

CENSUS REPORT SHOWS IMMENSE GROWTH AND COLOSSAL EXTENT OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Greatest Increase Shown in Districts Surrounding, But Not Within Limits of Incorporated Cities--District of Greater New York the Largest Centre--Its Products Valued at Over Two Billions--Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston Follow.

Bulletin 101, which has just been issued by the Bureau of Census, deals with the manufacture of the principal industrial districts in the United States. This report was prepared under the supervision of William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures. It is illustrated with maps showing the cities and townships in the districts, with the steam and electric railways, rivers, and canals. Heretofore reports of statistics of manufactures have been presented by specialized industries only for establishments belonging to their location in cities of certain size, counties, states or groups of states. This method, however, does not indicate the importance of industries in the various contiguous localities, since industries are not limited by political divisions. An industrial district may include a number of important cities as well as the intervening and surrounding minor civil divisions, all being politically independent, but closely allied industrially. The statistics here presented on the question whether manufactures are leaving the larger cities for places immediately surrounding them.

INDUSTRIES CENTRE AROUND CITIES

The manufacture carried on in the sections immediately surrounding the principal cities which form the centres of the districts are largely controlled by capital owned by residents of the cities. A considerable proportion of the employees reside within the cities, and frequently the cities are the principal distributing points for the products. In other ways the industries are so closely allied to the cities that they should be credited to the urban rather than to the rural manufacture. Therefore, to convey a true idea of the industrial importance of a district, the data should include statistics for the central cities and those places closely surrounding them. This bulletin has been prepared to show such data for 13 industrial districts for the year 1919, and to compare the same with the figures for the year 1914.

The inclusion of the territory surrounding the central cities in these districts has added 2,834 square miles, or 21.3 per cent, to the area. In 1914 the incorporated limits of the central cities of the thirteen industrial districts contained manufacturing industries which gave employment to 1,691,532 salaried persons and wage-earners and manufactured products valued at \$1,762,022,110. The parts of these districts immediately outside of the central cities, around which they centre contained establishments giving employment to 428,337 salaried persons and wage-earners and manufacturing products valued at \$1,411,683,317. Therefore, the inclusion of these surrounding regions increased the number of employees by 29.9 per cent and the value of products by 23 per cent. In addition to these areas included in the industrial districts there are a number of surrounding places closely connected industrially and commercially with the central cities. The manufacturing plants in these places reported 566,424 employees and products valued at \$1,321,422,928 for the year 1919. The industrial districts and these surrounding places together contained a population of 17,297,932 in 1910 and in 1914 had 76,816 factories employing 2,650,374 salaried persons and wage-earners and manufacturing products valued at \$7,455,988,412.

DISTRICTS INCLUDED

The district of Greater New York is the most important industrial district in the United States. It embraces an area of 702 square miles and in 1919 had a population of 12,294,887. There is no district in the United States with which it can be grouped. The districts of Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston, have been classed together, since their population in 1910 ranged between one and two millions and their areas were practically the same, being about 600 square miles. In a third class are the districts of St. Louis, Pittsburgh-Allegheny, Baltimore, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Minneapolis-St. Paul. They had a population in 1910 ranging from 828,134 for St. Louis to 376,357 for Minneapolis-St. Paul, and areas ranging from 246

square miles for Baltimore to 181 square miles for Cincinnati. The Providence district, with a population of 844,121 in 1910 and an area of 156 square miles, can not be compared with any other district presented in the bulletin. The statistics show that in twelve of the districts the manufactures, increased more rapidly in the area immediately surrounding the central city than in the area within the corporate limits of the city. The only district in which the city had the greater increase was that of Minneapolis-St. Paul. A relative increase in the value of products in 1919 as compared with 1914 the Buffalo district ranked first, with a gain of 43.2 per cent. The increase for the city itself was 35.5 per cent, and that for the surrounding places, 156.7 per cent. The value of the products manufactured in Pittsburgh and Allegheny decreased 3.3 per cent, but the value for the outside places containing about these cities increased 41.4 per cent. Industries reporting fewer than these establishments cannot be shown separately. Thus it is that a number of important industries in various districts are not shown in the total for all industries. Disclosure of individual returns is thus avoided.

