of these independent establishments reported at the census of 1909, compared with 37 in 1904. The average number of wage earners employed was 7,792 and 7,562,

respectively, for the two census years. Measured by value of products, this industry, with \$13,955,700 in 1909, ranked fifth, compared with other industries of the state. In 1904 Rhode Island, with products valued at \$9,981,457, was the third state in the Union in this class of manufacture, New Jersey being first and Massachusetts second.

In addition to the 20 industries presented separately and dyeing and finishing textiles, there are 21 industries which had a value of products in 1909 in excess of \$500,000. They are included under the head of "All other industries" in the table, because in some cases the operations of individual establishments would be disclosed if they were shown separately; in others, because the returns do not present properly the true condition of the industry, for the reason that it is more or less interwoven with one or more other industries of similar character; while for others, comparable statistics for the different census years can not be presented on account of changes in classification.

These industries are: Automobiles, including bodies and parts; baking powders and yeast; rubber boots and shoes; dyestuffs and extracts; files; men's furnishing goods; grease and tallow; steel works and rolling mills; iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets, not made in steel works or rolling mills; cottonseed oil and cake; oleomargarine; paper goods, not elsewhere specified; rubber goods, not elsewhere specified; wood screws; shipbuilding; soap; sporting and athletic goods; washing machines and clothes wringers; waste; and wire. The 1909 statistics, however, for the manufacture of men's furnishing goods, paper goods, and rubber goods, and for the shipbuilding industry are presented in Table II, page 630.

Although a few industries predominate greatly in importance, it will be seen from Table II that there is on the whole considerable diversity in the manufacturing activities of the state. The most important industries listed in the table given above, in which they are arranged in the order of the value of products, call for brief consideration.

Textiles.—The textile industry of the state—consisting of the manufacture of woolen and worsted goods; cotton goods, including cotton small wares; silk and silk goods, including throwsters; and hosiery and knit goods—is by far the most important branch of manufacture. Combined, the four allied branches gave employment to 57,169 wage earners on the average during the year, and the value of their products amounted to \$133,363,000, these figures representing 50.4 per cent and 47.6 per cent, respectively, of the totals for all industries in the state. Rhode Island ranks fourth among the states in the production of cotton goods, third in woolen and worsted goods, sixth in silk and silk goods, and eleventh in hosiery and knit goods.

Manufactures from precious metals.—The manufacture of jewelry is allied closely with the production of silverware and plated ware, and the reduction and refining of gold and silver from sweepings, clippings, and scrap. These three industries combined employed an average of 11,887 wage earners and turned out products valued at \$31,325,000. In 1905 Rhode Island led all other states in the manufacture of jewelry.

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

Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.—The establishments engaged in this industry are devoted primarily to the production of insulated wires and cables, incandescent lamps of carbon filament, and electric-lighting fixtures.

The four groups of industries considered in the immediately preceding paragraphs held the same relative rank when measured by value added by manufacture as when measured by value of products. Treating the industries individually, however, considerable change is noted in their order when ranked according to value added by manufacture. Cotton manufacture displaces woolen and worsted goods from first place, and the foundry and machine-shop industry exchanges places with jewelry. Silverware becomes fifth in order instead of electrical machinery, which drops to eighth place. Printing and publishing and malt liquors become sixth and seventh, respectively, while silk manufacture falls to eleventh place, and gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore, drops to twentieth place.

This table shows also the percentages of increase for these leading industries in respect to value of products and value added by manufacture. The cotton industry showed a greater rate of increase from 1904 to 1909 in value added by manufacture than any other of the specified industries, namely, 67.1 per cent, while during the same period the silk industry showed the greatest rate of increase in value of products, 79.3 per cent. The foundry and machine-shop, jewelry, and woolen industries also showed remarkable increases both in gross value of products and in value added by manufacture.

Two of the specified industries, marble and stone work and flour-mill and gristmill products, showed a decrease in value of products both from 1899 to 1904 and from 1904 to 1909, while all the others showed an increase for both periods. Three industries showed a decrease in value added by manufacture from 1904 to 1909, while four showed a decrease from 1899 to 1904.

Persons engaged in manufacturing industries.—The following table shows 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.....	122,641	81,843	40,798
Proprietors and officials.....	4,109	3,957	152
Proprietors and firm members.....	1,721	1,606	115
Salariated officers of corporations.....	907	885	22
Superintendents and managers.....	1,481	1,466	15
Clerks.....	4,094	3,337	1,057
Wage earners (average number).....	113,538	74,549	38,989
16 years of age and over.....	108,913	72,239	36,674
Under 16 years of age.....	4,625	2,310	2,315

The average number of persons engaged in manufactures during 1909 was 122,641. Of these, 113,538 were wage earners. Of the remainder, 4,109, or 45.1 per cent, were proprietors and officials, and 4,994, or 54.9 per cent, clerks. Corresponding figures for individual industries will be found in Table II.

The following table shows the percentage of proprietors and officials, clerks, and wage earners, respectively, in the total number of persons employed in manufactures. It covers all industries combined and 13 important industries individually.

INDUSTRY.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.			
	Total number.	Per cent of total.		
		Proprietors and officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners (average number).
All industries.....	122,641	3.4	4.1	92.6
Bread and other bakery products.....	1,401	17.1	7.0	75.3
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	29,488	1.1	1.3	97.6
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	1,730	2.3	5.2	92.5
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	11,905	3.5	4.7	91.9
Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.....	142	26.1	16.2	57.7
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1,849	2.0	2.1	95.9
Jewelry.....	11,002	5.7	7.8	86.4
Liquors, malt.....	543	5.2	12.0	82.9
Printing and publishing.....	2,049	11.2	17.8	71.0
Silk and silk goods, including throwsters.....	1,750	2.1	1.6	96.3
Silverware and plated ware.....	2,517	1.4	7.4	91.1
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	267	12.4	7.5	80.1
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.....	25,673	1.4	1.5	97.1
All other industries.....	32,325	5.2	5.8	89.0

Of the total number of persons engaged in all manufacturing industries, 3.4 per cent were proprietors and officials, 4.1 per cent clerks, and 92.6 per cent wage earners. The highest percentage of proprietors and officials shown for any individual industry, 26.1, is for the establishments engaged in reducing and refining gold and silver from sweepings, clippings, and scrap; measured by number of persons engaged, the establishments in this industry are generally small. In the bakery and the printing and publishing industries the majority of the establishments are also small and the work is done to a large extent by the proprietors or their immediate representatives, so that the proportion of persons engaged in these industries falling in the class of proprietors and officials is very much higher than for most other industries or for all industries combined. The high percentage shown for the slaughtering and meat-packing industry is due to the fact that a number of the establishments classified under this head are small establishments engaged exclusively in the manufacture of sausage.

On account of the large average number of wage earners to an individual establishment in the cotton, woolen, and silverware industries, these industries show the smallest proportion of proprietors and officials.

The following table shows, 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 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.

INDUSTRY.	WAGE EARNERS.			
	Average number. ¹	Per cent of total.		
		16 years of age and over.		Under 16 years of age.
Male.	Female.			
All industries.....	113,538	63.6	32.3	4.1
Bread and other bakery products.....	1,055	91.7	7.6	0.8
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	28,786	50.7	43.3	6.0
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	1,601	58.7	39.1	2.2
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	10,937	97.3	1.6	1.1
Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.....	82	100.0	.....	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1,774	19.9	73.1	7.0
Jewelry.....	9,511	56.8	40.6	2.6
Liquors, malt.....	450	100.0	.....	.....
Printing and publishing.....	1,454	70.8	26.8	2.3
Silk and silk goods, including throwsters.....	1,685	43.6	53.2	3.2
Silverware and plated ware.....	2,294	89.0	9.2	1.7
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	214	98.6	.....	1.4
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.....	24,924	52.1	41.7	6.2
All other industries.....	28,771	75.9	21.8	2.3

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

For all industries combined, 63.6 per cent of the average number of wage earners were males over 16 years of age; 32.3 per cent, females over 16 years of age; and 4.1 per cent, persons of both sexes 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 industries. In the cotton-goods industry over two-fifths of the employees are women over 16 years of age, in the hosiery and knit-goods industry the proportion is nearly three-fourths, in the silk industry over one-half, and in the woolen and worsted industry over two-fifths. The manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, and the jewelry industry, also show a large proportion of female wage earners, 39.1 per cent and 40.6 per cent, respectively. If the four textile industries are excluded, females over 16 employed in all industries combined represent 20.6 per cent of the total number of wage earners.

The four textile industries combined also include the larger part of the total number of wage earners under 16 years of age. The proportions of such employees engaged in each industry were as follows: Cotton goods, 6 per cent; hosiery and knit goods, 7 per cent; silk and silk goods, 3.2 per cent; and woolen and worsted goods, 6.2 per cent.

In order to compare the distribution of 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.				
	1909		1904		Per cent of increase, 1904-1909.
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	
Total.....	122,641	100.0	104,299	100.0	17.6
Proprietors and firm members.....	1,721	1.4	1,561	1.5	10.2
Salaried employees.....	7,382	6.0	5,420	5.2	36.2
Wage earners (average number)....	113,538	92.6	97,318	93.3	16.7

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

The following table shows the average number of wage earners, distributed according to age periods, and in the case of those 16 years of age and over according to sex, for 1909, 1904, and 1899. The averages for 1909 are estimated on the basis of the actual number reported for a single representative day. (See Introduction.)

This table indicates that for all industries combined there has been a decrease during the 10 years in the employment of children under 16 years of age, although from 1899 to 1904 the total number of children em-

ployed increased. There has not been much change in the proportion of male and female wage earners. In 1909 males 16 years of age and over formed 63.6 per cent of all wage earners, as compared with 63 per cent in 1904 and 62.7 per cent in 1899.

CLASS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.					
	1909		1904		1899	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	113,538	100.0	97,318	100.0	88,197	100.0
16 years of age and over.....	108,913	95.9	92,088	94.6	83,212	94.3
Male.....	72,239	63.6	61,346	63.0	55,305	62.7
Female.....	36,674	32.3	30,742	31.6	27,907	31.6
Under 16 years of age.....	4,625	4.1	5,230	5.4	4,985	5.7

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 cotton-goods, foundry and machine-shop, jewelry, and woolen and worsted goods industries, 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 630, is shown, for each industry in the state, the largest number and also the smallest number of employees reported for any month. The number for each month relates to the 15th day, or the nearest representative day, of the month.

MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.											
	All industries.		Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.		Foundry and machine-shop products.		Jewelry.		Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.		All other industries.	
	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.	Number.	Per cent of maximum.
January.....	108,773	91.3	28,807	98.7	9,301	73.4	9,293	82.7	24,072	94.1	37,300	89.3
February.....	109,615	92.0	28,738	98.4	9,567	75.5	8,939	79.5	24,480	95.0	37,891	90.7
March.....	111,624	93.9	28,896	99.0	10,062	79.4	8,928	79.4	25,429	99.3	38,609	92.4
April.....	111,320	93.4	28,806	98.7	10,216	80.6	8,439	75.1	24,880	97.2	38,979	93.3
May.....	111,952	93.9	28,818	98.7	10,318	81.4	8,625	76.7	25,128	98.1	39,063	93.5
June.....	112,055	94.0	28,632	98.1	10,633	83.9	8,774	78.1	25,203	98.4	38,813	92.9
July.....	111,571	93.6	28,611	98.0	11,113	87.7	8,574	76.3	24,811	96.9	38,462	92.1
August.....	112,835	94.7	28,342	97.1	11,358	89.8	9,097	80.9	24,800	96.9	39,208	93.8
September.....	116,116	97.4	28,722	98.4	11,566	91.2	10,201	90.8	25,604	100.0	40,023	95.8
October.....	118,007	99.0	28,796	98.6	12,015	94.8	10,883	96.8	25,365	99.1	40,948	98.0
November.....	119,104	99.9	29,080	99.6	12,352	97.7	11,145	99.2	25,011	97.7	41,486	99.3
December.....	119,191	100.0	29,192	100.0	12,678	100.0	11,238	100.0	24,302	94.9	41,781	100.0

There are no seasonal industries of importance in Rhode Island which give employment to a large number of persons at certain periods of the year only. On the contrary, all of the more important industries show comparatively little fluctuation in the number of wage earners employed. Among the industries covered by the above table the greatest variation is shown in the foundry and machine-shop industry, in which

the smallest number, 9,301, were employed in the month of January. The number increased constantly from month to month, however, to the end of the year, when 12,678 were employed, a difference of 3,377 from that at the beginning of the year. In the cotton mills the greatest activity was in December and the next greatest in November. The smallest number were employed in August, but represented a difference of only

850, or 2.9 per cent, from the largest number. In the woolen mills September was the month when the most wage earners were employed, while the fewest were employed in January. April was the month of least activity in the jewelry industry and November and December the months of greatest activity.

Prevailing hours of labor.—In the following table wage earners have been classified according to 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.

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.....	113,538	2,672	1,484	7,001	92,597	9,388	163	30	203
Brass and bronze products.....	225			2	145	78			
Bread and other bakery products.....	1,055	104	20	136	99	627	46	23	
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.....	377	206	18	11	142				
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	28,786			34	28,658	94			
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	1,001	1	6	158	1,409	27			
Enameling and japanning.....	615		78		529	8			
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	39				22	17			
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	10,937	9	348	1,221	8,411	948			
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	412				1	282	83		46
Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.....	82				70	12			
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1,774		1		1,702	71			
Jewelry.....	9,511	573	53	107	7,500	1,218			
Liquors, malt.....	450			449		1			
Lumber and timber products.....	748	77	13	191	267	200			
Marble and stone work.....	660	618	13	28		1			
Printing and publishing.....	1,454	529	525	98	278	21	3		
Silk and silk goods, including throwsters.....	1,685				1,685				
Silverware and plated ware.....	2,294			2	2,292				
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	214	1	1	31	88	93			
Tobacco manufactures.....	268	236	2	5	22	3			
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.....	24,924	2	95	284	22,748	1,795			
All other industries.....	25,427	316	311	4,184	16,529	3,892	31	7	157

It is evident from these figures that for the great majority of wage earners employed in the manufacturing industries of Rhode Island the prevailing hours of labor range from 54 to 60 a week, or from 9 to 10 a day, only 3.7 per cent of the total being employed in establishments working less than 9 hours a day and only three-tenths of 1 per cent being employed in establishments working more than 10 hours a day.

It will be noted that in all of the larger industries

the employment is confined mainly to a week of between 54 and 60 hours. Practically all of the wage earners in the gas industry, however, are in plants operating 60 hours a week or over, while for the majority of the wage earners in the bakery industry the prevailing hours of labor are 60 per week.

