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FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES  
MANUFACTURES: 1919

POWER LAUNDRIES AND  
DYEING AND CLEANING

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CONTENTS.	POWER LAUNDRIES.	DYEING AND CLEANING.
Explanation of terms.....	2	2
General character of the industry.....	3	28
Comparative summary.....	4	28
Summary.....		28
Comparative statistics, urban population and laundries, by divisions and states, with state rank.....	5	
Urban population and the dyeing and cleaning industry, by divisions and states, with state rank.....		29
Persons engaged in the industry.....	7	20
Wage earners, by months, for states.....	8	29
Average number of wage earners, by prevailing hours of laobr per week, by divisions and states.....	9	30
Size of establishments, by average number of wage earners, by divisions and states.....	11	31
Size of establishments, by amount received for work done.....	12	31
Character of ownership, by division and states.....	12	32
Statistics for cities.....	15	33
Number and horsepower of types of prime movers.....	24	34
Fuel consumed, by divisions and states.....	25	35
Detailed statement for the industry, by divisions and states.....	28	36



## EXPLANATION OF TERMS.

**Scope of census.**—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 ownership, size of establishments, and similar subjects. When use is made of the statistics for these purposes it is imperative that due attention be given to their limitations, particularly in connection with any attempt to derive from them figures purporting to show average wages, cost of production, or profits.

The census did not cover establishments which were idle during the entire year or for which products were valued at less than \$500, or the manufacturing done in educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions.

**Period covered.**—The returns relate to the calendar year 1919, or the business year which corresponded most nearly to that calendar year, and cover a year's operations, except for establishments which began or discontinued business during the year.

**The establishment.**—As a rule, the term "establishment" represents a single plant or factory, but in some cases it represents two or more plants which were operated under a common ownership or for which one set of books of account was kept. If, however, the plants constituting an establishment as thus defined were not all located within the same city, county, or state, separate reports were secured in order that the figures for each plant might be included in the statistics for the city, county, or state in which it was located. 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 different from those covered by the class designation, and, on the other hand, may not represent the total product covered by this designation, because some products of this class may be made in establishments in which it is not the product of chief value.

**Influence of increased prices.**—In comparing figures for cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture in 1919 with the corresponding figures for earlier censuses, 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 fail to afford an exact measure of the increase in the volume of business.

**Persons engaged in the industry.**—The following general classes of persons engaged in the manufacturing industries were distinguished: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officers of corporations, (3) superintendents and managers, (4) clerks (including other subordinate salaried employees), and (5) wage earners.

The number of persons engaged in each industry, segregated by sex, and, in the case of wage earners, also by age (whether under 16 or 16 and over), was reported for a single representative day. The 15th of December was selected as representing for most industries normal conditions of employment, but where this date did not portray such conditions, an earlier date was requested.

In the case of employees other than wage earners the number thus reported for the representative date has been treated as equivalent to the average for the year, since the number of employees of this class does not ordinarily vary much from month to month. In the case of wage earners the average has been obtained in the manner explained in the next paragraph.

In addition to the more detailed report by sex and age of the number of wage earners on the representative date, a report was obtained of the number employed on the 15th of each month, by sex, without distinction of age. From these figures the average number of wage earners for the year has been calculated by dividing the sum of the numbers reported for the several months by 12. The importance of the 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 in certain tables for each separate industry, is not totaled for all industries combined, because, in view of the variations of date, such a total is not believed 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 order to determine as nearly as possible the age distribution of the average number of wage earners for an industry, the per cent distribution by age of the wage earners for December 15, or the nearest representative day, has been calculated from the actual numbers reported for that date. The percentages thus obtained have been applied to the average number of wage earners for the year to determine the average numbers 16 years and over, and under 16, employed.

**Salaries and wages.**—Under these heads are given the total payments during the year for salaries and wages, respectively. The Census Bureau has not undertaken to calculate the average annual earnings of either salaried employees or wage earners. Such averages would possess little real value, because they would be based on the earnings of employees of both sexes, of all ages, and of widely varying degrees of skill. Furthermore, so far as wage earners are concerned, it would be impossible to calcu-

late accurately even so simple an average as this, since the number of wage earners fluctuates from month to month in every industry, and in some cases to a very great extent. The Census Bureau's figures for wage earners, as already explained, are averages based on the number employed on the 15th of each month, and while representing the number according to the pay rolls to whom wages were paid on that date, no doubt represent a larger number than would be required to perform the work in any industry if all were continuously employed during the year.

**Prevailing hours of labor.**—No attempt was made to ascertain the number of wage earners 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 part of the year to another were disregarded, and no attention was paid to the fact that a few wage earners might have hours differing from those of the majority. All the wage earners of each establishment are therefore counted in the class within which the establishment itself falls. In most establishments, however, practically all the wage earners work the same number of hours, so that the figures give a substantially correct representation of the hours of labor.

**Capital (amount actually invested).**—The instructions on the schedule for securing data relating to 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."

These instructions were identical with those employed at the censuses of 1914 and 1909. The data compiled in respect to capital, however, at both censuses, as well as at all preceding censuses of manufactures, have been so defective as to be of little value except as indicating general conditions. In fact, it has been repeatedly recommended by the census authorities that this inquiry be omitted from the schedule. While there are some establishments whose accounting systems are such that an accurate return for capital could be made, this is not true of the great majority, and the figures therefore do not show the actual amount of capital invested.

**Materials.**—The statistics as to cost of materials relate to the materials used during the year, which may be more or less than the materials purchased during the year. The term "materials" covers fuel, rent of power and heat, mill supplies, and containers, as well as materials which form a constituent part of the product.

**Rent and taxes.**—The taxes include certain Federal taxes and state, county, and local taxes. Under "Federal taxes" there are included the internal revenue tax on manufactures (tobacco, beverages, etc.), excise taxes when included in values reported for products, corporation capital stock tax, and corporation income tax, but not the income tax for individuals and partners.

**Value of products.**—The amounts given under this heading represent the selling value or price at the factory of all products manufactured during the year, which may differ from the value of the products sold.

**Value added by manufacture.**—The value of products is not always 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 processes carried on in the industry itself. Another part, and often by far the larger one, represents the value of the materials used. For many purposes, therefore, the best measure of the importance of an industry, from a manufacturing standpoint, is the value created by the manufacturing operations carried on within the industry. This value is calculated by deducting the cost of the materials used from the value of the products. The figure thus obtained is termed in the census reports "value added by manufacture."

**Cost of manufacture and profits.**—The census data do not show the entire cost of manufacture, and consequently can not be used for the calculation of profits. No account has been taken of depreciation or interest, rent of offices and buildings other than factory or works, insurance, ordinary repairs, advertising, and other sundry expenses.

**Primary horsepower.**—This item represents the total primary power equipment of the manufacturing establishments plus the amount of power, principally electric, rented from other concerns. It does not cover the power of electric motors taking their current from dynamos driven by primary power machines operated by the same establishment, because the inclusion of such power would obviously result in duplication. The figures for primary horsepower represent the rated capacity of the engines, motors, etc., and not the amount of power in actual daily use.

**Fuel.**—Statistics of the quantity of fuel used are shown only for anthracite and bituminous coal, coke, fuel oils, gasoline and other volatile oils, and gas, and represent the quantity used during the year. As only the principal kinds of fuel are shown, comparison as to the total cost of all fuel is impracticable.

## POWER LAUNDRIES.

**General character of the industry.**—Laundries are not classed as manufacturing establishments, but many laundries are conducted according to factory methods, and the industry has reached such proportions during recent years that it is an industrial factor. It was therefore decided to make a canvass of the industry at the census of 1909, and the canvass was continued at the censuses of 1914 and 1919. This report is confined to power laundries. Hand laundries, so called, or laundries operated without power, are not included. At the census of 1909 the industry was designated as "Steam laundries."

**Comparison with earlier censuses.**—The large increase in salaries and wages, 1914 to 1919, as shown in Table 1, is due chiefly to changes in industrial conditions and to higher wages. As a measure of industrial growth the number of wage earners is probably the best index, the increase from 1914 to 1919 being a little less than 1 per cent, as compared with 19.3 per cent for the period 1909–1914. In 1909 the average wage, as deduced from the statistics, was \$409 per wage earner. In 1914 it had increased to \$455 and in 1919 the average was \$704. Labor is the chief expense factor, and in 1919 the expense for salaries and wages was equal to 48.9 per cent of the amount received for work done as compared with 50.4 per cent in 1914 and 50.6 per cent in 1909. This ratio has been fairly constant. The expense for materials is relatively small as compared with labor, and the figure for "value added by manufacture," which is the value of products less cost of materials, has no significance. In 1919 fuel and rent of power constituted 25.8 per cent of the cost of materials, and in 1914, 25.9 per cent.

