The series of maps numbered 338 to 354, plates 55 to 57, show by the depth of tint the relative importance of the various industries represented upon them in different parts of the country, as expressed by the number of dollars in value of manufactured products per capita of population. Thus, in the manufacture of wagons and carriages, Ohio is the most important state, and after this the other northern states.

In the manufacture of chemicals New Jersey and Delaware are the most important; secondarily, New York and Pennsylvania, while of third importance are numerous states scattered widely over the country.

In the manufacture of clay and pottery products New Jersey and Ohio are the most prominent.

In the manufacture of coke Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Alabama, Colorado, and Montana are of importance, the leading state in this industry being Pennsylvania.

In slaughtering and meat packing the leading states are Illinois, Nebraska, and Kansas. The next in importance are New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Indiana, and Iowa, while in most of the other northern states this industry is of no little consequence.

In forest products the leading places belong to Michigan, Wisconsin, and Washington. Of secondary importance in this regard are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Florida, Minnesota, and Oregon. This industry is, however, widespread over the country, there being few states in which it is not prosecuted to some extent.

Brick and tile manufactures are of the greatest importance in Colorado, and of lesser importance in nearly all of the northern states.

Cotton manufactures are of the first importance in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and of secondary importance in Maine and Connecticut. They are found also to a notable extent in Maryland, the Carolinas, and Georgia.

Glass manufacture is of some importance in New Jersey and Maryland and the states lying west thereof to the Mississippi river, together with North Carolina.

The manufacture of hosiery and knit goods is of prominence in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, as well as in other of the north Atlantic states, and in Wisconsin.

The manufacture of leather is carried on throughout the northeastern part of the country, together with California.

Paper manufacture, also, is carried on throughout the northeastern states and westward as far as Wisconsin.

The refining of petroleum is confined mainly to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and adjoining states.

The industry of shipbuilding is confined to the northern states bordering on the Atlantic ocean, the Lake states, and those of the Pacific coast.

The manufacture of silk is confined to southern New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

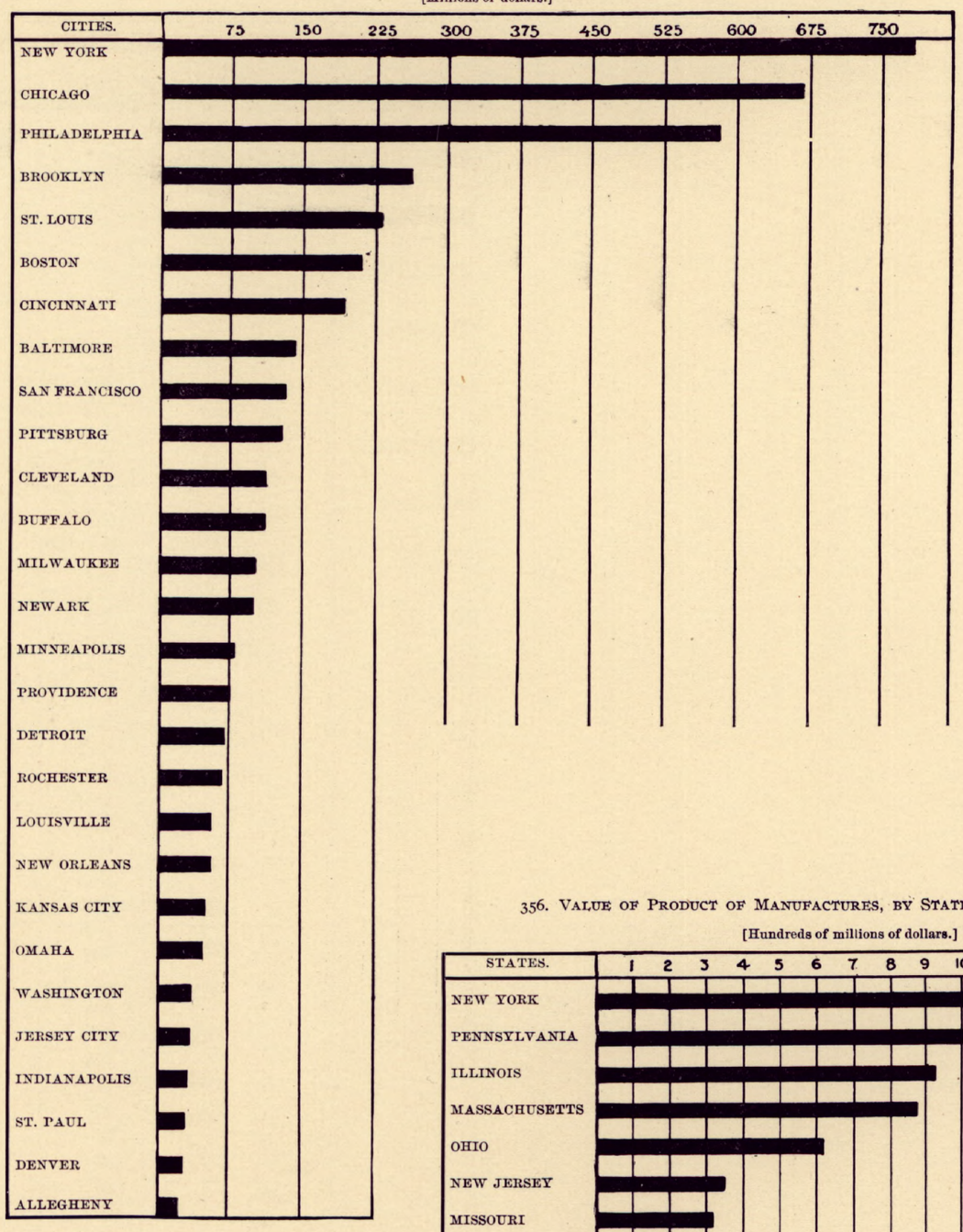
The manufacture of woolen goods is carried on mainly in the north Atlantic states, the New England states being the particular seat of this manufacture, as is also the case with worsted goods.

