

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

587

DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1914



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1914  
REPORT  
OF THE  
DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,  
*Washington, October 15, 1914.*

SIR: There is submitted herewith the following report upon the operations of the Bureau of the Census during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, and upon the work now in progress.

My oath of office was taken on July 1, 1913, so that the period covered by this report is identical with that of my incumbency of the Directorship.

During the fiscal year the Bureau brought to completion the deferred work of the Thirteenth Decennial Census; began various special compilations of Thirteenth Census statistics; commenced and brought well toward completion the preparation of a "statistical atlas," based on data collected at the Thirteenth Census; tabulated and published data relating to the dependent, defective, and delinquent classes; conducted the decennial inquiry on wealth, debt, and taxation; completed its quinquennial canvass of electrical industries and a considerable part of the work of compiling the statistics obtained; began preparations for its quinquennial census of manufactures, the field work for which will commence early in the calendar year 1915; compiled and published the biennial Official Register of the United States; made its regular annual collections and publications of statistics relating to mortality, finances of cities, and production, distribution, and consumption of cotton; completed the annual forest-products inquiry, covering the calendar year 1912, and issued its report thereon; made its semiannual collections and publications of statistics of stocks of leaf tobacco held by manufacturers and dealers; and answered numerous mail requests for information contained in its records.

Since the close of the fiscal year the Bureau has continued its preparations for the coming census of manufactures; has carried on its ordinary routine work; and has issued various publications embodying the results of the inquiries along the lines named in the preceding paragraph, with the exception of those on which work was completed before July 1, 1914.

The publications issued during the fiscal year and since its close are listed in Appendix I.

## WORK COMPLETED DURING FISCAL YEAR.

## STEPS TAKEN TO EXPEDITE DELAYED WORK.

On assuming charge of the Bureau I found the Thirteenth Census work still unfinished, and the publication of the results of certain of the annual inquiries considerably in arrears. From the first it has been my earnest desire to bring the work up to date and to keep it in that condition, and my first step toward the attainment of this end was the appointment of a committee consisting of the chief statistician for manufactures, the chief clerk, and the expert special agent in charge of the division of agriculture, to investigate the work in all the divisions of the Bureau and to make recommendations which would lead gradually to a complete reorganization. This committee accumulated a large quantity of material and made a number of recommendations which resulted in great improvement in certain branches of the work.

It also seemed desirable in this undertaking to have the assistance and advice of persons who were outside of the Census Bureau but who were familiar with its work. I accordingly selected for this purpose Hon. S. N. D. North and Hon. W. R. Merriam, former Directors of the Census; Prof. Walter F. Willcox, of Cornell University, who had been a chief statistician in the Bureau during the census of 1900, and who for the greater part of the time since has been connected in some capacity with the work of the office; Mr. W. S. Rossiter, who had been a chief of division and later chief clerk of the Bureau; and Hon. Daniel C. Roper, First Assistant Postmaster General, who had been an expert special agent and chief of division in the Census Bureau. These gentlemen, with the exception of Mr. Roper, were given appointments as expert special agents.

After examining the material and recommendations made by the committee of the regular employees of the office, they conducted an independent investigation of conditions in the Bureau, conferring with the chief statisticians and other officials in charge of the different branches of the work. They found that, while the larger proportion of the work of the Thirteenth Census had been finished and the results published, nevertheless a considerable quantity of the statistical information collected still remained to be tabulated and printed. This had been deferred, along with certain other branches of the work, in order to permit the publication of the balance of the reports at the earliest possible date. The work on some of the annual reports of the Bureau—in particular, Financial Statistics of Cities for 1912 and Mortality Statistics for 1910, 1911, and 1912—was also far in arrears.

The expert special agents advised me that no additional tabulations or analyses should be undertaken in connection with the unfinished branches of the Thirteenth Census work; that the work on these branches and on the delayed annual reports could and should be curtailed so as to insure their publication not later than December 31, 1913; and that the annual compilation of statistics of forest products should be abandoned.

Substantial compliance with these recommendations has been possible; and, furthermore, along a number of lines improvements in methods have been made, with consequent saving in time and ex-

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS.

pense, which were not covered by the recommendations, so that greater progress has actually been made during the period to which this report relates than was contemplated by the expert special agents. It gives me pleasure to be able to state that the work of the Bureau of the Census is now in a most gratifying condition. The deferred publications have all been issued; the current inquiries and compilations are progressing smoothly, satisfactorily, and speedily; and thorough and comprehensive preparations are being made for the 1915 census of manufactures.

## DEFERRED THIRTEENTH CENSUS WORK.

During the fiscal year Volumes I, II, III, V, VIII, X, and XI of the final reports of the Thirteenth Census were issued. With the exception of Volume I, which was ready for distribution January 5, 1914, all these reports were published before the close of the calendar year 1913. The only report remaining to be issued at the close of the fiscal year was Volume IV, relating to occupations, and this was issued a week later, on July 7, 1914. The bulk of the material for most of these reports was in the hands of the printer before the beginning of the fiscal year, but the proof reading and verification necessarily took considerable time.

*Mines and Quarries (Vol. XI).*—This report was issued December 30, 1913. Its scope, as originally planned, was considerably curtailed, upon recommendation of the expert special agents,<sup>a</sup> in order to avoid greater delay in its publication.

*Occupation Statistics (Vol. IV).*—This report deserves particular mention. Work on it began in May, 1911, but was suspended in January, 1912, owing to the large reduction in the temporary force at that time. It was resumed in the following September, when temporary clerks were again employed; was suspended early in August, 1913, because of the necessity of providing for the completion of the general report on population; and was again taken up in the latter part of the following month.

This report, although treated as one of the Thirteenth Census publications, partakes more of the nature of the special or "inter-censal" reports which the Bureau issues from time to time during the intervals between decennial censuses; and, in fact, at the census of 1900 the occupation report was so treated.

In order that there might be as little delay as possible in the publication of the report on occupations, it was limited to nine general tables, brief explanatory text, and 35 "text tables." The general tables occupied 525 quarto pages, and the text and text tables 74 pages. The total number of pages in the volume is 615. The report was ordered to print in June, and was ready for distribution July 7, 1914. Of the nine general tables included in this publication, the first three present, for the United States, individual States, and principal cities, a distribution, according to number and sex, of gainfully employed persons 10 years of age and over among 428 occupation groups and subgroups. The fourth and fifth tables give, for the smaller cities and for the outlying territories, a similar distribution among 215 occupation groups and subgroups. The sixth

<sup>a</sup> See p. 6.

table, relating to the United States only, gives a distribution, according to sex, color, and age groups, of gainfully employed persons 10 years of age and over among specific occupations in detail under each of 129 general industry or service groups. The three remaining tables give, for each State, each principal city, and each of the three outlying Territories, a similar distribution, according to color and age periods, of males and females engaged in the principal or leading occupation groups.

A bulletin on occupations, covering 106 pages, was also prepared. This bulletin, which was issued August 14, 1914, is a summary of the statistics presented in the detailed report, including the first two general tables. In order to enable the Bureau to comply with the numerous requests received by it for occupation statistics, reprints also have been made of the two general tables containing data for the larger and smaller cities of the country, and of the two general tables relating to Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico.