Location of establishments.—The next table shows how largely manufacturing in the state is centralized in cities and towns of 10,000 inhabitants or over. (See Introduction.)

ITEM.	Year.	Aggregate.	CITIES AND TOWNS HAVING A POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.								DISTRICTS OUTSIDE OF CITIES AND TOWNS HAVING A POPULATION OF 10,000 AND OVER.	
			Total.		10,000 to 25,000.		25,000 to 100,000.		100,000 and over.			
			Number or amount.	Percent of total.	Number or amount.	Percent of total.	Number or amount.	Percent of total.	Number or amount.	Percent of total.		
Population.....	1910	542,610	437,627	80.7	69,776	12.9	143,525	26.4	224,326	41.3	104,983	19.3
	1900	428,556	330,437	77.1	87,405	20.4	67,435	15.7	175,597	41.0	98,119	22.9
Number of establishments.....	1909	1,951	1,656	84.9	126	6.5	450	23.1	1,080	55.4	295	15.1
	1904	1,617	1,320	81.6	150	9.3	289	17.9	881	54.5	297	18.4
	1899	1,678	1,368	80.9	134	8.0	295	17.6	929	55.4	320	19.1
Average number of wage earners.....	1909	113,538	91,142	80.3	11,536	10.2	33,175	29.2	46,381	40.8	23,396	19.7
	1904	97,318	71,943	73.9	11,413	11.7	20,726	21.3	39,804	40.9	25,375	26.1
	1899	88,197	66,718	75.6	10,447	11.4	18,303	20.8	38,368	43.5	21,479	24.4
Value of products.....	1909	\$280,343,707	\$226,191,505	80.7	\$28,068,350	10.0	\$77,882,571	27.8	\$120,240,584	42.9	\$54,152,292	19.3
	1904	202,109,583	157,761,715	78.1	20,673,316	10.2	45,107,436	22.3	91,980,963	45.5	44,347,868	21.9
	1899	165,550,382	131,529,623	79.4	18,856,038	11.4	34,016,482	20.5	78,657,103	47.5	34,020,759	20.6
Value added by manufacture.....	1909	122,152,223	101,209,421	82.0	12,122,100	9.9	33,016,782	27.5	55,470,539	45.4	20,942,802	17.1
	1904	89,237,322	70,514,173	79.0	8,089,377	9.1	20,417,143	22.9	42,007,653	47.1	18,723,149	21.0
	1899	77,598,602	61,111,305	78.8	8,134,338	10.5	16,870,528	21.7	36,106,439	46.5	16,487,297	21.2

In 1909, 80.7 per cent of the total value of products was reported from cities and towns having over 10,000 inhabitants, and 80.3 per cent of the average number of wage earners were employed in such cities and towns. The figures indicate that while very little relative change took place during the last 5 or 10 years, yet on the whole the industries of the manufacturing cities and larger towns have gained very slightly on those of the districts outside during the last decade.

The group of cities and towns having between 10,000 and 25,000 inhabitants consisted in 1910 of Central Falls, Cranston, Cumberland, and East Providence, and those having between 25,000 and 100,000 inhabitants comprise Newport, Pawtucket, Warwick, and Woonsocket. Providence is the only city having more than 100,000 inhabitants.

The population in 1900 was used as the basis in making the classification for 1904 as well as 1899. The increase in the population of different cities has affected the grouping in the table. In 1900 Newport and Warwick were in the first group, but during the following decade the population of each increased so that both now fall in the second group. Prior to 1910 Cumberland had less than 10,000 inhabitants, and so was not included in that group.

The first group shows a proportional loss and the second group a gain in 1909, as compared with 1904, while the manufacturing industries of Providence show a slight decrease in relative importance, although a decided absolute gain was returned for all items. Of the total value of products reported for the state in 1909, 10 per cent was reported from the four cities and towns of the first group, 27.8 per cent from the four cities and towns of the second group, and 42.9 per cent from Providence alone.

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

CITY OR TOWN.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.			VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		
	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899
Providence.....	46,381	39,804	38,368	\$120,240,584	\$91,980,963	\$78,657,103
Pawtucket.....	15,275	12,054	10,712	87,696,186	25,846,899	19,271,582
Woonsocket.....	10,703	8,672	7,591	28,218,515	19,260,637	14,744,900
Warwick.....	6,471	6,153	5,465	10,588,943	7,051,971	6,019,869
Cumberland ¹	5,359	4,574	1,500	9,826,720	5,905,027	1,750,268
East Providence ¹	2,041	1,381	836	7,145,977	5,544,376	5,347,516
Cranston ¹	1,711	587	493	5,624,714	1,638,881	1,402,359
Central Falls.....	2,475	2,443	2,372	5,470,939	5,090,984	4,511,182
Newport.....	728	849	881	1,378,927	1,347,104	1,576,192

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 shows an increase in value of products from 1904 to 1909, and all but Newport an increase from 1899 to 1904. The percentages of increase, how-

ever, were generally greater from 1904 to 1909. The greatest gain, 243.2 per cent, was made by Cranston, and was due in part to the establishment of such new industries as the manufacture of automobiles, of foundry and machine shops, and of street-railway repair shops. The next largest increase, 64.7 per cent, is shown for Cumberland, and was due mostly to the increased production of the cotton mills of that town. Manufacturing in Newport was practically at a standstill from 1904 to 1909, as there was scarcely any change in the value of products and a decrease in the average number of wage earners. The totals presented for Newport do not include the statistics for the naval torpedo station in that city, operated by the Federal Government. In 1909 this plant employed an average of 270 wage earners and turned out products valued at \$471,712.

Providence, the largest and most important city in the state, shows an increase in 1909, as compared with 1904, of \$28,259,621, or 30.7 per cent, in value of products, and 6,577, or 16.5 per cent, in the average number of wage earners. The relative importance of Providence as a manufacturing city is indicated by comparing it with the leading cities of the United States. This comparison shows that when ranked by value of products it was seventeenth both in 1899 and 1904. About one-fourth of the total value of the textile products of the state was reported from this city. Practically all of the establishments of the state engaged in manufactures from the precious metals were in Providence, 98.4 per cent of the value of products of these industries being credited to this city. All of the establishments engaged in "gold and silver refining, not from the ore," and in the production of silverware and plated ware were located here. Seventy and three-tenths per cent of the total value of the foundry and machine-shop products of the state was reported from Providence.

Pawtucket, Woonsocket, and Warwick still maintain their importance in the manufacture of textiles, these industries contributing 53.4, 70.5, and 77.8 per cent, respectively, of the total value of products of these places. In Woonsocket the woolen mills are the most important textile establishments, while in Pawtucket and Warwick cotton mills predominate.

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. 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.

INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
ALL INDUSTRIES:				
1909.....	1,951	113,538	\$280,343,797	\$122,152,223
1904.....	1,617	97,318	202,109,583	89,237,322
Individual:				
1909.....	955	8,888	18,425,145	9,408,377
1904.....	754	8,858	18,576,416	9,124,529
Firm:				
1909.....	323	8,849	18,464,914	8,229,493
1904.....	347	11,653	25,198,561	9,455,620
Corporation:				
1909.....	659	95,794	243,426,998	104,490,185
1904.....	512	76,803	158,322,601	70,046,328
Other:				
1909.....	8	7	26,740	24,168
1904.....	4	4	12,005	10,845
Per cent of total:				
1909.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1904.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual:				
1909.....	48.9	7.8	6.6	7.7
1904.....	46.6	9.1	9.2	10.2
Firm:				
1909.....	16.9	7.8	6.6	6.7
1904.....	21.5	12.0	12.5	10.6
Corporation:				
1909.....	33.8	84.4	86.8	85.5
1904.....	31.7	78.9	78.3	79.2
Other:				
1909.....	0.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
1904.....	0.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Bread and other bakery products, 1909.....	187	1,055	\$3,936,864	\$1,466,306
Individual.....	147	448	1,622,156	589,059
Firm.....	28	219	887,379	322,692
Corporation.....	12	388	1,427,329	554,555
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual.....	78.6	42.5	41.2	40.2
Firm.....	15.0	20.8	22.5	22.0
Corporation.....	6.4	36.8	36.3	37.8
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares, 1909.....	106	28,786	\$50,312,597	\$24,911,358
Individual.....	8	62	163,448	61,592
Firm.....	12	3,604	5,092,593	2,343,283
Corporation.....	86	25,120	45,056,556	22,506,513
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual.....	7.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Firm.....	11.3	12.5	10.1	9.4
Corporation.....	81.1	87.3	89.6	90.3
Foundry and machine-shop products, 1909.....	141	10,937	\$20,611,693	\$12,598,192
Individual.....	57	550	1,332,787	745,750
Firm.....	14	149	833,406	195,866
Corporation.....	70	10,238	18,945,500	11,656,576
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual.....	40.4	5.0	6.5	5.9
Firm.....	9.9	1.4	1.6	1.6
Corporation.....	49.6	93.6	91.9	92.5
Jewelry, 1909.....	296	9,511	\$20,685,100	\$10,897,083
Individual.....	132	2,367	3,303,671	2,047,087
Firm.....	73	2,126	4,121,705	2,485,517
Corporation.....	91	5,018	13,259,724	6,364,479
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual.....	44.6	24.9	16.0	18.8
Firm.....	24.7	22.4	19.9	22.8
Corporation.....	30.7	52.8	64.1	58.4
Printing and publishing, 1909.....	147	1,454	\$3,780,075	\$2,716,400
Individual.....	86	305	623,556	472,949
Firm.....	25	127	253,822	194,093
Corporation.....	28	1,015	2,863,957	2,025,190
Other.....	8	7	26,740	24,168
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual.....	58.5	21.0	16.7	17.4
Firm.....	17.0	8.7	6.9	7.1
Corporation.....	19.0	69.3	75.3	74.6
Other.....	5.4	0.5	0.7	0.9
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats, 1909.....	88	24,924	\$74,600,240	\$23,574,864
Individual.....	10	450	806,531	345,100
Firm.....	6	573	1,099,431	387,133
Corporation.....	72	23,895	72,784,278	22,842,631
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual.....	11.4	1.8	1.1	1.5
Firm.....	6.8	2.3	1.4	1.6
Corporation.....	81.8	95.9	97.6	96.9

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The most important distinction shown is that between corporate and all other forms of ownership. For all industries combined, 33.8 per cent of the total number of establishments were in 1909 under corpo-

rate ownership, as against 66.2 per cent under all other forms. The corresponding figures for 1904 were 31.7 per cent and 68.3 per cent, respectively. In respect to value of products the difference was even more pronounced, for in 1909 the establishments operated by corporations reported 86.8 per cent of the total value, as against 13.2 per cent for those under all other forms of ownership, while in 1904 the corresponding figures were 78.3 per cent and 21.7 per cent, respectively. The greatest relative decrease from 1904 to 1909 is shown for establishments operated by firms, which represented only 16.9 per cent of the total number of establishments in 1909, as compared with 21.5 per cent in 1904.

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 next table 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 1,951 establishments only 69, or 3.5 per cent, had a value of products exceeding \$1,000,000. These establishments, however, had an average number of wage earners of 49,126, or 43.3 per cent, of the total number in all establishments, and reported 48.3 per cent of the total value of products and 44.7 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 very considerable proportion (24.4 per cent) of the total number of establishments, but the value of their products amounted to only four-tenths of 1 per cent of the total. The great bulk of the manufacturing was carried on in establishments having a product valued at not less than \$100,000.

It will be seen from the table that during the five years from 1904 to 1909 there was a considerable increase in the relative importance of the largest establishments—those reporting products of not less than \$1,000,000 in value—and a decrease in that of all other classes.

The fact that the average value of products per establishment increased from \$124,990 to \$143,692, and the value added by manufacture from \$55,187 to \$62,610, 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 decreased by two.

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:					Cotton goods, including cotton small wares, 1909—Con.				
1909.....	1,951	113,538	\$280,843,797	\$122,153,223	Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1904.....	1,617	97,818	202,109,583	89,237,322	Less than \$5,000.....	2.8	(1)	(1)	(1)
Less than \$5,000:					\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	3.8	0.2	0.1	0.1
1909.....	477	707	1,166,084	795,432	\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	25.5	3.4	2.9	2.5
1904.....	308	449	807,109	552,428	\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.....	54.7	53.1	51.0	50.3
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000:					\$1,000,000 and over.....	13.2	43.3	46.0	47.1
1909.....	579	3,244	5,891,800	3,510,241	Average per establishment.....		272	\$474,647	\$238,013
1904.....	523	2,955	5,392,825	3,277,555	Foundry and machine-shop products, 1909.....	141	10,937	\$20,611,693	\$12,598,192
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000:					Less than \$5,000.....	17	20	40,866	31,279
1909.....	459	10,742	21,304,255	11,231,441	\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	47	261	478,459	323,116
1904.....	428	9,595	18,617,859	10,035,332	\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	43	1,036	2,062,782	1,209,731
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000:					\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.....	30	4,803	9,417,048	5,670,126
1909.....	367	49,719	116,696,453	52,043,520	\$1,000,000 and over.....	4	4,312	8,612,538	5,454,940
1904.....	317	50,490	97,235,874	43,774,550	Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1,000,000 and over:					Less than \$5,000.....	12.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
1909.....	69	49,126	135,285,205	54,571,589	\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	33.3	2.4	2.3	2.6
1904.....	41	33,829	80,056,916	31,537,457	\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	39.5	9.5	10.0	9.6
Per cent of total:					\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.....	21.3	44.0	45.7	44.3
1909.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$1,000,000 and over.....	2.8	44.0	41.8	44.3
1904.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average per establishment.....		78	\$146,182	\$89,349
Less than \$5,000:					Jewelry, 1909.....	298	9,511	\$20,685,100	\$10,897,063
1909.....	24.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	Less than \$5,000.....	58	234	132,701	109,090
1904.....	19.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	66	602	681,340	480,447
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000:					\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	108	3,225	5,354,684	3,513,363
1909.....	29.7	2.9	2.1	2.9	\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000*.....	64	5,450	14,516,375	9,994,163
1904.....	32.3	3.0	2.7	3.7	Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000:					Less than \$5,000.....	19.6	2.5	0.6	1.0
1909.....	23.5	9.5	7.6	9.2	\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	22.3	6.3	3.3	4.4
1904.....	26.5	9.9	9.2	11.2	\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	36.5	33.9	25.9	30.4
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000:					\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000*.....	21.6	57.3	70.2	64.2
1909.....	18.8	43.8	41.6	42.6	Average per establishment.....		32	\$69,832	\$36,814
1904.....	19.6	51.9	48.1	49.1	Printing and publishing, 1909.....	147	1,454	\$3,780,075	\$2,716,400
\$1,000,000 and over:					Less than \$5,000.....	71	78	170,498	134,733
1909.....	3.5	43.3	48.3	44.7	\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	45	218	403,562	303,444
1904.....	2.5	34.8	39.6	35.4	\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	23	377	906,869	677,176
Average per establishment:					\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.....	8	781	2,299,146	1,601,047
1909.....		58	\$143,692	\$62,610	Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1904.....		60	124,990	55,187	Less than \$5,000.....	48.3	5.4	4.5	5.0
Bread and other bakery products, 1909.....	187	1,055	\$3,936,864	\$1,468,806	\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	39.6	15.0	10.7	11.2
Less than \$5,000.....	47	36	151,596	60,147	\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	15.6	25.9	24.0	24.9
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	100	293	1,000,645	393,871	\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.....	5.4	53.7	60.8	58.9
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	33	395	1,478,007	521,732	Average per establishment.....		10	\$25,715	\$18,479
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.....	7	331	1,306,616	490,556	Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats, 1909.....	88	24,924	\$74,600,240	\$28,574,864
Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Less than \$5,000.....	4	8	13,690	9,292
Less than \$5,000.....	25.1	3.4	3.9	4.1	\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	12	375	521,973	238,787
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	53.5	27.8	25.4	26.9	\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	49	7,651	21,505,311	6,467,645
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	17.6	37.4	37.5	35.6	\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.....	23	16,890	52,559,266	16,869,140
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.....	3.7	31.4	33.2	33.5	Per cent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average per establishment.....		6	\$21,053	\$7,841	Less than \$5,000.....	4.5	(1)	(1)	(1)
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares, 1909.....	108	28,786	\$50,312,597	\$24,611,358	\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	13.6	1.5	0.7	1.0
Less than \$5,000.....	3	5	8,900	5,413	\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	55.7	30.7	28.8	27.4
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000.....	4	52	62,851	31,387	\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.....	26.1	67.8	70.5	71.5
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000.....	27	970	1,464,968	622,177	Average per establishment.....		283	\$347,730	\$267,896
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000.....	58	15,294	25,640,252	12,531,368					
\$1,000,000 and over.....	14	12,465	23,145,626	11,721,013					