Diagram 355 shows the value of the products of manufactures in the great cities. A comparison of this diagram with that showing the population of the great cities will develop the differences which exist between them. The great seaports do not, as a rule, hold as high rank in manufactures as in population, since a considerable part of their population is attracted to them by reason of their commerce rather than manufactures. Thus, Baltimore does not hold as high a rank in manufactures as in population, while if the cities were ranked in proportion to the extent of their commerce, it is probable that she would take a higher rank in such a list. Washington stands low in comparison with her population, and Cincinnati very high.

Diagram 356 shows the value of manufactured products by states. From this it appears that the populous northern states are those which have most extensive manufactures, the southern states, in spite of their large population, standing low in the scale.

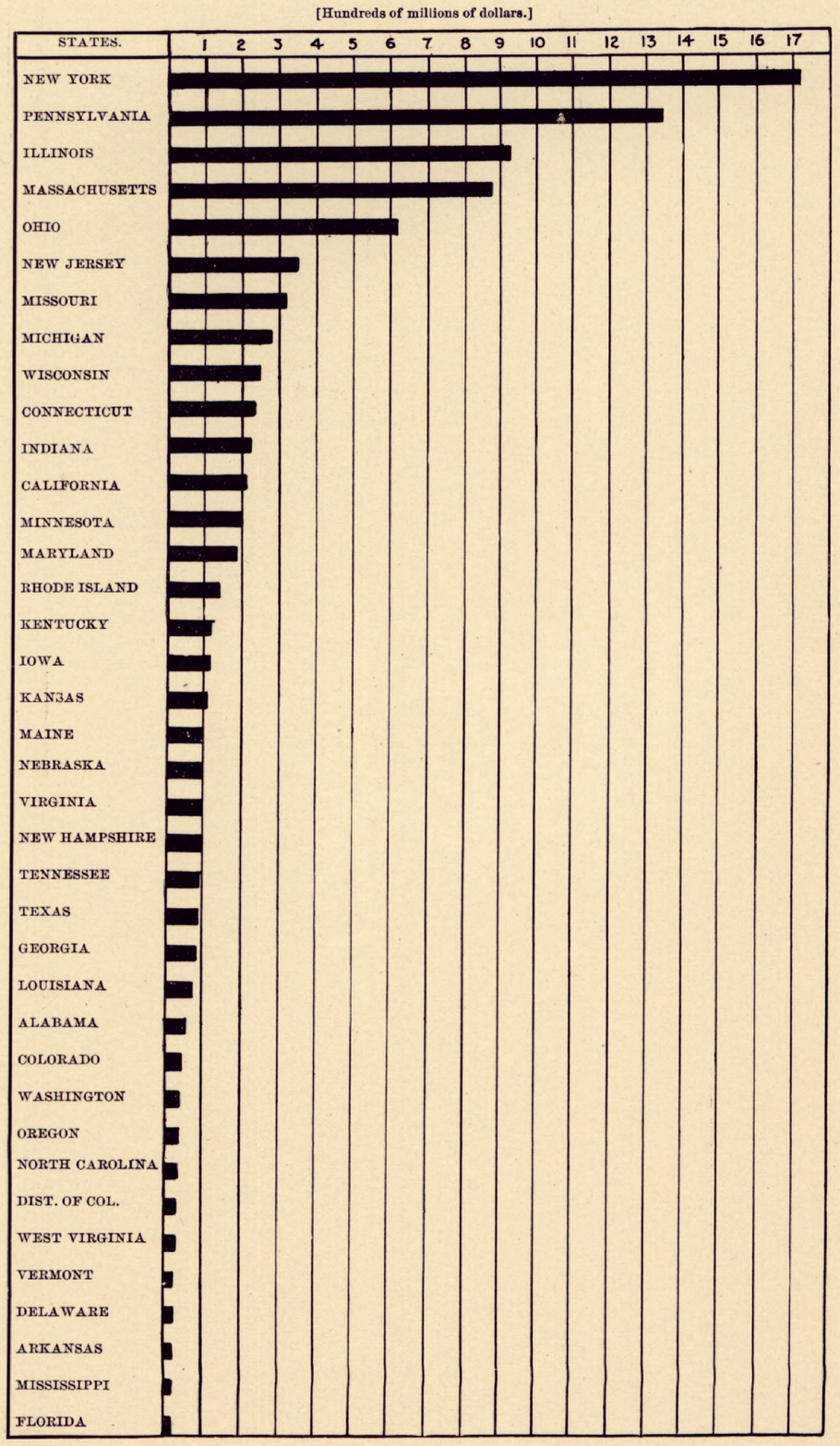
355. VALUE OF THE PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES OF THE GREAT CITIES: 1890.

[Millions of dollars.]



356. VALUE OF PRODUCT OF MANUFACTURES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890.

[Hundreds of millions of dollars.]



MINING.

The total value of the mineral products of the United States in the census year was $587,230,662. The values of the principal metals and minerals mined are expressed by Diagram 357.

From this it appears that the most valuable mineral product of the country is coal, of which, in the census year, an amount valued at over $160,000,000 was mined. Next to that was pig iron, with $120,000,000; then silver, with a coinage value of nearly $70,000,000. Gold is sixth in the list, with a little over $32,000,000, and is exceeded by both building stone and lime. The value of petroleum and copper are about equal.