*Abstract supplements and bulletins.*—In addition to the reports already named, there were issued during the fiscal year three editions of the Abstract of the Census, with supplements for Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, respectively; 16 reprints, in bulletin form, of chapters in Volume I (Population—General Report and Analysis); 12 reprints, in bulletin form, of chapters in Volume V (Agriculture—General Report and Analysis); 1 reprint, in bulletin form, of a chapter and table in Volume VIII (Manufactures—General Report and Analysis); 38 bulletins on manufacturing industries, which later formed sections of Volume X (Manufactures—Reports for Principal Industries); 2 reprints, in bulletin form, of sections of Volume X, each relating to a group of industries; 1 reprint, in bulletin form, of a section of Volume X relating to manufactures in metropolitan districts; 1 bulletin relating to iron mines, which later formed a section of Volume XI (Mines and Quarries); and 1 special bulletin, Stability of Farm Operators, or Term of Occupancy of Farms, showing, for white and colored farmers separately, by character of tenure, the length of the average period of occupancy of farms. Another special bulletin, Age of Farmers, by Color of Operator, Character of Tenure, and Size of Farm, was prepared during the fiscal year and issued shortly after its close. This bulletin, which is the first of its kind ever issued by the Census Bureau, analyzes the relationship existing between the age of the farmer, on the one hand, and his color, the character of his tenure, and the size of the farm operated by him, on the other hand.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

The annual reports on mortality statistics, relating to the calendar years 1910, 1911, and 1912, were issued on October 2, 1913, December 17, 1913, and January 5, 1914, respectively. These reports, and particularly those for 1910 and 1911, had been delayed because of the pressure of the Thirteenth Census work. In order to expedite the publication of the 1912 report, the tables giving the detailed death rates were omitted. These rates will be included in the 1913 report.

On July 1, 1913, 260,956 deaths had been reported for the calendar year 1913. The editing was begun in the following December; and the editing, punching, and machine tabulation for the total of 890,848

deaths reported for the year were completed during the last week in June, 1914.

During the fiscal year the States of Georgia and South Carolina passed satisfactory death-registration laws, based upon the "model law" recommended by the Bureau of the Census. The enactment of this legislation was due in large part to the efforts of the Bureau.<sup>a</sup>

#### STATISTICS OF CITIES.

The report on general statistics of cities for 1909, a quarto volume of 197 pages, was in page proof on June 30, 1913, and was issued soon thereafter. Up to 1909 this report had been issued biennially, but, owing to the necessity for concentrating the force of the office so far as possible on the work of the Thirteenth Census, the report for that year was considerably delayed, and it was decided not to issue it at all for 1911 and 1913. The annual reports on financial statistics of cities, however, carry a few statistics of a general character.

The 1911 report on Financial Statistics of Cities Having a Population of 30,000 and Over, containing 401 pages, was completed November 15, 1913, and was ready for distribution December 8.

The special agents appointed to devise methods of expediting the delayed census work<sup>b</sup> recommended that the 1912 and 1913 reports on Financial Statistics of Cities Having a Population of 30,000 and Over be issued only in bulletin form, with no more text than was necessary for explanation and definition. The 1912 bulletin was completed December 15, 1913, and was ready for distribution seven days later. After the issuance of this bulletin it was found practicable to publish the regular report for 1912. This publication, a quarto volume of 410 pages, was ready for distribution June 6, 1914.

The 1913 report was completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, and copy transmitted to the printer. This publication was issued in the form of a quarto bulletin of 73 pages, and was ready for distribution September 14, 1914.

#### OFFICIAL REGISTER OF THE UNITED STATES.<sup>c</sup>

This publication, a quarto volume of 876 pages, was compiled during the first half of the fiscal year, and was ready for distribution January 7, 1914. As a result of suggestions made by the Department of Commerce, upon the recommendation of the Census Bureau, the urgent deficiency bill approved October 22, 1913, provided for the discontinuance of the publication of Volume II of the Official Register, relating to the Postal Service. The bill also provided for the omission of the list of ships and vessels belonging to the United States, formerly included in Volume I.

This legislation greatly simplified the preparation of the Official Register and very materially decreased the expense of the work (the cost of compiling and printing Volume II being estimated at \$20,000).

<sup>a</sup> For present status of vital-statistics work, see p. 13.

<sup>b</sup> See p. 6.

<sup>c</sup> See also pp. 20 and 24.

## DEPENDENT, DEFECTIVE, AND DELINQUENT CLASSES.

Under this heading come the Bureau's decennial reports on benevolent institutions, paupers in almshouses, the insane and feeble-minded in institutions, prisoners and juvenile delinquents, and the blind and the deaf and dumb. The statistics for these reports are obtained, except in the case of those for the blind and deaf,<sup>a</sup> by correspondence with officials of the institutions canvassed.

Three bulletins, relating, respectively, to the insane and feeble-minded in institutions, to paupers in almshouses, and to prisoners and juvenile delinquents, were published during the fiscal year. Final reports on these classes will be issued later.<sup>b</sup>

*Benevolent Institutions, 1910.*—This report, a quarto volume of 411 pages, including explanatory text and "text tables," was published early in January, 1914. A second edition was called for and printed, with some revisions, in June, 1914.

## COTTON AND TOBACCO.

During the fiscal year the Bureau conducted its regular inquiries relating to cotton and tobacco. These investigations are discussed on pages 14 to 16.

## FOREST PRODUCTS.

The annual collection of statistics of forest products was inaugurated in 1906, in accordance with an order of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, on the initiative of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. The inquiry, although never directly or indirectly authorized by Congress, was continued by the Bureau of the Census, in cooperation with the Forest Service, from 1906 until 1912, when it was abandoned by the Census Bureau upon the recommendation of the expert special agents referred to on page 6. This recommendation was as follows:

That the annual compilation of the statistics of forest products be abandoned. There appears to be no authority of law for an annual inquiry of this character, which the records show to have cost from \$20,000 to \$40,000 a year.

In view of the importance of these statistics and of the demand for them from large consumers of forest products and others interested in the conservation of natural resources, the Forest Service undertook the task of collecting the data for 1913. It has been decided that the Bureau of the Census collect the figures for 1914 in connection with its regular quinquennial census of manufactures, which will cover that year; and an effort will be made to secure the passage of an act of Congress authorizing the Bureau, in cooperation with the Forest Service, to continue the annual collection of these statistics. A draft of such an act has been submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture and has been examined by him, approved, and returned with a few changes. The Secretary of Commerce has sent a copy of this draft to the chairman of the House Committee on the Census, with the recommendation that it be enacted into law. If this recommendation is complied with, duplication in the collection of the statistics will be avoided and it will be possible to utilize to the best advantage the services of the technical employees of the two Departments.

<sup>a</sup> See p. 17.

<sup>b</sup> See pp. 16 and 17.

The work done during the fiscal year consisted in the completion of the canvass covering the calendar year 1912, the compilation of the results, and the preparation of the report, an octavo pamphlet of 60 pages, which was issued February 7, 1914.

#### STATISTICAL ATLAS.

The Statistical Atlas of the United States was prepared and the great bulk of the copy sent to the printer before the beginning of the present fiscal year. It will be ready for distribution in November, 1914. This publication is a quarto volume containing 99 pages of text and 503 plates carrying maps and diagrams presenting graphically the more important facts brought out by the various decennial and other census inquiries. The current Statistical Atlas covers the subjects of population, agriculture, manufactures, mines and quarries, cotton production and consumption, financial statistics of cities, vital statistics, religious bodies, marriage and divorce, and insane in hospitals. The purpose of this volume is the presentation of the more significant statistics collected by the Bureau of the Census in such form that they may be readily grasped and understood.

In connection with the preparation of this publication, computations were made to determine, for the United States as a whole, the location of the "centers" of Negro and foreign-born white population, of urban and rural population, and of the value of all farm property. In addition, the center of population of each of the States of the United States was determined for each census from 1880 to and including 1910, and a series of State maps has been presented in the Statistical Atlas showing the location of these centers. This is the first time such a series of maps has been included in a census report.