**Summary, by states.**—Comparative statistics are presented in Table 2 for the chief factors, i. e., number of establishments, number of persons engaged in the industry, and the amount received for work done, by geographic divisions and states, together with the urban population for the census years 1919, 1914, and 1909. The industry is largely confined to cities and towns, and hence it is thought that the urban population of the country, the same being taken for places of 8,000 inhabitants or more, is a better basis for population comparison than the total population of the states, and is therefore used in this presentation. The table shows the number of places of 8,000 inhabitants or more in the respective states,

and the rank of the states with respect to the several items. The states are grouped by geographic divisions so as to bring together those operating under similar industrial conditions, and this arrangement has been followed with most of the tables. Every state is represented by a sufficient number of establishments to permit of the statistics being given therefor. In 1909 the average amount received for work done per unit of urban population was \$2.77. In 1914 this average was \$3.60 and in 1919 it was \$5.02, the increase being of course due largely to enhanced costs and values. The highest ratio of amount received for work done to unit of urban population was in the Mountain division, \$13.19, followed by the Pacific division with \$11.29, and the West South Central with \$7.55. A number of states show decreases in number of persons employed, notably Delaware, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Pennsylvania.

**Persons engaged in the industry.**—The age classification of the average number of wage earners in Table 3 is an estimate obtained by the method described in the "Explanation of terms." The classification by sex for 1919 was reported separately, but for 1914 and 1909 it was obtained in the same manner as the distribution by age. Figures for states will be found in Table 12.

**Wage earners, by months.**—The statistics for wage earners in Table 4 are intended to show the steadiness of employment, or the reverse, in accordance with the industrial conditions existing during the several census years. For the country as a whole, females constituted 70.7 per cent of the average number of wage earners employed during the year and males 29.3 per cent. The leading states with respect to the employment of female labor, irrespective of age limitations, are Vermont with 78.4 per cent; Wyoming, 77.3 per cent; Alabama and Oklahoma each with 75.6 per cent.

**Prevailing hours of labor.**—The statistics presented in Table 5 show progress towards a reduction in hours of labor. In 1909 but 8.4 per cent of the wage earners were in the group of 48 hours per week or less, and 34.4 per cent were in the groups of 60 hours per week and over. In 1914 these percentages had shifted to 22.6 per cent of all wage earners for groups 48 hours per week or less and 10.8 per cent for 60 hours per week and over; and in 1919, 46.4 per cent for 48 hours per week or less and only 4.3 per cent for 60 hours per week and over.

Size of establishments, by average number of wage earners.—The group "6 to 20 wage earners" of Table 6, which classifies the establishments by size groups, has the largest number of establishments, 37 per cent of the total in 1919, 40 per cent in 1914, and 42 per cent in 1909. The distribution of the establishments by size groups based upon average number of wage earners has not varied greatly.

Size of establishments, by amount received for work done.—A classification of the establishments by income, or amount received for work done, is given in Table 7. The inflation of values on account of the World War has necessarily resulted in a shift to higher groups of establishments, which otherwise have not materially changed in status.

Character of ownership.—Table 8 shows that in most states the bulk of the business, whether measured by wage earners or by income, is under corporate ownership, though in the New England states, with the exception of Massachusetts, in the majority of the West North Central states, and in a few states in the South Atlantic, South Central and the Mountain divisions, individual and "All other" forms of ownership (the latter comprising chiefly firms) report the majority of the business.

Statistics for cities.—Table 9 gives comparative statistics for 1919 and 1914 for cities of 10,000 inhabitants or more, census of 1920, reporting three or more establishments.

Number and horsepower of types of prime movers.—Table 10 gives the total horsepower reported for the industry in 1919, as compared with 1914. This shows an increase of 12.5 per cent due almost entirely to purchased electric power, the rating of owned primary movers increasing but 444 horsepower, while the increase in rented power was 21,468 horsepower, of which 19,232 horsepower was electric. The percentage ratio of total electric power (which includes that owned as well as that purchased) to total primary power was 38.3 in 1919 as compared with 25.2 in 1914 and 19.4 in 1909.

Fuel consumed.—Table 11 shows the consumption of fuel, by kinds, for 1919, 1914, and 1909, and by states for 1919 and 1914. The figures for gas include both manufactured and natural gas. In certain states, notably Ohio, Kansas, West Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas it is chiefly or entirely natural gas.

Table 12 presents for 1919 the statistics in detail for all states, grouped by geographic divisions.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY: 1919, 1914, AND 1909.

	1919	1914	1909	PER CENT OF INCREASE <sup>1</sup>	
				1914-1919	1909-1914
Number of establishments.....	5,078	6,097	5,186	-6.9	17.6
Persons engaged.....	152,500	149,100	124,214	2.3	20.0
Proprietors and firm members.....	5,514	6,397	5,500	-13.8	15.1
Salaried employees.....	15,176	12,662	9,170	25.8	31.5
Wage earners (average number).....	131,870	130,641	109,484	0.9	19.3
Primary horsepower.....	196,793	174,881	123,477	12.5	41.6
Capital.....	\$153,805,268	\$98,055,001	\$68,935,226	56.9	42.2
Salaries and wages.....	115,597,022	71,764,059	53,007,747	61.1	35.4
Salaries.....	22,008,185	12,202,815	8,180,769	84.6	50.3
Wages.....	92,898,837	59,471,244	44,826,978	56.2	32.7
Paid for contract work.....	1,554,704	374,448	239,090	315.2	56.6
Rent and taxes.....	6,730,569	4,104,933	2,776,871	64.0	47.8
Cost of materials.....	53,502,177	26,919,200	17,096,360	98.8	32.1
Amount received for work done.....	<sup>2</sup> 236,382,369	142,503,253	104,680,080	65.9	35.1

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> In addition, laundry work to the amount of \$319,268 was reported by manufacturing establishments—manufacturers of clothing shirts, ice, etc.











POWER LAUNDRIES.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS, BY PREVAILING HOURS OF LABOR PER WEEK, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1919 AND 1914.