Diagram 358 shows the value of the mineral products of the different states. That of Pennsylvania is more than double that of any other state, being $150,000,000. Michigan is second, with $71,000,000; Colorado third, with $42,000,000; and Montana fourth, $33,000,000.

Diagrams 359 to 365 show the production of different mineral and metallic products in the principal states producing them. In each case the total product is represented by the entire area of the square, and the proportional part produced by each is represented by its proportional part of the square. Of coal, Pennsylvania produces 57 per cent of all that produced in the country; Illinois, 10 per cent, and other states in less proportion. Of iron ore, Michigan produces 45 per cent; Alabama, 12 per cent; and Pennsylvania, 10 per cent. Of silver, Colorado produces 34 per cent; Montana, nearly 30 per cent; Utah, 15 per cent; and Nevada, 10 per cent. Of copper, Montana and Michigan produce nearly equal amounts, the two producing over four-fifths of that produced in the country, most of the remainder being produced by Wisconsin. Of gold, California produced 38 per cent; Colorado and Nevada each about 12 per cent; Montana, 10 per cent; and South Dakota (Black Hills), 8 per cent. Of lead, Colorado produced not less than 44 per cent; Idaho is next, with 16; then Missouri, with 13; Utah, with 10; and Montana, with 7 per cent. As is seen, most of the lead of the country is produced in the western states and territories where it is a by-product in silver mining.