#### ESTIMATES OF POPULATION.

During the years intervening between the decennial-census periods the Bureau of the Census prepares estimates of population, based on the returns of the last preceding census and the rates of growth during the period between the last two censuses. Such estimates, projected forward from 1910 to 1914, through each of the intervening years, inclusive, for the States, and for cities which had in 1910 a population of 8,000 or over, were computed during the fiscal year and published in Bulletin No. 122, issued in March, 1914. These estimates are used not only for general statistical purposes but also by health officers of the various cities for the purpose of computing death rates for intercensal years.

The Bureau has also prepared estimates of population for a number of townships, cities, and villages for the Ohio State Liquor Licensing Board.

#### CURRENT WORK.

##### WEALTH, DEBT, AND TAXATION.

This is one of the most important of the Bureau's "intercensal" inquiries. A portion of the data for the current series of bulletins, which relate to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, were obtained from printed reports of the Federal Government and of States, cities, and counties; the remainder were gathered by personal canvass. The

office work on this investigation was commenced in October, 1913. The field work began March 21, 1914, and during the period from that date to June 30, 1914, the employees in the field numbered, on the average, 86.

Work is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily on this inquiry. Two bulletins—"National and State Indebtedness and Funds and Investments" and "Taxation and Revenue Systems of State and Local Governments"—have been issued since the close of the fiscal year 1914; another, "National and State Revenues and Expenditures, 1913 and 1903, and Public Properties of States, 1913," will come from the press in a short time; and four more—"County and Municipal Indebtedness, 1913, 1902, and 1890, and Sinking Fund Assets, 1913," "County Revenues, Expenditures, and Public Properties, 1913," "Municipal Revenues, Expenditures, and Public Properties, 1913," and "Assessed Valuation of Property and Amounts and Rates of Levy, 1860-1912"—will be issued late in 1914 or early in 1915. The final bulletin, "Abstract—Wealth, Debt, and Taxation," will contain an abstract of the statistics presented in the seven bulletins just named, together with an estimate of the true value of all property in the United States, both subject to and exempt from taxation. This final bulletin will be issued early in 1915—about a year and a half from the commencement of the office work and about a year from the commencement of the field work. In this connection it may be stated that the field work on the last preceding inquiry on this subject was commenced March 1, 1903; that two bulletins, relating to municipalities, were issued August 31, 1905, and July 12, 1906, respectively; and that the complete report was ready for distribution May 7, 1907, more than four years from the beginning of the field work. No data are available from which to make anything like an exact comparison of the two investigations with respect to cost; but there has been a very material saving in this respect, due in large part to the fact that some 15 or 20 per cent of the statistics collected at the present inquiry were obtained from published reports of the various governmental units, the work being done in the office at Washington instead of by personal canvass in the field.

#### ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES.

Statistics of electrical industries are collected quinquennially by this Bureau. The current inquiry relates to the calendar year 1912. The field work for this census was begun in January, 1913, and was completed in November of the same year, there being, on the average, 27 clerks employed in the field during this time. Press summaries of the statistics were issued from time to time as the tabulation progressed, beginning in December, 1913; and two bulletins were issued, in May and June, 1914, respectively, the first presenting the principal data in regard to telephones and telegraphs and the second giving the more important statistics relating to central electric light and power stations and street and electric railways. The final reports will be issued late in 1914 or early in 1915, in the form of two quarto volumes. One, entitled "Central Electric Light and Power Stations, and Street and Electric Railways," and comprising nearly 600 pages, will include in more detailed form the statistics contained in the bulletin under the same name. The other, entitled "Telephones and Telegraphs," and comprising about 250 pages, will

contain in amplified form the data given in the bulletin on telephones and telegraphs, together with a section showing telephone rates throughout the United States. Statistics relating to municipal electric fire-alarm and police-patrol signaling systems will also be included. Comparative statistics will be given, covering two five-year periods (1902-1907 and 1907-1912), thus bringing out definitely and clearly the enormous growth of electrical industries during the past decade.

The preparation of these reports has been finished, and the complete copy was sent to the printer during the month of August. I am glad to be able to state that the copy for these bulletins and the final reports has been sent to the printer at relatively much earlier dates than was the copy for the corresponding publications relating to the census of electrical industries for 1907.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

The vital-statistics work done during the fiscal year 1913-14 is discussed on pages 8 and 9.

The preparation of the report on mortality statistics for the calendar year 1913 is now nearly completed. The copy has already been sent to the printer, and some of the proof has been received and read. The report will contain more than 600 pages, and will include summary and rate tables for 1912, which were omitted from the report for that year.<sup>a</sup> In this report will be included, for the first time, mortality statistics for the State of Virginia, which has recently been added to the death-registration area.

The Index of Joint Causes of Death, intended for the use of registrars of mortality statistics, showing the assignment to the preferred title of the International List of Causes of Death when two or more causes are simultaneously reported, has recently been issued. This publication, an octavo volume of 308 pages, has been "printed as proof," in order to enlist constructive criticism from registrars and others concerned or interested in the recording, transcription, compilation, and publication of mortality data.

An important piece of work now in progress is the preparation of a series of life, or mortality, tables, based on the population and mortality statistics of 1900 and 1910, showing "expectation of life" for various elements of the population—male and female, white, Negro, urban, rural, etc.—in the original registration States (Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and the District of Columbia) as they existed in 1900, taken as a group. Certain of these States, ranking high in population, such as New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, Indiana, and New Jersey, will also be represented individually. These tables are similar to those used by life insurance companies, and their preparation, which is under the charge of Prof. James W. Glover, of the University of Michigan, involves actuarial computation of an intricate character. This is the first time that life tables of such an extensive nature have been published by any Federal or State bureau.

Constant effort is being made to bring these reports to a higher standard of usefulness, both to the professional and scientific classes

<sup>a</sup> See p. 8.

and to the public in general. Separate statistics are now shown with reference to the white and colored races for all localities in the registration area which had at least 10 per cent of their population colored in 1910 (that is, for all such localities in the South), and for all municipalities having a total colored population of at least 10,000 in 1910 (that is, for all cities of considerable size in any part of the country).

In preparing the report for 1914, data for deaths of nonresidents will be shown separately, so far as it is possible to do so, thus avoiding the injustice which is now done certain cities for which high death rates, due in considerable part to deaths of nonresidents, are shown. This is particularly the case with respect to cities having unusually healthful climates, by reason of which consumptives and other invalids are attracted thither, and with respect to cities as compared with rural localities, since an appreciable percentage of the deaths in city hospitals are of persons resident in near-by small towns and rural territory.

COTTON AND COTTONSEED.

The Bureau collects and publishes each year statistics relating to cotton ginned, to cotton consumed, imported, exported, and on hand, and active cotton spindles, and to cottonseed and linters. There are now 10 reports on cotton ginned issued during each crop year, beginning with that relating to August 31 and ending with that for February 28. Each of these reports shows the season's ginnings up to the date to which it relates, the last one summarizing the output for the entire cotton year. The reports on stocks held and consumption of raw cotton by warehouses, mills, etc., are published monthly during the entire year. Three reports on cottonseed crushed and linters obtained are issued each year, the first relating to November 30, the second to December 31, and the third, covering the season's crush, to February 28. These reports are all distributed in card form.

In no other line of the Bureau's work is promptness of publication so important a factor as in the case of these cotton reports, and it is gratifying to be able to state that the ginning reports are published only eight days after the dates to which they relate. One week is allowed the agents in the field in which to make their canvass, and only one day more is consumed at the Bureau of the Census in getting the figures ready to give out. The reports on stocks and consumption are issued approximately 14 days, and those on cottonseed and linters approximately 16 days, after the dates to which they relate.

