

REPORT

82

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

JUNE 30, 1892.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.  
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1892.

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## REPORT

OF THE

# SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1892.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
CENSUS OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1892.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of the Census Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892.

Before referring to the detail work of the office, I beg to call attention to the fact that the census committee of the Senate and the census committee of the House of Representatives have taken active steps in the direction of making the Census Office a permanent bureau of the Interior Department. In your annual report for the year ended June 30, 1889, I find the following paragraph:

Upon the recommendation of the Superintendent it is suggested that our decennial census would be far more complete and satisfactory if the Census Office were made a permanent bureau. The work of preparation for a census such as that of the United States is as vast and important as the actual enumeration itself. The demand for exact statistics is constantly increasing, and the importance of greater accuracy and care in securing statistical data of all kinds would seem to indicate that as soon as the volumes of one census are published the preparatory work of another should commence. Under the present system it is impossible to keep the avenues of information open, while the skilled statisticians, experts, and trained clerks become scattered, and there is great danger of repeating mistakes and attempting costly experiments. A permanent census office would be undoubtedly in the interests of economy and of statistical science, and would result not only in more efficient work but in greater rapidity of publication.

In 1890 both the Senate and the House of Representatives received numerous petitions praying that this bureau be made permanent, and declaring that such a course would not only greatly enhance the value and increase the accuracy of statistical reports, but would result in

great economy to the government. In obedience to this demand the Senate passed the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to consider the expediency of the establishment of a permanent census bureau, and to embody the results of his consideration with a draft of a bill, should he consider it expedient, for the establishment of such census bureau, in a special report to be made to the Senate at the opening of the Fifty-second Congress.

In compliance with your instructions I made a thorough investigation of the matter of establishment of a permanent census bureau, and prepared the draft of a bill, as required by the Senate resolution.

In the preparation of this report I consulted with statisticians and experts and obtained by correspondence an expression of views from commercial organizations, officers of state boards of health, agricultural organizations, state superintendents of education, bishops and other prominent churchmen, officers of institutions for the insane, deaf, dumb, and blind, etc., all of whom are necessarily interested in any movement looking to the improvement of the present system of collecting and compiling census statistics. In this way I have been enabled to present more detailed information than would otherwise have been possible, and through the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the Senate expressions of opinion on this subject from the various organizations and individuals referred to, as well as from some of the most eminent statisticians in this country and abroad. I have stated to you in previous reports that my own experience and study convince me that the establishment of a permanent census bureau would result in more scientific methods of securing the statistics of the United States than are possible under the present system. Under such a bureau these statistics will be more economically gathered, they will meet more nearly the scientific standards of statistical comparison, and the results will be more trustworthy and more satisfactory in every respect.

The abandonment of the Census Office at the completion of each decennial census involves the scattering of the expert chiefs of divisions, trained in the handling of great masses of statistics, thereby losing the benefit of proved and tested methods of carefully determined principles of comparison and analysis, which are the prime essentials in determining the value of governmental statistics. It is true the threads may be gathered again, but each decennial census office is a law unto itself. However much it may respect the traditions of its predecessors, it is at liberty to ignore them, to revise them, to destroy them, and it is certain to more or less confuse them. While there may be little danger when the chief of the census is

imbued with the scientific spirit and informed as to the practical uses of statistics, yet, in the nature of things, the failure to preserve complete records and the setting of strange hands at the work ab initio must be recognized as out of harmony with the exact science which the gathering of statistics has become. The danger and the disadvantage will increase in rapid ratio as the country grows, and the decennial burden its growth will impose upon the Census Office will become more crushing, and there will come a time when this system, yoked to the constantly increasing scope and number of schedules demanded, will break down of its own weight.

I am induced at this time to make this appeal for a permanent census, not from any personal motives whatever, but because with the publication of the Eleventh Census public interest is likely to wane, and unless action is taken at this session of Congress the matter is likely to be put off until the time is near for taking another census, and then the same difficulties will have to be met, complicated by the increasing magnitude of the work.

The report entitled "A Permanent Census Bureau" (Ex. Doc. No. 1, Fifty-second Congress, first session, Senate), making a pamphlet of 185 pages, was printed by order of the Senate, and formed the basis of an inquiry by the House Committee on Census. The House Committee held a number of sessions, all of which were attended by the Superintendent of Census and statistical experts. Among those called before the committee were the following well known statisticians:

Hon. J. Kendrick Upton, in relation to statistics of wealth, debt, and taxation.

Mr. Thomas Donaldson, in relation to statistics of Indians.

Mr. Joseph D. Weeks, in relation to statistics of coke, natural gas, petroleum, glass, and petroleum refining.

Hon. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Ninth and Tenth Censuses.

Dr. John S. Billings, United States army, in relation to vital statistics, the statistics of special classes, and the social statistics of cities.

Mr. Frank R. Williams, in relation to statistics of manufactures.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor.

Mr. J. A. Price, chairman of the statistical department of the National Board of Trade.

The testimony was so unanimous in favor of a permanent census bureau that several members of the committee at the close of the hearing declared that the advisability of making the bureau permanent was so apparent it was impossible even to imagine what objections could be urged against it. Whatever Congress may decide to do in this matter, I feel that the Census Office has left nothing undone, either in the report or in the examinations before the committee, to bring about this desirable legislation. A glance at the report and at

the testimony, I think, will show more effectually than any words of mine the necessity for immediate action by Congress in this matter. Until the census is established on a permanent basis there will always be considerable trouble with the decennial enumeration of the population and the collection of statistics relating to the various subjects within the scope of a census investigation. I sincerely hope, therefore, that you will find it consistent in your next annual report to emphasize the recommendation contained in your report of June 30, 1889.