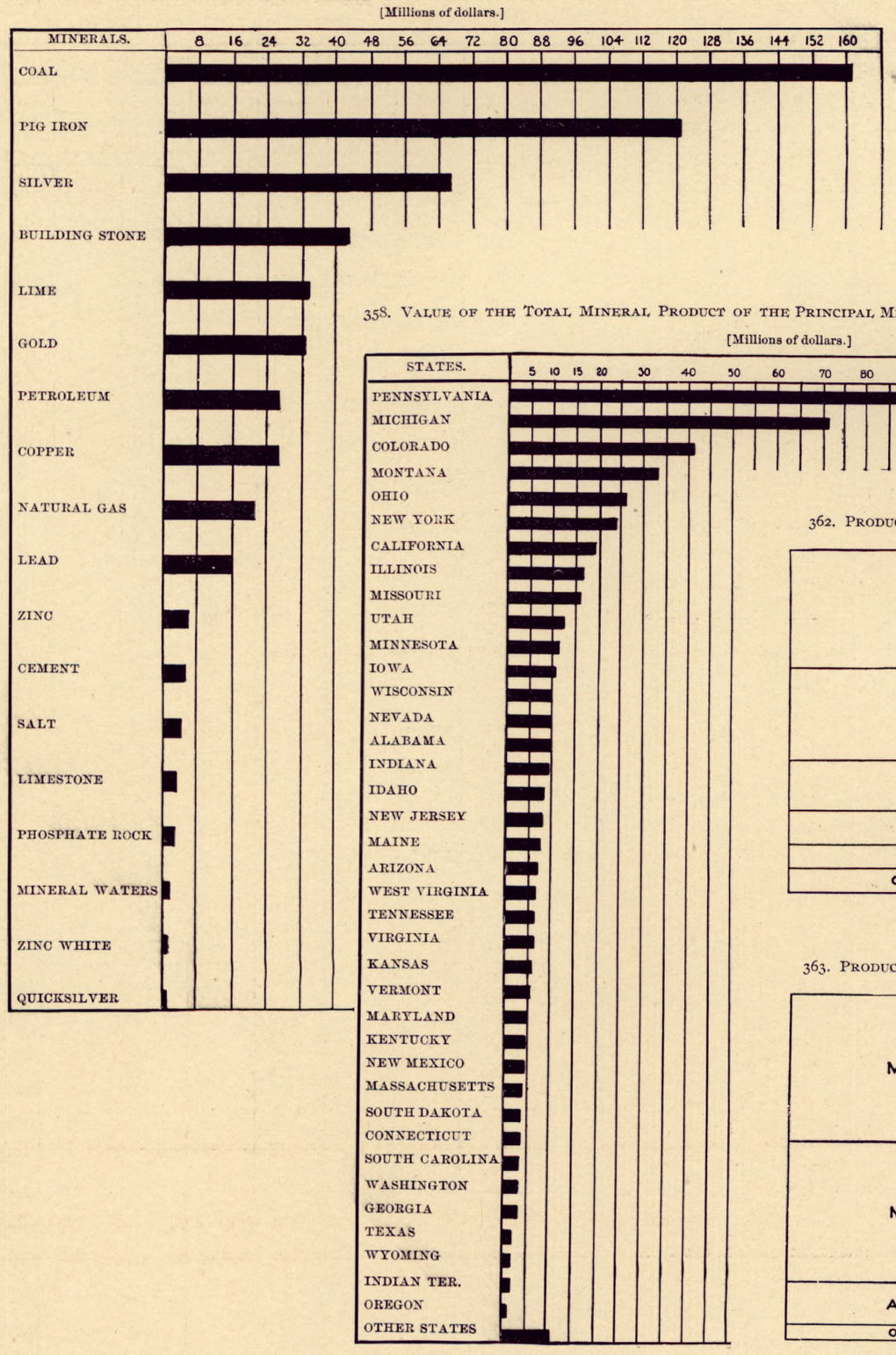
Of the zinc product, two-fifths comes from Missouri, and one-sixth from Kansas, a small amount from Wisconsin, and most of the remainder from the eastern states, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