DIVISION AND STATE.	Census Year.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS WHERE THE PREVAILING HOURS OF LABOR PER WEEK WERE—							
			44 and under.	Between 44 and 48.	48 <sup>1</sup>	Between 48 and 54.	54.	Between 54 and 60.	60.	Over 60.
UNITED STATES.....	1919	131,879	11,221	8,533	41,413	31,765	28,271	5,001	5,354	321
	1914	130,641	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	29,515	24,385	49,700	12,879	13,953	209
	1909	109,484	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	9,216	17,285	20,790	24,564	36,884	745
NEW ENGLAND.....	1919	11,813	1,917	590	5,039	1,802	1,201	601	52	2
Maine.....	1919	993	94	34	83	238	520	14	10	
	1914	930	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	61	159	317	104	287	2
New Hampshire.....	1919	616	68	5	138	228	151	15	11	
	1914	760	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	228	116	161	226	29	
Vermont.....	1919	324	37	6	76	6	90	82	25	2
Massachusetts.....	1919	6,821	1,252	413	4,714	270	160		3	
	1914	7,771	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,370	1,674	4,373	318	30	
Rhode Island.....	1919	1,035	244	31	270	436	48			
	1914	1,192	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	171	154	836	11	20	
Connecticut.....	1919	2,024	222	110	352	615	232	400	3	
	1914	1,913	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	427	390	406	611	76	3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	1919	24,163	3,568	2,188	5,415	8,341	4,241	213	192	5
New York.....	1919	11,998	1,091	960	3,743	3,378	1,796	66	31	3
	1914	13,751	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,061	1,518	9,011	812	349	
New Jersey.....	1919	3,581	755	500	611	1,140	463	54	58	
	1914	3,642	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	669	1,057	604	643	669	
Pennsylvania.....	1919	8,584	822	608	1,061	3,823	1,982	93	103	2
	1914	10,410	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,760	3,619	5,205	405	25	6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.....	1919	28,223	2,020	2,037	4,180	11,795	5,840	1,462	840	22
Ohio.....	1919	7,640	338	653	1,134	4,230	589	44	43	
	1914	7,265	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	905	1,741	4,383	64	82	
Indiana.....	1919	3,508	311	233	372	1,133	1,155	202	69	3
	1914	3,750	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	459	978	1,071	1,040	130	66
Illinois.....	1919	10,579	848	638	1,529	4,189	1,780	689	598	8
	1914	11,661	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	898	2,111	1,982	2,947	3,052	14
Michigan.....	1919	4,913	211	87	808	1,593	2,055	67	122	
	1914	4,962	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	711	1,106	2,051	49	82	3
Wisconsin.....	1919	2,123	321	126	280	731	261	370	17	11
	1914	2,265	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	269	570	565	689	226	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.....	1919	15,673	1,663	640	3,151	4,025	5,847	340	298	
Minnesota.....	1919	3,277	442	168	1,583	738	322	16	18	
	1914	3,464	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	785	933	1,516	54	266	
Iowa.....	1919	2,074	138	256	392	475	619	170	24	
	1914	2,518	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	134	306	1,182	287	669	
Missouri.....	1919	5,997	143	418	404	1,424	3,411		197	
	1914	5,899	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,693	1,186	2,961	8	39	12
North Dakota.....	1919	426	103	19	248	32	18		6	
South Dakota.....	1919	469	50		117	219	40		43	
Nebraska.....	1919	1,471	48	67	151	757	323	132	3	
	1914	1,303	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	173	297	700	32	11	
Kansas.....	1919	1,659	130	41	256	380	1,114	22	7	
	1914	1,607	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	313	286	623	131	254	
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	1919	12,680	363	387	2,780	2,370	2,857	1,166	2,049	168
Delaware.....	1919	284		4	0	110	117	44		
Maryland.....	1919	1,619	66	72	176	517	443	236	109	
	1914	1,715	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	92	446	105	525	547	
District of Columbia.....	1919	1,655	168	91	1,253	18	125			
	1914	1,217	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,217					
Virginia.....	1919	2,367	112		653	384	536	137	377	168
	1914	1,664	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	124	163	202	420	785	
West Virginia.....	1919	920	3	85	207	317	194	84	80	
	1914	827	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	80	97	265	183	169	3
North Carolina.....	1919	1,433	12	17	159	323	388	117	417	
	1914	1,165	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	23	110	201	149	682	
South Carolina.....	1919	625			80	85	256	120	84	
Georgia.....	1919	2,164		54	85	487	542	418	608	
	1914	1,770	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	30	142	239	40	1,325	
Florida.....	1919	981	2	64	158	129	256		374	
	1914	864	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	154	105	151	35	341	78

<sup>1</sup> Includes 48 and under for 1914 and 1909.

<sup>2</sup> Corresponding figures not available.

<sup>3</sup> Not published in 1914.

## MANUFACTURES.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS, BY PREVAILING HOURS OF LABOR PER WEEK, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1919 AND 1914—Continued.

DIVISION AND STATE.	Census year.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS WHERE THE PREVAILING HOURS OF LABOR PER WEEK WERE—							
			44 and under.	Between 44 and 48.	48. <sup>1</sup>	Between 48 and 54.	54.	Between 54 and 60.	60.	Over 60.
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	1919	7,083	236	178	806	1,440	1,966	1,227	1,230	.....
Kentucky.....	1919	2,294	117	21	146	653	652	335	370	.....
	1914	1,873	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	255	331	457	473	357	.....
Tennessee.....	1919	2,693	103	73	337	475	793	840	72	.....
	1914	2,580	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	358	259	572	1,223	164	..... <sup>4</sup>
Alabama.....	1919	1,462	.....	64	320	189	209	48	542	.....
	1914	1,388	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	95	176	243	427	447	.....
Mississippi.....	1919	634	16	20	3	123	222	4	246	.....
	1914	607	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	99	82	177	24	220	..... <sup>5</sup>
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	1919	10,004	262	458	2,093	1,573	5,196	.....	416	..... <sup>6</sup>
Arkansas.....	1919	937	19	24	291	30	501	.....	72	.....
	1914	832	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	148.	104	268	49	263	.....
Louisiana.....	1919	1,605	107	27	62	796	311	.....	302	.....
	1914	1,243	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	168	37	238	.....	800	.....
Oklahoma.....	1919	1,994	26	107	244	244	1,362	.....	5	..... <sup>6</sup>
	1914	1,416	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	223	217	810	56	110	.....
Texas.....	1919	5,468	110	300	1,496	503	3,022	.....	37	.....
	1914	4,605	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	978	967	2,232	96	332	.....
MOUNTAIN.....	1919	6,004	523	351	4,163	321	552	22	68	..... <sup>4</sup>
Montana.....	1919	971	75	.....	890	.....	3	.....	3	.....
	1914	819	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	288	85	434	12	.....	.....
Idaho <sup>2</sup> .....	1919	571	16	10	162	36	325	22	.....	.....
Wyoming <sup>2</sup> .....	1919	357	52	18	219	64	4	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	1919	2,086	244	198	1,382	151	61	.....	46	..... <sup>4</sup>
	1914	1,759	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,663	18	71	4	3	.....
New Mexico <sup>2</sup> .....	1919	292	9	30	153	.....	90	.....	10 <sup>4</sup>	.....
Arizona <sup>2</sup> .....	1919	539	15	31	401	23	69	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	1919	1,040	99	64	839	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1914	1,070	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	99	430	521	.....	20	.....
Nevada <sup>2</sup> .....	1919	148	13	.....	117	9	.....	.....	9	.....
PACIFIC.....	1919	16,836	1,260	1,386	13,177	98	571	30	200	..... <sup>114</sup>
Washington.....	1919	3,539	546	324	2,488	.....	127	.....	6	..... <sup>43</sup>
	1914	3,298	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,912	108	165	.....	113	.....
Oregon.....	1919	2,033	368	413	1,187	14	42	.....	.....	..... <sup>9</sup>
	1914	1,745	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	235	727	768	.....	15	.....
California.....	1919	11,264	346	649	9,502	84	402	30	194	..... <sup>57</sup>
	1914	10,416	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	6,510	1,736	1,708	66	389	..... <sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Includes 48 and under for 1914 and 1909.<sup>2</sup> Corresponding figures not available.<sup>3</sup> Not published in 1914.

POWER LAUNDRIES.

TABLE 6.—SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS, BY AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1919.

