

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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## BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM J. HARRIS, DIRECTOR

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION CONCERNING THE WORK  
OF THE PERMANENT CENSUS BUREAU: 1902-1913

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## INTRODUCTION.

This circular gives a list of the several lines of work in which the permanent Census Bureau is engaged, with a brief description of each. The particular purpose which it is designed to serve is the presentation of a concise but complete statement of the *intercensal* activities of the bureau—so little understood by the public generally. There is an erroneous impression in the minds of many that after a decennial census has been taken and the results published the bureau has little or no real work with which to occupy itself until the time arrives to prepare for the taking of the next such census. This is far from being the case, however, as will be seen by reference to the list of the various investigations carried on by the bureau (p. 3) and to the list of its most recent publications presenting the results of those investigations (p. 28). In fact, since its organization on a permanent basis in 1902, the Census Bureau has come to be beyond question the greatest statistical office in the world; and it is the desire and purpose of the present administration of the bureau that its work shall be better known than it has been heretofore and that the publications presenting the results of that work shall be made more accessible and more serviceable to the American people.

It is true, of course, that one of the reasons for the establishment of the permanent Census Bureau was the need of a nucleus of trained employees around which to organize the large force necessary for the taking of a decennial census; but the maintenance of such a nucleus of trained employees is not the only justification—nor, for that matter, the leading one—for the existence of the permanent bureau.

The establishment of the Census Office on a permanent footing was the achievement of more than half a century of agitation, beginning in 1844, when a select committee of the House of Representatives, which had had under consideration a memorial on the errors of the Sixth Census (1840), presented by a committee of the American Statistical

Association, reported that it knew of no way of avoiding such errors in future censuses "so easy and practicable as by the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics." In the decades following various committees, officials, superintendents of the census, and statistical organizations repeatedly urged upon Congress the advisability of making the office permanent.

Improvement of the decennial census was the motive chiefly in evidence in all this agitation, and even at the present time is commonly thought of as constituting the chief advantage to be gained through the existence of a permanent bureau. From the first, however, those advocating the establishment of such a bureau have had other considerations in mind as well. In fact, the House committee already referred to recommended, in its reports for 1844 and 1845, the establishment of a bureau which not only should take the decennial census but should coordinate the statistical work of all the departments of the Federal Government, and whose publications should include statistics relating to foreign countries.

These efforts on the part of statisticians, administrative officials, and legislators finally resulted in the passage of the permanent census act (approved Mar. 6, 1902), under the terms of which the Census Bureau was made a permanent instead of a temporary office, with a staff consisting of a director, a chief clerk, four chief statisticians, and such other officials and employees as might be necessary for the proper performance of the duties required by law. Immediately after its organization on a permanent basis the office force of the Census Bureau numbered 899. A year later, however, it had been reduced to about 730. In August, 1910, the force employed in Washington reached a maximum of 3,738, about 3,000 of whom were temporary Thirteenth Census employees. On August 23, 1912, shortly after the close of the Thirteenth Census period, a reorganization of the permanent force went into effect. Under this reorganization (slightly modified by the appropriation act for 1914) the total office force comprises 634 officials and employees.

The act governing the census of 1900 provided that that census should be restricted "to inquiries relating to the population, to mortality, to the products of agriculture and of manufacturing and mechanical establishments;" but carried a further provision authorizing the Director of the Census, after the completion of the work upon these inquiries, to collect statistics relating to certain specified subjects. The section of the Twelfth Census act containing this latter provision was amended by section 7 of the permanent census act (approved Mar. 6, 1902), and later by the act of June 7, 1906. Under the last-named act the Director of the Census is authorized, after the completion of the work upon the population, agricultural, and manufactures inquiries at each decennial census, "to collect statistics relating to the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes; to crime,