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

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

* Includes the group "\$5,000 and less than \$20,000."

In some respects, and especially from the standpoint of conditions under which persons engaged in manufactures work, the best classification of establishments to bring out the feature of size is a classification according to the number of wage earners employed. The next table shows such a classification for all industries combined and for 13 important industries individually, and gives not only the number of establishments falling into each group but also the average number of wage earners employed.

The per cent distribution of the number of establishments is not shown in the table; of the 1,951 establishments reported for all industries, 8.1 per cent employed no wage earners; 38.1 per cent, 1 to 5; 23.2 per cent, 6 to 20; and 11.1 per cent, 21 to 50. The most numerous single group consists of the 744 establishments employing 1 to 5 wage earners, and the

next, of the 452 establishments employing from 6 to 20 wage earners. There were 117 establishments that employed over 250 wage earners; 15 employed over 1,000, of which 5 were cotton mills and 4 woolen mills.

Of the total number of wage earners, 61.2 per cent were in establishments employing over 250 wage earners. The single group having the largest number of employees was the group comprising the establishments employing from 251 to 500 wage earners. This group employed 25,828 wage earners, or 22.7 per cent of the total. The individual industries listed in this table, but not in the preceding one, namely, electrical machinery, hosiery and knit goods, silk, and silverware and plated ware, are all industries in which comparatively large establishments do most of the business, as appears from the classification according to the number of wage earners.

INDUSTRY.	Total.	ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—								
		No wage earners.	1 to 5 wage earners.	6 to 20 wage earners.	21 to 50 wage earners.	51 to 100 wage earners.	101 to 250 wage earners.	251 to 500 wage earners.	501 to 1,000 wage earners.	Over 1,000 wage earners.
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.										
All industries.....	1,951	158	744	452	216	143	121	74	28	15
Bread and other bakery products.....	187	27	112	40	6	1	1	1	1	5
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	106	4	10	15	15	20	25	12	6	5
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	12	4	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	141	6	38	41	21	17	7	8	2	1
Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.....	15	1	9	6	3	3	5	2	1	1
Hosiery and knit goods.....	17	1	3	3	3	3	5	2	1	1
Jewelry.....	296	8	66	90	73	40	18	1	1	1
Liquors, malt.....	9	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1
Printing and publishing.....	147	29	75	32	5	2	4	1	1	1
Silk and silk goods, including throwsters.....	13	1	4	1	4	1	4	4	1	1
Silverware and plated ware.....	11	1	1	5	1	2	2	1	1	1
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	21	2	11	6	2	2	2	1	1	1
Woolen, worsted, felt goods, and wool hats.....	88	4	5	8	16	28	16	7	4	4
All other industries.....	888	85	418	212	74	40	32	18	5	4
AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.										
All industries.....	113,538	1,922	5,124	7,211	10,141	19,538	25,828	18,883	24,891	24,891
Bread and other bakery products.....	1,055	275	409	209	56	106	8,895	7,711	6,977	6,977
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	28,786	10	130	502	1,080	3,481	500	298	734	734
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	1,601	10	6	53	2	500	2,799	1,125	3,364	3,364
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	10,937	120	376	673	1,240	1,240	1,125	1,125	3,364	3,364
Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.....	82	29	53	32	96	191	579	511	511	511
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1,774	1	32	96	191	875	579	511	511	511
Jewelry.....	9,511	204	1,002	2,418	2,718	2,598	511	511	511	511
Liquors, malt.....	450	1	12	118	143	176	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310
Printing and publishing.....	1,454	180	381	211	138	544	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310
Silk and silk goods, including throwsters.....	1,685	2	46	45	284	313	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310
Silverware and plated ware.....	2,294	2	13	174	68	313	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	214	23	53	75	293	1,172	5,467	5,288	7,857	7,857
Woolen, worsted, felt goods, and wool hats.....	24,924	8	75	293	1,172	4,704	5,467	5,288	7,857	7,857
All other industries.....	28,771	1,059	2,476	2,419	2,913	4,941	6,480	3,514	4,959	4,959
PER CENT OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.										
All industries.....	100.0	1.7	4.5	6.4	8.9	17.2	22.7	16.6	21.9	21.9
Bread and other bakery products.....	100.0	26.1	38.8	19.8	5.3	10.0	30.9	26.8	24.2	24.2
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	100.0	(1)	0.5	1.7	3.8	12.1	18.6	45.8	30.6	30.6
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	100.0	0.6	0.4	3.3	2.2	31.2	25.6	10.3	30.6	30.6
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	100.0	1.1	3.4	6.2	11.3	11.3	25.6	10.3	30.6	30.6
Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.....	100.0	35.4	64.6	6.2	11.3	11.3	25.6	10.3	30.6	30.6
Hosiery and knit goods.....	100.0	0.1	1.8	5.4	10.8	49.3	32.6	5.4	5.4	5.4
Jewelry.....	100.0	2.1	11.2	25.4	28.6	27.3	37.4	77.7	75.2	75.2
Liquors, malt.....	100.0	0.2	2.7	26.2	31.8	39.1	77.7	75.2	75.2	75.2
Printing and publishing.....	100.0	12.4	26.2	14.5	9.5	37.4	77.7	75.2	75.2	75.2
Silk and silk goods, including throwsters.....	100.0	0.1	0.6	2.7	16.9	13.6	77.7	75.2	75.2	75.2
Silverware and plated ware.....	100.0	0.1	0.6	7.6	3.0	13.6	77.7	75.2	75.2	75.2
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	100.0	10.7	24.8	64.5	64.5	19.1	21.9	21.2	31.5	31.5
Woolen, worsted, felt goods, and wool hats.....	100.0	(1)	0.3	1.2	4.7	19.1	21.9	21.2	31.5	31.5
All other industries.....	100.0	3.7	8.6	8.4	10.1	17.2	22.5	12.2	17.3	17.3

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.

INDUSTRY.	PER CENT OF TOTAL EXPENSES REPORTED.			
	Salaries.	Wages.	Materials.	Miscellaneous expenses.
All industries.....	4.4	22.8	65.3	7.5
Bread and other bakery products.....	2.4	18.9	70.9	7.8
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	3.3	29.1	62.6	5.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	3.1	11.7	79.4	5.8
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	6.5	37.6	43.6	12.3
Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.....	1.6	1.3	95.8	1.2
Hosiery and knit goods.....	4.4	18.8	72.3	4.6
Jewelry.....	8.6	26.4	54.4	10.6
Liquors, malt.....	5.7	13.6	42.0	38.6
Printing and publishing.....	16.6	32.1	35.8	15.5
Silk and silk goods, including throwsters.....	4.6	18.7	75.7	3.7
Silverware and plated ware.....	1.8	28.5	47.9	18.9
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	1.8	4.1	93.0	1.2
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.....	2.0	17.3	76.5	4.2
All other industries.....	5.8	22.8	62.4	9.0

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

This table shows that, for all industries combined, 65.3 per cent of the total expenses were incurred for materials, 27.2 per cent for services—that is, salaries and wages—and but 7.5 per cent for other purposes. As would be expected, these proportions vary greatly in the different industries.

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

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

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	3,674	1,463	1,545	226,740	162,608	153,619	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned	1,500	1,463	1,545	210,049	172,829	146,928	92.6	94.6	95.6
Steam	1,104	1,095	1,170	175,293	141,591	115,735	77.3	77.5	75.3
Gas	100	63	43	3,300	1,247	427	1.5	0.7	0.3
Water wheels	290	293	332	31,376	29,181	28,171	13.8	16.0	18.3
Water motors	6	12	(²)	41	50	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Other				39	760	2,595	(²)	0.4	1.7
Rented	2,174	(²)	(²)	16,691	9,779	6,691	7.4	5.4	4.4
Electric	2,174	(²)	(²)	13,697	6,119	2,969	6.0	3.4	1.9
Other				2,994	3,660	3,722	1.3	2.0	2.4
Electric motors	3,964	570	152	42,130	15,811	4,895	100.0	100.0	100.0
Run by current generated by establishment	1,790	570	152	28,433	9,692	1,926	67.5	61.3	39.3
Run by rented power	2,174	(²)	(²)	13,697	6,119	2,969	32.5	38.7	60.7

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

The table indicates that the increase in primary power was in power generated by steam and gas engines and water wheels, that generated by water motors and the forms of owned power included under the head of "Other" showing a decrease. The more general use of gas engines is shown, the number of such engines reported being 100 in 1909, as against 63 in 1904 and 43 in 1899. The figures also show that the practice of renting power is on the increase, 7.4 per cent of the total power being rented in 1909, as against but 5.4 per cent in 1904 and 4.4 per cent in 1899. The

use of electric motors for the purpose of applying the power generated within the establishments is also shown to be rapidly becoming more common, the horsepower of such motors increasing from 1,926 in 1899 to 9,692 in 1904 and 28,433 in 1909.

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

INDUSTRY.	Anthracite coal (tons).	Bituminous coal (tons).	Coke (tons).	Wood (cords).	Oil, including gasoline (barrels).	Gas (1,000 feet).
All Industries	186,164	927,514	31,326	6,821	171,092	115,679
Bread and other bakery products	3,745	1,765	4,633	1,160	5	4,035
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	47,239	220,965	27	478	776	555
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	470	16,932	30		5,228	807
Foundry and machine-shop products	17,110	33,863	10,179	563	2,202	9,698
Gas, illuminating and heating	16,900	55,600	13,161		112,189	10,291
Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore	15	1,477	995	411	58	1,265
Hosiery and knit goods	59	6,666				
Jewelry	711	3,452	175	35	20	43,539
Liquors, malt	1,341	28,618				
Printing and publishing	406	2,526	288	34	30	5,829
Silk and silk goods, including throwsters	134	4,156				
Silverware and plated ware	665	5,494	112		5,614	14,299
Slaughtering and meat packing	160	1,440	50	138	1	25
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	16,867	198,654		1,108	127	
All other industries	80,342	345,868	1,676	2,894	44,842	25,336

NOTE.—In addition, there were 314 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 Rhode Island are here presented.

Textiles.—The progress of the textile industries is indicated by the increase in the number of spindles, looms, knitting machines, and other equipment. The following table shows the number of the principal machines used in the combined industries and for each of the four branches for 1909, 1904, and 1899:

MACHINE.	Cen- sus.	Total.	Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.	Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.	Hosiery and knit goods.	Silk and silk goods, including throwsters.
Producing spindles.	1909 1904 1899	2,836,038 2,489,016 2,350,020	2,363,689 2,085,802 1,920,522	459,127 379,374 419,844	1,280 4,364 6,244	11,042 19,476 3,410
Looms.....	1909 1904 1899	81,093 63,830 59,838	69,330 54,021 42,298	9,252 8,103 8,007	..... ..... .....	2,511 1,706 533
Knitting machines.	1909 1904 1899	1,669 1,170 1,262	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	1,669 1,170 1,262	...............
Cards (sets).....	1909 1904 1899	625 609 488	..... ..... .....	621 659 478	4 10 10	...............
Combing machines.	1909 1904 1899	461 294 290	..... ..... .....	461 291 287	..... 3 3	...............

The total number of producing spindles shows an increase from 1904 to 1909 of 347,022, or 13.9 per cent; the number of looms an increase of 17,263, or 27 per cent; the number of knitting machines an increase of 499, or 42.6 per cent; and the number of combing machines an increase of 167, or 56.8 per cent; while the number of sets of cards decreased 44, or 6.6 per cent. The gains for producing spindles and for looms were much greater than the gains shown for the five-year period 1899 to 1904, which were 5.9 per cent and 25.6 per cent, respectively. The cotton mills made the largest gain in absolute number of spindles, the increase being 277,887, or 13.3 per cent; this industry also reported by far the largest number of spindles, 2,363,689. About one-fifth as many spindles were used in the woolen and worsted mills, and the increase was 79,753, or 21 per cent. The knitting mills and the silk mills each used fewer spindles in 1909 than in 1904. The number of looms used in the cotton mills increased 15,309, or 28.3 per cent; in the woolen mills 1,149, or 14.2 per cent; and in the silk mills 805, or 47.2 per cent.

Woolen and worsted goods.¹—This industry in the state, which consists exclusively of the manufacture of woolen

¹The title of this industry in the tables, being uniform for all states, is "Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats," but in Rhode Island only woolen and worsted goods are made.

and of worsted goods, dates from 1804, when the first woolen mill was started at Peacedale. It ranks first among the manufacturing industries of the state both in cost of materials and in value of products, and second in value added by manufacture.