PRODUCTS OF MORE THAN TWO BILLION DOLLARS FOR THE NEW YORK DISTRICT

Products valued at \$2,144,488,093 were manufactured in the factories of the industrial district of Greater New York during the year 1919. The increase in the value of the output of the entire district in 1919 as compared with 1914 was over half a billion dollars (\$520,220,746, or 23.5 per cent). The increase in the value of the products manufactured in a district which reported an output valued at 100,000,000 in 1914 being 753,440. The city of Greater New York was credited with products valued at \$1,928,533,026, or 71.3 per cent, of the total for the district in 1919. In the 276 square miles that were outside of the corporate limits of the city but were so closely allied with it industrially that they were included in the industrial district, the manufactures were valued at \$215,955,067. The increase in value for the city was 12 per cent, while for the remainder of the district there was a gain of 40 per cent. The manufacture of men's and women's clothing was the foremost industry in this district in 1919, the products being valued at nearly one-third of a billion dollars, and constituting 14.5 per cent of the value of products of the entire district. The average number of wage-earners employed in the industry was over 3 per cent of the entire population of the district. The printing and publishing industry ranked second; the refining of sugar and molasses, third; the smelting and refining of copper, lead and zinc, fourth; and the manufacture of textiles, fifth, with products aggregating over \$480,000,000 in value.

CHICAGO SECOND IN IMPORTANCE

The industrial district of Chicago comprised an area of 590 square miles and had a population of 1,415,107 in 1910. The city of Chicago is credited with 88.3 per cent of the area and 82.6 per cent of the population of the entire district. The value of products of the district in 1919 was \$791,974,280, the value in 1914 being \$525,576,712. The percentage of increase in the value of products was 52.5. The leading industry shown was wholesale slaughtering and meat packing, the value of the products of which was \$271,619,974, a large part of this being in the National Stock Yards just outside of East St. Louis. The manufacture of tobacco was second in rank, with an output valued at \$109,917,866. Other important industries and aggregate products valued at nearly \$41,000,000.

MEAT PRODUCTS VALUABLE IN ST. LOUIS

The industrial district of St. Louis covers 298 square miles, all of which are in the city. The products manufactured in this district in 1919 were valued at \$218,706,302. The percentage of increase in the value of products was 52.5. The leading industry shown was wholesale slaughtering and meat packing, the value of the products of which was \$271,619,974, a large part of this being in the National Stock Yards just outside of East St. Louis. The manufacture of tobacco was second in rank, with an output valued at \$109,917,866. Other important industries and aggregate products valued at nearly \$41,000,000.

CLOTHING INDUSTRY GIVES EMPLOYMENT TO 10,297 WAGE-EARNERS IN BALTIMORE

The industrial district of Baltimore covers 298 square miles, all of which are in the city. The products manufactured in this district in 1919 were valued at \$218,706,302. The percentage of increase in the value of products was 52.5. The leading industry shown was wholesale slaughtering and meat packing, the value of the products of which was \$271,619,974, a large part of this being in the National Stock Yards just outside of East St. Louis. The manufacture of tobacco was second in rank, with an output valued at \$109,917,866. Other important industries and aggregate products valued at nearly \$41,000,000.

INCREASE IN AUTOMOBILE BUILDING AT CLEVELAND

The population of the Cleveland district in 1910 was 487,288, and its area 249 square miles, the density of population being 2.03 per square mile. The products of the district in 1919 were valued at \$173,134,210. The increase was 23.4 per cent. In the city and 13.3 per cent outside. The iron and steel industry ranked first in the district; the output of the 46 plants engaged in the industry being valued at \$46,333,478, and 1914 was valued at \$37,843,746, an increase of 22.4 per cent. The manufacture of machinery and machine shop products, with aggregate products valued at over \$40,000,000. The manufacture of automobiles grew nearly thirtyfold in four and one-half years, the value of the products of that industry amounting to \$14,248,870 in 1919. The number of establishments in the district and the surrounding places in 1919 was 2,462; the average number of wage-earners, 81,425; and the value of products, \$230,865,114. In the area surrounding the city, the manufacture of rubber and elastic goods ranked first, followed by the iron and steel industry.