Map 366, plate 58, shows the production of coal in the United States. This has been computed by using the county as a unit, dividing the coal product by the number of square miles of area in a manner similar to the preparation of the maps showing the density of population. Thus it shows, not the extent of country underlaid by coal, but the regions which are producing coal, and the importance of their product is shown by the depth of color.

Map 367, plate 58, shows the localities in which iron ore is produced. They show not only the locality, but the character of the ore by the different colors used, but without reference to the amount of ore raised.

357. VALUE OF PRINCIPAL MINERAL PRODUCTS IN 1889.

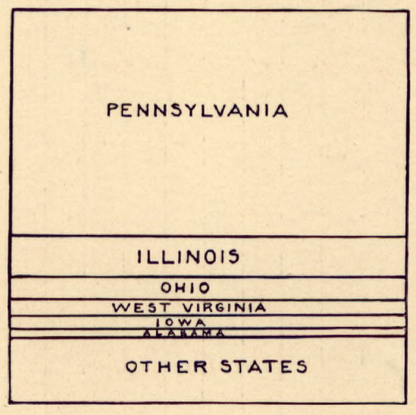
[Millions of dollars.]



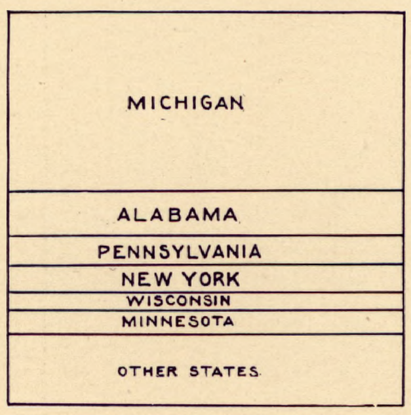
358. VALUE OF THE TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCT OF THE PRINCIPAL MINING STATES AND TERRITORIES IN 1889.

[Millions of dollars.]

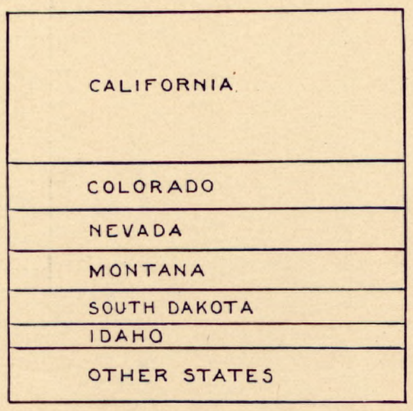
359. PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY STATES.



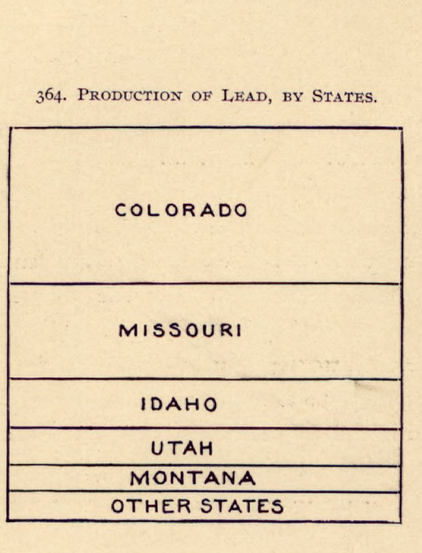
360. PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE, BY STATES.