The quantity and cost of the materials reported for this industry in 1909, 1904, and 1899, by kinds, are given in the following table:

MATERIAL.	1909	1904	1899
Total cost.....	\$51,025,376	\$35,936,232	\$24,877,585
Wool:			
Foreign (in condition purchased)—			
Pounds.....	20,973,869	9,293,080	9,842,343
Cost.....	\$7,300,286	\$3,103,045	\$2,894,867
Domestic (in condition purchased)—			
Pounds.....	58,108,445	56,776,005	41,014,744
Cost.....	\$15,468,437	\$13,804,403	\$8,333,758
Cotton:			
Pounds.....	579,139	1,847,509	3,635,334
Cost.....	\$96,832	\$200,491	\$360,241
Shoddy:			
Pounds.....	1,546,464	4,273,269	2,101,262
Cost.....	\$259,829	\$631,450	\$369,237
Wool or other waste and noils:			
Pounds.....	2,578,085	3,100,612	2,005,717
Cost.....	\$339,389	\$880,816	\$588,764
Tops, purchased:			
Pounds.....	10,406,834	4,150,072	2,874,637
Cost.....	\$7,887,543	\$2,455,639	\$1,499,364
Yarns, purchased:			
Woolen—			
Pounds.....	273,926	1,233,801	1,174,278
Cost.....	\$143,015	\$715,520	\$582,961
Worsted—			
Pounds.....	13,403,194	10,382,578	7,794,620
Cost.....	\$11,987,111	\$8,069,611	\$5,726,002
Merino—			
Pounds.....	65,430	405,642	115,690
Cost.....	\$32,437	\$139,020	\$53,576
Cotton—			
Pounds.....	5,479,701	5,596,723	4,174,190
Cost.....	\$1,530,130	\$1,391,592	\$941,494
Silk—			
Pounds.....	27,191	80,339	18,668
Cost.....	\$150,824	\$342,337	\$82,046
Spun-silk—			
Pounds.....	18,376	57,119	25,229
Cost.....	\$71,649	\$231,227	\$88,336
Chemicals and dyestuffs.....	\$1,536,824	\$1,108,222	\$1,019,068
Fuel and rent of power.....	\$906,926	\$740,476	\$435,837
All other materials.....	\$2,814,094	\$2,032,374	\$1,902,407

Both the quantity and the cost of the foreign wool used more than doubled from 1904 to 1909, while from 1899 to 1904 there was a decrease of 549,263 pounds in quantity, although there was an increase of \$208,658 in cost. Of all wool consumed in 1909, 73.5 per cent was domestic, representing 67.9 per cent of the total cost of this material, while in 1904 the proportions were 85.9 per cent and 81.6 per cent, respectively. A decrease is shown in the quantity and cost of the cotton consumed. The most conspicuous gains shown for any materials not made in the mill were for tops and for worsted yarns. For tops increases of 6,256,762 pounds in quantity and \$5,431,904 in cost were reported, and for worsted yarns increases of 3,020,616 pounds in quantity and \$3,917,500 in cost. Shoddy, wool and other waste and noils, and woolen, merino, silk, and spun-silk yarns all show decreases in quantity and cost, but cotton yarn shows a decrease in quantity only.

The statement following compares the quantity and value reported for the different kinds of products at the last three censuses.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

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PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Total value	\$74,800,240	\$52,840,763	\$38,671,879
All-wool woven goods, whether woolen or worsted:			
Wool cloth, etc.—			
Square yards.....	4,716,866	4,555,010	1,735,526
Value.....	\$3,436,215	\$2,654,026	\$1,308,525
Worsted coatings, etc.—			
Square yards.....	30,517,666	18,793,540	16,629,693
Value.....	\$24,280,705	\$16,802,556	\$12,584,943
Woolen overcoatings, etc.—			
Square yards.....	178,227	502,199	810,894
Value.....	\$120,483	\$504,400	\$329,714
Worsted dress goods, cashmeres, hosiery, etc.—			
Square yards.....	18,069,251	18,276,957	9,850,120
Value.....	\$8,090,724	\$7,198,465	\$4,059,947
All other—			
Square yards.....	179,581	1,613,530	1,671,829
Value.....	\$121,728	\$1,057,971	\$1,239,145
Union or cotton mixed woven goods:			
Unions, tweeds, etc.—			
Square yards.....	1,831,640	3,708,784	1,244,332
Value.....	\$384,481	\$2,138,727	\$335,901
All other—			
Square yards.....	164,500	321,656	555,869
Value.....	\$60,225	\$142,590	\$482,790
Goods woven on cotton warps, etc.:			
Worsted filling, cassimeres, jeans, etc.—			
Square yards.....	8,453,778	6,772,247	6,733,436
Value.....	\$5,030,340	\$3,955,123	\$4,585,717
Worsted filling, dress goods, etc.—			
Square yards.....	7,187,938	2,995,144	8,835,833
Value.....	\$2,275,346	\$936,799	\$1,620,473
All other—			
Square yards.....	5,140,513	2,292,029	2,095,579
Value.....	\$2,303,847	\$870,381	\$599,191
Upholstery goods and sundries.....	\$229,051	\$519,409	\$382,000
Partly manufactured goods for sale:			
Woolen yarn, all wool—			
Pounds.....	661,234	1,339,608	579,528
Value.....	\$368,165	\$844,691	\$258,419
Woolen yarn, union or merino—			
Pounds.....	534,654	2,341,087	1,187,639
Value.....	\$225,317	\$1,180,011	\$684,011
Worsted yarn and tops—			
Pounds.....	24,235,265	13,222,913	8,789,306
Value.....	\$23,410,014	\$10,551,023	\$6,789,859
Noils—			
Pounds.....	5,109,661	3,319,117	2,099,777
Value.....	\$1,819,094	\$1,240,806	\$651,720
Waste—			
Pounds.....	7,106,426	5,837,000	3,292,631
Value.....	\$1,316,779	\$831,462	\$410,317
All other—			
Pounds.....	177,701	1,461,544	708,836
Value.....	\$32,248	\$320,589	\$454,555
Amount received for contract work.....	\$366,622	\$138,822	\$149,026
All other products.....	\$122,251	\$282,882	\$745,026

The quantity of all kinds of wool woven goods reported, whether woolen or worsted, was 53,661,591 square yards in 1909, as compared with 43,831,236 in 1904 and 30,698,062 in 1899, a gain of 9,830,355 square yards in 1909 as compared with 1904, and of 13,133,174 square yards in 1904 as compared with 1899. In 1909, compared with 1904, decided increases were made in each of the three classes of goods woven on cotton warps, the most noteworthy being in those included under the head "All other," which more than doubled. Both classes of union or cotton mixed goods decreased in both quantity and value. Partly manufactured goods, such as yarns, noils, waste, etc., generally increased in quantity and value, although all-wool yarns and those included under the head "All other" both decreased. The output of worsted yarn and tops increased 11,062,352 pounds, and the value of the output \$12,858,991.

Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.—The beginning of the cotton industry in the United States under the factory system took place in Rhode Island with the starting of the first mill at Pawtucket in 1790. This was a water frame cotton mill producing cotton warp, which was used by hand weavers in the pro-

duction of sheetings, shirtings, checks, and gingham. With the introduction in 1814 of power looms and dressing machines simultaneously in Providence, R. I., and in Waltham, Mass., a single establishment was enabled to perform all the processes of cotton manufacture. The industry in the state has shown a healthy growth.

The quantity and cost of the materials used, by kinds, in 1909, 1904, and 1899, are given below:

MATERIAL.	1909	1904	1899
Total cost	\$25,401,239	\$19,665,504	\$11,697,461
Cotton:			
Domestic—			
Pounds.....	101,896,174	89,422,995	92,800,390
Cost.....	\$13,138,735	\$11,021,798	\$6,794,160
Egyptian and other foreign—			
Pounds.....	10,860,853	6,125,640	6,575,083
Cost.....	\$2,030,857	\$1,023,838	\$592,179
Yarn, purchased:			
Cotton—			
Pounds.....	13,263,003	13,033,803	7,031,251
Cost.....	\$4,051,301	\$3,303,127	\$1,440,361
Silk and spun-silk—			
Pounds.....	516,323	(1)	(1)
Cost.....	\$1,278,828	(1)	(1)
Other—			
Pounds.....	112,904	(1)	(1)
Cost.....	\$115,502	\$151,719	\$104,195
Cotton waste, purchased:			
Pounds.....	29,195,998	45,168,838	5,963,702
Cost.....	\$1,274,989	\$1,824,505	\$269,853
Starch:			
Pounds.....	3,584,542	2,778,192	2,487,648
Cost.....	\$116,461	\$85,137	\$70,707
Chemicals and dyestuffs.....	\$287,997	\$149,309	\$371,706
Fuel and rent of power.....	\$1,045,147	\$796,652	\$568,946
All other materials.....	\$2,061,422	\$1,309,419	\$1,485,354

† Not reported separately.

The cotton consumed in this industry in 1909 amounted to 112,757,027 pounds, which cost \$15,169,592, representing an increase since 1904 of 17,208,392 pounds, or 18 per cent, in quantity, and of \$3,123,956, or 25.9 per cent, in cost. In 1909 the quantity and cost of domestic cotton represented 90.4 per cent and 86.6 per cent of the respective totals for all cotton consumed, proportions somewhat smaller than the corresponding figures for 1904, which were 93.6 per cent and 91.5 per cent, respectively. There was a slight gain in the quantity of cotton yarn purchased, whereas its cost increased \$748,174. The waste purchased from other mills decreased decidedly, 15,972,840 pounds in quantity and \$549,516 in cost.

The statement following shows the products reported for the industry at the last three censuses.

Brown or bleached sheetings and shirtings showed the greatest value in 1909 as in 1904, and during the five-year period the quantity made increased 45,031,732 square yards and its value \$4,627,446. The quantity of plain cloth for printing or converting manufactured increased by 18,310,655 square yards and its value by \$3,662,178; while the quantity of fancy woven fabrics decreased by 1,700,730 square yards, although their value increased by \$2,865,478. It is significant that the quantities of the different classes of products did not increase as much proportionally as their values, which is due principally to the general rise in prices and in part perhaps to the manufacture of a higher grade fabric in 1909 than in 1904.

PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Total value	\$50,312,597	\$34,573,460	\$26,435,675
Plain cloths, for printing or converting:			
Square yards.....	111,665,838	93,355,183	99,272,574
Value.....	\$8,008,079	\$4,345,901	\$4,354,811
Brown or bleached sheetings and shirtings:			
Square yards.....	135,165,530	90,133,798	128,276,782
Value.....	\$10,204,180	\$5,576,734	\$7,160,965
Twills and satens:			
Square yards.....	53,871,669	56,095,899	43,308,277
Value.....	\$4,139,572	\$3,880,069	\$2,594,620
Fancy woven fabrics:			
Square yards.....	49,309,098	51,009,828	21,554,243
Value.....	\$7,108,434	\$4,242,956	\$1,997,352
Corduroy, cotton velvet, and plush:			
Square yards.....	3,106,639	3,422,296	1,965,422
Value.....	\$1,135,767	\$940,030	\$779,900
Tapes and webbing:			
Pounds.....	3,791,553	.....	.....
Value.....	\$2,214,178	\$1,531,909	\$978,249
Yarns, for sale:			
Pounds.....	19,752,920	16,462,391	14,482,710
Value.....	\$6,666,271	\$4,954,570	\$2,845,261
Thread:			
Pounds.....	3,715,469	2,934,660	3,943,840
Value.....	\$3,516,713	\$2,717,267	\$2,734,250
Cotton waste, not used for further manufacture:			
Pounds.....	42,158,042	49,352,389	19,159,895
Value.....	\$1,984,192	\$2,177,008	\$393,079
All other products.....	\$5,335,211	\$4,207,006	\$2,687,158

Silk and silk goods, including throwsters.—The third industry in importance among the textile industries of Rhode Island in respect to value of products is the manufacture of silk and silk goods. The first silk mill reported in the state was at the census of 1879. The recent development of this branch of the textile industries has been more rapid than in the case of any other of the textile group. In value of products it has displaced hosiery and knit goods in rank since 1904.

The following statement compares the kind, quantity, and value of the materials consumed in the industry as reported at the last three censuses:

MATERIAL.	1909	1904	1899
Total cost	\$3,187,685	\$1,695,950	\$818,561
Silk:			
Raw—			
Pounds.....	483,330	262,112	102,691
Cost.....	\$2,173,458	\$1,179,447	\$490,750
Spun—			
Pounds.....	73,816	52,145	51,516
Cost.....	\$175,113	\$139,909	\$136,404
Yarns, not made in mill:			
Woolen or worsted—			
Pounds.....	59,811	7,800	2,667
Cost.....	\$93,493	\$6,040	\$2,000
Cotton—			
Pounds.....	1,421,229	969,426	409,936
Cost.....	\$404,141	\$290,214	\$122,800
Fuel and rent of power.....	\$36,091	\$20,341	\$6,176
All other materials.....	\$305,389	\$59,999	\$60,431

The relative increase in the use of raw silk from census to census is the most noteworthy feature of this table. There has been an increase of 221,218 pounds in the quantity of this class of material reported and of \$994,011 in its cost since 1904. While there has been far more cotton than woolen or worsted yarn used, the increase in the use of the latter material has been proportionally greater than that in the use of the former.

A detailed statement of products can not be shown without disclosing the operations of individual establishments. The principal product, however, consisted of silk-mixed, piece-dyed broad silks. In 1909 no silk was thrown for other establishments under contract,

while in 1904 a total of 88,000 pounds was thrown—68,000 pounds into organzine and 20,000 pounds into tram.

Hosiery and knit goods.—This industry has been carried on in the state at least since 1870, when three mills were in operation. Its real growth, however, began in 1889. While it is the least important of the textile group in respect to value of products, the gains have been substantial from year to year.

The following statement compares the quantity and cost of the different kinds of materials used in 1909, 1904, and 1899:

MATERIAL.	1909	1904	1899
Total cost	\$2,444,457	\$2,271,099	\$1,770,979
Yarns, not made in mill:			
Worsted—			
Pounds.....	597,037	622,209	531,778
Cost.....	\$686,017	\$606,595	\$488,442
Merino—			
Pounds.....	314,648	120,331	8,989
Cost.....	\$146,544	\$56,779	\$5,450
Cotton—			
Pounds.....	4,609,892	4,778,112	4,071,207
Cost.....	\$1,220,424	\$1,154,834	\$809,552
Silk and spun-silk—			
Pounds.....	22,900	5,425	155
Cost.....	\$84,955	\$17,352	\$432
Chemicals and dyestuffs.....	\$32,160	\$61,935	\$14,794
Fuel and rent of power.....	\$29,795	\$42,082	\$25,715
All other materials.....	\$244,562	\$331,522	\$420,594

¹ Excluding the operations of one establishment engaged in the manufacture of hand-knit goods.