DIVISION AND STATE.	TOTAL.		ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—												
	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners (average number).	No wage earners.	1 to 5 wage earners, inclusive.		6 to 20 wage earners, inclusive.		21 to 50 wage earners, inclusive.		51 to 100 wage earners, inclusive.		101 to 250 wage earners, inclusive.		Over 250 wage earners.	
			Estab-lish-ments.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.
UNITED STATES...1919..	5,678	131,879	167	1,538	4,472	2,111	25,110	1,201	39,263	478	33,947	171	24,516	12	4,571
.....1914..	6,097	130,641	165	1,663	5,129	2,460	27,570	1,175	37,844	441	30,522	180	25,405	13	4,171
NEW ENGLAND.....	708	11,813	10	228	651	304	3,562	118	3,803	41	2,950	7	812		
Maine.....	31	993	1	40	129	30	350	4	109	6	405				
New Hampshire.....	61	616	1	19	49	35	330	5	133	1	54				
Vermont.....	28	324		12	32	13	189	2	47	1	56				
Massachusetts.....	340	6,821	6	82	246	154	1,806	69	2,274	22	1,633	7	812		
Rhode Island.....	70	1,045		30	97	26	253	10	361	4	324				
Connecticut.....	128	2,024	2	45	98	40	584	28	884	7	458				
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	1,017	24,163	35	306	877	338	3,995	224	7,385	76	5,333	34	5,076	4	1,497
New York.....	535	11,998	26	176	499	178	2,094	99	3,320	37	2,524	15	2,064	4	1,497
New Jersey.....	131	3,581	3	33	99	42	495	34	1,097	13	891	6	999		
Pennsylvania.....	351	8,584	6	97	279	118	1,406	91	2,968	26	1,918	13	2,013		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.....	1,247	28,223	35	343	924	475	5,617	256	8,605	102	7,268	35	5,231	1	578
Ohio.....	277	7,040	5	66	192	119	1,360	50	1,769	28	1,937	8	1,204	1	578
Indiana.....	158	3,568	2	39	115	64	747	38	1,315	11	772	4	619		
Illinois.....	470	10,579	12	127	318	179	2,160	95	3,113	44	3,147	13	1,841		
Michigan.....	197	4,913	6	64	177	61	677	41	1,395	15	1,097	10	1,567		
Wisconsin.....	145	2,123	10	47	122	52	673	32	1,013	4	316				
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.....	713	15,673	24	187	576	265	3,251	160	5,135	62	4,384	15	2,327		
Minnesota.....	156	3,277	5	53	163	48	578	29	852	17	1,143	4	541		
Iowa.....	129	2,074	4	41	127	48	567	29	938	7	442				
Missouri.....	165	5,997	5	19	48	57	727	47	1,594	28	2,104	9	1,524		
North Dakota.....	29	428		8	24	15	184	6	218						
South Dakota.....	29	469		10	28	10	128	8	220	1	87				
Nebraska.....	69	1,471	3	17	56	26	345	19	669	2	139	2	262		
Kansas.....	136	1,969	7	39	130	61	722	22	638	7	469				
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	351	12,080	3	48	158	125	1,535	110	3,614	41	2,893	23	3,310	1	570
Delaware.....	6	284		1	4	2	19	1	44			2	217		
Maryland.....	46	1,619	1	6	20	17	204	13	422	5	346	4	627		
District of Columbia.....	21	1,655				3	46	6	221	5	387	7	1,001		
Virginia.....	63	2,367	1	4	12	28	379	19	573	9	665	1	168	1	570
West Virginia.....	44	920	1	10	28	15	151	14	443	4	298				
North Carolina.....	56	1,433		7	29	25	287	15	479	8	508	1	130		
South Carolina.....	28	625		4	13	10	111	13	449	1	52				
Georgia.....	52	2,194		8	19	15	194	17	575	5	362	7	1,041		
Florida.....	35	983		8	33	10	144	12	408	4	275	1	126		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	182	7,083		13	43	59	771	68	2,156	32	2,140	7	975	3	998
Kentucky.....	63	2,294				23	304	23	664	14	862	3	464		
Tennessee.....	59	2,693		5	17	21	246	17	564	11	812	3	403	2	651
Alabama.....	37	1,462		4	12	11	147	14	447	6	401	1	108	1	347
Mississippi.....	23	834		4	14	4	74	14	481	1	65				
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	343	10,004		66	242	138	1,741	82	2,596	42	3,145	14	1,917	1	363
Arkansas.....	49	937		10	37	25	306	11	383	3	211				
Louisiana.....	24	1,605		4	19	3	41	4	131	7	495	5	556	1	363
Oklahoma.....	99	1,994		25	87	44	566	23	667	7	674				
Texas.....	171	5,468		27	99	66	828	44	1,415	25	1,765	9	1,361		
MOUNTAIN.....	281	6,004	5	69	222	118	1,383	58	1,783	24	1,632	7	984		
Montana.....	49	971	2	15	48	13	142	15	471	4	310				
Idaho.....	40	571		10	39	20	248	10	284						
Wyoming.....	23	367	1	2	6	16	190	3	106	1	55				
Colorado.....	92	2,086	1	28	85	35	386	15	472	9	616	4	327		
New Mexico.....	16	292		2	5	11	150	2	71	1	66				
Arizona.....	21	539		2	11	8	103	8	244	3	181				
Utah.....	27	1,040	1	5	13	9	110	4	113	5	347	3	457		
Nevada.....	13	148		5	15	6	54	1	22	1	57				
PACIFIC.....	836	16,836	55	278	779	239	3,255	125	4,181	58	4,172	29	3,884	2	565
Washington.....	177	3,539	15	46	130	65	784	32	1,047	17	1,280	2	298		
Oregon.....	73	2,033	1	14	34	31	356	13	390	10	756	4	497		
California.....	586	11,264	39	218	615	193	2,115	80	2,744	31	2,136	23	3,089	2	565





## MANUFACTURES.

TABLE 8.—CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1919 AND 1914—Continued.

DIVISION AND STATE.	Cen- sus year.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS OWNED BY—			AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.									AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR WORK DONE.								
		Indi- vid- uals.	Cor- pora- tions.	All others	Total.	In establishments owned by—			Per cent of total.			Total.	In establishments owned by—			Per cent of total.						
						Indi- vid- uals.	Cor- pora- tions.	All others.	Indi- vid- uals.	Cor- pora- tions.	All others.		Indi- vid- uals.	Cor- pora- tions.	All others.	Indi- vid- uals.	Cor- pora- tions.	All others.	Indi- vid- uals.	Cor- pora- tions.	All others.	
MOUNTAIN.....	1919	130	103	48	6,004	1,286	4,205	513	21.4	70.0	8.5	\$11,330,923	\$2,434,727	\$7,924,321	\$971,875	21.5	69.9	8.6				
	1914	125	84	61	4,974	1,104	.....	.....	22.2	.....	.....	6,550,610	1,416,129	.....	.....	21.6	.....	.....				
Montana.....	1919	23	22	4	971	155	765	51	16.0	78.8	5.3	1,894,356	293,185	1,504,109	97,062	15.5	79.4	5.1				
	1914	17	19	6	819	151	607	61	18.4	74.1	7.5	1,266,552	227,321	948,209	91,022	17.9	74.9	7.2				
Idaho.....	1919	23	9	8	571	297	180	94	52.0	31.5	16.5	1,179,846	576,878	403,548	199,420	48.9	34.2	16.9				
	1914	22	6	8	442	249	124	69	56.3	28.1	15.6	592,749	303,959	185,412	103,378	51.3	31.3	17.4				
Wyoming.....	1919	13	7	3	357	156	158	43	43.7	44.3	12.0	763,953	320,570	375,922	67,461	42.0	49.2	8.8				
	1914	11	2	5	185	94	.....	.....	50.8	.....	49.2	238,048	128,156	.....	109,892	53.8	.....	46.2				
Colorado.....	1919	39	31	22	2,096	350	1,508	228	16.8	72.3	10.9	3,759,849	607,213	2,725,798	426,838	16.1	72.5	11.4				
	1914	36	31	27	1,759	258	1,239	262	14.7	70.4	14.9	2,163,263	296,090	1,534,574	332,599	13.7	70.9	15.4				
New Mexico.....	1919	10	4	2	292	109	154	29	37.3	52.7	9.9	432,279	176,303	205,711	50,265	40.8	47.6	11.6				
	1914	7	5	3	240	66	132	42	27.5	55.0	17.5	280,373	76,824	157,069	46,480	27.4	56.0	16.6				
Arizona.....	1919	5	12	4	539	80	413	46	14.8	76.6	8.5	987,438	157,737	746,645	83,056	16.0	75.6	8.4				
	1914	7	6	4	335	142	159	34	42.4	47.5	10.1	425,999	191,914	186,671	47,414	45.1	43.8	11.1				
Utah.....	1919	9	15	3	1,040	74	951	15	7.1	91.4	1.4	1,973,166	154,225	1,789,384	20,557	7.8	90.7	1.5				
	1914	20	12	4	1,070	109	937	24	10.2	87.6	2.2	1,367,433	125,750	1,215,243	26,440	9.2	88.9	1.9				
Nevada.....	1919	8	3	2	148	65	76	7	43.9	51.4	4.7	340,036	148,616	173,204	18,216	43.7	50.9	5.4				
	1914	5	3	4	124	35	67	22	28.2	54.0	17.8	216,193	66,115	112,157	37,921	30.6	51.9	17.5				
PACIFIC.....	1919	353	293	190	16,836	3,377	10,949	2,510	20.1	55.0	14.9	33,879,304	6,782,060	21,958,668	5,138,576	20.0	64.8	15.2				
	1914	382	207	213	15,459	2,631	10,516	2,312	17.0	68.0	15.0	20,347,226	3,394,667	13,949,834	3,002,725	16.7	68.6	14.8				
Washington.....	1919	90	46	41	3,539	686	2,282	571	19.4	64.5	16.1	7,336,715	1,450,880	4,766,660	1,119,175	19.8	65.0	15.3				
	1914	92	52	45	3,298	628	2,251	419	19.0	68.3	12.7	4,251,620	799,288	2,894,255	558,077	18.8	68.1	13.1				
Oregon.....	1919	33	28	12	2,033	332	1,503	198	16.3	73.9	9.7	3,629,383	533,155	2,734,786	362,042	14.7	75.3	10.0				
	1914	34	27	17	1,745	246	1,305	194	14.1	74.8	11.1	2,146,568	295,837	1,620,579	230,452	13.8	75.5	10.7				
California.....	1919	230	219	137	11,264	2,359	7,164	1,741	20.9	63.6	15.5	22,912,606	4,798,025	14,457,222	3,657,359	20.9	53.1	16.0				
	1914	256	128	148	10,416	1,757	6,960	1,699	16.9	66.8	16.3	13,948,738	2,299,542	9,435,000	2,214,196	16.5	67.6	15.9				

<sup>1</sup> Includes the group "Corporations."





