361. PRODUCTION OF GOLD, BY STATES.



362. PRODUCTION OF SILVER, BY STATES.



363. PRODUCTION OF COPPER, BY STATES.

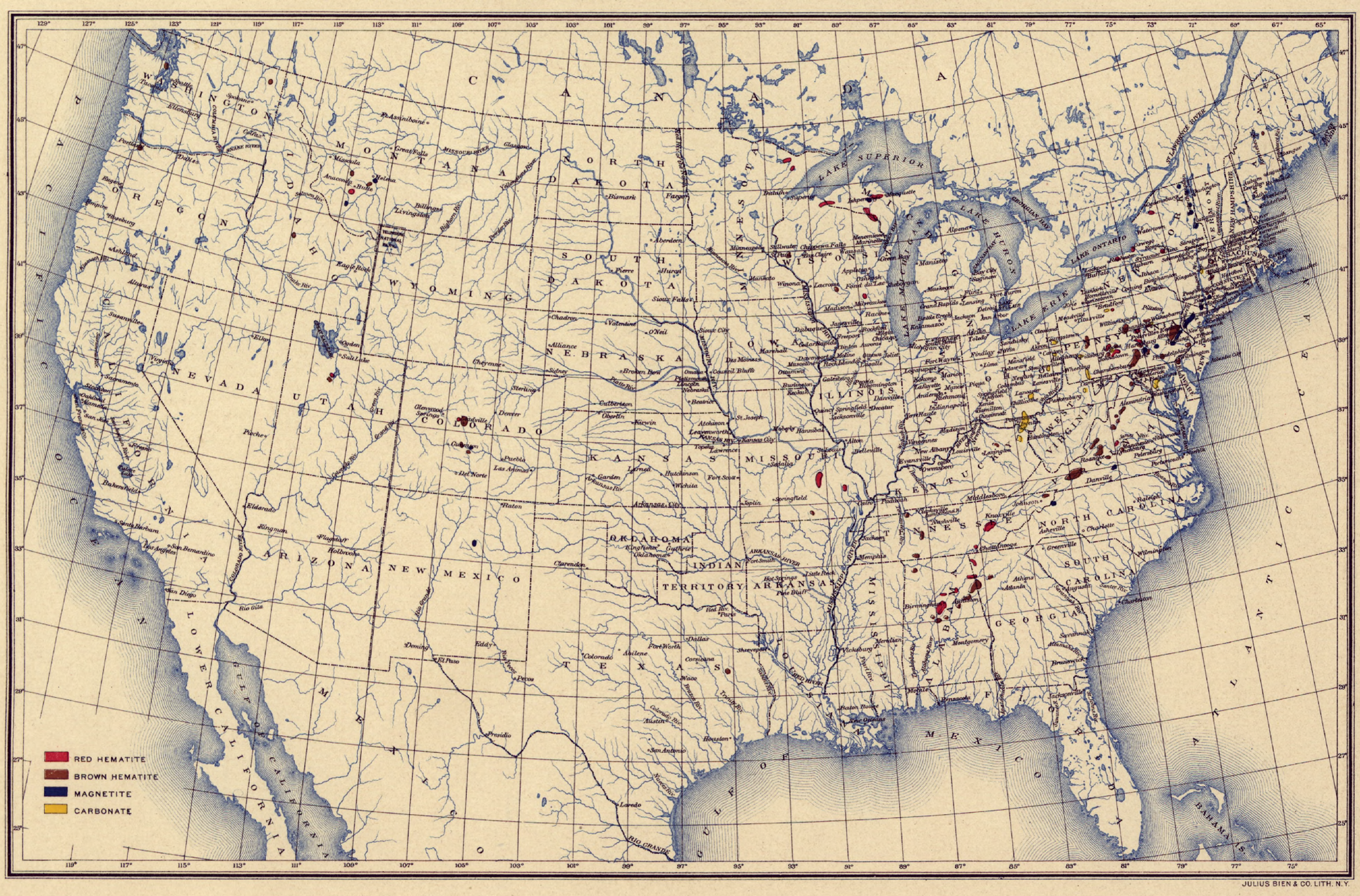
364. PRODUCTION OF LEAD, BY STATES.

365. PRODUCTION OF ZINC, BY STATES.

366. PRODUCTION OF COAL PER SQUARE MILE: 1890.

PLATE 58.