including judicial statistics pertaining thereto, provided that such statistics shall include information upon the following questions, namely: Age, sex, color, race, nativity, parentage, literacy by race, color, nativity, and parentage, and such other questions relating to these subjects as the Director in his discretion may deem proper; to social statistics of cities; to public indebtedness, valuation, taxation, and expenditures; to religious bodies; to transportation by water, and express business; to mines, mining, quarries, and minerals, and the production and value thereof, including gold in divisions of placer and vein, and silver mines, and the number of men employed, the average daily wage, average working time, and aggregate earnings in the various branches and aforesaid divisions of the mining and quarrying industries; to savings banks and other savings institutions, mortgage, loan, and investment companies, and similar institutions; to the fishing industry in cooperation with the Bureau of Fisheries; and every five years to collect statistics relating to street railways, electric light and power, telephone, and telegraph business." This act also transferred the duty of publishing the Official Register of the United States from the Department of the Interior to the Census Bureau.

Other duties have been devolved upon the Census Bureau from time to time by acts and resolutions of Congress and by direction of the President or of the head of the department of which the Census Bureau forms a part.

The activities of the permanent bureau during the past decade have thus been many and varied, and its specific functions have been multiplied to a degree which could not have been foreseen; yet it is still regarded generally as a bureau which is maintained permanently in order that it may take a census decennially. It is the purpose of this circular to point out the falsity of this conception and to make clear the facts with reference to the work of the permanent Census Bureau.

The work of the Census Bureau naturally divides itself into seven classes, or groups, as follows:

#### DECENNIAL.

Census of population (including inquiries relating to school attendance and illiteracy, the blind and the deaf and dumb, and occupations).

Census of mines and quarries.

Wealth, debt, and taxation.

Religious bodies.

Transportation by water.

Express business in the United States.

Fisheries.

Benevolent institutions.

Insane and feeble-minded in hospitals and institutions.

Prisoners and juvenile delinquents.

Paupers in almshouses.

## QUINQUENNIAL.

Census of manufactures.  
 Census of agriculture.  
 Census of electrical industries.

## BIENNIAL.

Official Register of the United States.

## ANNUAL.

Vital statistics.  
 Statistics of cities.

## SEMIANNUAL.

Statistics of stocks of leaf tobacco held by manufacturers and dealers.

## CONTINUOUS.

Statistics of cotton production and consumption.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports on special investigations ordered by Congress, by the President, or by the Secretary of Commerce; for example—

Philippine Census (1903).  
 Marriage and divorce (1906).  
 Forest products (1906-12).

Census of Oklahoma (1907).  
 Cuban Census (1907).



## FINAL REPORTS OF THE THIRTEENTH CENSUS.

These twelve volumes are of quarto size (9 by 11½ inches), have a total of more than 11,000 pages, and fill a 30-inch shelf.

A brief outline of the history and character of each of these inquiries will, it is believed, furnish information of value to the public and will aid in bringing about a better understanding and appreciation of the work of the bureau.

## DECENNIAL.

## CENSUS OF POPULATION.

The census of population is, of course, the most important and most widely known of the Census Bureau's activities. Since, as has already been stated, this circular is devoted primarily to a description of the intercensal undertakings of the bureau, no attempt is made here to present a full discussion of the history and growth of this branch of the census work. For the sake of completeness, however, a very brief outline is given.

The first census of population was taken in 1790, under authority of a constitutional provision (Art. I, sec. 2) requiring that representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states on the basis of their population, to be ascertained by actual enumeration within three years after the first meeting of Congress, and decennially thereafter. The United States was thus the first country in the world to provide for a regular periodical enumeration of its inhabitants.

Under the terms of the act of March 1, 1790, the First Census was taken by the marshals of the several judicial districts into which the United States was divided—Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky (then a part of the state of Virginia), Maine (then a part of the state of Massachusetts), Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee (then the Southwest Territory), Vermont, and Virginia. Each marshal was empowered to appoint as many assistants as he needed. The enumeration related to the first Monday in August, 1790, and a period of nine months was allowed for its completion.

The inquiry called for the name of the head of each family and the number of persons therein of the following descriptions: Free white males 16 years of age and upward; free white males under 16 years of age; free white females; all other free persons except Indians not taxed; and slaves.