MANUFACTURES.

TABLE 9.—STATISTICS FOR CITIES OF 10,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE (CENSUS 1920) WITH 3 OR MORE ESTABLISHMENTS: 1919 AND 1914.—Continued.

STATE AND CITY.	Census year.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE INDUSTRY.				Capital	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Amount received for work done.	Primary horsepower.
			Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried employees.	Wage earners (average number).						
WEST VIRGINIA.....	1919	44	1,057	50	87	920	\$1,175,992	\$116,587	\$416,237	\$327,395	\$1,775,349	1,457
	1914	44	929	35	67	827	689,640	61,417	358,301	135,119	785,782	1,305
Charleston.....	1919	5	154	7	28	119	238,781	31,731	80,704	37,682	219,330	236
	1914	3	115	10	10	105	41,827	10,216	44,502	15,242	98,613	123
Clarksburg.....	1919	3	120	1	10	109	192,362	14,348	70,900	27,950	185,966	104
	1914	3	100	1	6	93	140,643	6,833	49,408	11,951	97,500	176
Fairmont.....	1919	5	95	7	7	81	78,452	6,060	53,581	21,097	111,648	143
	1914	3	81	6	6	75	76,787	4,870	32,900	8,555	62,748	160
Huntington.....	1919	4	125	7	5	113	137,651	6,050	79,806	17,168	137,651	135
	1914	4	89	5	7	77	28,650	6,140	34,303	10,650	78,992	92
Parkersburg.....	1919	3	118	2	9	107	116,143	16,744	57,821	28,797	131,550	116
	1914	3	120	2	10	117	110,741	8,217	43,863	24,505	104,217	109
Wheeling.....	1919	3	116	11	11	105	212,613	16,336	76,310	73,980	201,854	297
	1914	3	132	12	12	120	103,683	13,883	57,759	18,200	127,513	129
WISCONSIN.....	1919	145	2,520	135	271	2,123	2,633,647	362,073	1,328,275	923,618	3,650,118	4,071
	1914	150	2,645	161	219	2,255	1,794,553	201,026	930,939	523,486	2,353,183	3,175
Beloit.....	1919	4	58	6	5	52	86,091	1,000	30,897	26,166	70,797	163
	1914	4	57	7	5	50	53,251	1,000	21,412	14,329	44,957	53
Green Bay.....	1919	3	51	2	5	44	60,954	8,424	20,107	12,141	65,502	139
	1914	3	66	5	7	54	40,394	5,798	21,004	8,507	53,038	78
Kanosha.....	1919	6	97	10	3	81	53,081	3,730	55,636	42,361	156,509	125
	1914	6	69	8	2	59	29,584	701	23,344	18,871	52,235	122
La Crosse.....	1919	5	111	3	13	95	133,915	15,555	63,800	35,605	163,113	154
	1914	4	124	1	11	112	64,999	10,008	46,831	18,203	122,734	129
Madison.....	1919	5	116	7	9	100	80,793	9,400	69,022	38,495	172,441	223
	1914	3	97	5	1	91	115,947	1,140	43,934	21,703	90,724	85
Monotowoc.....	1919	4	38	4	3	34	31,725	1,000	23,667	13,342	51,441	100
	1914	3	18	6	1	12	28,950	1,000	2,953	3,644	17,495	35
Milwaukee.....	1919	32	959	20	124	815	851,824	168,688	549,847	308,697	1,420,544	1,353
	1914	33	1,133	24	111	998	592,941	100,602	443,904	222,873	1,012,804	1,422
Racine.....	1919	5	145	5	20	120	208,470	27,548	75,303	64,880	239,574	317
	1914	4	98	5	11	82	84,190	12,181	35,085	14,063	98,237	108
Superior.....	1919	3	135	23	112	112	191,270	39,932	76,057	72,746	244,383	101
	1914	4	158	18	140	140	194,250	24,005	56,795	31,660	168,719	144
WYOMING.....	1919	23	412	19	36	357	424,031	45,290	300,815	148,493	763,953	719
	1914	18	212	22	5	185	174,200	6,440	147,728	64,501	238,048	322
Cheyenne.....	1919	3	108	2	12	94	90,424	15,926	75,280	38,049	205,720	180
	1914	3	69	1	4	64	89,740	5,240	34,426	31,651	87,171	113

<sup>1</sup> Not reported in 1914.

TABLE 10.—NUMBER AND HORSEPOWER OF TYPES OF PRIME MOVERS: 1919, 1914, AND 1909.

POWER.	NUMBER OF ENGINES OR MOTORS.			HORSEPOWER.					
	1919	1914	1909	Amount.			Per cent distribution.		
				1919	1914	1909	1919	1914	1909
Primary power, total.....	13,262	10,830	6,928	106,793	174,881	123,477	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned.....	3,684	4,902	4,527	147,261	146,817	109,870	74.8	84.0	88.0
Steam.....	3,461	4,423	4,110	144,194	141,224	105,272	73.2	80.8	85.3
Engines.....	3,363	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	130,517	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	70.8	.....	.....
Turbines.....	98	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	4,647	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	2.4	.....	.....
Internal-combustion engines.....	212	368	370	2,908	4,915	1,073	1.5	2.8	3.3
Water.....	11	111	29	159	678	525	0.1	0.4	0.4
Water wheels and turbines.....	7	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	140	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.1	.....	.....
Water motors.....	4	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	19	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.....	.....
Rented.....	9,578	5,928	2,401	49,532	28,064	13,607	25.2	16.0	11.0
Electric.....	9,578	5,928	2,401	43,887	24,655	11,157	22.3	14.1	9.0
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	5,645	3,409	2,450	2.9	1.9	2.0
Electric.....	17,117	12,200	5,893	75,276	44,168	23,916	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rented.....	9,578	5,928	2,401	43,887	24,655	11,157	58.3	55.8	46.7
Generated by establishments reporting.....	7,539	6,332	2,992	31,389	19,513	12,759	41.7	44.2	53.3

<sup>1</sup> Not reported separately.

<sup>2</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.









## DYEING AND CLEANING.

**General character of the industry.**—Dyeing and cleaning is not considered a manufacturing industry, and statistics relating thereto were not gathered at prior censuses, but at the census of 1919 reports were secured for establishments operated by mechanical power, which, as in the laundry industry, has been taken as a basis for segregating the establishments operated on a factory basis from the numerous neighborhood establishments of a hand character, engaged in cleaning and pressing, and to some extent in dyeing. The industry is not to be confused with "Dyeing and finishing textiles," which embraces establishments engaged in the bleaching, dyeing, and mercerizing of yarns and fabrics, an important branch of the great textile industry. These statistics are not included in the report for the manufacturing industries.

**Summary.**—Table 1 presents the general statistics for 1919, in harmony with Table 1 of the report on power laundries, which gives comparative statistics for that industry for prior years.

**Summary, by states.**—Statistics are presented in Table 2 for the chief factors, number of establishments, number of persons engaged in the industry, and the amount received for work done, by geographic divisions and states, together with the urban population. The states are grouped by geographic divisions so as to bring together those operating under similar industrial conditions. Every state is represented by a sufficient number of establishments to permit of the statistics being reported separately, with the exception of Nevada, which has been combined with Utah.

**Persons engaged in the industry.**—The age classification of the average number of wage earners in Table 3 and other tables is an estimate obtained by the method described in the "Explanation of terms," page 2. Detailed figures for states will be found in Table 12.

**Wage earners, by months.**—The statistics for wage earners in Table 4 are intended to show the steadiness of employment, or the reverse, in accordance with the industrial conditions existing during the year. For the country as a whole, females constituted 43.6 per cent of the average number of wage earners and males 56.4 per cent.