The Bureau also publishes annually two quarto bulletins, one relating to production of cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products, with condensed data relating to supply and distribution of cotton, and the other giving more detailed statistics of supply and distribution of cotton, together with data regarding active cotton spindles and exports and imports of raw cotton and its manufactures. The bulletin on the production of cotton and cottonseed products, relating to the crop of 1913, comprised 79 quarto pages, and was issued in July, 1914. The bulletin on supply and distribution of cotton for

the year ended August 31, 1914, will be issued at an early date and will contain approximately 40 quarto pages.

The chief statistician for manufactures, who has charge of the cotton work, visited, while on his vacation in England, a number of the correspondents of the Bureau and made arrangements for more satisfactory reports concerning the production and consumption of cotton in foreign countries.

It has been my desire to make such changes in the present system of collecting and publishing cotton statistics as will enable the Bureau to avoid the necessity for publishing annually two bulletins, one dealing with the production, which covers the crop year and is distributed about June 30, and the other covering the supply and distribution for the commercial cotton year ending August 31, which is distributed about October 31. The greatly increased use of fertilizers, which hastens the maturity of the crop, together with the extension of cotton cultivation in southern Texas, has resulted in placing on the market a larger quantity of new-crop cotton than formerly, prior to the termination of the commercial year. This is a disturbing factor in arriving at the quantity covered by the report on supply and distribution, and many have been advocating a change in the cotton year. Action on the matter was taken by the cotton convention held at Augusta, Ga., in May, 1914, where representatives of the American cotton exchanges passed a resolution making the cotton year end on July 31, and the reports of the cotton movement are now made up accordingly. In England the cotton organizations also prefer to have the commercial year end July 31, rather than June 30, if any change is made. The fixing of this year, however, would be less advantageous to the work of the Bureau than would the adoption of a fiscal year ending June 30.

In view of the facts stated in the preceding paragraph, I have given instructions that after this year only one annual cotton bulletin shall be compiled. This bulletin will relate both to the production and to the supply and distribution of cotton, and will be ready for distribution about September 15. As already stated, the final report of the preliminary series relating to ginning, which is issued about March 8, shows the total season's ginnings. This report is supplemented by a summary showing the ginnings by counties. The placing of all the information collected by the Bureau in one annual publication will make reference much easier than if two bulletins were to be compiled.

#### TOBACCO.

Under authority of an act of Congress approved in April, 1912, the Bureau makes semiannual collections and publications of statistics of stocks of leaf tobacco held by manufacturers and dealers. The reports for the fiscal year 1914 relate to October 1, 1913, and April 1, 1914, and were issued, in card form, November 13, 1913, and May 9, 1914, respectively. The preliminary work on the report for October 1, 1914, has been finished, and the schedules used for collecting the statistics were mailed on September 19 to the various manufacturers and dealers whose duty it is to make the returns.

These statistics are collected almost entirely by correspondence, but the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department

renders valuable assistance in correcting the reports and in obtaining returns from establishments which fail to respond promptly to the inquiries of the Bureau of the Census.

A special effort is made to publish the figures as soon as possible after the date to which they refer, and it is gratifying to note that each report since the inauguration of this work has been issued more promptly than the preceding one. In fact, the last report, relating to April 1, 1914, was ready for distribution in only two-thirds the time required for the preparation and publication of the first one, relating to October 1, 1912.

In July, 1914, five representative tobacco planters, dealers, and manufacturers, each a resident of a separate tobacco-growing State, were given appointments as expert special agents and called to Washington for the purpose of discussing improvements in the method of collecting these statistics. Their report has been printed, and copies of it have been sent to Senators and Representatives and to the establishments from which the statistics are obtained. It is my intention to hold a similar meeting of these special agents immediately after the publication of the forthcoming semiannual report, in order that they may examine and criticize the statistics and suggest such further changes in the work as may seem desirable. It is expected that substantial benefit will result from the adoption of some of the suggestions made by these tobacco experts.

In addition, correspondence has been carried on with the leading tobaccoists of the country for the purpose of obtaining suggestions of better methods of collecting and publishing the statistics. In short, while the Bureau's tobacco reports have been generally approved by those interested and have received but little adverse criticism, everything possible is being done to increase their usefulness.

#### DEPENDENT, DEFECTIVE, AND DELINQUENT CLASSES.

The work done on the inquiries relating to the dependent, defective, and delinquent classes during the fiscal year 1914 has already been described in the section relating to the work completed during that year.<sup>a</sup> As stated in that section, the Bureau issued during the fiscal year three bulletins, relating, respectively, to the insane and feeble-minded in institutions, to paupers in almshouses, and to prisoners and juvenile delinquents. These bulletins, which were prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the expert special agents<sup>b</sup> who were appointed to devise methods of expediting the delayed census work, contained the general tables presenting the fundamental data, but included no derivative tables, percentages, or explanatory text. Final reports on the insane and feeble-minded and on paupers have since been prepared, and a report on prisoners and juvenile delinquents is now in course of preparation.

These reports will be more complete and comprehensive in scope than any which the Bureau has previously published on these subjects. The report on the insane in particular, which has been submitted in proof to well-known authorities on insanity, has been commended as representing a marked advance in the statistical treatment of that subject.

<sup>a</sup> See p. 10.

<sup>b</sup> See p. 6.

*Paupers in almshouses.*—The final report on this class, containing, in addition to the general tables already published in the bulletin above referred to, analytical tables and interpretative text, is now in the hands of the printer and will probably be ready for distribution early in 1915.

*Insane and feeble-minded in institutions.*—The final report on the insane and feeble-minded in institutions contains, in addition to the general tables already published in the bulletin above referred to, analytical tables and a text discussion of the statistics, together with a comparative summary of the principal features of the various State laws relating to the insane. This is now in the hands of the printer, and will probably be ready for distribution some time in December, 1914.

*Prisoners and juvenile delinquents.*—The final report on this class will include, in addition to the general tables already published in the preliminary bulletin, detailed data relative to prisoners committed during the year 1910, together with analytical tables and interpretative text. It is expected that the tabulation work for this report will be finished late this fall and that the report will be published toward the close of the present fiscal year.

*The blind and the deaf and dumb.*—The statistics for the reports on these classes were collected by correspondence directly with the individuals themselves, whose names were obtained from the population schedules of the Thirteenth Census. Early in 1914 work on these reports, which, owing to the pressure of other work, had been practically suspended since January, 1912, was actively resumed. All the preliminary work necessary in preparation for tabulation has been completed for the blind population, and the statistics are now being tabulated, while much of the preliminary work with reference to the deaf and dumb population has also been completed. It is expected that the reports on these two classes of the population will be ready for publication toward the close of the present fiscal year.

*Summary of laws relating to the dependent classes.*—To supply material for a better understanding and interpretation of the statistics relating to the dependent and defective classes, a summary of the State laws relating to the care of these classes, in force in 1913, has been prepared and published, in an octavo volume of 346 pages.

#### SPECIAL COMPILATIONS OF THIRTEENTH CENSUS STATISTICS.

After the completion of the work of a decennial census, the Bureau makes various special compilations of the statistics collected at that census which it would not be feasible to include in the regular reports. Such compilations of Thirteenth Census material include a report on Indians; supplementary occupation statistics; bulletins on Chinese and Japanese in the United States, the stability of the agricultural population, and ages of farmers; and a report and bulletin on Negroes in the United States.