A conspicuous feature in the development of this industry is the marked decrease during the last decade in the quantity of raw cotton and wool consumed. In 1899, 735,548 pounds of wool and 125,733 pounds of cotton were used. In 1904 the quantity of wool had decreased to 559,124 pounds and the quantity of cotton to 47,000 pounds, while in 1909 only one establishment spun a portion of the yarn knitted. The material reported for 1909 consists mostly of yarn spun in other mills. Cotton yarn was the principal material used, the cost of which formed about one-half of the total cost of all materials at each of the three censuses. From 1904 to 1909 decreases are shown in the amounts of worsted and cotton yarns consumed, while increases are reported in the case of merino yarns and of silk and spun-silk yarns.

The kind, quantity, and value of products at the last three censuses were as follows:

PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Total value	\$3,865,792	\$3,344,655	\$2,724,825
Hose:			
Dozens.....	2 428,551	338,754	216,855
Value.....	\$1,024,802	\$763,963	\$507,498
Half hose:			
Dozens.....	125,643	41,063	55,412
Value.....	\$220,280	\$80,000	\$98,223
Shirts and drawers:			
Dozens.....	199,997	212,307	133,486
Value.....	\$830,977	\$656,540	\$447,085
Combination suits:			
Dozens.....	111,199	1,950	6,800
Value.....	\$554,201	\$16,000	\$28,440
Boot and shoe linings:			
Square yards.....	6,686,112	9,021,062	5,151,255
Value.....	\$862,090	\$826,362	\$826,851
All other products.....	\$373,442	\$1,001,700	\$816,728

¹ Excluding the operations of one establishment engaged in the manufacture of hand-knit goods.

² Includes silk hose and half hose.

From 1904 to 1909 there was a general increase in the value of each kind of product, with the exception of those included under the head "All other products." During the five-year period 1899-1904, on the other hand, small decreases were reported in the value of half hose, combination suits, and boot and shoe linings, although large increases were shown for all other classes of products. The quantities generally increased from 1899 to 1904, but from 1904 to 1909 there was a decrease of 12,310 dozens in the output of shirts and drawers and of 2,334,950 square yards in the output of boot and shoe linings. The greatest gains were those made in the output of combination suits, which more than counterbalance the loss in shirts and drawers. The decided decline in the value of "All other products" from \$1,001,790 in 1904 to \$373,442 in 1909, was due principally to the discontinuance of the manufacture of eiderdown.

Printing and publishing.—Though the printing and publishing industry as a whole in Rhode Island shows considerable growth during the last five years as measured by the financial statistics, the number of publications have decidedly decreased, while the aggregate circulation increased but slightly during the same period, as shown by the table following.

Without exception each of the different classes of publications shows a decrease in number in 1909 as compared with 1904, the greatest decline being in the weeklies. Only for the dailies and for the publications included under the head "All other classes" are gains shown in circulation. The wider circulation of the Boston newspapers and periodicals possibly may have had some effect upon the circulation of home papers. In 1909 three of the twelve daily papers, with an aggregate circulation of 30,608, were morning editions. All the publications were in the English language except one daily, which was in French; three weeklies, two of which were in Italian and one in German; and one semiweekly, which was in French.

PERIOD OF ISSUE.	NUMBER OF PUBLICATIONS.			AGGREGATE CIRCULATION PER ISSUE.		
	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899
Total.....	47	60	42	254,493	247,612	170,594
Daily.....	12	13	12	147,045	131,056	118,844
Sunday.....	2	3	2	44,625	49,408	(¹)
Semiweekly.....	3	4	2	5,810	6,719	6,854
Weekly.....	21	29	21	34,013	39,542	37,071
All other classes.....	9	11	3	23,000	20,888	7,225

¹ Included in circulation of dailies. ² Includes one triweekly publication.

Laundries.—Statistics for steam laundries are not included in the general tables. There were 53 such establishments in the state of Rhode Island, 24 of which were in Providence, 8 in Warwick, 5 in Newport, 5 in Pawtucket, and 5 in Woonsocket.

The following statement summarizes the statistics:

Number of establishments.....	53
Persons engaged in the industry.....	1,211
Proprietors and firm members.....	70
Salaried employees.....	65
Wage earners (average number).....	1,076
Primary horsepower.....	1,368
Capital.....	\$612,524
Expenses.....	841,748
Services.....	523,045
Materials.....	158,443
Miscellaneous.....	160,260
Amount received for work done.....	1,019,404

The most common form of organization was the individual, with 28 establishments. The firm and corporate forms of ownership were represented by 20 and 5 establishments, respectively. Thirteen establishments had receipts for the year's business of less than \$5,000; 27, \$5,000 but less than \$20,000; 11, \$20,000 but less than \$100,000; and 2, \$100,000 but less than \$1,000,000.

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.....	1,041	94.2	July.....	1,105	100.0
February.....	1,040	94.1	August.....	1,101	99.6
March.....	1,041	94.2	September.....	1,104	100.0
April.....	1,047	94.8	October.....	1,091	98.7
May.....	1,070	96.8	November.....	1,095	99.1
June.....	1,083	98.0	December.....	1,095	99.1

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

KIND.	Number of engines.	Horsepower.
Primary power, total.....		1,368
Owned.....	54	1,275
Steam.....	52	1,252
Gas.....	2	23
Rented.....		93
Electric.....	3	20
Other.....		73

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

KIND.	Unit.	Quantity.
Anthracite coal.....	Tons.....	1,069
Bituminous coal.....	Tons.....	8,031
Coke.....	Tons.....	50
Wood.....	Cords.....	71
Oil.....	Barrels.....	25
Gas.....	1,000 feet.....	2,927

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

	Custom sawmills.	Custom gristmills.
Number of establishments.....	11	10
Persons engaged in the industry.....	26	16
Proprietors and firm members.....	12	16
Salaried employees.....	.....	.....
Wage earners (average number).....	14	.....
Primary horsepower.....	410	463
Capital.....	\$19,500	\$27,865
Expenses.....	11,110	36,843
Services.....	7,191	.....
Materials.....	807	135,860
Miscellaneous.....	3,112	977
Value of products.....	15,290	145,666

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	1,951	122,641	1,721	7,382	113,538	226,740	\$290,901	\$10,577	\$55,234	\$158,192	\$280,344	\$122,152
	1904	1,617	104,299	1,561	5,420	87,318	182,608	215,901	7,041	43,113	112,872	202,110	89,238
	1899	1,678	.....	.....	4,022	88,197	163,619	176,902	5,301	36,995	87,952	165,650	77,598
Brass and bronze products.....	1909	18	257	15	17	225	350	560	25	118	540	828	279
	1904	26	364	31	32	301	226	432	33	141	342	668	326
	1899	20	244	24	13	207	.....	229	13	72	211	431	220
Bread and other bakery products.....	1909	187	1,401	213	133	1,055	757	1,436	83	659	2,471	3,937	1,466
	1904	174	1,228	205	50	964	398	1,056	43	570	1,824	3,054	1,230
	1899	170	1,070	200	164	706	.....	640	85	352	1,236	2,156	920
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.....	1909	41	470	44	49	377	179	548	58	218	452	932	480
	1904	21	381	17	50	314	159	391	42	165	381	736	355
	1899	17	.....	.....	18	194	.....	236	15	98	152	360	208
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	1909	106	29,488	46	656	28,768	95,278	67,679	1,330	11,797	25,401	50,313	24,912
	1904	99	25,425	56	611	24,768	75,607	47,477	1,021	8,890	19,666	34,573	14,907
	1899	87	24,440	28	380	24,032	67,309	40,151	734	8,033	11,697	20,436	14,739
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	1909	12	1,730	5	124	1,601	2,837	4,315	170	678	4,595	6,410	1,815
	1904	11	1,531	3	119	1,409	3,223	3,608	153	557	4,017	5,435	1,418
	1899	13	922	8	50	864	1,388	2,652	65	329	4,135	5,113	978
Enameling and japanning.....	1909	21	673	27	31	615	337	219	22	271	146	570	424
	1904	11	420	17	18	385	106	193	16	168	62	338	276
	1899	20	430	28	14	388	.....	108	13	117	63	265	202
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	1909	18	68	18	11	39	1,046	387	11	22	790	886	96
	1904	22	83	23	15	45	1,310	389	7	24	1,059	1,134	75
	1899	21	.....	.....	19	72	.....	481	14	35	1,563	1,820	257
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1909	141	11,905	87	881	10,937	11,033	27,101	1,203	6,900	8,014	20,612	12,598
	1904	143	9,498	105	776	8,617	6,717	23,883	1,077	4,676	5,014	14,194	9,180
	1899	165	.....	.....	523	8,940	.....	16,751	729	4,705	5,573	13,592	8,019
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	1909	8	487	.....	75	412	719	7,110	118	303	530	1,833	1,303
	1904	6	524	.....	62	462	652	5,793	80	303	502	1,580	1,078
	1899	6	475	.....	45	430	353	5,664	50	249	244	969	725
Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.	1909	15	142	15	45	82	270	711	70	57	4,171	4,442	271
	1904	10	120	16	27	77	225	599	29	55	3,987	4,261	274
	1899	10	108	10	22	70	.....	506	24	44	3,138	3,484	346
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1909	17	1,849	9	66	1,774	1,626	2,878	147	635	2,444	3,869	1,422
	1904	15	1,802	9	72	1,721	1,565	2,277	100	574	2,271	3,345	1,074
	1899	18	1,675	13	66	1,596	1,231	2,454	88	470	1,771	2,725	954
Jewelry.....	1909	286	11,002	292	1,199	9,511	2,425*	17,060	1,548	4,761	9,788	20,685	10,897
	1904	197	7,507	233	799	6,475	2,524	11,199	919	3,365	6,658	14,432	7,774
	1899	210	.....	.....	602	7,102	.....	8,788	583	3,146	6,177	13,229	7,052
Liquors, malt.....	1909	9	543	3	90	450	2,055	4,530	162	384	1,188	3,579	2,391
	1904	7	473	1	66	406	2,031	4,771	117	350	723	2,740	2,017
	1899	6	350	1	53	296	1,967	3,338	90	224	453	1,880	1,427
Lumber and timber products.....	1909	57	880	59	73	748	2,828	1,343	83	437	1,064	1,907	843
	1904	47	701	54	49	658	2,472	1,018	46	371	850	1,638	848
	1899	51	.....	.....	31	657	.....	979	29	280	616	1,247	631
Marble and stone work.....	1909	46	764	61	43	660	1,754	577	61	451	249	1,033	784
	1904	23	828	27	43	758	1,316	678	58	520	278	1,040	762
	1899	40	.....	.....	26	882	.....	753	24	473	254	1,079	825
Printing and publishing.....	1909	147	2,049	139	456	1,454	1,944	3,257	493	956	1,064	3,780	2,716
	1904	140	1,996	130	434	1,432	939	2,604	364	787	816	3,070	2,254
	1899	119	1,499	128	124	1,247	.....	1,759	130	693	552	2,048	1,496
Silk and silk goods, including throwsters.....	1909	13	1,750	6	59	1,685	2,318	3,496	80	788	3,188	4,584	1,396
	1904	8	1,326	4	31	1,291	1,045	2,652	41	480	1,696	2,556	890
	1899	6	466	3	8	455	250	680	12	167	819	1,311	462
Silverware and plated ware.....	1909	11	2,517	8	215	2,294	1,515	9,422	251	1,568	2,635	6,198	3,503
	1904	10	2,067	9	139	1,919	1,133	8,552	171	1,440	2,423	5,323	2,900
	1899	12	1,978	11	152	1,815	.....	5,499	171	1,100	1,881	4,249	2,368
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	1909	21	267	26	27	214	428	593	53	122	2,794	3,156	362
	1904	16	223	22	15	186	357	562	13	105	2,384	2,657	273
	1899	13	278	20	27	231	.....	779	26	123	2,294	2,596	302
Tobacco manufactures.....	1909	65	360	79	13	268	7	228	18	180	196	537	341
	1904	38	264	43	4	217	3	184	0	129	135	358	223
	1899	34	208	35	14	159	.....	121	12	66	92	293	201
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.	1909	88	25,673	26	723	24,624	43,715	68,867	1,322	11,538	51,025	74,600	23,575
	1904	82	22,090	44	436	21,610	35,981	45,600	654	9,102	35,936	52,641	16,705
	1899	77	18,069	62	401	17,606	28,420	41,018	737	6,641	24,878	38,672	13,794
All other industries.....	1909	614	28,366	543	2,366	25,427	53,319	68,594	3,260	12,391	35,428	65,650	30,218
	1904	511	25,358	512	1,563	23,313	44,049	51,953	2,051	10,371	21,848	46,277	24,429
	1899	563	.....	.....	1,270	20,248	.....	43,316	1,657	8,608	20,153	41,505	21,442