**Prevailing hours of labor.**—A notable feature of Table 5 is the relatively large percentage of wage earners in establishments where the prevailing hours of labor per week were 44 and under, chiefly in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central states. Of the total number of wage earners, 46.5 per cent were in the groups of 48 hours per week or less. Only 5.6 per cent are found in the groups 60 hours per week and over, and the higher groups are most pro-

nounced in the states of the East South Central division.

**Size of establishments, by average number of wage earners.**—The industry is one of relatively small units, as shown by Table 6, 60 per cent of the establishments employing fewer than 6 wage earners, or no wage earners. The table shows only 9 establishments employing more than 100 wage earners.

**Size of establishments, by amount received for work done.**—A classification as to size, on the basis of income, or amount received for work done, is given in Table 7. The average income per establishment for all classes was approximately \$25,000, and the industry includes comparatively few large establishments, only 4 reporting income for work done in excess of \$500,000.

**Character of ownership.**—Table 8 shows that in most states the bulk of the business, whether measured by number of wage earners or by income, is under corporate ownership, although in a number of states there are no establishments under corporate ownership, and in some of the others the income and number of employees in individually owned plants exceed those operated by corporations.

**Statistics for cities.**—Table 9 gives the statistics for cities of 10,000 inhabitants reporting 3 or more establishments. The table also carries the figures for the respective states. States not represented by cities are not included.

**Number and horsepower of types of prime movers.**—Table 10 gives the total horsepower reported for the industry. The industry is, relatively, a large consumer of electric power, 71 per cent of the total horsepower being utilized in the form of electrical energy, either purchased or generated.

**Fuel consumed.**—Table 11 shows the consumption of fuel, by kinds and by states. The figures for gas include both manufactured and natural gas.

**Detailed statement, by geographic divisions and states.**—Table 12 presents the statistics in detail for all states, grouped by geographic divisions.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY, 1919.

	Number or amount.
Number of establishments.....	2,156
Persons engaged.....	24,594
Proprietors and firm members.....	2,285
Salaried employees.....	3,542
Wage earners (average number).....	18,807
Primary horsepower.....	23,846
Capital.....	\$28,734,049
Salaries and wages.....	23,520,507
Salaries.....	5,275,833
Wages.....	18,245,024
Paid for contract work.....	460,660
Rent and taxes.....	2,231,379
Cost of materials.....	11,801,549
Amount received for work done.....	64,421,305

# DYEING AND CLEANING.

**TABLE 2.—URBAN POPULATION AND THE DYEING AND CLEANING INDUSTRY, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES, WITH STATE RANK: 1919.**

DIVISION AND STATE.	URBAN POPULATION. <sup>1</sup>		DYEING AND CLEANING.					DIVISION AND STATE.	URBAN POPULATION. <sup>1</sup>		DYEING AND CLEANING.				
			Number of establishments.	Number of persons engaged in the industry.	Amount received for work done.						Number of establishments.	Number of persons engaged in the industry.	Amount received for work done.		
	Number.	State rank.			Amount.	State rank.	Amount.		State rank.	Number.			State rank.	Amount.	State rank.
UNITED STATES.....	47,119,807	.....	2,150	24,934	\$54,421,305	.....	SOUTH ATLANTIC—Contd.								
NEW ENGLAND.....	5,447,404	.....	102	1,542	3,691,562	.....	District of Columbia.....	443,056	25	6	103	\$236,761	34		
Maine.....	252,100	33	12	120	241,071	33	Virginia.....	565,451	18	30	371	693,898	22		
New Hampshire.....	214,104	34	8	62	111,359	43	West Virginia.....	273,834	31	37	295	580,139	25		
Vermont.....	75,095	40	6	25	42,883	47	North Carolina.....	352,770	27	21	197	321,588	29		
Massachusetts.....	3,247,063	5	45	894	2,252,321	7	South Carolina.....	201,740	34	18	105	152,458	40		
Rhode Island.....	632,408	20	7	174	388,639	27	Georgia.....	553,656	19	12	169	320,903	30		
Connecticut.....	1,126,625	12	24	261	654,689	23	Florida.....	297,832	32	10	88	164,834	39		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	15,151,031	.....	340	4,746	11,248,444	.....	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	1,489,738	.....	124	1,258	2,230,620	.....		
New York.....	8,230,190	1	159	2,428	5,956,122	1	Kentucky.....	482,428	22	41	860	720,341	21		
New Jersey.....	2,172,199	6	39	536	1,408,447	11	Tennessee.....	467,168	23	32	511	894,743	18		
Pennsylvania.....	4,748,042	2	142	1,782	3,883,875	5	Alabama.....	394,859	25	27	282	487,293	45		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.....	11,600,805	.....	548	6,584	14,957,484	.....	Mississippi.....	145,283	37	24	105	128,143	42		
Ohio.....	3,326,337	4	173	2,113	4,657,055	3	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	2,193,317	.....	183	1,522	3,356,379	.....		
Indiana.....	1,273,203	10	101	825	1,588,752	10	Arkansas.....	167,482	36	10	101	215,912	35		
Illinois.....	3,044,757	3	159	2,119	5,298,935	2	Louisiana.....	508,541	21	26	220	354,776	28		
Michigan.....	2,050,776	7	73	895	2,043,559	8	Oklahoma.....	351,774	28	50	363	844,692	19		
Wisconsin.....	1,005,732	13	42	632	1,369,183	12	Texas.....	1,165,820	11	97	838	1,910,999	9		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.....	3,788,495	.....	371	3,511	7,502,266	.....	MOUNTAIN.....	858,858	.....	113	866	1,847,235	.....		
Minnesota.....	876,532	14	46	620	1,368,015	13	Montana.....	118,183	38	23	125	312,189	31		
Iowa.....	636,095	17	70	584	1,333,047	14	Idaho.....	53,599	43	4	56	130,507	41		
Missouri.....	1,398,187	9	125	1,414	2,827,687	6	Wyoming.....	35,062	45	12	39	110,366	44		
North Dakota.....	47,124	44	14	90	261,086	36	Colorado.....	322,528	26	42	346	753,053	20		
South Dakota.....	67,631	42	15	78	178,570	38	New Mexico.....	15,370	46	4	17	29,873	43		
Nebraska.....	313,624	20	41	415	983,987	17	Arizona.....	69,714	41	15	104	200,055	37		
Kansas.....	449,302	24	60	301	608,974	24	Utah and Nevada <sup>2</sup> .....	184,432	.....	13	179	311,187	.....		
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	3,590,017	.....	146	1,959	3,543,316	.....	PACIFIC.....	3,000,142	.....	229	2,946	6,044,099	.....		
Delaware.....	111,248	39	3	33	73,894	46	Washington.....	656,681	16	46	549	1,127,528	15		
Maryland.....	820,430	15	9	598	1,011,843	16	Oregon.....	393,248	30	23	274	534,282	26		
							California.....	2,040,213	8	160	2,123	4,382,289	4		

<sup>1</sup> Population of incorporated places (municipalities) as of July 1, 1920.

<sup>2</sup> Combined to avoid disclosure.

**TABLE 3.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE INDUSTRY: 1919.**

CLASS.	Total.	Male.	Female.	PER CENT OF TOTAL.		CLASS.	Total.	Male.	Female.	PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
				Male.	Female.					Male.	Female.
				All classes.....	24,034					14,482	10,452
Proprietors and officials.....	3,557	3,240	308	91.3	8.7	Wage earners (average number).....	18,807	10,614	8,193	56.4	43.6
Proprietors and firm members.....	2,285	2,154	131	94.3	5.7	16 years of age and over.....	18,681	10,509	8,172	56.3	43.7
Salaried officers of corporations.....	631	585	46	92.7	7.3	Under 16 years of age.....	126	105	21	83.3	16.7
Superintendents and managers.....	641	510	131	79.6	20.4						

**TABLE 4.—WAGE EARNERS, BY MONTHS, FOR STATES: 1 1919.**

[The month of maximum employment for each industry is indicated by bold-faced figures and that of minimum employment by *italic* figures.]