#### THE FEDERAL CENSUS VINDICATED.

I have already had occasion to call attention to the fact that the real faults of the census are generally those not complained of. In the report of the operations of this bureau for the six months ended December 31, 1890, a summary was presented of the several complaints from various sources against the census, which, as I conclusively showed at that time, were due not so much to the defective work of the enumerators as to their failure to find the total population expected, or to the superiority in respect to numbers attributed to some rival community. While the complaints against the census took almost an epidemic form in the fall and winter of 1890 and the spring of 1891, the actual faults of enumeration were infinitesimal when subjected to re-examination or re-enumeration. Take, for instance, New York, where the clamor was perhaps the loudest, and we find the state authorities, eighteen months after the federal census, trying to bolster up their own enumeration by declaring that in four or five hundred towns and villages it corresponded with the federal enumeration of June, 1890. This fact, together with the farcical, if not fraudulent, enumeration by the state authorities of New York city and Brooklyn, has completely vindicated the work of the federal enumerator. You will recall the fact that both St. Paul and Minneapolis fought as unreasonably and as bitterly against re-enumeration of their respective populations as New York did for a recount. Your final decision that the two former cities should be re-enumerated exposed a glaring and systematic attempt of local parties to pad the census.

#### MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF PHILADELPHIA.

Happily for the Census Office the decade ended in 1890 has been the most remarkable in the industrial and commercial history of the nation, and for that reason perhaps more than for any other we have almost no complaints against the work of those divisions of the census which have been engaged in the collection of the statistics of manufactures, mining, and transportation. The work in all these branches of the census has been exceptionally well done by persons

thoroughly qualified by training and experience. Perhaps the only exception to this was the city of Philadelphia, where the agent in charge of the work in relation to manufactures seems to have adopted an extravagant and erroneous system of counting as manufacturing establishments a multitude of employments rather to be classed with shopkeepers and petty tradesmen. With your approval, the special agent originally appointed for this work was removed, and Mr. Charles Heber Clark, secretary of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, a man of high standing, integrity, and statistical ability, was appointed to make the re-enumeration of the entire city of Philadelphia. This work has been accomplished, and the report of Mr. Clark, which I have the honor to submit herewith and make part of my report, shows conclusively the wisdom of your decision that the industrial census should be retaken in that city. I am satisfied that when the citizens of Philadelphia have an opportunity to examine Mr. Clark's report they will rejoice in the fact that the frauds were discovered in time to rectify them within a reasonable time after the taking of the Eleventh Census, and that they were not left to be discovered in 1900, and thereby give this great industrial center an injurious showing in her comparative statistics at that time.

In the report (a) Mr. Clark says:

The task of re-examining the whole of the census of the manufactures of the city of Philadelphia was begun under my direction on April 1, 1892, from the office at No. 259 South Fourth street. The force was composed of 55 persons, including men employed in performing clerical work. The field work, excepting the examination of a few odd schedules, was practically completed on July 28.

The whole number of schedules re-examined since February 29, 1892, when the preliminary test of the accuracy of the census was begun, was 22,619.

The proportion of incorrect to correct schedules in the whole mass was discovered to be as follows:

Total number of schedules re-examined .....	22,619
Total number of correct schedules .....	13,005
Total number of incorrect schedules .....	9,614

Thus the schedules found to be incorrect were 42.5 per cent of the whole number dealt with.

These figures of course convey no notion of the value of the manufactured product involved. The amounts set aside under the requirements of the law and of common honesty have been carefully tabulated, and this tabulation shows that, of the total value of manufactured product returned by the original special agents, it is necessary to reject, as not properly having a place in the census of the manufactures of the city of Philadelphia, the sum of \$156,944,940.

The gross decreases amount to .....	\$158,390,655
The gross increases amount to .....	1,445,715
Making a net decrease .....	156,944,940

a Mr. Clark's report was not written until some weeks after the date of this report, but as it was a matter properly belonging to the fiscal year 1891-1892, I have included it in this report.

The number of establishments the product of which was increased was 210.

The large dimensions of this rejected amount will serve to indicate to a partial extent the measure of the dereliction of the sworn officers of the government who performed the original work.

That the reduction of the alleged product of the manufactures of Philadelphia by a sum so great may be fully justified it has been regarded as expedient that the nature of the returns for a few of the industries which have been set aside as not properly deserving to be classified as manufactures shall be indicated in this report. Some of the largest of these industries, with their reported products, are represented in the following table :

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of establishments.	Value of product.
Industries reported with a product less than \$500 per annum, omitted under the law.	828	\$263,020
Industries reported with a product of more than \$500 per annum but having less.	1,315	3,053,810
Industries not in operation in the census year .....	490	3,586,896
Dealers and journeymen not manufacturing for themselves.....	1,073	10,731,408
Reported industries having no existence.....	168	1,315,478
Industries duplicated in the returns .....	283	4,863,973
Industries not in Philadelphia.....	19	4,240,178
Journeymen tailors working for manufacturers who make the returns.....	468	2,206,750
Publishers who do no manufacturing .....	123	5,273,568
Florists and gardeners.....	153	876,719
Laundries .....	90	831,382
Artists, architects, and draughtsmen .....	129	632,569
Wholesale liquor dealers, blenders, and compounders not manufacturers...	81	13,429,837
Packers of tobacco (warehouses and offices only).....	7	1,712,500
Assorting old rags, waste, iron, paper, etc. (mostly junk shops).....	183	4,082,024
Street paving, curbing, sewer building, etc .....	75	2,718,601
Cellar digging, excavating, hauling dirt, manure, garbage, ashes, etc.....	93	1,880,704
Butchers who slaughter for their own retail trade .....	244	3,676,057
Butchers whose returns were found to be incorrect.....	117	2,051,842
Contractors and builders who sublet all their work, which is reported by others.	38	8,763,326
Contractors who sublet part of their work, and reductions made in their returns.	252	19,221,990
The United States mint.....	1	24,301,333
One establishment in operation a portion of census year and returned for the whole year (reduction of).	1	18,216,203
Other industries found upon examination to be incorrect and reductions made.	3,388	19,015,372
Total number of rejected and changed schedules, with reductions made.	9,614	156,944,940