*Indian report.*—Work on this report, which is largely based upon data obtained from the special Indian schedule used at the Thirteenth Census, was discontinued in February, 1912, because of the large reduction in the Thirteenth Census force, and was not resumed until the close of April, 1914. In June, 1913, the Bureau issued a

bulletin based on the compilations already made, in which the Indian population was classified according to stock, tribe, blood (full or mixed), sex, age, fecundity, and vitality.

The tabulations, except with respect to occupations, were substantially completed prior to the suspension of the work in February, 1912, and the more recent work has consisted largely of the examination and verification of the tabulated results and the preparation of the general tables and textual matter. Considerable revision and rearrangement, however, have been necessary in order to make the presentations for the several subjects harmonious with one another, so far as necessary and practicable. The work was well in hand at the close of the fiscal year and was substantially completed in July, 1914, except for the employment in August and part of September of a few clerks in final verification and some additional percentage work. All the tables and text for the report are completed, and the copy has gone to the printer.

The special report on Indians, which will occupy a bound volume of several hundred pages, covers 12 subjects—population, stock and tribe, blood, sex, age, marital condition, school attendance, illiteracy, inability to speak English, occupations, fecundity and vitality, and Indians not taxed.

*Supplementary occupation statistics.*—Work is now under way on a special report presenting supplementary occupation statistics. This report will include the following subjects: Distribution of all persons occupied, by sex, according to color or race, nativity, and parentage, and age periods in detail; occupations of women; occupations of children; occupations of foreign-born workers according to country of birth; occupations according to class of worker; and unemployment data for wage workers only.

These supplementary statistics are based on the second "run" of the occupation cards through the tabulating machines, which is made for each of 428 occupation groups and subgroups, for each State as a whole and for each city of 100,000 inhabitants or more. This work was suspended from May 29 until July 17, 1914, on account of the removal of the Bureau of the Census to the new Department of Commerce Building. On the latter date one machine was made ready, and from time to time thereafter additional machines were installed, until on September 9 eight machines in all (six automatic and two semiautomatic) were in operation on this work. At present about one-third of the total of nearly 39,000,000 cards have been put through the machines on the second run.

*Chinese and Japanese.*—The Bureau has just issued a 50-page bulletin in which are brought together practically all the statistics regarding Chinese and Japanese in the United States which are found in the Thirteenth Census reports on population (including occupations) and agriculture. A large part of this material has been previously published in the population volumes of the Thirteenth Census and in the bulletins for individual States. The agricultural statistics, however, are practically all published here for the first time, since the previous publications gave only the numbers of Chinese and Japanese farmers.

There has been a great demand for this bulletin from the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States.

*Agricultural bulletins.*—Two special bulletins relating to the agricultural population have been issued.<sup>a</sup> Another, *Plantation Systems of Conducting Agriculture in the Southern States*, presenting an amplification of the material contained in Chapter XII, Volume V, Reports of the Thirteenth Census, is in course of preparation and will be issued early in the calendar year 1915. This chapter has been reprinted in bulletin form under the title "Plantations in the South."

*Negroes.*—Early in August, 1914, the Bureau began the preparation of a special report relating to Negroes in the United States. A preliminary bulletin will soon be issued, and it is expected that the complete report will be published about March 1, 1915. It will show, for the Negro race, the principal census data relating to population, occupations, agriculture, mortality, membership in religious bodies, and marriage and divorce. The figures are being compiled from census publications or other material already in possession of the Bureau. A similar report, based on the census of 1900, was one of the most popular of the Bureau's publications.

#### INFORMATION FURNISHED BY CORRESPONDENCE.

In addition to the collection and publication of statistics along the various lines already mentioned, the Bureau handles numerous requests from local governments and from individuals for information of one kind and another. More than 1,200 such requests for population data alone were received and answered during the fiscal year. In all nearly 24,000 requests for Thirteenth Census population data have been received to date, of which about 23,000 have been compiled with in full. A great many requests are also received for genealogical data and for transcripts of census records regarding ages of soldiers, to be used in connection with applications for pensions or increases of pensions.

The demands for information relating to ages of soldiers are now so numerous that it has become impracticable for the Bureau of the Census to assign a sufficiently large force of its own clerks to this work to enable it to furnish the information promptly. The Commissioner of Pensions, therefore, has from time to time detailed clerks from his bureau. At one period during the past fiscal year the number of clerks so detailed was as high as 42; at present 8 such employees of the Bureau of Pensions are engaged on this work.

#### PLANS FOR FUTURE WORK.

##### CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES.

This census, the field work for which will begin early in 1915, will relate to the calendar year 1914. Preliminary work, consisting largely in the preparation of index cards for listing the manufacturing establishments, was commenced in December, 1913, and will continue throughout the present calendar year. A special effort—which, it is expected, will be attended by a large measure of success—is being made to unify the Census Bureau's classifications with those

<sup>a</sup> See p. 8.

of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in order to make possible a closer approach to complete comparability of the former Bureau's statistics of manufactures and the latter's statistics of exports and imports.

Another feature of the preparatory arrangements for this census, and one which distinguishes it from preceding censuses, is the effort that has been made to secure the cooperation and assistance of prominent manufacturers and of representative commercial and trade bodies of all kinds. Letters have been written to such manufacturers and to all such organizations of which the Bureau has any knowledge, inviting cooperation and requesting suggestions, particularly in reference to the inquiries carried on the various special or supplementary schedules. A trip was made during January, 1914, by the Director and the chief statistician for manufactures, to Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, where conferences were held with the leading commercial and industrial organizations of those cities with very gratifying results; and a similar trip through the eastern North Central States, extending as far south and west as St. Louis, has been arranged for the latter part of 1914, from which equally satisfactory results are anticipated. Conferences have also been held in Washington with associations and manufacturers, and the forms have already been agreed upon for a large proportion of the schedules. Many of these organizations have, at the request of the Bureau of the Census, passed resolutions to the effect that they recognize the importance of the census of manufactures and will endeavor in every way possible to assist in and expedite the work.

The aid of Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Department of Agriculture, of the Bureau of Corporations, and of State statistical organizations has also been enlisted.

In short, more has been done already, and will be done, in these directions in preparation for the census of 1915 than has been undertaken in connection with any preceding census of manufactures; and it is confidently expected that the results will be published more promptly and will be of greater value than ever before.

#### CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE.

The Thirteenth Census act, passed in 1909, provided for a census of agriculture, to be taken in 1915 and at 10-year intervals thereafter. This intercensal inquiry will be much more limited in scope than the agricultural inquiry made in connection with each decennial census of population. Estimates for the appropriation needed will be submitted to Congress at its next regular session, together with requests for such slight changes in regard to date of enumeration, scope, and method, as may seem desirable at that time.

#### STATISTICS OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

The Bureau has under consideration the compilation of statistics of the executive civil service similar in scope to those in Bulletin 94, Statistics of Employees: Executive Civil Service of the United States: 1907. This work could be taken up in connection with the preparation of the next edition of the Official Register, which will relate to July 1, 1915, and the results could be published in bulletin form after the issuance of the Register. In this bulletin the em-

ployees of the executive civil service, exclusive of postmasters and certain other specified employees, would be classified according to sex, race and nativity, age, marital condition, character of appointment with reference to the civil-service rules, character of work, period of service, compensation, State, Territory, or District from which appointed, and military or naval service.

There is a considerable demand for statistics of this nature, which are not now available in any Government publication. The extra data needed for their compilation could be obtained from the departments and independent offices, in connection with the preparation of the Official Register, at a comparatively small increase of expense; and it is believed that their usefulness would furnish ample justification for undertaking the work.<sup>a</sup>

#### PUBLICATIONS ISSUED.

The publications issued during the fiscal year and since its close are shown in Appendix I.