The printed results of this first enumeration are contained in a small octavo pamphlet of 56 pages. There was no uniformity in the presentation of these returns. For some states the county was the smallest geographical unit shown; for others, in addition to counties, the principal towns were shown; and for still others the counties and all subdivisions of counties were shown.

After the lapse of a century these returns of the First Census were considered of such great value that legislative provision was made<sup>1</sup> for printing in full such of them as had not been destroyed when the British burned the Capitol in 1812. Separate pamphlets for the states of Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia were accordingly printed under the title of "Heads of Families at the First Census." Each pamphlet contains the names of all heads of families returned at the census of 1790 in the state to which it relates, together with the other information called for at that census.

From the six items covered by the inquiry of 1790 the population census has grown in scope and complexity until in 1910 the schedule used carried a total of 30 items, covering, among other things, sex, color, age, marital condition, fecundity, nativity, nativity of parents, ability to speak English, occupation, unemployment, education, ownership of home, whether blind, and whether deaf and dumb; and from the little 56-page octavo volume containing the results of the census of 1790, the reports on population have expanded from decade to decade until in 1910 they comprised four quarto volumes having a total of more than 4,400 pages. One volume contains a general report and analysis of the population figures; the next two contain reports for the individual states; and the last is devoted to the subject of occupations. The first three volumes deal with such matters as geographic distribution of inhabitants and distribution as

<sup>1</sup> Sundry civil appropriation bill for fiscal year 1907; urgent deficiency appropriation bill for fiscal year 1908.

urban or rural; color or race, nativity, and parentage; sex distribution; age distribution; marital condition; birthplace; nativity and mother tongue of the foreign born; school attendance and illiteracy; ability to speak English; dwellings and families; and ownership of homes. In Volumes II and III detailed statistics are given for counties and subdivisions of counties. The tables and text upon the single subject of occupations fill a quarto volume of more than 600 pages. The general tables in this report cover more than 500 occupation groups and subgroups, and represent many thousands of different specifications of occupations.

In order to give meaning to the population data and to facilitate comparison with the statistics of former censuses, many figures for one or more previous censuses are given side by side with those of the Thirteenth Census, as well as numerous percentages and averages.

The most important of the population statistics were published, before the issuance of the final reports, in the Abstract of the Census, in 14 bulletins for the United States as a whole, each dealing with a particular subject, and in two series of bulletins for individual states.

**The blind and the deaf.**—At the Thirteenth Census, as at the preceding one, the enumerators were required to make an appropriate entry opposite the name of each person who was blind or deaf and dumb. To persons thus reported special schedules were afterward mailed, requesting data as to cause, degree, and duration of the defect; hereditary tendency toward blindness or deafness; education, occupation, etc. A sufficient number of these schedules have been returned to furnish data for significant and interesting tabulations, and the bureau has in view the preparation of a special report on this subject.

**Estimates of population.**—The bureau contemplates the issuance, at an early date, of a bulletin giving estimates of the population of the United States, of the various states and counties, and of cities of 8,000 population or over in 1910, for the years 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914. These estimates are based upon the population at the last census and the rate of growth during the period between the last two censuses. Two similar bulletins were issued during the period between the Twelfth and Thirteenth Censuses.

For the taking of the Thirteenth Census a field force of over 70,000 supervisors, special agents, and enumerators was employed; and the office force at its maximum (in August, 1910) numbered 3,738.

The United States census of population is far more complicated and comprehensive than that taken by any other country; and it is the greatest statistical undertaking carried on at regular intervals by this or any other nation.

#### CENSUS OF MINES AND QUARRIES.

The first collection of statistics of mines and quarries in the United States was made in connection with the census of 1810, but was very fragmentary and incomplete. The schedule used called for information concerning the cutting and dressing of marble, slate, and other stones; the quarrying of slate; the mining of saltpeter, and the production of red and yellow ocher, lead, and manufactures of lead. The only reference to minerals from which metallic substances are derived was made in the classification "lead and manufactures of lead," under which was included "black lead" or graphite.