Besides the industries here enumerated many others represented as having smaller products were included in the original returns in defiance of the law, of the instructions of the bureau, and of considerations of common sense. Among these may be named schedules for livery stables, horse clippers, piano tuners, whitewashers, church sextons, typewriters, carpet cleaners and carpet layers, odorless excavators, architects, butter printers, garbage collectors, "haulers of manure", "haulers of butchers' offal", bee keepers, rag pickers, and "layers out of the dead". The veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania, a medical school, was returned as a manufacturing establishment. A crematory at Germantown was treated in the same manner, and the product was designated as "human ashes and niches". Several theaters were classified among manufactories and the product given as "stage carpentering and scene painting". Large numbers of journeymen tailors doing piecework, which is included in the returns of their employers, were represented as manufacturers.

Distilleries, flour mills, and other manufacturing establishments located outside of Philadelphia, but having offices or agents in the city, were included in the returns.

The attempt to swell the totals of the manufactures of the city by such means as this might possibly be attributed to the stupidity of the original officials but for the fact of the existence of abundant evidence that there was a purpose to obtain large returns by resort to methods of a plainly fraudulent character. To many hundreds of the schedules, prepared by different special agents, forged names were attached. These forgeries included the names of persons who had been long dead when the census was taken, of persons who were living and readily accessible at that time, but who would not have been likely to consent to attach their signatures to a false report, and of persons believed to be wholly fictitious. Persons who can write their names were represented as making their mark instead of writing signatures. Persons who can only sign with a mark were reported as writing their names. In many instances the forged names were spelled wrongly and the spelling was corrected by the persons alluded to. A boy of 15 who had never seen the schedule was returned as doing a business upon his own account of \$400,000 a year; a dyer in a well known carpet mill was returned on a forged schedule as a builder with a product of more than \$400,000; a college professor was fraudulently represented as a builder with a product of nearly \$500,000; a real estate agent was returned as a builder of houses with a product approximating \$1,000,000; a lumber dealer was returned with a product of \$400,000. Scores of schedules were returned for establishments which, when looked for, were found to have no existence. Many such imaginary places were named as located upon vacant lots and upon street intersections.

Much exceeding the forgeries in number were the schedules that were signed in blank by the heads of small establishments and filled in by the special agents, as their fancy suggested. Almost uniformly these schedules represented amounts of product largely in excess of the fact. In each case I have had them corrected by the parties in interest, and the reductions thus made, together with the rejections of the products in the forged and fictitious schedules, will account for a considerable portion of the gross amount which has been set aside as indicated above.

It is worth while to say that in every instance in which any doubt existed respecting the acceptance or rejection or the alteration of a schedule the city of Philadelphia had the benefit of the doubt. There is, in truth, good reason for believing that if in every such instance the weight of the evidence had been permitted to govern the decision the amount of product which should be set aside would be larger than it now is. Many of these cases included establishments and individuals that have disappeared since the census year and concerning which no perfectly trustworthy information could be obtained. In these cases I have usually accepted the original return as correct unless the indications clearly pointed to their untrustworthiness.

Fairness requires it to be said that not all of the original special agents were engaged in the criminal work to which I have alluded. Some of these men appear to have performed their tasks fairly well, while others seem to have made improper returns either because they did not fully comprehend the limitations imposed upon them by the law and the regulations of the bureau or because they were inspired by somebody with the idea that the gross product of Philadelphia must at all hazards be made very large. The purpose to swell the returns by foul means as well as by fair appears, however, to have animated a majority of the original special agents. The men employed by me have reported many cases in which owners of establishments said that the original special agents declared to them, "We are going to make a big return for Philadelphia". The kind of civic pride which impels men to resort to

forgery and perjury for the exaltation of their city can hardly be regarded as a desirable possession.

This work, undertaken by me very reluctantly at the solicitation of the government and of the officers of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, has, I venture to say, been thoroughly done. The men engaged in the service were trustworthy, and the greatest pains were taken by them and by me to secure accuracy. The schedules as revised assuredly represent the manufacturing industries of Philadelphia with as near an approach to correctness as can be obtained by diligent effort made with a desire to reach the facts without regard for any other consideration. Nobody can regret more than I do that there is a necessity for so great reduction of the original figures, but no honest man can desire that any part of the returns of the United States census shall be filled with figures representing simply the criminal propensities of the agents who supply them.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

The total disbursements on account of the Eleventh Census of the United States from the commencement of operations up to and including June 30, 1892, amounted to \$8,203,693.32, paid from appropriations as follows:

"Expenses Eleventh Census".....	\$6,719,152.56
"Farms, Homes, and Mortgages".....	985,768.39
"Printing, Engraving, and Binding".....	498,772.37
Total.....	8,203,693.32