STATE.	Average number employed during year.	NUMBER EMPLOYED ON 15TH DAY OF THE MONTH OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY.												Per cent minimum is of maximum.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
United States.....	18,807	<i>16,750</i>	16,839	17,727	18,976	19,060	19,248	19,130	19,241	19,807	<b>20,156</b>	19,748	18,996	83.1
Males.....	10,614	<i>9,644</i>	9,664	9,967	10,622	10,683	10,840	10,791	10,801	11,171	<b>11,327</b>	11,171	10,822	83.6
Females.....	8,193	<i>7,806</i>	7,275	7,760	8,354	8,383	8,408	8,339	8,340	8,671	<b>8,829</b>	8,577	8,174	81.0
California.....	1,087	<i>1,686</i>	1,624	1,631	1,679	1,672	1,674	1,701	1,697	1,746	<b>1,756</b>	1,750	1,728	90.3
Males.....	828	<i>781</i>	812	800	812	810	820	827	835	844	<b>881</b>	858	856	88.6
Females.....	260	<i>805</i>	812	831	867	862	854	874	862	902	<b>902</b>	892	872	89.2
Illinois.....	1,033	<i>1,474</i>	1,479	1,552	1,660	1,691	1,691	1,662	1,640	1,664	<b>1,744</b>	1,704	1,642	84.4
Males.....	936	<i>845</i>	848	896	944	959	958	945	950	945	<b>1,007</b>	985	953	83.6
Females.....	997	<i>629</i>	630	656	716	732	733	714	690	719	<b>737</b>	719	689	85.5
Indiana.....	599	<i>545</i>	545	572	612	609	606	609	612	611	<b>627</b>	622	618	86.9
Males.....	359	<i>329</i>	325	340	366	365	360	363	366	369	<b>377</b>	374	374	86.2
Females.....	240	<i>216</i>	220	232	246	244	246	246	246	242	<b>250</b>	248	244	86.4
Massachusetts.....	723	<i>585</i>	588	638	742	753	779	761	745	777	<b>805</b>	774	724	72.7
Males.....	407	<i>321</i>	328	346	408	424	448	435	435	440	<b>454</b>	436	409	70.7
Females.....	316	<i>264</i>	260	292	334	334	331	326	310	337	<b>351</b>	338	315	74.1

<sup>1</sup> States with 200 or more wage earners; states with 500 or more wage earners distributed by sex.



# DYEING AND CLEANING.

TABLE 6.—SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS, BY AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1919.

DIVISION AND STATE.	TOTAL.		ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—											
			No wage earners.		1 to 5 wage earners, inclusive.		6 to 20 wage earners, inclusive.		21 to 50 wage earners, inclusive.		51 to 100 wage earners, inclusive.		Over 100 wage earners.	
			Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners. (average number).	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.
UNITED STATES.....	2,150	18,807	113	1,171	3,167	704	7,358	125	4,227	34	2,232	9	1,793	
NEW ENGLAND.....	102	1,185	5	50	142	33	304	10	330	3	173	1	176	
Maine.....	12	94	1	5	9	5	38	1	47					
New Hampshire.....	8	46		4	10	4	36							
Vermont.....	6	16	1	5	16									
Massachusetts.....	45	723	3	19	54	13	170	7	202	2	121	1	176	
Rhode Island.....	7	121		4	20	1	20	2	81					
Connecticut.....	24	185		13	33	10	100			1	52			
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	340	3,568	19	172	449	109	1,234	32	997	5	337	3	551	
New York.....	150	1,793	13	74	175	49	532	19	572	2	113	2	351	
New Jersey.....	30	455	1	20	63	11	127	6	199	1	66			
Pennsylvania.....	142	1,320	5	78	211	49	525	7	226	2	158	1	200	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.....	548	4,982	32	273	755	193	2,009	36	1,083	12	780	2	355	
Ohio.....	173	1,594	14	92	249	54	531	8	269	3	185	2	355	
Indiana.....	101	599	5	67	175	24	244	4	120	1	60			
Illinois.....	150	1,633	9	62	185	68	735	16	450	4	263			
Michigan.....	73	681	4	29	90	34	340	4	132	2	119			
Wisconsin.....	42	475		23	56	13	154	4	112	2	153			
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.....	371	2,572	20	236	650	95	932	12	379	7	425	1	186	
Minnesota.....	46	482	1	22	69	19	108	1	31	3	187			
Iowa.....	70	405	2	46	114	19	197	3	94					
Missouri.....	125	1,062	6	79	222	30	304	6	181	3	169	1	186	
North Dakota.....	14	64	2	9	31	3	33							
South Dakota.....	15	57		12	30	3	27							
Nebraska.....	41	290	1	29	89	8	98	2	73	1	69			
Kansas.....	60	203	8	39	98	13	105							
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	146	1,494	5	71	200	58	550	11	688	1	56			
Delaware.....	3	23		2	10	1	13							
Maryland.....	9	441		2	5	6	57	1	379					
District of Columbia.....	6	94		3	13	2	25			1	56			
Virginia.....	30	281		9	25	18	175	3	81					
West Virginia.....	37	232	3	20	53	12	108	2	71					
North Carolina.....	21	151		14	38	5	42	2	71					
South Carolina.....	18	77	1	13	30	3	25	1	22					
Georgia.....	12	129		5	14	5	51	2	64					
Florida.....	10	66	1	3	12	6	54							
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	124	937	1	80	201	35	372	6	169	2	195			
Kentucky.....	41	250		30	73	10	85			1	98			
Tennessee.....	32	300		18	58	8	93	5	142	1	97			
Alabama.....	27	220	1	10	28	15	165	1	27					
Mississippi.....	24	68		22	42	2	26							
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	183	1,102	7	112	296	58	605	5	146	1	55			
Arkansas.....	10	75		3	7	7	68							
Louisiana.....	20	158	1	16	38	7	77	2	43					
Oklahoma.....	50	255	4	33	107	12	110	1	38					
Texas.....	97	614	2	60	144	32	350	2	65	1	55			
MOUNTAIN.....	113	636	8	62	169	40	366	3	101					
Montana.....	23	94	1	16	42	6	52							
Idaho.....	4	44		3	11	1	33							
Wyoming.....	12	26	3	8	20	1	6							
Colorado.....	42	252	3	18	46	20	180	1	26					
New Mexico.....	4	12		4	12									
Arizona.....	15	79		7	22	8	57							
Utah and Nevada.....	13	129	1	6	10	4	38	2	75					
PACIFIC.....	229	2,331	16	115	305	83	926	10	334	3	241	2	525	
Washington.....	49	437	4	24	69	14	157	3	119	1	92			
Oregon.....	23	207		15	34	6	64	1	38					
California.....	100	1,687	12	76	202	63	705	6	177	1	78	2	525	

TABLE 7.—SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS, BY AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR WORK DONE: 1919, 1914, AND 1909.

VALUE OF PRODUCT.	Number of estab-lish-ments.	Average number of wage earners.	Amount received for work done.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.		
				Number of estab-lish-ments.	Average number of wage earners.	Amount received for work done.
All classes.....	2,150	18,807	\$54,421,305	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	408	399	1,238,563	18.9	2.1	2.3
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	1,014	3,904	11,272,973	47.0	20.8	20.7
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	661	9,141	27,136,718	30.7	48.6	48.9
\$100,000 to \$500,000.....	69	4,421	12,698,790	3.2	23.5	22.2
\$500,000 and over.....	4	942	2,683,261	0.2	5.0	4.9







## MANUFACTURES.

TABLE 9.—STATISTICS FOR CITIES OF 10,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE (CENSUS OF 1920):<sup>1</sup> 1919—Continued.