No attempt to collect statistics of mines and quarries was made at the censuses of 1820 and 1830. In 1840, 1850, and 1860 such statistics were collected and published in connection with the statistics of manufactures.

In 1870 statistics of mines and quarries were first presented separately and with comparative fullness. In 1880 and 1890 these statistics were collected and published in a very comprehensive manner.

The act governing the census of 1900 (as amended by the permanent census act) authorized the Director of the Census to collect statistics relating to mines and quarries after the completion of the work on the population, agricultural, and manufactures inquiries. Under this provision of law a census of mines and quarries was taken relating to the calendar year 1902. The act of July 2, 1909, providing for the Thirteenth and subsequent decennial censuses, directed that the census of mines and quarries should relate to the year ending December 31 next preceding the enumeration of population. The last mines and quarries census, therefore, was taken in 1910 and related to the calendar year 1909. The canvass was made in connection with that for the census of manufactures, and in most cases by the same special agents who collected the manufactures statistics.

The schedules used for collecting statistics of mines and quarries consisted of one general schedule and 35 special schedules, each relating to a single branch of the mining or quarrying industry.

The censuses of mines and quarries for 1902 and 1909 were taken by the Bureau of the Census in collaboration with the United States Geological Survey, which collects annual statistics of mineral production.

The report for the 1909 census of mines and quarries is a quarto volume of about 370 pages, containing six chapters, namely: Introduction and general explanations; summary and analysis of results; statistics of mines and quarries, by states; coal; iron; and petroleum and natural gas. In connection with the text of these chapters there are presented numerous small or "text" tables, and following the last chapter are 11 large or "general" tables. The statistics cover, among other items, such matters as geographic distribution of industry; nature of organization; value of products; capital invested; expenses of operation and development; number, sex, and age of persons engaged; hours of labor; land tenure; and power. Most of the statistics relate only to the year 1909, but a few of the tables also contain comparative figures for 1902.

The mines and quarries inquiry for 1909 was the first at which a canvass was undertaken in Alaska. It was also the first at which a general canvass of operators of petroleum and natural-gas wells was made by agents of the Census Bureau.

#### WEALTH, DEBT, AND TAXATION.

Statistics of wealth and taxation were collected at each census from 1850 to 1890, and data as to public indebtedness were included in 1870, 1880, and 1890.

The permanent census act authorized the Director of the Census, after completing the work on the population, agricultural, and manufactures inquiries at each decennial census, to compile statistics relating to public indebtedness, valuation, taxation, and expenditures. The first report made under this provision of law covered, in the case of the majority of the governmental units, the period of one year ending at some time between July 1, 1902, and June 30, 1903. It was contained in a quarto volume of over 1,200 pages and consisted of four parts: I, Value of national wealth; II, Public indebtedness; III, Taxation and revenue systems; and IV, Governmental expenditures and revenues. The statistics were collected by four methods: (1) Actual investigations by agents of the Census Bureau; (2) correspondence with state and local officials; (3) reference to printed reports of public officials; and (4) estimates based on various sources of information.

The collection of data for the next report on wealth, debt, and taxation will cover, so far as practicable, the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913. It will be possible to compile a large part of this report from published reports of the governmental units to be investigated, thus effecting a very material saving to the bureau. Substantial progress has already been made on this part of the work, and the first section of the report will come from the press in May of this year.

The scope of the report will be substantially the same as that of the preceding one. It will show the tangible wealth of the Nation, including the property of individuals and private corporations, of the national, state, county, and local governments, and of religious, charitable, and educational institutions; public indebtedness, including that of the Federal Government, states, counties, cities, villages, townships, school districts, etc.; assessed valuations and tax levies; and, so far as practicable, statistics of the payments and receipts of the national, state, county, and local governments.