BOSTON IS FOURTH

The industrial district of Boston includes an area of 100 square miles and a population of the district was 1,249,994 in 1910 and 1,364,833 in 1919, showing an increase of 8.4 per cent. The number of inhabitants per square mile for the district was 12.49 in 1910, and 13.67 in 1919. The total value of the products of the district in 1919 was \$467,264,360, coming from 4,870 establishments employing 171,146 persons. The increase in the value of products followed by the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes; during 1919 these together produced an output valued at \$109,917,866. Other important industries and aggregate products and publishing; leather, tanned, curried and dressed; and the manufacture of machine shop products; clothing; and textiles, with products valued at over \$142,000,000 in the aggregate.

THE IRON AND STEEL REGION

The area of the Pittsburgh-Allegheny district is 198 square miles and its population in 1910 was 623,243. The number of manufacturing establishments in 1919 was 1,868, and they employed 119,832 persons. The value of products manufactured in this district and surrounding places, the coke and glass industries and aggregate products valued at nearly \$41,000,000.

MEAT PACKING IN SAN FRANCISCO

The San Francisco industrial district had an area of 293 square miles and a population of 443,487 in 1910. The density of population being 2.23 per square mile. The total value of the products manufactured in the district in 1919 was \$189,023,080, the number of establishments 2,621, and the number of persons employed 92,883. The increase in value of products within the city was 25.7 per cent; outside it was 73.9 per cent. The leading industry was slaughtering and meat packing, the output being produced by 35 establishments and being valued at \$10,187,944; 31 establishments engaged in the work employed 3,113 wage-earners. Canning and preserving occupied the first place among the industries of the territory surrounding the district. IN PROVIDENCE 71.3 PER CENT OF POWER USED BY TEXTILE FACTORIES.

LIQUOR PRODUCT OF CINCINNATI VALUED AT \$21,711,133

The Cincinnati industrial district includes Covington and Newport in Kentucky and has an area of 131 square miles. The population of the district in 1910 was 474,281, and the total value of its products manufactured during the year 1919 was \$203,065,005. In the city the increase was 17.2 per cent; outside it was 94.3 per cent. To the total value of products, liquors contributed \$21,711,133, or 10.7 per cent. Clothing, foundry and machine shop products, and slaughterhouse products are among the leading manufactures, with products valued at \$43,472,136 in the district, and largely dependent on the district, have an area of 750 square miles. In this broader district, liquor and wood pulp industry was most prominent in 1919.

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The Providence industrial district covers about 154 square miles and had a population of 244,721 in 1910. The gross value of products for the district for 1919 was \$165,229,965; of this amount 88.8 per cent was reported by the factories located within the corporate limits of Providence. The increase inside the city was 16.9 per cent; outside it was 29.3 per cent. Textile manufactures are the most important in the district; such products to the value of \$72,791,940 were made in 1919 by 272 establishments, employing 24,933; while the manufacture of jewelry for the district and surrounding places, was increased to \$25,624,544; of foundry and machine shop products, to \$17,205,410, and of silverware and silversmithing, to \$7,385,700.

WORK IN GREAT BRITAIN

The other paper referred to work which is being carried on in Great Britain, and which like so many other social movements in the Old Country, was started, by private philanthropy and is still largely sustained by that means. The morning session of the art section dealt with the interesting subject of handicrafts and home industries in different countries. Lady Aberdeen was able from her great knowledge of the movement to give the old lace trade to give a most interesting account from the Irish Industries Association, and she old how efforts were being made to protect the handworker in linen from fraudulent misrepresentation by production of the machine-made article, who traded on reputation of hand-made goods. The Duchess of Sutherland has in many ways been a co-worker with Lady Aberdeen, although efforts have been concentrated on the preservation of Scotch handicrafts of spinning and weaving. Frøken Gad of Denmark gave an account of "How children from elementary schools in Denmark pass their holidays." Railways and steamers take children without charge to every part of the country. Most of them go to relatives, but great numbers are received for nothing as guests in the homes of strangers all over the country," said Frøken Gad. "Among the hosts you will find noblemen, farmers, cottagers, clergy-men, school masters, mechanics and fishermen. Our largest steamship company gave free passage to 1400 children last year."