#### COST OF PRINTING AND METHOD OF DISTRIBUTING THIRTEENTH CENSUS REPORTS.

The cost of completing the printing of the Thirteenth Census publications according to the plan originally adopted has been kept within the amount (\$272,000) provided in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill for 1913, which amount was based on an estimate made in February, 1912. The total cost of printing the Thirteenth Census publications was \$575,439.73, as compared with an approximate cost of \$820,000 for printing the results of the Twelfth Census. In my last annual report (pp. 26 and 27) is given a somewhat more detailed statement of the comparative printing cost of the two censuses, together with a brief description of the methods of publishing and distributing their results.

There has been a constant demand for the Abstract and for the various bulletins of the Thirteenth Census, but the requests for the final reports have been much more limited in number, the careful distribution scheme adopted by the Bureau when the reports were being issued having so placed them that they are in possession of or accessible to those who are interested in all details of the subjects covered by the census, while the comparatively inexpensive Abstract and the still less expensive bulletins furnish information which will comply with the great majority of requests. The Abstract, a quarto volume, containing, exclusive of its supplement, 569 pages, was issued in 53 editions, one without supplement and each of the others including a supplement giving full and detailed statistics, relating to population, agriculture, manufactures, and mines and quarries, for some one State or for the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, or Porto Rico. A more detailed description of the Abstract was given in my last report (pp. 7 and 8).

The entire contents of Volumes I, II, III, V, VI, VII, IX, and X, and portions of the contents of Volumes IV, VIII, and XI, of the final reports have been issued in the form of preliminary bulletins or of reprints, so that very nearly all the information collected and

<sup>a</sup> See p. 24.

published at the Thirteenth Census is available for general distribution at trifling expense.

In all there have been issued, in addition to the 11 volumes constituting the final reports, 53 editions of the Abstract, 52 separate editions of Abstract supplements, and 379 preliminary bulletins and reprints.

It is feared that the provision in the sundry civil appropriation bill for the current fiscal year, prohibiting the use of any of the Department's printing appropriation for the printing or binding of Thirteenth Census bulletins or reports, will embarrass the Bureau. The editions of several of the most popular of its bulletins are rapidly becoming exhausted; but, since the specific appropriation for printing and binding the results of the Thirteenth Census has all been spent, reprints can not, under the law, be ordered, though their cost would be small, as all of the matter is in plates at the Government Printing Office, so that the only expense would be for presswork and binding. Elsewhere<sup>a</sup> I am recommending the incorporation in the next urgent deficiency bill of a provision authorizing the payment from the Department's printing appropriation of the cost of making necessary reprints of Thirteenth Census publications.

#### OFFICE FORCE.

The appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914 provided for 621 permanent employees of the Bureau of the Census; the number provided by the act for 1915 was 589. This reduction, with the consequent material decrease of expense, was due to the removal of the Bureau to the new Department of Commerce Building and the consequent consolidation of its subclerical or labor force with that of the Department.

No material change has been made in the size of the administrative and clerical force, but very considerable rearrangements of this force have been made in order to provide for the change in the character of the Bureau's current work. In view of the near approach of the 1915 census of manufactures, a very great augmentation of the force of the manufactures division has been necessary, and clerks have accordingly been transferred to that division from other parts of the office, particularly the population division. This transfer will delay the latter division somewhat in getting out the various special compilations of Thirteenth Census statistics on which it is now engaged and will prevent it from taking up other such special compilations which would be of value to statisticians, students, and economists; but it has been my policy from the beginning not to allow work of this character to delay that on the major census inquiries, of which the manufactures census is the most important one conducted during the intercensal period. On pages 19 and 20 is given a statement of the preparations being made for taking this census.

Two important changes have been made in the organization of the force. The first, which took effect January 16, 1914, consisted in the consolidation of the division of revision and results and the division of publication, the name of the former being retained as that of the combined division. The division of publication had been organ-

<sup>a</sup> See p. 25.

ized for the purpose of looking after the printing of the Thirteenth Census reports and bulletins, and, this work having been accomplished, the necessity for its separate maintenance ceased to exist. At the same time a considerable portion of the force of the former division of revision and results, which had been engaged in editing, proof reading, and checking, was given constructive work to do, so that the division is now a producing, not merely an editorial, branch of the office.

The second change in the organization of the office, which took effect July 1, 1914, was the consolidation of the division of statistics of cities with the division of agriculture, the name of the former being retained. The work of the division of agriculture was practically finished when the agricultural reports of the Thirteenth Census had been issued, and for some time prior to the consolidation the personnel of this division had been employed on work in connection with the wealth, debt, and taxation inquiry, which is under the charge of the chief statistician for statistics of cities.

These changes have all been in the interest of economy and efficiency; and what may be termed the major work of the office has not been allowed to suffer by reason of the employment of an unduly large proportion of the force upon the minor work.

In Appendix II are shown the nature and distribution of the Bureau's office and field force on September 30, 1914.

#### MECHANICAL LABORATORY.

Operations in the mechanical laboratory during the census year and since its close have been as follows:

Maintenance of tabulating machines (seven automatic and four semiautomatic) for the completion of the first run of the occupation cards; design and partial completion of a new type of automatic tabulator and accessories; equipment and maintenance of machines for the second run of the occupation cards; reestablishment of laboratory equipment in new quarters; equipment and maintenance of tabulating machines for the division of vital statistics; equipment and maintenance of machines for the division of revision and results; maintenance of the tabulating equipment of the Bureau of Immigration and its reestablishment in new quarters; and repairs in general.

Several features embodied in the new model tabulator have been put to practical test with highly satisfactory results as to both output and maintenance.

The great gain in economy and efficiency due to the work of the mechanical laboratory—a gain which, as in the case of practically all successful work in mechanical development, far outweighs the monetary outlay which made it possible—will appear at future decennial censuses in much greater degree than at the Thirteenth; but if the shop is adequately to fulfill its functions at the Fourteenth Census, consideration of future means and methods can begin none too early.

#### REMOVAL TO DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

During June and July, 1914, the Bureau moved from its old quarters at First and B Streets NW. to the new Department of Commerce Building at Nineteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., where

it occupies the greater part of the basement, a portion of the first floor, all of the second, third, fourth, and fifth floors, and parts of the sixth, seventh, and eighth floors. Its former library, which now forms the major portion of the consolidated Department library, is located on the tenth floor.

The new location is preferable to the old in many respects, not the least of which are better light, vastly improved facilities for ventilation, less heat in summer, more desk room, and more satisfactory physical conditions in general, resulting in better health and a greater degree of contentment on the part of the personnel, with a consequent increase in quality and quantity of output. Another advantage that should not be overlooked is the greatly minimized danger from fire. Since many of the Bureau's records are of great value and could not be duplicated if lost, their safety from destruction is a matter of more than ordinary importance.

#### APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

##### FINANCIAL STATEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 1914.

In Appendix III is presented a financial statement for the Bureau of the Census, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

##### APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1915.

The appropriations for 1915 amounted to \$1,537,460. There was a decrease of \$21,280 in the item for salaries, due in part to the discontinuance of one clerical position and the transfer of certain others to the roll of the Department of Commerce, but principally to the discontinuance of a number of subclerical positions and the transfer of others to the roll of the Department as a result of the removal of the Bureau of the Census from its old quarters to the new Department building.

The appropriation for tabulating machines was reduced to \$12,000.

The item for collecting statistics was increased to \$835,000 in order to provide for the quinquennial census of manufactures, to be taken during the calendar year 1915.