367. LOCALITIES PRODUCING IRON ORE IN 1889 AND THE VARIETIES OF ORE PRODUCED.



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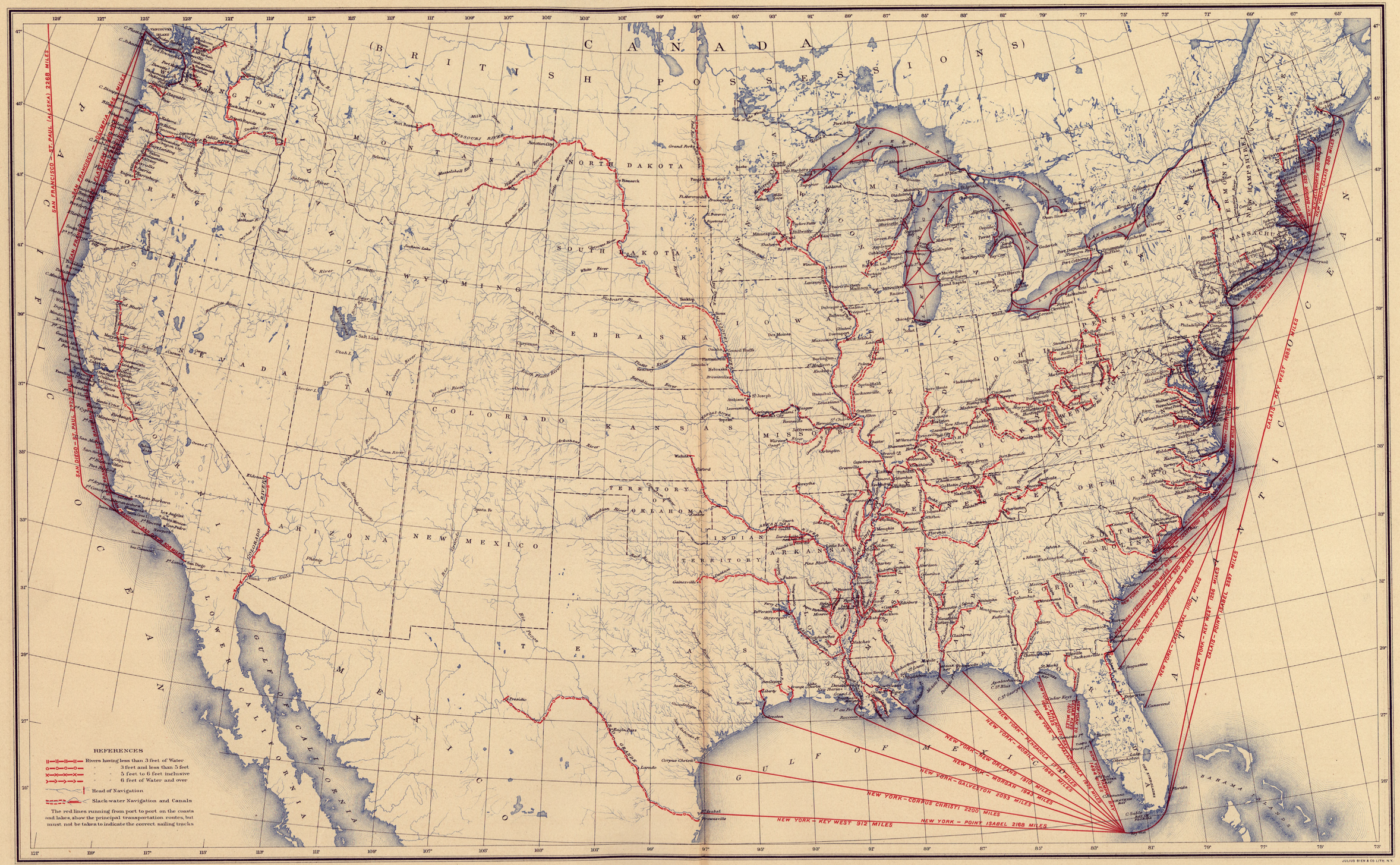
370. NAVIGABLE RIVERS AND PRINCIPAL TRANSPORTATION ROUTES ON THE SEA COAST AND GREAT LAKES: 1890.