The foregoing amount is chargeable to branches of investigation as follows:

Census proper.....	\$663,562.49
Printing and stationery.....	631,686.13
Supervisors.....	270,517.99
Enumerators.....	2,485,458.43
Population and social statistics.....	1,267,868.20
Manufactures.....	648,379.22
Agriculture.....	222,766.02
Vital statistics and special classes.....	254,508.79
Wealth, debt, and taxation.....	171,688.93
Farms, homes, and mortgages.....	1,005,771.65
Mines and mining.....	195,993.17
Fish and fisheries.....	129,211.26
Transportation.....	127,451.76
Insurance.....	47,372.75
Churches.....	35,723.60
Pauperism and crime.....	45,732.93
Total.....	8,203,693.32

The following table gives the total number of clerks carried on the pay roll for each month since the date of my last report, and is a continuation of the table on page 7 of that report :

MONTHS.	Total number on pay rolls.	Total amount of pay rolls.
July, 1891.....	2,330	\$147,106.80
August, 1891.....	1,310	105,901.85
September, 1891.....	1,095	75,607.35
October, 1891.....	1,053	69,795.80
November, 1891.....	963	61,623.85
December, 1891.....	962	57,434.05
January, 1892.....	971	54,994.10
February, 1892.....	987	55,715.95
March, 1892.....	1,008	62,796.75
April, 1892.....	1,016	61,550.20
May, 1892.....	1,133	67,978.05
June, 1892.....	1,214	70,969.40
Total.....		891,474.15
Total to June 30, 1891.....		2,803,221.00
Grand total to June 30, 1892.....		3,194,695.15

After making due allowance for the increase of population, of manufactures, of agriculture, of mining, the extension of our railroads, and after omitting from the calculation the cost of the investigation of individual indebtedness, the per capita cost of the Eleventh Census when completed will not greatly exceed the per capita cost of the Tenth Census. In making such comparisons it must also be borne in mind that the compensation established by the act of March 1, 1889, was slightly in advance of that paid in the Tenth Census. Compared with other bureaus, however, the average pay of clerks in the Census Office has not been excessive, ranging from \$300 to \$400 per annum lower than the salaries in most other departments. I see no reason to change my estimates for the current expenses of the Eleventh Census. Of the sum required, Congress has appropriated sufficient to defray the necessary expenses up to March 1, 1893. The sum of \$240,000 will be required to continue the office until June 30, 1893. Nearly all the reports should be in the hands of the Public Printer by that time, reducing the expenses materially for the next fiscal year. The force has reached its maximum number, and a steady decline will take place from now until the work is completed. It is not likely that the number employed December 31, 1892, will exceed in all divisions 1,000.

#### REORGANIZATION OF THE OFFICE.

In my former reports I have endeavored to give a brief statement of the condition of the work in each division. It is no longer neces-

sary to follow this rule, as many of the divisions have been abolished. Early in the spring I made a complete reorganization of the Census Office, reducing the number of divisions from 25 to 9. The original organization of the office consisted of the following divisions:

Superintendent, chief clerk, assistant chief clerk.  
 First division—Appointments.  
 Second division—Disbursements and accounts.  
 Third division—Geography.  
 Fourth division—Population.  
 Fifth division—Vital statistics.  
 Sixth division—Church statistics.  
 Seventh division—Educational statistics.  
 Eighth division—Pauperism and crime.  
 Ninth division—Wealth, debt, and taxation.  
 Tenth division—National and state finances.  
 Eleventh division—Farms, homes, and mortgages.  
 Twelfth division—Agriculture.  
 Thirteenth division—Manufactures.  
 Fourteenth division—Mines and mining.  
 Fifteenth division—Fish and fisheries.  
 Sixteenth division—Transportation.  
 Seventeenth division—Insurance.  
 Eighteenth division—Printing and stationery.  
 Nineteenth division—Statistics of special classes.  
 Twentieth division—Supervisors' correspondence.  
 Twenty-first division—Alaska.  
 Twenty-second division—Statistics of Indians.  
 Twenty-third division—Social statistics of cities.  
 Twenty-fourth division—Accounts, farms, homes, and mortgages.  
 Twenty-fifth division—Revision and results.

Under the new organization the divisions are as follows:

Superintendent's office—Chief clerk, assistant chief clerk, disbursing officer, and geographer.  
 First division—Population.  
 Second division—Manufactures.  
 Third division—Agriculture.  
 Fourth division—Farms, homes, and mortgages.  
 Fifth division—Vital statistics.  
 Sixth division—Social statistics.  
 Seventh division—Wealth, debt, and taxation.  
 Eighth division—Printing and stationery.  
 Ninth division—Revision and results.

#### CONDITION OF THE REPORTS.

It will be my endeavor to have the whole, or at least a good part, of the manuscript of all final reports except four in the hands of the

Public Printer by the close of the present calendar year. This will leave simply the following divisions to deal with:

- I. Population.
- II. Manufactures.
- III. Agriculture.
- IV. Farms, homes, and mortgages.

All the work of these divisions is well advanced. The first part of the compendium, a volume of 1,100 pages relating wholly to population, is nearly all in type. With the completion of the statistics of manufactures for 100 principal cities and the special reports now published, about 65 per cent of the office work and nearly all the field work of this division will be completed. All the essential data from the agricultural schedules will be tabulated by December 31. The most costly and difficult part of the farms, homes, and mortgages investigation, the field work, will be finished this year, and finished at less than the estimated cost. All the work in this division has been final, and 150 clerks, working for two years, will bring it to a successful termination. It would be a mistake to increase this force. Nearly all the clerks have had two years' experience, and many are experts. They are all faithful, industrious, and capable. Each state as it comes from this division is complete and final. With the last state the final volumes can go to press.