PLAYGROUNDS

Mrs. Sadie American, of United States, gave an interesting address on Playgrounds. "I have been driven about your beautiful Toronto and I have seen rows and rows of serried houses in your new districts without a bit of space for your children to play in. Perhaps these houses have backyards, but I could not see them." Miss Mabel Peters, of St. John, followed Miss American on the topic of playgrounds. She traced the history of vacation schools and supervised playgrounds movement from the time it was adopted by the Canadian Council of Women in 1901. Boards of education, municipal councils, parks and school boards throughout Canada have been urgently petitioned by playground committees to provide and maintain playgrounds, said Miss Peters. "Through the efforts of these committees press notices and playground editorials are constantly appearing in the newspapers of the country. Results of this educational work have been already shown. Several cities have assumed the care and maintenance of their playgrounds, thus raising the playground to its proper place as a city institution." Architecture as a profession for women was advocated by Mrs. Beaton, of Halifax, at the morning session of the profession section.

CONGRATULATED CANADA

It was the same British delegate who congratulated Canada upon the policy of its government to exclude all but the best immigrants. At the same time it remained for two Ontario delegates to admit that the problem had already reached terrible proportions, and a third from Quebec to support their opinions with a similar statement as to her own province. "I will show you in fifty minutes fifty feeble minded children," said Dr. Helen McMurphy. "There are in the province of Ontario 700 feeble minded women

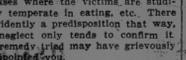
FEELBLE MIND PROBLEM TAKEN UP BY WOMEN

As a bodily affliction obesity often seems to be inexplicable, so rapid is the increase of weight and bulk, even where the victims are studiously temperate in eating, etc. There is evidently a predisposition that way, the neglected one tends to confirm the remedy may have given previously. As a bodily affliction obesity often seems to be inexplicable, so rapid is the increase of weight and bulk, even where the victims are studiously temperate in eating, etc. There is evidently a predisposition that way, the neglected one tends to confirm the remedy may have given previously.

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Advertisement for R. Max McCarty featuring a portrait and text about artistic, sanitary, and fire-proof metallic ceilings and walls.

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Advertisement for Gendron featuring a car and text: "I always drive a Gendron. Because every part of the car is built in the Toronto factory, and of the very best materials--the double curve springs cannot break; the specially welded wheels cannot warp; the tops are of the best satin for paragon and the best leather for the hood, and the body of finest wood or prime German reed. They're Canadian made, and if there should be an accident it can be easily and quickly remedied."

Advertisement for Polo Shoe Polish: "A shoe polish must do more than put a shine on your shoe. There is ONE that does MUCH MORE. That's Polo Shoe Polish. It gives a shine that is BLACK and brilliant. Gives it easier and quicker with LESS RUBBING--than any other polish. A Polo shoe lasts a long time. It's the original luster. Then Polo Polish is GOOD for the leather--makes it soft and pliable--makes the shoes LAST LONGER and look better. No other polish will keep your shoes in such good condition--free from cracks. Polo Polish is sold in the largest tin. That means more for your money--and cleanliness too, for with the large tin it doesn't get smeared over your hands. Polo Polish is firm paste--none is wasted. Ask your grocer or shoemaker for Polo Polish--you'll be glad you did. Polo tan polish is just as easy to use--and the paste comb--it will CLEAN tan shoes as well as shine them. Ladies like it."

Advertisement for Polo Shoe Polish: "Good for leather--Stands the weather"

Advertisement for Gendron: "I always drive a Gendron. Because every part of the car is built in the Toronto factory, and of the very best materials--the double curve springs cannot break; the specially welded wheels cannot warp; the tops are of the best satin for paragon and the best leather for the hood, and the body of finest wood or prime German reed. They're Canadian made, and if there should be an accident it can be easily and quickly remedied. You can Always Get Home if you Drive a Gendron. Sold by all first-class dealers. Write us if your dealer can't carry them. GENDRON MANUFACTURING CO. Limited. Toronto, Canada."

Advertisement for Elsie Craven: "Here is 7-year-old Elsie Craven, a dainty little fairy dancer whose 10 little pink toes are earning her \$50 a week apiece at the big Coliseum Theatre, London. Five hundred a week--that's Elsie's salary. Pretty large money for so small a girl, but people are coming the theater every day to see her. She takes the audience way back to the days of boyhood and girlhood, and back of that to the mysterious days of fairyland. Elsie started out just as a dancer. Then someone saw her and wrote a play--'Pinky and the Fairies'--about her. And now she's famous. She'll probably come to America this season."