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

SUPPLEMENT FOR RHODE ISLAND.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899—Continued.
CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.				Primary horse-power.	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
			Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried employees.	Wage earners (average number).							
PAWTUCKET—All industries	1909 1904 1899	217 186 191	16,261 12,980	166 159	820 787 495	15,275 12,054 10,712	29,510	\$40,094 27,178 20,451	\$1,405 1,040 715	\$7,255 5,100 4,331	\$21,540 14,112 9,977	\$37,896 25,847 19,372	\$16,156 11,785 9,295
Bread and other bakery products.....	1909 1904 1899	16 11 19	122 111 152	17 19 24	10 6 21	95 86 107	64	145 90 70	6 4 14	53 48 50	252 185 146	365 270 204	113 91 118
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	1909 1904 1899	23 20 15	7,265 5,764 4,572	4 3 5	216 235 110	7,045 5,528 4,457	16,524	16,906 10,422 5,500	429 364 214	3,039 2,143 1,601	7,567 5,627 2,690	14,338 10,099 5,635	6,771 4,472 2,936
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1909 1904 1899	20 22 23	1,346 1,089 1,081	7 15 23	96 68 45	1,243 1,006 1,013	1,191	2,770 2,334 1,627	153 99 67	757 545 561	841 710 855	2,250 1,882 1,833	1,409 1,163 978
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1909 1904 1899	5 3 3	444 223	4	15 11 9	425 217 235	242	710 367 270	30 15 8	141 65 57	710 429 334	980 550 450	270 139 116
Jewelry.....	1909 1904 1899	7 4 6	293 96 205	6 4 12	23 9 11	264 83 182	75	201 88 313	39 12 10	84 26 79	109 32 338	385 115 598	185 83 220
Lumber and timber products.....	1909 1904 1899	8 3 4	289 123	9 2	22 14 15	253 107 101	567	515 254 330	24 15 18	161 64 51	469 166 159	723 303 348	254 137 189
Printing and publishing.....	1909 1904 1899	12 13 14	164 232	13 16	28 48 26	123 168 169	186	322 397 329	35 46 19	89 92 80	104 120 116	388 414 316	234 294 200
Tobacco manufactures.....	1909 1904 1899	14 12 12	116 106 54	21 13 12	1 1 4	94 92 38		81 91 35	1 1 3	55 52 21	61 46 23	156 131 68	95 85 45
All other industries.....	1909 1904 1899	112 98 95	6,222 5,201	85 87	409 345 254	5,728 4,769 4,410	10,661	18,444 13,135 11,977	638 484 362	2,376 2,065 1,831	11,337 6,788 5,307	18,111 12,008 9,760	6,774 5,290 4,453
PROVIDENCE—All industries	1909 1904 1899	1,080 881 929	51,667 43,748	1,017 893	4,269 3,051 2,493	46,381 39,804 38,368	56,410	\$118,512 95,666 79,688	\$5,650 3,819 3,053	\$24,449 19,555 16,931	\$64,770 49,973 42,561	\$120,241 91,981 78,657	\$55,471 42,008 36,106
Brass and bronze products.....	1909 1904 1899	11 21 15	140 339 212	12 26 18	7 32 12	121 281 182	98	272 402 193	13 33 12	70 130 59	345 320 177	477 618 371	132 293 194
Bread and other bakery products.....	1909 1904 1899	87 83 78	779 652 554	103 100 93	78 38 107	598 514 354	564	884 569 292	46 30 59	392 312 175	1,473 1,054 718	2,381 1,757 1,182	993 703 464
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.....	1909 1904 1899	27 15 11	390 312	28 11	43 44 18	319 267 154	166	455 346 174	50 36 15	176 128 78	395 347 120	784 634 289	339 287 169
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	1909 1904 1899	13 17 12	2,010 2,143 2,403	6 10 2	63 55 46	1,941 2,078 2,355	5,156	3,502 3,307 3,126	111 97 74	774 688 706	1,392 1,539 1,232	2,850 2,993 2,653	1,453 1,454 1,421
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	1909 1904 1899	6 6 9	436 308 146	3 1 8	55 35 11	378 272 127	564	966 454 235	69 37 11	186 111 54	373 258 99	870 560 216	506 362 117
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1909 1904 1899	85 80 97	8,404 6,179	53 55	643 576 423	7,708 5,548 6,419	7,208	20,150 18,930 12,983	879 813 586	4,966 3,177 3,433	5,235 3,418 3,965	14,485 9,524 9,757	9,250 6,166 5,792
Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.	1909 1904 1899	15 10 10	142 120 108	15 16 16	45 27 22	82 77 70	270	711 599 506	70 29 24	57 55 44	4,171 3,987 3,138	4,442 4,261 3,484	271 274 346
Jewelry.....	1909 1904 1899	282 193 203	10,621 7,410	280 229	1,165 790 591	9,176 6,391 6,917	2,340	16,755 11,111 8,473	1,492 906 573	4,651 3,339 3,065	9,534 6,626 5,838	20,166 14,317 12,628	10,632 7,691 6,790
Liquors, malt.....	1909 1904 1899	4 4 3	240 196 142		47 29 31	193 167 111	853	2,414 2,837 1,768	83 60 50	168 133 81	657 366 220	1,867 1,427 1,008	1,219 1,061 788
Lumber and timber products.....	1909 1904 1899	17 16 15	404 360 302	12 21 23	44 32 8	348 307 271	1,081	605 537 255	53 28 7	203 182 129	480 533 265	840 896 489	419 360 224
Printing and publishing.....	1909 1904 1899	90 84 70	1,532 1,381 971	81 70 77	347 312 73	1,104 999 821	1,920	2,304 1,683 1,046	395 247 90	735 543 452	823 600 370	2,860 2,178 1,371	2,032 1,578 1,001

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.

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

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

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Census.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.				Primary horsepower.	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
			Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried employees.	Wage earners (average number).							
PROVIDENCE—Continued.													
Silverware and plated ware.....	1909	11	2,517	8	215	2,294	1,515	\$9,422	\$251	\$1,568	\$2,635	\$6,198	\$3,563
	1904	10	2,067	9	139	1,919	.....	8,582	171	1,440	2,423	5,323	2,900
	1899	12	1,978	11	152	1,815	.....	5,499	171	1,100	1,881	4,249	2,368
Tobacco manufactures.....	1909	38	172	42	8	122	6	115	14	91	98	280	182
	1904	16	90	17	2	71	.....	57	4	46	60	145	85
	1899	15	109	14	9	86	.....	58	8	24	61	108	117
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.	1909	20	10,853	2	237	10,614	17,936	27,942	449	4,878	20,439	20,928	9,487
	1904	15	10,281	2	112	10,167	.....	19,969	203	4,219	16,307	23,102	6,795
	1899	15	8,846	5	168	8,682	.....	21,506	363	3,141	12,285	18,876	6,081
All other industries.....	1909	374	13,027	372	1,272	11,383	16,728	32,015	1,675	5,534	16,765	31,806	15,041
	1904	311	11,910	326	828	10,756	.....	28,283	1,120	5,047	12,132	24,186	12,054
	1899	364	.....	832	10,004	.....	.....	23,572	1,010	4,330	12,182	22,416	10,234

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

Central Falls.....	1909	43	2,612	26	111	2,475	4,992	\$4,975	\$145	\$1,021	\$3,381	\$5,471	\$2,090
	1904	33	2,558	30	85	2,443	.....	4,950	123	965	3,330	5,091	1,761
	1899	36	.....	76	76	2,372	.....	3,970	104	883	2,726	4,511	1,788
Cranston.....	1909	28	1,921	16	194	1,711	3,707	5,030	232	1,003	2,887	5,625	2,788
	1904	13	656	8	61	587	.....	1,902	86	332	596	1,639	1,043
	1899	13	.....	45	45	493	.....	1,817	69	249	613	1,402	789
Cumberland.....	1909	29	5,498	19	120	5,359	15,112	16,351	280	2,231	4,618	9,827	5,209
	1904	19	4,717	17	126	4,574	.....	11,369	214	1,778	3,107	5,965	2,858
	1899	19	.....	20	20	1,500	.....	4,373	40	540	592	1,756	1,164
East Providence.....	1909	26	2,237	14	182	2,041	7,123	6,479	262	932	5,061	7,146	2,685
	1904	21	1,492	15	96	1,381	.....	3,643	117	374	4,254	5,544	1,290
	1899	15	.....	42	42	836	.....	2,191	49	332	4,288	5,347	1,059
Newport.....	1909	54	890	54	110	726	869	968	82	480	570	1,379	809
	1904	46	975	46	80	849	.....	1,286	66	489	556	1,347	781
	1899	43	.....	50	50	881	.....	1,407	48	443	654	1,575	921
Warwick.....	1909	49	6,694	55	168	6,471	22,041	13,368	322	2,803	5,394	10,589	5,195
	1904	37	6,316	44	119	6,153	.....	8,253	187	2,144	3,848	7,052	3,204
	1899	27	.....	67	67	5,465	.....	8,318	116	1,826	2,441	6,020	3,579
Woonsocket.....	1909	130	11,341	96	542	10,703	23,571	27,700	768	4,908	16,762	28,219	11,457
	1904	103	9,112	83	357	8,672	.....	15,482	456	3,550	10,579	19,261	8,682
	1899	104	.....	162	162	7,591	.....	13,954	256	2,854	7,169	14,745	7,576

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

² 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.....	1,951	122,641	1,721	2,388	3,337	1,657	113,538	De 119,191	Ja 108,773	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	226,740		
2 Artificial stone.....	5	23	5	3	15	Je 22	Ja 10	20	20	20					45		
3 Belting and hose, leather.....	4	52	3	5	30	Ja 39	Ja 32	36	36	36					297		
4 Blacking and cleansing and polishing preparations.....	5	21	4	3	10	My ² 13	Ja ² 7	8	6	2					5		
5 Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings.....	6	81	6	2	65	De 79	Ja 53	70	47	32					106		
6 Boxes, fancy and paper.....	9	542	10	19	496	De 565	Je 444	565	135	402	2	26			128		
7 Brass and bronze products.....	18	257	15	10	225	De 248	Jy ² 216	247	243	4					350		
8 Bread and other bakery products.....	187	1,401	213	27	1,055	De 1,097	Fe 1,025	1,104	1,012	84	7	1			757		
9 Brooms.....	4	16	4	12	12	No ² 16	Au ² 10	16	16						13		
10 Brushes.....	9	156	7	3	143	De 154	My 135	154	53	98	1	2			64		
11 Carpets, rag.....	3	28	3	1	23	Jy 28	De 17	17	14	3					31		
12 Carriages and wagons and materials.....	40	296	39	10	238	Mh 262	Ja 214	220	217	1	2				387		
13 Clothing, men's, including shirts.....	4	146	5	4	122	Oc 129	Au 110	127	26	101					21		
14 Confectionery.....	20	193	21	11	17	De ² 143	My 122	143	80	40	2	12			166		
15 Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.....	41	470	44	26	377	Oc 438	Ap 337	423	381	44	1	3			179		
16 Cordage and twine and jute and linen goods.....	6	156	8	5	139	Mh ² 165	Au 103	160	90	64					477		
17 Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	106	29,488	46	279	262	115	28,786	De 29,192	Au 28,342	20,786	15,091	12,804	900	901	95,273		
18 Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified.....	17	178	23	6	144	De 170	Jy 130	170	164	2	4				96		
19 Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	12	1,730	5	34	1,001	De 1,796	Jy 1,497	1,796	1,055	702	7	32			2,837		
20 Electroplating.....	19	198	22	7	156	No 168	Je ² 148	167	142	19	5	1			155		
21 Enameling and japanning.....	21	673	27	7	615	Oc 714	Fe 503	680	443	221	13	3			337		
22 Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.....	13	148	17	6	114	De 142	Ja 99	144	103	33	2	6			40		
23 Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	18	68	18	4	39	No ² 44	Mh 35	42	42						1,046		
24 Foundry and machine-shop products.....	141	11,905	87	324	376	181	10,837	De 12,678	Ja 9,301	12,906	12,561	206	122	17	11,033		
25 Furnishing goods, men's.....	9	723	4	10	684	Mh 707	Jy 604	664	249	384	13	18			617		
26 Furniture and refrigerators.....	10	205	11	3	181	Je 222	Fe 163	185	167	12	6				89		
27 Gas and electric fixtures and lamps and reflectors.....	5	84	7	3	69	De 73	Ja 64	73	39	32			2		70		
28 Gas, illuminating and heating.....	8	487	15	21	412	Au 445	Fe 369	403	387	16					719		
29 Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.....	15	142	15	22	82	Ja 90	Ap ² 78	80	80						270		
30 Hand stamps and stencils and brands.....	5	24	9	1	14	Ja ² 15	Au ² 14	14	12			2			1		
31 Hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool.....	5	46	11	1	28	De 31	Fe ² 24	31	23	8					4		
32 Hosiery and knit goods.....	17	1,849	9	28	1,774	De 1,825	Au 1,711	1,880	374	1,374	9	123			1,636		
33 Ice, manufactured.....	5	23	2	3	17	Jy 35	Ja ² 0	25	25						349		
34 Jewelry.....	296	11,002	292	337	487	375	9,511	De 11,238	Ap 8,439	11,314	6,428	4,593	154	139	2,425		
35 Lapidary work.....	3	31	5	3	18	No ² 30	Ap 10	30	29	1					7		
36 Leather goods.....	9	178	9	7	147	No 165	My 139	152	131	19	2				108		
37 Liquors, malt.....	9	543	3	25	450	Se 487	Fe 425	460	460						2,055		
38 Lumber and timber products.....	57	850	59	31	748	Ap 834	Ja 673	806	803	2	1				2,828		
39 Marble and stone work.....	46	764	61	18	660	Jy ² 732	De 533	576	576						1,784		
40 Mattresses and spring beds.....	6	74	6	1	55	Je ² 67	Ja 39	47	33	14					26		
41 Millinery and lace goods.....	8	250	5	5	265	Oc 290	Ja 228	284	17	252	1	14			36		
42 Models and patterns, not including paper patterns.....	9	67	10		56	Se 64	Ap 46	60	60						39		
43 Paint and varnish.....	5	65	6	7	37	No 43	Mh ² 33	39	37						209		
44 Paper goods, not elsewhere specified.....	10	347	6	18	17	De 319	Ja 286	319	218	71	17	13			934		
45 Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.....	19	135	14	14	35	No 66	Jy ² 52	63	37	22	3	1			28		
46 Photo-engraving.....	4	47	4	1	34	De 37	Ap ² 30	37	37						15		
47 Printing and publishing.....	147	2,049	139	91	1,454	De 1,570	Ja 1,411	1,570	1,112	421	36	1			1,944		
48 Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified.....	5	835	1	15	774	No 819	Au 745	805	391	367	21	26			1,075		
49 Shipbuilding, including boat building.....	13	596	12	7	535	My 677	Se 407	551	541	10					1,030		
50 Silk and silk goods, including throwsters.....	13	1,750	6	31	1,685	No 1,908	Ja 1,452	1,893	825	1,007	13	48			2,318		
51 Silverware and plated ware.....	11	2,517	8	28	2,294	Oc 2,473	Ja 2,078	2,303	2,130	221	25	17			1,515		
52 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	21	267	26	7	214	De 230	Jy ² 204	230	227			3			428		
53 Surgical appliances and artificial limbs.....	3	31	1	5	23	De ² 23	Je ² 22	23	16	7					62		
54 Tobacco manufactures.....	65	360	79	7	268	Se ² 283	Ap 229	291	218	72					7		
55 Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.....	88	25,673	26	330	311	82	24,924	Se 25,604	Ja 24,072	24,739	12,879	10,317	726	817	43,715		
56 All other industries ⁴	317	22,343	243	514	651	347	20,288								46,549		

¹ No figures given for reasons explained in the Introduction.

² Same number reported for one or more other months.

³ None reported for one or more other months.