The following list gives some idea of the present condition of the final reports. Every day, however, brings about some change. Manuscript is released and reports go to press. Not infrequently a page of letter-press or an illustration or diagram or map delays a quarto volume. Six months will therefore bring about considerable change in this list.

#### FINAL REPORTS PUBLISHED.

Report on Mineral Industries in the United States: iron ore; gold and silver; copper, lead, and zinc; quicksilver; manganese, petroleum and natural gas; aluminum; coal; stone; precious stones; mica; mineral waters; minor minerals. Quarto, 874 pages and 60 illustrations, colored maps, diagrams, etc.

Farms, Homes, and Mortgages: reports on recorded indebtedness have been issued for the states of Alabama, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Tennessee; a report on the recorded indebtedness of Massachusetts will be issued within the next 60 days.

For farm and home results reports have been issued for the states of Kansas, Ohio, and Maine; reports containing farm and home results

for the states of Iowa, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia will be published within the next 60 days.

Statistics of Indians: Report on The Six Nations of New York. 100 pages, numerous illustrations.

Report on Irrigation, with maps and illustrations.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS PUBLISHED.

Population of the United States by minor civil divisions as returned at the Eleventh Census. About 650 pages.

Preliminary results as contained in Eleventh Census Bulletins. 8 volumes, averaging about 450 pages.

Preliminary results as contained in Extra Census Bulletins. 650 pages, with maps and illustrations.

PARTIALLY IN TYPE IN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Report and Statistics of the Condition of Indians living within the jurisdiction of the United States, 1890, taxed and not taxed. 900 pages, profusely illustrated.

Report relating to Transportation in the United States: Part I, railroads, street railways, and express companies. 900 pages, 187 pages in type. Part II, transportation on water: Atlantic and Pacific coasts, Mississippi Valley, Great Lakes, and canals. About 900 pages, 250 pages in type.

Population and Resources of Alaska. Colored illustrations, maps, etc.; 400 pages.

Compendium of the Eleventh Census: Part I. 1,100 pages, with colored charts and diagrams.

Compendium of the Eleventh Census: Part II. About 200 pages in type, balance in course of printing, and all practically ready.

Valuation, Taxation, Public Expenditures, and Indebtedness: Part I, public debt. 900 pages in type, completed and ready for publication. Part II, taxation and public expenditures. Will be ready for the printer in about 90 days.

Insurance: Part I, fire, ocean marine, inland navigation and transportation, and tornado insurance business. About 300 pages in the hands of the Public Printer and 150 pages nearly ready. Part II, life insurance, Class A, showing the business of level premium companies (ready in 30 days, 50 pages); Class B, assessment and co-operative companies; Class C, fraternal and other beneficiary associations. Part III, miscellaneous insurance, including the business of accident, burglary

and theft guarantee, hail, live stock, plate glass, real estate title guarantee, steam boiler, surety, and wind storm insurance companies.

READY FOR THE PRINTER.

Report on Vital and Social Statistics of the United States. About 700 pages ready for the printer.

Report on Pauperism and Crime in the United States: Part I, crime. In the hands of the Public Printer. Part II, paupers and benevolent institutions. Ready for the printer in 60 days.

Educational Statistics: Report on Statistics of Education in the United States. Copy for the first part of volume ready for the printer, second part waiting for tally of illiteracy.

Report on Statistics of Churches in the United States. Copy for the entire volume will be ready for the printer in 30 days. Ten bulletins already published.

NEARING COMPLETION.

Report on Statistics of Agriculture is advanced to completion in all farm products, including cotton, cereals, wool, fibers and sugar, tobacco, and live stock; also horticulture, truck farming, floriculture, seed farming, nurseries, tropic and semitropic fruits, and viticulture.

In manufactures reports for 100 principal cities are in course of printing; also reports of statistics of lumber, cotton, wool, and silk manufactures are published, and reports of statistics of iron and steel, chemicals, coke and glass, and electrical industries are ready for the printer.

Fish and Fisheries: fisheries of the Great Lakes; marine mammalia; fisheries of the Pacific states; cod and ground, menhaden, sea herring, mackerel, lobster, oyster, boat fisheries of the Atlantic ocean and Gulf of Mexico, shad and alewife, sponge, alligator, the inland fisheries, and carp.

The following list comprises the final volumes of the census:

- I. POPULATION.—Characteristics, conditions, distribution, and parentage. Occupations.
- II. VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.—Mortality and vital statistics. Social statistics. Statistics of special classes. Pauperism and crime.
- III. EDUCATION AND CHURCH STATISTICS.—Education and illiteracy. Religious bodies in the United States.
- IV. VALUATION, TAXATION, PUBLIC EXPENDITURES, AND INDEBTEDNESS.—Valuation and taxation. Receipts and expenditures. Indebtedness.
- V. FARMS, HOMES, AND MORTGAGES.—Recorded private indebtedness. Ownership of farms and homes and indebtedness thereon.