STATE AND CITY.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE INDUSTRY.				Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Amount received for work done.	Primary horsepower.
		Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried employees.	Wage earners (average number).						
OHIO.....	173	2,113	165	354	1,594	\$2,630,374	\$483,306	\$1,528,284	\$893,346	\$4,657,055	2,714
Cleveland.....	25	564	15	84	465	671,831	137,033	485,801	298,050	1,290,470	632
Cincinnati.....	8	422	3	111	308	602,176	120,160	225,072	136,992	880,054	499
Akron.....	12	156	10	19	127	303,557	51,044	145,537	93,010	381,252	218
Columbus.....	12	182	6	49	127	176,125	48,173	85,951	64,544	341,555	165
Toledo.....	13	123	12	20	91	132,217	32,865	95,811	45,176	301,812	113
Dayton.....	9	67	8	15	44	90,046	15,911	47,805	37,085	166,557	104
Youngstown.....	5	60	3	16	41	52,073	23,883	58,239	22,175	145,719	88
OKLAHOMA.....	50	363	73	35	255	425,037	43,129	298,423	152,201	844,692	259
Tulsa.....	6	100	9	18	73	77,214	26,880	80,943	35,709	230,671	49
Oklahoma City.....	5	51	15	3	33	76,766	4,580	40,322	16,187	125,397	32
OREGON.....	23	274	24	43	207	187,110	37,740	204,799	120,459	534,282	198
Portland.....	12	233	11	40	182	164,720	47,065	180,820	106,985	451,028	139
PENNSYLVANIA.....	142	1,782	165	297	1,320	2,711,626	401,361	1,280,980	1,052,183	3,883,875	1,697
Philadelphia.....	33	605	43	112	450	1,067,955	130,527	411,474	457,496	1,348,872	649
Pittsburgh.....	16	448	8	83	357	610,058	160,910	387,225	257,151	1,073,398	504
RHODE ISLAND..... <sup>2</sup>	7	174	7	46	121	226,028	58,883	96,984	61,238	388,639	132
Providence.....	3	91	3	30	58	157,370	40,013	58,184	31,317	229,887	87
TENNESSEE.....	32	511	27	94	390	450,607	117,490	264,863	178,919	894,743	455
Memphis.....	8	281	6	53	222	267,024	57,098	162,454	86,289	484,053	220
Chattanooga.....	6	86	2	22	62	65,428	33,964	45,903	27,117	181,580	100
Nashville.....	5	62	2	7	53	44,193	12,642	22,280	31,125	105,394	60
TEXAS.....	97	838	125	99	614	914,340	143,036	640,208	339,770	1,910,999	798
Dallas.....	15	198	11	37	150	260,401	66,684	172,800	77,962	496,499	134
Fort Worth.....	11	146	17	13	116	190,140	14,408	101,413	57,502	329,890	88
Wichita Falls.....	7	64	13	5	46	65,042	6,850	69,174	32,616	226,305	24
Houston.....	10	101	11	13	77	65,825	14,840	69,366	32,861	196,717	33
El Paso.....	9	71	14	11	46	41,605	17,365	30,981	21,695	141,499	252
San Antonio.....	6	59	8	6	39	58,831	7,502	30,427	13,743	100,717	48
UTAH AND NEVADA.....	13	179	14	36	129	180,243	47,267	122,307	67,760	311,187	115
Salt Lake City.....	9	162	10	34	118	176,483	44,867	106,007	60,568	275,147	95
VIRGINIA.....	30	371	23	67	281	426,001	58,041	222,528	188,208	698,898	406
Richmond.....	12	106	13	12	81	156,617	13,288	74,693	45,394	215,669	120
Norfolk.....	3	58	2	19	35	39,310	22,334	22,441	14,234	112,113	74
Roanoke.....	5	66	2	13	61	60,600	12,624	30,602	17,077	108,673	79
WASHINGTON.....	46	549	54	58	437	445,964	107,150	480,233	210,089	1,127,528	395
Seattle.....	12	292	10	42	240	239,833	80,671	280,126	84,565	587,496	161
Spokane.....	5	94	3	85	6	73,000	9,712	82,000	52,452	200,909	49
Tacoma.....	4	43	8	3	32	21,815	8,148	26,848	28,453	110,514	38
WEST VIRGINIA.....	37	295	36	27	232	357,443	45,307	196,194	105,034	560,139	241
Clarksburg.....	7	61	9	3	40	67,323	11,040	49,561	24,752	151,951	41
Huntington.....	3	64	2	0	53	46,074	15,150	36,984	18,438	109,537	21
WISCONSIN.....	42	632	30	118	475	570,471	152,182	407,073	361,122	1,369,183	561
Milwaukee.....	11	382	2	70	301	301,637	112,870	283,583	239,293	909,929	309

<sup>1</sup> Cities with 3 establishments and income of \$100,000 for work done.

TABLE 10.—NUMBER AND HORSEPOWER OF TYPES OF PRIME MOVERS: 1919.

	Number of engines or motors.	HORSEPOWER.			Number of engines or motors.	HORSEPOWER.	
		Amount.	Per cent distribution.			Amount.	Per cent distribution.
Primary power, total.....	3,370	23,946	100.0	Primary power—Continued.			
Owned.....	527	8,885	37.1	Rented.....	2,852	15,061	62.9
Steam.....	394	7,420	31.0	Electric.....	2,852	14,902	62.2
Internal combustion engines.....	131	1,460	6.1	Other.....		159	0.7
Water motors.....	2	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	Electric.....	3,141	16,593	100.0
				Rented.....	2,852	14,902	89.8
				Generated by establishments reporting.....	289	1,691	10.2

<sup>1</sup> Includes 36 of 579 horsepower reported as steam turbines.<sup>2</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

TABLE 11.—FUEL CONSUMED, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1919.

DIVISION AND STATE.	COAL.		Coke (tons, 2,000 pounds).	Fuel oils (barrels).	Gasoline and other volatile oils (barrels).	Gas (1,000 cubic feet).	DIVISION AND STATE.	COAL.		Coke (tons, 2,000 pounds).	Fuel oils (barrels).	Gasoline and other volatile oils (barrels).	Gas (1,000 cubic feet).
	Anthracite <sup>1</sup> (tons, 2,240 pounds).	Bituminous (tons, 2,000 pounds).						Anthracite <sup>1</sup> (tons, 2,240 pounds).	Bituminous (tons, 2,000 pounds).				
UNITED STATES.....	24,954	131,102	3,451	40,451	32,024	321,981	SOUTH ATLANTIC—Contd.						
NEW ENGLAND.....	2,300	8,544	261	216	1,318	4,131	District of Columbia.....	130	153			50	960
Maine.....	825	670	40	4	203	560	Virginia.....	20	2,408		674	200	1,368
New Hampshire.....	12	391				62	West Virginia.....		282		30	684	31,471
Vermont.....	118	56				6	North Carolina.....		1,317	25	20	152	750
Massachusetts.....	74	5,751	221	122	682	1,614	South Carolina.....		494		6	57	377
Rhode Island.....	852	451				116	Georgia.....		2,153	18	2	730	523
Connecticut.....	479	1,225		90	433	1,773	Florida.....		270	134		237	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	18,586	12,063	1,277	192	2,411	20,529	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	20	7,739	340	11	853	26,782
New York.....	11,505	5,336	859	114	1,230	13,020	Kentucky.....		2,718			44	24,484
New Jersey.....	2,139	960	82		42	2,711	Tennessee.....		3,351	54	2	193	827
Pennsylvania.....	4,942	0,358	336	78	1,139	4,798	Alabama.....		1,342	258		562	1,314
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.....	2,274	52,693	673	228	9,201	89,767	Mississippi.....		5	28	9	54	157
Ohio.....	269	13,753	143	115	2,929	64,164	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	651	3,682	94	920	2,206	82,060
Indiana.....		6,786	22	12	1,198	7,310	Arkansas.....		20		2	43	2,846
Illinois.....	1,109	18,129	19	101	1,394	11,349	Louisiana.....			81	18	413	12,180
Michigan.....	66	7,160	346		3,758	5,047	Oklahoma.....		150		17	60	36,479
Wisconsin.....	830	6,865	143		12	1,897	Texas.....		481	2,571	76	883	1,690
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.....	854	25,847	477	755	5,391	34,164	MOUNTAIN.....	25	7,577	27	11	372	4,512
Minnesota.....	350	4,657	20	70	1,877	1,703	Montana.....			1,147		4	150
Iowa.....	113	5,539		464	1,525	3,982	Idaho.....			246			
Missouri.....	278	9,738	128	178	1,482	10,964	Wyoming.....			215		140	
North Dakota.....	90	604	300		76	326	Colorado.....			4,649	24	10	110
South Dakota.....		584			77	762	New Mexico.....			122			24
Nebraska.....	23	3,017	14	32	329	7,154	Arizona.....		25	223	1	1	28
Kansas.....		1,708		11	25	9,273	Utah and Nevada.....			975	2	90	300
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	166	10,818	177	732	2,425	35,765	PACIFIC.....	18	1,539	125	37,386	7,757	24,271
Delaware.....	6	150				300	Washington.....	12	1,225	125	327	1,170	2,365
Maryland.....	10	3,591			15	316	Oregon.....		29		2,245	29	2,217
							California.....	6	285		34,813	6,568	19,689