⁴ All other industries embrace—

Artists' materials.....	1	Cash registers and calculating machines.....	1	Fireworks.....	1
Automobiles, including bodies and parts.....	2	Chemicals.....	3	Flags, banners, regalia, society badges, and emblems.....	3
Awnings, tents, and sails.....	5	Clocks and watches, including cases and materials.....	1	Flavoring extracts.....	5
Bags, other than paper.....	1	Clothing, women's.....	4	Food preparations.....	1
Baking powders and yeast.....	1	Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.....	3	Fur goods.....	3
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	1	Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods.....	1	Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting.....	1
Boots and shoes, rubber.....	3	Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.....	2	Gold and silver, leaf and foil.....	5
Brick and tile.....	2	Cordials and sirups.....	1	Grease and tallow.....	3
Butter.....	1	Cork cutting.....	1	Hair cloth.....	1
Buttons.....	2	Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	45	Hair work.....	1
Canning and preserving.....	2	Dyestuffs and extracts.....	10	Hats and cap materials.....	2
Card cutting and designing.....	1	Emery and other abrasive wheels.....	1	Hats, fur-felt.....	3
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	1	Engraving and diesinking.....	38	House-furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified.....	1
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street-railroad companies.....	4	Files.....	3	Instruments, professional and scientific.....	1
				Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.....	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 \$280,901,270	\$242,268,739	\$6,145,336	\$4,431,610	\$55,234,068	\$5,108,776	\$153,082,798	\$983,148	\$1,891,434	\$1,200,749	\$14,185,920	\$280,343,797	\$122,162,223	
2 40,701	19,939	1,375	-----	7,803	356	7,734	251	253	-----	2,167	28,296	20,206	
3 282,600	200,642	9,100	4,600	25,294	2,585	147,954	120	1,191	-----	9,797	242,848	92,308	
4 29,145	53,036	3,380	3,640	5,222	331	28,638	1,079	30	-----	10,716	61,072	32,103	
5 121,274	103,621	4,080	3,996	27,682	1,947	55,022	4,330	902	-----	5,662	142,080	85,111	
6 326,967	407,294	26,750	13,938	157,687	5,718	163,404	7,235	1,901	-----	30,661	499,419	330,297	
7 560,238	731,872	20,342	4,571	117,967	14,469	534,506	2,243	1,971	375	35,428	827,698	278,623	
8 1,435,624	3,484,014	36,442	46,476	659,443	72,610	2,397,948	47,931	7,484	-----	215,680	3,926,864	1,460,306	
9 11,400	37,863	-----	-----	6,990	170	30,219	291	33	-----	160	43,069	12,620	
10 123,940	168,005	4,200	2,072	68,157	3,518	82,254	1,834	444	1,108	3,418	202,634	115,802	
11 9,272	16,261	900	520	9,378	863	2,357	950	-----	-----	1,293	22,511	19,291	
12 408,410	347,504	10,546	4,386	151,721	7,672	155,495	4,222	2,416	475	10,571	421,911	258,746	
13 204,412	442,333	13,375	21,743	20,364	1,262	320,725	1,146	374	29,568	24,676	475,375	153,388	
14 201,436	381,384	14,883	20,932	53,868	6,694	251,215	14,027	865	-----	18,900	447,527	189,618	
15 545,063	809,125	42,207	16,061	218,263	6,243	445,473	14,522	2,003	3,351	61,002	932,371	480,555	
16 190,197	245,578	6,750	1,356	48,444	6,117	170,084	4,150	868	-----	7,809	256,557	80,656	
17 67,678,645	40,585,017	991,129	339,263	11,796,733	1,045,147	24,356,092	22,491	350,511	187,046	1,496,605	50,312,597	24,911,358	
18 148,639	169,473	9,588	3,756	82,364	4,960	49,078	5,470	496	1,332	12,439	217,193	163,155	
19 4,314,783	5,787,657	89,621	89,727	677,693	64,651	4,530,685	13,113	17,710	-----	304,657	6,410,020	1,814,684	
20 212,031	268,426	12,422	5,165	80,850	5,095	152,455	6,514	802	-----	5,123	323,168	165,618	
21 218,656	493,371	6,804	14,774	270,063	14,453	132,008	6,586	683	678	46,722	569,848	423,387	
22 95,158	194,037	10,620	6,018	52,613	1,777	109,334	4,179	230	600	8,666	222,921	111,810	
23 387,191	831,807	5,700	5,000	22,267	7,956	782,253	2,030	1,153	-----	4,748	886,432	96,223	
24 27,101,221	18,370,569	732,192	471,033	6,899,667	400,941	7,612,560	75,844	122,237	275,744	1,780,351	20,611,693	12,598,192	
25 1,084,217	1,386,873	25,778	22,589	310,931	16,398	878,968	3,782	4,950	4,000	119,477	1,548,638	653,272	
26 236,572	231,307	4,870	5,751	121,179	3,911	78,989	5,190	1,258	-----	9,779	262,371	179,471	
27 93,080	87,387	8,540	2,552	27,267	2,054	36,290	2,660	433	100	7,471	130,733	92,380	
28 7,109,500	1,159,644	64,216	53,370	302,664	456,477	74,021	-----	89,010	-----	119,886	1,833,176	1,302,678	
29 711,224	4,352,123	42,605	27,649	57,425	17,118	4,154,242	9,540	3,043	-----	40,501	4,441,784	270,424	
30 16,445	17,938	-----	416	10,418	195	4,110	2,165	45	-----	589	26,948	22,543	
31 25,885	52,771	1,560	3,253	14,958	361	23,289	1,216	121	-----	3,013	66,550	37,900	
32 2,878,478	3,381,983	85,910	61,338	635,119	29,795	2,414,662	4,936	10,399	7,693	132,161	3,865,792	1,421,335	
33 140,916	42,489	2,746	390	10,301	9,015	9,773	4,000	379	-----	5,885	57,446	39,658	
34 17,050,400	18,004,578	764,163	783,581	4,760,780	161,637	9,626,400	204,165	51,029	149,654	1,503,169	20,685,100	10,897,063	
35 192,800	29,112	-----	3,600	11,178	1,230	8,922	1,105	28	-----	3,149	43,134	32,982	
36 311,955	367,304	13,416	9,736	81,680	4,264	228,208	5,084	889	2,500	21,527	405,561	173,389	
37 4,529,942	2,824,977	95,473	66,664	383,942	104,074	1,083,636	48	624,396	-----	466,744	3,579,366	2,391,656	
38 1,342,924	1,710,672	51,670	31,525	437,065	13,042	1,050,762	19,915	7,401	22,603	70,689	1,907,072	845,208	
39 576,844	805,451	30,348	31,030	450,826	23,477	228,906	7,153	3,164	1,522	32,020	1,033,431	784,048	
40 41,359	160,719	1,716	7,084	25,082	1,041	110,510	7,080	147	-----	7,459	168,888	87,337	
41 163,256	294,307	5,222	2,170	62,776	1,856	192,520	2,384	393	13,412	9,552	332,937	134,909	
42 23,849	51,572	-----	208	35,233	1,583	9,114	2,986	82	-----	2,366	69,744	59,047	
43 234,273	355,950	15,320	17,926	23,003	3,495	283,628	860	1,355	-----	10,363	471,361	184,233	
44 900,233	1,222,436	94,430	13,536	139,571	23,799	878,123	2,076	4,956	-----	65,915	1,352,572	450,650	
45 168,602	257,402	21,494	28,090	28,461	1,818	107,092	6,087	679	-----	63,681	306,040	197,130	
46 21,554	51,866	1,170	4,117	27,322	873	8,918	1,888	38	3,179	4,361	56,281	46,490	
47 3,257,320	2,974,579	214,555	278,704	955,965	41,715	1,021,960	76,308	22,703	60,309	302,300	3,780,075	2,716,400	
48 1,906,318	2,656,054	49,420	37,076	319,728	27,582	2,046,993	19,072	6,999	-----	149,184	3,142,529	1,067,954	
49 877,443	755,186	21,853	36,426	369,309	16,220	288,108	4,865	2,104	800	15,381	817,281	512,953	
50 3,485,555	4,210,400	57,010	23,013	788,229	36,091	3,151,994	5,793	13,188	38,524	90,958	4,684,431	1,396,746	
51 9,422,115	5,490,799	161,160	151,160	1,568,095	60,284	2,574,944	16,027	13,017	17,620	994,483	6,198,306	3,563,072	
52 593,467	3,005,325	38,072	14,733	121,726	11,637	2,782,719	6,266	2,328	-----	27,844	3,156,308	361,952	
53 49,038	49,584	8,900	1,560	10,024	1,745	13,715	2,500	-----	-----	10,840	53,250	37,790	
54 228,146	477,225	13,764	3,798	179,813	1,568	194,015	7,252	51,898	-----	25,112	536,534	340,951	
55 68,866,620	66,663,375	879,448	443,019	11,537,699	906,926	50,118,450	197,913	187,959	364,260	2,027,701	74,660,240	23,574,864	
56 59,700,448	44,978,863	1,379,092	1,185,319	9,956,161	1,451,959	26,875,072	111,969	272,466	13,996	3,732,629	52,735,578	24,408,547	

* All other industries embrace—Continued.

Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets, not made in steel works and rolling mills.....	5
Iron and steel forgings.....	3
Jewelry and instrument cases.....	1
Labels and tags.....	1
Lead, bar, pipe, and sheet.....	2
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	3
Lime.....	1
Liquors, distilled.....	2
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	3
Mineral and soda waters.....	37
Mucilage and paste.....	1
Musical instruments, pianos and organs and materials.....	1

Oil, cottonseed, and cake.....	1
Oil, not elsewhere specified.....	3
Oleomargarine.....	4
Optical goods.....	2
Paper and wood pulp.....	1
Pens, fountain, stylographic, and gold.....	1
Pulp goods.....	1
Screws, wood.....	2
Sewing machines, cases, and attachments.....	1
Shoddy.....	3
Soap.....	9
Sporting and athletic goods.....	3
Steam packing.....	1

Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves..	2
Toys and games.....	2
Upholstering goods.....	1
Vault lights and ventilators.....	1
Vinegar and cider.....	3
Washing machines and clothes wringers.....	1
Waste.....	2
Window shades and fixtures.....	3
Wire.....	1
Wirework, including wire rope and cable.....	7
Wood, turned and carved.....	16
Wool scouring.....	2

SUPPLEMENT FOR RHODE ISLAND.

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

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.....	217	16,261	186	302	338	180	15,275	8,724	5,641	910	16,191	9,279	5,955	458	499	29,510
2 Bread and other bakery products.....	16	122	17	2	.....	8	95	81	14	.....	107	91	16	.....	.....	64
3 Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	23	7,265	4	87	87	42	7,045	3,064	3,403	578	7,304	3,173	3,530	297	304	16,524
4 Foundry and machine-shop products.....	20	1,346	7	39	42	15	1,243	1,234	1	8	1,442	1,432	1	9	.....	1,191
5 Hosiery and knit goods.....	5	444	4	8	2	5	425	43	343	39	488	49	394	.....	45	242
6 Jewelry.....	7	293	6	8	8	7	264	62	194	8	329	77	242	3	7	75
7 Lumber and timber products.....	8	289	9	5	12	5	258	258	.....	.....	272	272	.....	.....	.....	567
8 Printing and publishing.....	12	164	13	7	14	7	123	93	27	3	138	104	30	4	.....	186
9 Tobacco manufactures.....	14	116	21	1	.....	.....	94	78	16	.....	97	80	17	.....	.....	.....
10 All other industries ¹	112	6,222	85	145	173	91	5,728	3,811	1,643	274	6,014	4,001	1,725	145	143	10,661

¹ All other industries embrace: Artificial stone, 2; belting and hose, leather, 1; blacking and cleansing and polishing preparations, 1; boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings, 1; boxes, fancy and paper, 1; brass and bronze products, 5; brooms, 2; brushes, 6; carpets, rag, 1; carriages and wagons and materials, 3; chemicals, 1; clocks and watches, including cases and materials, 1; coffee and spice, roasting and grinding, 1; confectionery, 2; copper, tin, and sheet-iron products, 10; cordage and twine and jute and linen goods, 1; cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified, 1; dyeing and finishing textiles, 11; dyestuffs and extracts, 3; electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, 2; fancy articles, not elsewhere specified, 2; flavoring extracts, 1; flour-mill and gristmill products, 1; furnishing goods, men's, 2; gas, illuminating and heating, 1;

PROVIDENCE.

1 All industries.....	1,080	51,667	1,017	1,297	1,903	1,069	46,381	31,166	13,748	1,467	50,140	34,074	14,545	814	707	58,410
2 Brass and bronze products.....	11	140	12	5	.....	2	121	117	4	.....	123	119	4	.....	.....	98
3 Bread and other bakery products.....	87	779	103	13	24	41	598	540	49	3	643	587	53	3	.....	564
4 Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.....	27	390	28	22	17	4	319	284	32	3	363	323	36	1	.....	166
5 Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	13	2,010	6	26	26	17	1,941	637	1,271	33	1,934	635	1,266	17	16	5,158
6 Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	6	436	3	20	12	23	378	221	151	6	484	283	193	3	5	564
7 Foundry and machine-shop products.....	85	8,404	53	230	280	133	7,708	7,525	90	93	9,016	8,802	105	98	11	7,208
8 Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.....	15	142	15	22	16	7	82	82	.....	.....	80	80	.....	.....	.....	270
9 Jewelry.....	282	10,621	280	323	477	365	9,178	5,318	3,626	232	10,855	6,291	4,290	149	125	2,340
10 Liquors, malt.....	4	240	.....	13	33	1	193	193	.....	.....	211	211	.....	.....	.....	858
11 Lumber and timber products.....	17	404	12	22	18	4	348	347	.....	1	337	336	.....	1	.....	1,081
12 Printing and publishing.....	90	1,532	81	68	200	79	1,104	768	307	29	1,200	835	334	30	1	1,920
13 Silverware and plated ware.....	11	2,117	8	28	141	46	2,294	2,042	212	40	2,393	2,130	221	25	17	1,515
14 Tobacco manufactures.....	38	172	42	5	3	.....	122	84	37	1	143	98	44	.....	.....	1
15 Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.....	20	10,853	2	126	85	26	10,614	5,255	4,639	720	10,095	4,998	4,412	327	358	17,936
16 All other industries ¹	374	13,027	372	374	577	321	11,383	7,747	3,330	306	12,263	8,346	3,587	160	170	16,728

¹ All other industries embrace: Artificial stone, 2; automobiles, including bodies and parts, 1; awnings, tents, and sails, 3; bags, other than paper, 1; baking powders and yeast, 1; belting and hose, leather, 1; blacking and cleansing and polishing preparations, 4; boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings, 4; boots and shoes, rubber, 1; boxes, fancy and paper, 6; brooms, 1; brushes, 2; buttons, 1; canning and preserving, 1; card cutting and designing, 2; carpets, rag, 2; carriages and wagons and materials, 12; cash registers and calculating machines, 1; clothing, men's, including shirts, 4; clothing, women's, 3; coffee and spice, roasting and grinding, 2; coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods, 1; confectionery, 9; cork, cutting, 1; cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified, 14; dyeing and finishing textiles, 8; dyestuffs and extracts, 1; electroplating, 19; emery and other abrasive wheels, 1; enameling and japanning, 19; engraving and die-sinking, 38; fancy articles, not elsewhere specified, 11; files, 3; fireworks, 1; flags, banners, regalia, society badges, and emblems, 3; flavoring extracts, 6; food preparations, 1; fur goods, 1; furniture and refrigerators, 5; furnishing goods, men's, 2; gas and electric fixtures and lamps and reflectors, 4; gas, illuminating and heating, 2; glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting, 3; gold and silver, leaf and foil, 1; grease and tallow, 1; hair work, 1; hand stamps and stencils and brands, 5; hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool, 5; hats, fur-felt, 1; hosiery and knit goods, 4; house-furnishing

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

1 CENTRAL FALLS.....	43	2,612	28	48	24	39	2,475	1,072	1,252	151	2,563	1,110	1,298	50	105	4,992
2 CRANSTON.....	28	1,921	16	69	104	21	1,711	1,509	188	14	2,312	2,039	254	18	6	3,707
3 CUMBERLAND.....	29	5,498	19	41	47	32	5,359	3,108	1,962	289	5,903	3,421	2,162	152	168	15,112
4 EAST PROVIDENCE.....	26	2,237	14	42	119	21	2,041	1,651	331	59	2,105	1,703	341	32	29	7,123
5 NEWPORT.....	54	890	54	16	64	30	726	669	57	.....	690	636	54	.....	.....	869
6 WARWICK.....	49	6,694	55	94	57	17	6,471	4,135	2,077	259	6,576	4,201	2,114	133	128	22,041
7 WOONSOCKET.....	130	11,341	96	167	254	121	10,703	6,293	3,864	546	11,311	6,651	4,086	262	312	23,571

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.