- VI. AGRICULTURE.—Irrigation. Tobacco. Farms, cereals, grass lands, and forage crops. The fibers, forestry, and sugar. Live stock on farms and dairy products. Wool and miscellaneous. Horticulture, including truck farming, floriculture, seed farming, nurseries, and tropic and semitropic fruits. Viticulture. Live stock on ranges. Live stock not on farms.
- VII. MANUFACTURES.—General statistics of manufactures. Statistics of specified industries. Manufactures in cities. Lumber and saw mills, timber products. Slaughtering and meat packing. Chemical manufactures and salt. Clay and pottery products. Coke and glass. Cotton manufactures. Dyeing and finishing of textiles. Electrical industries. Manufactured gas. Iron and steel. Printing, publishing, and periodical press. Wool manufactures, including woolen goods, worsteds, felt goods, carpets other than rag, wool hats, hosiery, and knit goods. Shipbuilding. Silk and silk goods. Agricultural implements. Paper mills. Boots and shoes. Leather, tanned and curried. Brick yards. Flour and grist mills. Cheese, butter, and condensed milk factories. Carriages and wagons. Leather, patent and enameled.
- VIII. MINES AND MINING.—Mineral industries in the United States: Iron ore. Gold and silver. Copper, lead and zinc. Quicksilver. Manganese, petroleum and natural gas. Aluminum. Coal. Stone. Precious stones. Mica. Mineral waters. Minor minerals.
- IX. FISH AND FISHERIES —Statistics of fisheries by geographical divisions. Statistics of fisheries by name. Scientific and popular names of fishes, with their geographical distribution. Illustrations of the principal food fishes of the United States. Condensed description of fish by species. Statistical summary for each species for the United States.
- X. TRANSPORTATION.—Railroads. Statistics for the year ended June 30, 1890. Statistics for ten years ended in 1889. Lake, ocean, and river transportation. Canals. Transportation on the Pacific coast. Express business. Street railways.
- XI. INSURANCE.—Fire, ocean marine, inland navigation and transportation, and tornado insurance business. Life insurance, showing the business of level premium, assessment, and co-operative companies. Miscellaneous insurance, including the business of accident, burglary and theft guarantee, hail, live stock, plate glass and real estate title guarantee, steam boiler, surety, and wind storm insurance companies. Fraternal and other beneficiary associations.
- XII. INDIANS.—Report and statistics of the condition of Indians living within the jurisdiction of the United States, 1890, taxed and not taxed.
- XIII. ALASKA.—Population and resources of Alaska.
- XIV. VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR.—Seven volumes of 1,000 pages each; publication not yet authorized.
- XV. STATISTICAL ATLAS.—Publication not yet authorized.

From the list showing the number of volumes completed and in course of completion it is safe to state that before the close of the calendar year 1892 the reports contained in Volumes III, IV, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, and XIII of the Eleventh Census will be in the hands of the Public Printer; that the population volume will be well advanced

toward completion, and that the work of vital and social statistics and the principal part of the work relating to agriculture and manufactures, except the calculations based upon certain returns from the population division, will be ready for the printer.

Rapid as the progress has been, notwithstanding the fact that we now have eight quarto volumes in the hands of the printer, that one of the volumes of the compendium is nearly all in type and part of the second volume fairly started, the infinite detail of the office makes it impossible to foretell with accuracy the date of the actual termination of the work of the Eleventh Census. The present force and consequent expenses may be considerably reduced before the close of the next fiscal year. At the same time it would be a great mistake to abandon any of the work or to fail to tabulate and publish the valuable data collected. It has been from the start the aim to make this census purely a statistical one, and the results show that I have adhered closely to the original plan as mapped out and approved by you. It is impossible to point to a page of matter that has been issued from the Census Office that is not entirely relevant and that has not been called for by the act under which the census was taken. If a direct adherence to the law and the magnitude of our vast domain makes the work of securing these data costly, the Census Office can not be considered responsible for it.

Nothing will more effectually show the amount of work accomplished by the Census Office than the following list of bulletins, covering, as you will see, every branch of investigation and numbering 223, with a total of nearly 5,000 pages published or at present in type:

AGRICULTURE.

No.	
193	Artesian Wells Used for Irrigating Purposes.
	Cereal Production in—
185	California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona.
188	Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and Delaware.
181	Illinois, Indiana, Oregon, and Washington.
186	Iowa, Kansas, and Arkansas.
189	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.
210	Michigan, Ohio, and Kentucky.
184	Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada.
59	Commercial Floriculture.
	Cotton Production in—
190	North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.
191	Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas.
177	Flax and Hemp.
143	Hop Production.

## AGRICULTURE—continued.

- No.  
 103 Horses, Mules, and Asses on Farms.  
 161 Horticulture—Tropic and Semitropic Fruits and Nuts.  
 Irrigation in—  
   35 Arizona  
   157 Idaho.  
   153 Montana.  
   163 Nevada.  
   60 New Mexico.  
   178 Oregon.  
   85 Utah.  
   198 Washington.  
   107 Wyoming.  
 117 Live Stock on Ranges.  
 109 Nurseries.  
 111 Seed Farms.  
   41 Truck Farming.  
   38 Viticulture.  
   23 Extra—Irrigation.  
   13 Extra—Tobacco Production.

## ALASKA.

- 15 Letter of Ivan Petroff on Census of.  
 150 Official Count of Population of.  
 30 Population of.  
 39 Wealth and Resources of.