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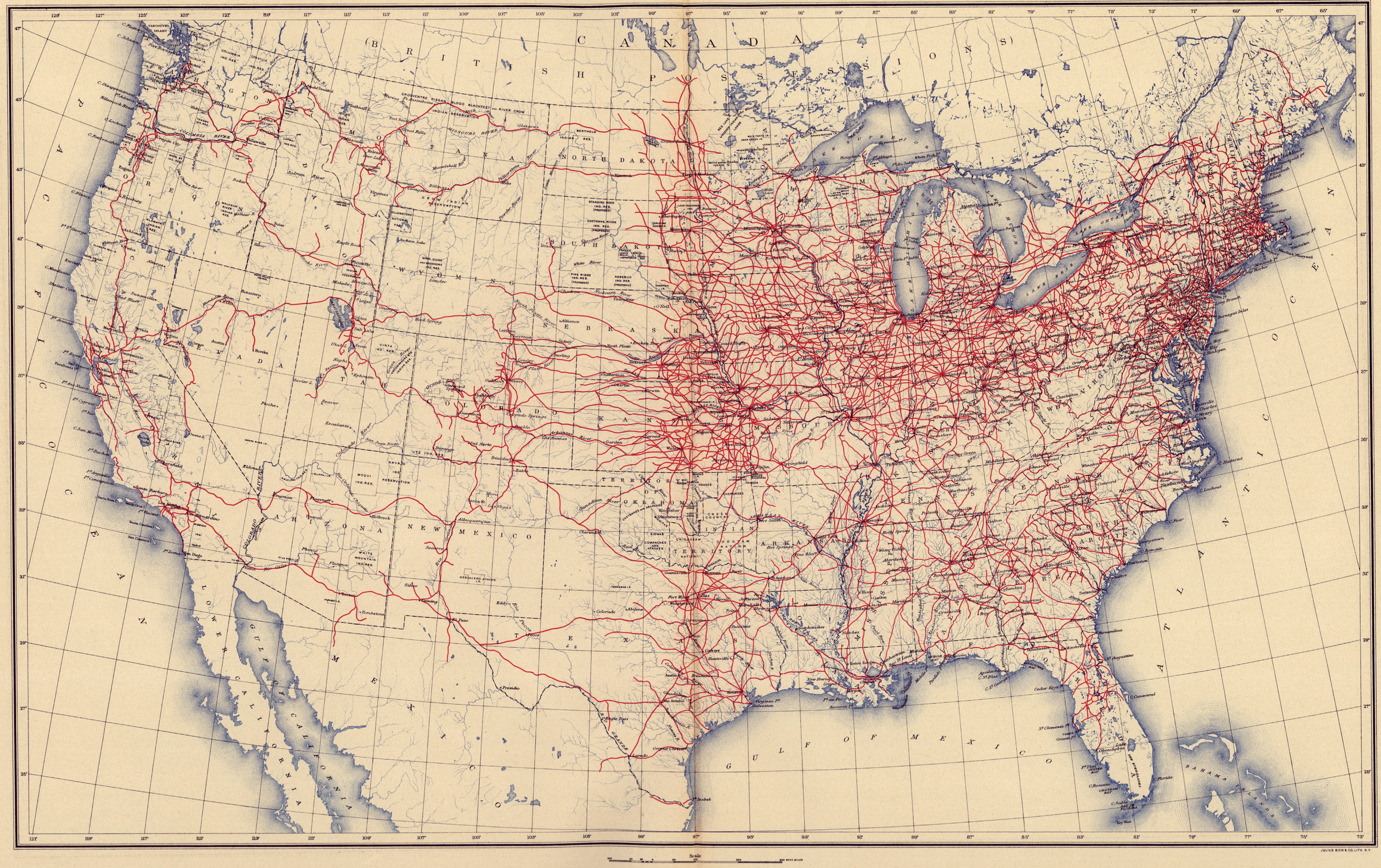

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