PAWTUCKET.

	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	\$40,094,163	\$32,558,907	\$895,577	\$509,381	\$7,255,117	\$780,719	\$20,759,105	\$58,157	\$275,381	\$103,347	\$1,924,123	\$37,696,186	\$16,156,362
2	144,819	332,232	2,960	2,701	53,196	5,843	245,979	6,119	466	.....	14,968	364,813	112,991
3	16,905,725	11,874,934	289,139	139,842	3,038,771	329,157	7,238,047	7,496	107,864	2,135	722,513	14,337,874	6,770,670
4	2,770,187	2,018,150	97,100	55,748	757,430	37,846	802,679	7,533	12,524	83,333	163,957	2,250,130	1,409,605
5	709,797	918,355	26,700	3,508	141,411	4,063	706,268	323	2,311	7,416	26,360	979,699	269,368
6	201,461	366,877	27,280	11,520	83,771	2,772	195,781	4,888	655	345	39,865	384,539	185,986
7	514,684	675,289	9,044	15,033	160,866	1,911	467,131	378	3,262	.....	17,664	722,901	253,759
8	321,873	266,221	14,302	20,845	58,955	4,140	99,640	2,801	1,271	3,000	31,261	388,130	284,344
9	80,813	136,270	864	.....	65,309	422	60,532	744	12,665	.....	5,720	150,350	95,376
10	18,444,794	15,970,573	428,188	200,184	2,875,408	394,559	10,943,028	25,900	134,363	7,118	901,825	18,111,850	6,774,263

grease and tallow, 3; haircloth, 2; hats, fur-felt, 1; iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets, not made in steelworks or rolling mills, 2; labels and tags, 1; leather goods, 1; leather, tanned, curried, and finished, 1; liquors, malt, 2; looking-glass and picture frames, 1; marble and stone work, 3; mineral and soda waters, 3; models and patterns, not including paper patterns, 2; paper goods, not elsewhere specified, 6; silk and silk goods, including throwsters, 4; slaughtering and meat packing, 5; soap, 1; sporting and athletic goods, 2; toys and games, 2; wire, 1; wirework, including wire rope and cable, 1; wood, turned and carved, 2; woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats, 3.

PROVIDENCE.

1	\$118,511,949	\$104,877,573	\$3,111,685	\$2,538,464	\$24,449,160	\$1,954,846	\$62,815,199	\$647,397	\$916,283	\$624,591	\$7,819,948	\$120,240,584	\$55,470,539
2	271,709	442,041	11,392	1,404	69,755	8,100	336,811	1,700	1,030	.....	11,840	476,701	131,790
3	894,132	2,102,403	19,014	26,996	391,840	42,725	1,430,685	31,456	4,844	.....	154,834	2,381,274	907,864
4	454,805	690,477	35,387	14,981	176,026	5,012	390,432	11,026	1,859	3,351	59,413	784,170	388,735
5	3,501,676	2,593,756	71,997	39,068	774,183	69,555	1,322,502	9,505	23,363	62,845	220,738	2,840,571	1,457,514
6	965,682	719,232	47,611	21,127	186,491	12,960	359,564	2,688	5,445	.....	83,366	878,571	506,347
7	20,150,217	12,726,627	511,487	367,891	4,965,978	284,176	4,051,000	59,182	99,337	192,411	1,296,165	14,485,194	9,250,018
8	711,224	4,352,123	42,605	27,649	57,425	17,118	4,154,242	9,540	3,043	.....	40,501	4,441,784	270,424
9	16,755,307	17,529,332	724,923	767,305	4,650,916	158,159	9,376,043	198,763	50,296	149,309	1,453,618	20,166,003	10,631,801
10	2,413,841	1,452,086	49,953	32,952	167,988	55,197	601,667	.....	335,457	.....	208,842	1,867,195	1,210,331
11	604,912	744,950	38,678	14,524	203,319	7,652	422,134	18,595	3,176	.....	36,872	840,427	410,641
12	2,304,001	2,319,492	174,596	220,463	735,183	29,609	798,889	66,668	19,615	38,917	235,552	2,860,236	2,031,738
13	9,422,115	5,495,799	100,169	151,190	1,588,095	60,284	2,574,944	16,027	13,017	17,620	994,483	6,198,300	3,563,072
14	114,733	255,669	11,900	2,186	90,876	799	97,311	5,630	32,393	.....	15,174	280,219	182,109
15	27,941,898	26,556,212	358,021	90,551	4,877,715	408,292	20,030,686	27,809	99,250	120,508	543,380	29,926,448	9,487,470
16	32,015,787	20,897,374	913,972	700,227	5,533,361	795,203	15,968,280	189,428	225,098	39,630	2,472,161	31,804,182	15,040,685

goods, not elsewhere specified, 2; instruments, professional and scientific, 1; iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets, not made in steelworks or rolling mills, 1; iron and steel forgings, 2; jewelry and instrument cases, 1; lapidary work, 3; lead, bar, pipe, and sheet, 2; leather goods, 6; leather, tanned, curried, and finished, 1; liquors, distilled, 2; looking-glass and picture frames, 2; marble and stone work, 11; mattresses and spring beds, 6; millinery and lace goods, 2; mineral and soda waters, 16; models and patterns, not including paper patterns, 6; muellage and paste, 1; musical instruments, pianos and organs and materials, 1; oil, cottonseed, and cake, 1; oil, not elsewhere specified, 3; oleomargarine, 4; optical goods, 2; paint and varnish, 4; paper goods, not elsewhere specified, 1; patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations, 17; pens, fountain, stylographic, and gold, 1; photo-engraving, 4; rubber goods, not elsewhere specified, 5; screws, wood, 2; sewing machines, cases, and attachments, 1; shipbuilding, including boat building, 1; silk and silk goods, including throwsters, 3; slaughtering and meat packing, 9; soap, 4; sporting and athletic goods, 1; steam packing, 1; stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves, 2; surgical appliances and artificial limbs, 2; vault lights and ventilators, 1; waste, 1; window shades and fixtures, 3; wirework, including wire rope and cable, 4; wood, turned and carved, 4; wool scouring, 1.

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

1	\$4,975,192	\$4,865,129	\$106,073	\$38,621	\$1,021,237	\$71,969	\$3,308,884	\$10,252	\$25,585	\$35,347	\$247,181	\$5,470,939	\$2,090,106
2	5,030,180	4,731,984	155,652	76,242	1,003,033	130,280	2,756,627	5,367	250,582	400	353,801	6,624,714	2,737,807
3	16,351,072	7,593,126	197,894	81,915	2,231,367	166,253	4,451,678	1,731	51,593	109,309	302,388	9,826,720	5,208,789
4	6,479,435	6,598,332	110,654	151,474	931,554	235,220	4,825,359	15,100	34,366	7,045	287,580	7,145,977	2,085,398
5	967,886	1,206,498	19,138	63,060	480,190	54,810	515,080	21,588	6,172	6,000	40,370	1,378,927	809,037
6	13,398,456	8,707,480	249,600	72,101	2,803,319	312,284	5,082,000	4,352	56,620	15,806	111,398	10,588,943	5,194,659
7	27,700,462	23,674,702	414,405	353,664	4,997,556	347,053	16,414,738	34,980	109,630	68,984	1,023,812	28,218,515	11,456,724

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 Rhode Island 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 RHODE ISLAND.

Summary.—In Rhode Island in 1909, 20 operators were engaged in quarrying granite and 1 operator was engaged in quarrying talc and soapstone. Detailed statistics for these operations, which comprise all those in the state during the year, are shown in Table 1.

DETAILED STATISTICS FOR MINING INDUSTRIES: 1909.

Table 1	All industries. ¹	All industries. ¹	
Number of operators.....	21		
Number of mines and quarries.....	27		
Capital.....	\$567,015		
Expenses of operation and development.....	\$673,877		
Services—			
Salaried officers of corporations, superintendents, and managers.....	\$29,948		
Clerks and other salaried employees.....	\$27,941		
Wage earners.....	\$409,883		
Miscellaneous—			
Supplies.....	\$130,947		
Fuel and rent of power.....	\$26,991		
Royalties and rent of mines.....	\$8,552		
Taxes.....	\$3,343		
Rent of offices and other sundry expenses.....	\$36,272		
Value of products.....	\$897,606		
Persons engaged in industry.....	737		
Proprietors and officials.....	37		
Proprietors and firm members.....	18		
Number performing manual labor.....	7		
Salaried officers of corporations.....	12		
Superintendents and managers.....	7		
Clerks and other salaried employees.....	23		
Wage earners, Dec. 15, 1909, or nearest representative day.....	677		
Engineers, firemen, mechanics, etc.*.....	162		
Quarrymen and stonecutters.....	471		
All other employees.....	104		
		Number of wage earners employed on the 15th day of each month:	
		January.....	505
		February.....	524
		March.....	635
		April.....	733
		May.....	755
		June.....	755
		July.....	731
		August.....	747
		September.....	717
		October.....	718
		November.....	632
		December.....	523
		Land controlled, acres.....	659
		Owned.....	541
		Held under lease.....	118
		Mineral land.....	512
		Owned.....	424
		Held under lease.....	88
		Timber land.....	60
		Other land.....	37
		Primary horsepower.....	2,350
		Steam engines—	
		Number.....	70
		Horsepower.....	2,315
		Gas or gasoline engines—	
		Number.....	1
		Horsepower.....	35

¹ Includes operators as follows: Granite, 20; talc and soapstone, 1.
² Includes 3 engineers, firemen, mechanics, etc., below ground.

Character of organization.—Table 2 classifies the mining operations of the state under form of organization, distinguishing corporations from individual owners and firms.

Table 2	INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF ORGANIZATION.	Number of operators.	Number of wage earners.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.	
				Total.	Per operator.	Wage earners.	Value of products.
	All industries.....	21	677	\$897,606	\$42,743	100.0	100.0
	Individual.....	10	115	110,411	11,041	17.0	12.3
	Firm.....	3	179	189,185	63,002	20.4	21.1
	Corporation.....	8	333	598,010	74,761	56.6	66.6

Table 3 gives further details for incorporated enterprises distinguished from those which are unincorporated. Of the 21 operators, 8 were corporations. These corporations reported 66.6 per cent of the total value of products and employed 56.6 per cent of all wage earners.

Table 3	Incorporated.	Unincorporated.
Number of operators.....	8	13
Number of mines and quarries.....	11	16
Proprietors and firm members, total.....		18
Number performing manual labor.....		7
Salaried employees:		
Officers of corporations.....	7	
Superintendents and managers.....	8	4
Clerks and other salaried employees.....	16	7
Wage earners, Dec. 15, 1909, or nearest representative day.....	383	294
Capital.....	\$383,115	\$183,900
Expenses of operation and development.....	443,943	229,934
Salaries—		
Officers of corporations.....	13,000	
Superintendents and managers.....	9,000	7,948
Clerks and other salaried employees.....	23,959	3,982
Wages.....	257,051	152,832
Royalties and rent of mines.....	1,670	6,882
Taxes.....	2,385	988
Supplies and miscellaneous expenses.....	136,878	57,332
Value of products.....	598,010	299,596

Size of enterprises.—In Table 4 the mining enterprises of the state are classified according to the num-

STATISTICS OF MINES AND QUARRIES.

ber of wage earners employed per enterprise or operating unit. Of the 677 wage earners employed in all enterprises, 398, or 58.8 per cent, were employed in three enterprises employing over 100 wage earners each.

Table 4

INDUSTRY AND WAGE EARNERS PER ENTERPRISE.	Number of enterprises.	WAGE EARNERS.	
		Number.	Percent distribution.
All industries.....	21	677	100.0
1 to 5.....	3	11	1.6
6 to 20.....	11	132	19.5
21 to 60.....	4	136	20.1
Over 100.....	3	398	58.8

Comparison of mining industries, 1902-1909.—In the table in the next column are presented for 1909 and 1902 such items as are comparable for the two years.

Table 5

	1909	1902 ¹	Percent of increase. ²
Wages and salaries.....	\$497,772	\$491,374	-1.8
Supplies and materials.....	\$157,938	\$85,127	85.5
Royalties and rent of mines.....	\$8,552	\$15,143	-43.5
Value of products.....	\$397,696	\$774,611	15.9
Primary horsepower.....	2,350	1,430	63.6

¹ Includes statistics for the production of lime which are omitted from the figures for 1909.
² A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Duplication between manufactures and mining.—In the operation of granite quarries some of the operators subjected the product 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 Rhode Island involves a duplication of \$657,815.