## CHURCHES.

- 70 Cumberland Presbyterian, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons), Reformed Episcopal, Unitas Fratrum or Moravian, German Evangelical Synod of North America, German Evangelical Protestant of North America, and Plymouth Brethren.  
 180 Disciples of Christ, Christians or Christian Connection, Evangelical Association, Primitive Methodist, Union American Methodist Episcopal, Seventh-day Adventists, Church of God (Seventh-day Adventist), United Zion's Children, and Society for Ethical Culture.  
 152 Lutheran bodies—General Synod, United Synod in the South, General Council, Synodical Conference, and 13 Independent Lutheran bodies.  
 131 Mennonite, Bruederhoef Mennonite, Amish Mennonite, Old Amish Mennonite, Apostolic Mennonite, Reformed Mennonite, General Conference Mennonites, Church of God in Christ, Old (Wisler) Mennonites, Bundes Conference der Mennoniten Brueder-Gemeinde, Defenceless Mennonites, Mennonite Brethren in Christ, Brethren or Dunkards (Conservative), Brethren or Dunkards (Progressive), African Methodist Episcopal, Wesleyan Methodist Connection, African Union Methodist Protestant, Independent Churches of Christ in Christian Union, Temple Society, Church of God, Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Society of Shakers, Amana Society, Bruederhoef Mennonite Society, Harmony Society, Society of Separatists, New Icaria Society, and Society of Altruists.

## CHURCHES—continued.

- No.  
 195 Methodist Episcopal.  
 174 Presbyterian—Presbyterian in the United States of America, Presbyterian in the United States, Welsh Calvinistic Methodist, and Cumberland (colored).  
 159 Reformed Church in America, Reformed Church in the United States, Christian Reformed Church, Orthodox Jewish Congregations, Reformed Jewish Congregations, Friends (Orthodox), Friends (Hicksite), Friends (Wilburite), Friends (Primitive), Reformed Presbyterian (Synod), Reformed Presbyterian (General Synod), Reformed Presbyterian Covenanted, Reformed Presbyterian in United States, Associate Church of North America, Associate Reformed Synod of the South, and Spiritualists.  
 101 Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic (Uniates), Russian Orthodox, Greek Orthodox, Armenian, Old Catholic, and Reformed Catholic.  
 18 United Presbyterian of North America, Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian), Catholic Apostolic, Salvation Army, Advent Christian, Evangelical Adventists, Life and Advent Union (Adventists), Seventh-day Baptists, Seventh-day Baptists (German), General Six Principle Baptists, Christian Church South, Schwenkfeldians, Theosophical Society, and Brethren in Christ (River Brethren).

## EDUCATION.

## Statistics for—

- 84 Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, Tennessee, and 105 Cities.  
 53 Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, and 42 Cities.  
 36 Arizona, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming, and 83 Cities.  
 17 Louisiana, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and Cities of 10,000 Inhabitants and Over; also Mormon Schools in Arizona, Idaho, and Utah.  
 11 Extra—Summary of Statistics.

## FARMS, HOMES, AND MORTGAGES.

- 5 Letter to the Secretary of the Interior on.  
 16 Extra—Additional Results for Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Tennessee.

## Extra—Mortgages in—

- 22 Missouri.  
 20 Nebraska.

## Extra—Ownership and Debt in—

- 18 Kansas and Ohio.  
 21 Maine.

## Extra—Statistics of—

- 3 Alabama and Iowa.  
 12 Illinois.  
 14 Kansas.  
 15 Tennessee.

## FISHERIES.

- No.  
 2 List of Products of.  
 123 Marine Mammalia.  
 173 Of the Great Lakes.  
 167 Of the Pacific states.

## GEOGRAPHICAL.

- 23 Areas of States and Counties.  
 34 Center of Population.  
 4 Names and Addresses of Supervisors.  
 47 Population by Drainage Basins.  
 Population in Accordance with—  
 89 Altitude.  
 63 Latitude and Longitude.  
 32 Mean Annual Rainfall.  
 44 Mean Relative Humidity.  
 65 Topographical Features.  
 33 Population with Reference to Mean Annual Temperature.  
 1 Supervisors' Districts.

## INDIANS.

- 25 In the United States (except Alaska), Taxed or Taxable and Not Taxed.  
 Extra—Six Nations of New York.

## INSURANCE.

- 6 Extra—Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Dakota (North and South), Delaware, District of Columbia, and Florida.  
 7 Extra—Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Maine.  
 8 Extra—Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, and New Hampshire.  
 9 Extra—New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Tennessee.  
 17 Extra—Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, and Recapitulation.

## MANUFACTURES.

- 3 Cities and Towns in which Statistics will be Collected by Special Agents.  
 22 Distilled Spirits Used in the Arts, Manufactures, and Medicine.  
 Iron and Steel—  
 168 Production of Cast-iron Pipe Foundries.  
 156 Production of the New England States.  
 196 Operating Telephone Companies.  
 Production of—  
 9 Pig Iron.  
 13 Steel.  
 Statistics of Manufactures in the—  
 170 City of St. Louis, Missouri.  
 158 District of Columbia.  
 169 Wool Industry.  
 5 Extra—Lumber Mills and Saw Mills and Timber Products.

## MINES AND MINING.

No.	
20	Anthracite Coal Fields of Pennsylvania.
166	Mineral Resources of the United States.
75	Minor Mineral Industries.
49	Precious Stones and Diamond Cutting.
	Production of—
79	Aluminum.
67	Bituminous Coal in Pennsylvania.
71	Bluestone.
27	Coal in Alabama.
74	Coal in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.
26	Coal in Maryland.
94	Coal in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia, and North Carolina.
43	Coal West of the Mississippi.
96	Copper.
45	Granite in the United States.
113	Iron Ore.
80	Lead and Zinc.
78	Limestone.
68	Manganese Ores.
61	Mica.
76	Petroleum.
73	Sandstone.
8	Slate.
10	Quicksilver Mines and Reduction Works.
10	Extra—Coal Product of the United States.
4	Extra—Production of Mineral Waters in the United States.