The item for rent was discontinued by reason of the removal of the Bureau of the Census to the new Department building.

The appropriation for the purchase of books and periodicals remained unchanged.

The item for contingent expenses was discontinued, such expenses now being paid from the appropriations for the Department of Commerce.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

I.—I renew the following recommendation of changes in the scope of the Official Register,<sup>a</sup> made in my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

The enactment of legislation authorizing—

(1) The establishment of a card directory, prepared and maintained by the Civil Service Commission from information furnished

<sup>a</sup> See also pp. 9 and 20.

by the executive departments and independent offices, showing the name and status of every person in the Government service except the officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service. Lists of officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps are already published annually in the Army Register and Navy Register, issued by the War and Navy Departments, respectively.

(2) The elimination from the Official Register of detailed lists of all employees, by name.

(3) The publication annually by the Bureau of the Census of an Official Register containing—

(a) A list of all employees of the Government (except officers and enlisted men in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service) whose duties are of an executive, supervisory, technical, or professional character, and whose compensation is \$2,000 or more per annum.

(b) Statistics relating to the Government service, to be prepared from the Civil Service Commission's card directory.

The proposed plan, if adopted, will result in very material saving to the Government, will at the same time preserve all the valuable features of the present Official Register, and will provide for a complete and up-to-date record of the entire personnel of the Government in one central office (the Civil Service Commission) in such form that the Bureau of the Census, by the aid of its tabulating machinery, can quickly and accurately compile statistics relative to Federal employees when called upon to do so by the President or by Congress.

A bill substantially embodying the foregoing plan (except that \$1,500 instead of \$2,000 was fixed as the lowest compensation of employees whose names should be included in the Official Register) was introduced in the House of Representatives on August 8, 1913, by Hon. W. C. Houston, of Tennessee.

II.—I recommend the incorporation in the next urgent deficiency appropriation bill of a provision authorizing the payment, from the current printing appropriation for the Department of Commerce, of the cost of making necessary reprints of Thirteenth Census publications.<sup>a</sup>

The adoption of this recommendation would make it possible for the Bureau to comply with numerous requests for Thirteenth Census information which otherwise could not be furnished; the amount involved would be small; and no increase in the sum already appropriated would be needed.

Respectfully,

WM. J. HARRIS,  
*Director of the Census.*

To Hon. WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,  
*Secretary of Commerce.*

<sup>a</sup> See p. 22.

1914  
APPENDIXES.

APPENDIX I.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED.<sup>a</sup>

JULY 1, 1913, TO JUNE 30, 1914.

Name or description.	When issued.	Pages.
<b>Thirteenth Census Reports (bound quarto volumes):</b>		
Population, 1910—		
Vol. I. General report and analysis.....	Jan. 5, 1914.....	1,369
Vol. II. Reports by States, with statistics for counties, cities, and other civil divisions—Alabama to Montana.....	Aug. 23, 1913.....	1,100
Vol. III. Reports by States, with statistics for counties, cities, and other civil divisions—Nebraska to Wyoming; Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico.....	Sept. 27, 1913.....	1,225
Agriculture, 1910—Vol. V. General report and analysis.....		
Manufactures, 1909—	Nov. 21, 1913.....	927
Vol. VIII. General report and analysis.....	Sept. 15, 1913.....	845
Vol. X. Reports for principal industries.....	Dec. 30, 1913.....	975
Mining, 1910—Vol. XI. Mines and quarries.....	Dec. 30, 1913.....	369
Abstract of the Census <sup>b</sup> —three editions, with supplements for Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico.....	Sept. 2—Oct. 3, 1913.....	
Total.....		6,870
<b>Annual and other reports (bound quarto volumes):</b>		
General statistics of cities, 1909.....	Sept. 18, 1913.....	167
Financial statistics of cities, 1911.....	Dec. 8, 1913.....	461
Financial statistics of cities, 1912.....	June 6, 1914.....	410
Mortality statistics, 1910.....	Oct. 2, 1913.....	611
Mortality statistics, 1911.....	Dec. 17, 1913.....	372
Mortality statistics, 1912.....	Jan. 6, 1914.....	352
Benevolent institutions, 1910.....	Jan. 6, 1914.....	411
Official Register of the United States, 1913.....	Jan. 7, 1914.....	376
Total.....		3,830
<b>Thirteenth Census bulletins (quarto; unbound):</b>		
3 editions of supplements to abstract of the census, relating, respectively, to Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico.....	Sept. 2—Oct. 3, 1913..	190
16 reprints of chapters in Vol. I, Thirteenth Census reports.....	Feb. 26—28, 1914.....	1,346
12 reprints of chapters in Vol. V, Thirteenth Census reports.....	Jan. 17—Feb. 5, 1914..	363
1 reprint of a chapter in Vol. VIII, Thirteenth Census reports—"Description of individual industries with principal statistics for each.".....	June 19, 1914.....	145
33 bulletins, each relating to a particular industry or group of industries, the contents of which were later included in Vol. X, Thirteenth Census reports.....	July 2—Dec. 17, 1913..	679
2 reprints of sections of Vol. X, Thirteenth Census reports, each relating to a group of industries—"Chemicals and allied products" and "Textiles.".....	Feb. 4, 1914.....	274
1 reprint of a section of Vol. X, Thirteenth Census reports, relating to manufactures in metropolitan districts.....	Jan. 28, 1914.....	77
1 bulletin, "Iron mines," which later formed a section of Vol. XI, Thirteenth Census reports.....	Sept. 8, 1913.....	25
1 special Thirteenth Census bulletin, "Stability of farm operators, or term of occupancy of farms.".....	June 15, 1914.....	22
Total.....		3,621

<sup>a</sup> In addition to the publications listed, the Bureau issued during the fiscal year approximately 250 press summaries of its reports and bulletins, and has issued about 75 such summaries since the close of the year. These summaries are in printed or multigraphed form, varying in length from three-fourths of a column to a column, and are distributed to an average of 1,200 to 1,500 daily newspapers and oftentimes to numerous weeklies as well. They are also sent to State officials, manufacturers, and others interested in the particular industries or subjects covered.

<sup>b</sup> An edition of the Abstract without supplement and 48 editions with supplements for the 48 States, respectively, were issued prior to July 1, 1913. The number of pages in the supplements for Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico is shown under the heading "Thirteenth Census bulletins."

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED—Continued.

JULY 1, 1913, TO JUNE 30, 1914—Continued.

Name or description.	When issued.	Pages.
<b>Annual and other publications (unbound):</b>		
Bulletin 116. Cotton production, 1912 (quarto).....	July 19, 1913.....	63
Bulletin 117. Supply and distribution of cotton for the year ending Aug. 31, 1913 (quarto).	Dec. 22, 1913.....	40
Bulletin 118. Financial statistics of cities, 1912 (quarto).....	Dec. 22, 1913.....	83
Bulletin 119. Insane and feeble-minded in institutions, 1910 (quarto)...	Dec. 17, 1913.....	99
Bulletin 120. Paupers in almshouses, 1910 (quarto).....	Dec. 31, 1913.....	99
Bulletin 121. Prisoners and juvenile delinquents, 1910 (quarto).....	Jan. 3, 1914.....	130
Bulletin 122. Estimates of population, 1910 to 1914 (quarto).....	Apr. 25, 1914.....	12
Bulletin 123. Telephones and telegraphs, 1912.....	May 21, 1914.....	26
Bulletin 124. Central electric light and power stations, and street and electric railways, 1912 (quarto).	June 12, 1914.....	113
Lumber, lath, and shingles, 1912 (octavo).....	Jan. 29, 1914.....	60
Manual of the international list of causes of death, 1909 (second revision, octavo).	Oct. 4, 1913.....	307
Physicians' pocket reference to the international list of causes of death, 1913 (pamphlet, pocket size).	Sept. 6, 1913.....	23
Annual report of the Director of the Census to the Secretary of Commerce, 1912-13 (octavo).	Dec. 13, 1913.....	31
Ravages of the boll weevil (pamphlet, 12mo).....	Jan. 27, 1914.....	12
Tentative program of the Bureau of the Census (circular of information, No. 1, octavo).	Feb. 9, 1914.....	8
Work of the permanent Census Bureau (circular of information, No. 3, octavo).	Apr. 28, 1914.....	31
25 reports, in card form, relating to cotton and cottonseed.....	July 14, 1913, to June 11, 1914.	25
2 reports, in card form, relating to stocks of leaf tobacco.....	Nov. 13, 1913, and May 9, 1914.	2
Total.....		1,169
Grand total.....		15,520

JULY 1, 1914, TO OCTOBER 15, 1914.