## PAUPERISM AND CRIME.

31	Convicts in Penitentiaries.
182	Homicide.
72	Inmates of Juvenile Reformatories.
90	Paupers in Almshouses.
154	Paupers in Almshouses, Classified by Age and Sex.
95	Prisoners in County Jails.
106	Sentences of Convicts in Penitentiaries.

## POPULATION.

	By Color, Sex, and General Nativity—
194	By States and Territories.
187	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and West Virginia.
175	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.
183	New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.
197	North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

## POPULATION—continued.

No.	
	By Counties—
37	North and South Atlantic Divisions.
40	North Central Division.
42	South Central and Western Divisions.
	By Minor Civil Divisions—
138	Alabama.
93	Arizona.
112	Arkansas.
134	California.
127	Colorado.
58	Connecticut.
57	Delaware.
132	District of Columbia.
144	Florida.
124	Georgia.
86	Idaho.
145	Illinois.
108	Indiana.
99	Iowa.
114	Kansas.
139	Kentucky.
133	Louisiana.
56	Maine.
132	Maryland.
24	Massachusetts.
97	Michigan.
147	Minnesota.
125	Mississippi.
119	Missouri.
130	Montana.
126	Nebraska.
87	Nevada.
21	New Hampshire.
69	New Jersey.
129	New Mexico.
116	New York.
122	North Carolina.
137	North Dakota.
121	Ohio.
128	Oklahoma.
146	Oregon.
105	Pennsylvania.
50	Rhode Island.
77	South Carolina.
135	South Dakota.
136	Tennessee.
148	Texas.
118	Utah.
51	Vermont.
83	Virginia.

## POPULATION—continued.

- No. By Minor Civil Divisions—continued.
- 110 Washington.
- 102 West Virginia.
- 91 Wisconsin.
- 92 Wyoming.
- 48 By Race in the South and in California.
- 12 First Count—62,480,540.
- 52 Of Cities having 8,000 Inhabitants or Over.
- 16 Official Count—62,622,250.
- 165 Of places of 1,000 Inhabitants and Upward.
- 2 Extra—Distribution of Population according to Density.
- 19 Extra—Dwellings and Families.
- 1 Extra—Increase and Decrease of Population, 1880-1890.

## TRANSPORTATION.

- 142 By Water on the Pacific Coast, Considered as an Industry.
- 29 Changes in Floating Equipment on the Great Lakes since 1886.
- 66 Floating Equipment on the Great Lakes.
- 28 Freight Traffic on the Great Lakes.
- 88 On the Ohio River and its Tributaries above Cincinnati.
- Railways—
- 46 Group I: New England States.
- 115 Group II: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Part of West Virginia.
- 120 Group III: Ohio, Indiana, Southern Peninsula of Michigan, and Parts of Pennsylvania and New York.
- 149 Group IV: Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.
- 151 Group V: Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida.
- 155 Group VI: Illinois, Northern Peninsula of Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Missouri.
- 160 Group VII: Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, and Parts of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Colorado.
- 164 Group VIII: Missouri South of Missouri River, Arkansas, Kansas, Indian Territory, Colorado South of Denver, and New Mexico North of Santa Fe.
- 171 Group IX: Louisiana, Texas, and Part of New Mexico.
- 172 Group X: California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, the Territories of Arizona and Utah, and Part of the Territory of New Mexico.
- 11 Rapid Transit in Cities of Over 50,000 Inhabitants.
- 55 Relative Economy of Cable, Electric, and Animal Motive Power for Street Railways.
- 179 Transportation by Water in the United States.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

- 81 Asylums for the Blind.
- 62 Asylums for the Insane.
- 140 Schools for the Deaf.
- 100 Social Statistics of Cities.
- 19 Vital Statistics of the Jews.

## WEALTH, DEBT, AND TAXATION.

- No.  
 192 Assessed Valuation of Property.  
 104 Assessed Valuation of Property, Preliminary Statistics of.  
 162 Finances of Maine.  
   6 Financial Condition of Counties.  
 14 Financial Condition of Municipalities (withdrawn from circulation).  
 64 Foreign, National, State, and County Indebtedness.  
   Public School Finances in—  
 141 Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, Ohio,  
       Oregon, Tennessee, and Utah.  
 54 Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, New Hampshire,  
       North Carolina, Vermont, and Washington.  
 98 Georgia, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, North  
       Dakota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Wisconsin.  
 82 Receipts and Expenditures of 100 Cities  
   7 State Indebtedness, 1890 and 1880.  
 176 Summary of National, State, and Local Indebtedness.

Editions varying from 2,500 to 5,000 copies of these bulletins have been issued to furnish important federal, state, and municipal officers, newspapers, colleges, etc. It has been the aim of the office to make each bulletin complete in itself, and the popularity of these documents has been something phenomenal and the demand enormous. They have in a large measure taken the place of the compendium. By thus dividing the several investigations the Census Office has been able to supply exactly the information needed to experts and specialists, public men, and writers, at a comparatively small cost. Under the old system it was necessary to either wait several years for a cumbrous quarto volume or for the compendium in order to ascertain some particular result of a special investigation. The bulletin supplies the specific want free of the incumbrance of the material not required, and while comparatively few persons are interested in the census in its entirety, hundreds of thousands are interested in some one inquiry. The bulletin has enabled a vast army of writers in this country and in Europe to analyze the results of this census. It has solved the question of effective distribution of information, and at the same time annihilated several years of time between the gathering of material and the publication of the ponderous volumes.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT P. PORTER,  
*Superintendent of Census.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.