Thirteenth Census report (quarto): Occupation statistics (Vol. IV).....	July 7, 1914.....	615
<b>Thirteenth Census bulletins (quarto):</b>		
Occupation statistics (abstract of full report).....	Aug. 14, 1914.....	107
Occupation statistics—Cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more (reprint of Table III, Vol. IV).	July 21, 1914.....	57
Occupation statistics—Cities of 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants (reprint of Table IV, Vol. IV).	July 21, 1914.....	85
Occupation statistics—Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico (reprint of Tables V and IX, Vol. IV).	July 10, 1914.....	18
Age of farmers, by color of operator, character of tenure, and size of farm.	Aug. 13, 1914.....	35
Total.....		917
<b>Annual and other publications (unbound):</b>		
Bulletin 125. Cotton production, 1913 (quarto).....	July 23, 1914.....	79
Bulletin 126. Financial statistics of cities, 1913 (quarto).....	Sept. 14, 1914.....	73
National and State indebtedness and funds and investments, 1870-1913 (quarto).	July 10, 1914.....	203
Index of joint causes of death (octavo).....	Aug. 27, 1914.....	308
6 reports, in card form, relating to cotton production and consumption..	July 14 to Oct. 14, 1914.	6
Total.....		669
Grand total.....		1,586

APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT SHOWING NATURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICE AND FIELD FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

OFFICIALS.

Chief clerk.....	WILLIAM L. AUSTIN.
Chief statisticians:	
Population.....	WILLIAM C. HUNT.
Statistics of cities.....	STARKE M. GROGAN.
Manufactures.....	WILLIAM M. STEUART.
Expert special agent in charge of revision and results.....	JOSEPH A. HILL.
Geographer.....	CHARLES S. SLOANE.
Expert chiefs of division:	
Population.....	WILLIAM H. JARVIS.
Statistics of cities.....	EDWARD W. KOCH.
Manufactures.....	ARTHUR J. HIRSCH.
Vital statistics.....	HICKMAN P. CHILDERS.
Revision and results.....	JOSEPH D. LEWIS.
Chief mechanic.....	FRANK L. SANFORD.
	RICHARD C. LAPPIN.
	HARRY H. PIERCE.
	E. M. LABOITEAUX.

CLERICAL FORCE.

Stenographer, \$1,500.....	1	Clerks:	
Clerks:		\$1,000.....	82
Class 4.....	11	\$900.....	78
Class 3.....	20		
Class 2.....	38	Total.....	531
Class 1.....	301		

SUBCLERICAL FORCE.

Engineer, \$1,000.....	1	Assistant messengers, \$720.....	5
Skilled laborers:		Messenger boys, \$480.....	4
\$1,000.....	1	Watchmen, \$720.....	2
\$900.....	3	Firemen, \$720.....	1
\$720.....	5	Charwomen, \$240.....	5
Unskilled laborers, \$720.....	3		
Messengers, \$840.....	3	Total.....	33

MACHINE-SHOP FORCE.

Electrical expert, \$1,600.....	1	Electrician, \$1,200.....	1
Mechanical expert, \$1,600.....	1	General mechanic, \$1,000.....	1
Mechanical expert, \$1,200.....	1		
Mechanician, \$1,200.....	2	Total.....	7

SPECIAL-AGENT FORCE.

Expert agents for general field work, etc.....	58
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SUMMARY OF CENSUS FORCE.

Officials.....	15	Special agents (general force).....	58
Clerical.....	531		
Subclerical.....	33	Total office force.....	644
Machine shop.....	7		
Special agents to collect statistics of cotton.....			754

APPENDIX III.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 1914.

<b>Administrative:</b>		
Salaries for administrative places	\$34,863.61	
Salaries for division of correspondence and mail	21,148.48	
Salaries for library	5,362.60	
Salaries for watch, labor, and char forces	25,740.51	
Rent	21,000.00	
Stationery	3,218.32	
Miscellaneous expenses	21,590.69	
Books and periodicals	490.73	
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$133,514.94</b>
<b>Machine shop:</b>		
Salaries	10,739.43	
Materials, supplies, etc.	34.46	
<b>Total</b>		<b>10,773.89</b>
<b>Geographer's division: Salaries</b>		<b>20,697.84</b>
<b>Thirteenth Census work:</b>		
<b>Population</b>		
Supervision	\$11,291.64	
General and State reports	19,141.13	
Occupations	114,052.44	
Tenure of homes	31,124.56	
Miscellaneous work	9,546.68	
<b>Total</b>		<b>185,156.45</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>		
Supervision <sup>a</sup>	7,780.11	
General and State reports	8,553.63	
Color, tenure, and size	1,243.83	
Plantations	194.04	
Irrigation	116.66	
<b>Total</b>		<b>17,888.32</b>
<b>Manufactures</b>		
Supervision <sup>b</sup>	9,445.77	
Completion of manufactures reports	11,332.36	
Industrial districts	2,281.66	
Mines and quarries	2,541.89	
<b>Total</b>		<b>25,651.18</b>
Institutions	22,715.17	
Revision and results	16,769.30	
Publications	9,050.23	
Negroes in the United States	695.56	
Chinese and Japanese	216.67	
<b>Total</b>		<b>279,042.93</b>
<b>Annual investigations:</b>		
Cotton	257,100.03	
Tobacco	10,239.29	
Forest products	3,670.73	
Electrical industries	73,280.87	
Vital statistics	82,423.41	
Statistics of cities	66,445.36	
<b>Total</b>		<b>493,159.74</b>
Wealth, debt, and taxation	151,477.86	
Census of manufactures, 1914	32,804.89	
Official Register	3,911.84	
Miscellaneous	7,642.33	
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>1,133,026.26</b>

Title of appropriation.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.
Salaries, Bureau of the Census, 1914	\$711,240.00	\$693,245.52
Tabulating machines, Bureau of the Census, 1914	12,500.00	10,773.89
Collecting statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1914 <sup>c</sup>	404,000.00	382,707.11
Rent, Bureau of the Census, 1914	22,080.00	21,000.00
Purchase of books of reference and periodicals	500.00	490.73
Contingent expenses	25,000.00	24,809.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,175,320.00</b>	<b>1,133,026.26</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes cost of supervision for wealth, debt, and taxation.

<sup>b</sup> Includes cost of supervision for forest products, cotton, tobacco, electrical industries, and preliminary work on census of 1914.

<sup>c</sup> Includes unexpended balance of appropriation for collecting statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1913, \$50,000, transferred to appropriation for 1914 by urgent deficiency act of Oct. 22, 1913.