#### RELIGIOUS BODIES.

As early as the census of 1850 statistics were collected showing, for each denomination, the number of churches, church accommodations, and value of church property. Similar statistics were collected at the census of 1860. In 1870 the ambiguous inquiry as to "number of churches" was amplified so as to call for number of church edifices and number of church organizations. An effort was made at the census of 1880 to secure statistics concerning churches and Sunday schools, but the tabulations were not completed and no results are available for that census. In 1890 the following inquiries were made regarding religious bodies: Organizations; church edifices and seating capacity; halls, schoolhouses, etc., and seating capacity; value of church property; and communicants or members.

As already stated (p. 2), the Twelfth Census act limited the census of 1900 to inquiries relating to population, mortality, agriculture, and manufactures; but section 8 of that act (as amended by the permanent census act, and later by the act of June 7, 1906) provided that after the completion of the work on those inquiries certain special statistics, including those of religious bodies, should be collected.

The first and only religious census which has thus far been taken under this provision of law related to the close of the year 1906.

The statistics were collected mainly by correspondence with individual church organizations, lists of such organizations being obtained from denominational officials.

The results of this inquiry were first presented in bulletin form (Bulletin 103) and later in a report of two volumes containing a total of more than 1,200 quarto pages. The first volume gives a summary of the results, with general tables in which statistics are presented for the United States as a whole and for individual states, counties, and cities of 25,000 inhabitants and over. Nine diagrams are also contained in this volume. The second volume presents separately the statistics for the individual sects or denominations, by states and ecclesiastical divisions, prefaced in each case with a descriptive statement covering the history, doctrine, polity, and general activities of the denomination.

The distinctive features of the report, as compared with those for preceding censuses, are: The separate presentation of the statistics of colored churches; the enumeration of Sunday schools, denominational and undenominational, with their scholars, teachers, and officers; and statistics showing the sex of communicants or members, the salaries paid to ministers, the date of establishment of each local church organization, the amount of debt on church property, the number and value of church parsonages, the languages in which services are conducted, the amounts contributed by the churches for domestic missions, education, and philanthropy, as well as for foreign missions, the number of persons engaged in that work, and the number of institutions under their care.

The bulletin and report of the religious census have been among the most widely read of the Census Bureau's many publications, three separate reprints having been made necessary by the continued demand.

The next census of religious bodies will be taken in the year 1916.

## TRANSPORTATION BY WATER.

The first United States census statistics relating to transportation by water were gathered in 1880, when some data and general information regarding the merchant steam marine, sailing vessels, canal boats, barges, and flat and wharf boats were collected. These figures were obtained largely from the records of the Register of the Treasury and of the offices of local United States inspectors, and from other official sources, no organized canvass being made. At the census of 1890 an attempt was made to secure reports relating to the calendar year 1889 from all classes of craft of over five tons' burden. For many of the items covered by the schedule, however, the returns were very incomplete. No statistics of this character were collected at the census of 1900, which by law was limited to certain specified inquiries (see p. 2); but the Director of the Census was authorized, after the completion of the work on those inquiries, decennially to collect statistics relating to various special subjects, including transportation by water.

The next inquiry regarding this subject related to the calendar year 1906 and covered all American documented and undocumented vessels or craft of five tons' net register or over. It included all craft of the required ownership and tonnage operating on the coast and inland waters of the United States, Porto Rico, and the Hawaiian Islands, or between the ports of the United States, Porto Rico, and the Hawaiian Islands and those of other countries. All classes of floating equipment were included, except those owned by the Federal Government, those engaged in fishing, stationary wharf boats, and house-boats used largely for residence purposes. Fishing craft were omitted, because they form a part of the equipment of the fishing industry of the country<sup>1</sup> and were covered by the census of that industry.

The statistics were collected by a field force of 46 clerks and special agents. As a basis for the work the names of vessels and the names and addresses of the managing owners of all documented craft were obtained from the records of the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce and Labor, and those of undocumented craft from the offices of the collectors and surveyors of customs. The United States was then divided into districts and the agents were instructed to make a thorough canvass, and, in addition to accounting for all the names on their lists, to make careful inquiry and to secure reports for any other craft of the specified ownership and tonnage operating in their respective districts.

The results of the census for the United States as a whole were first presented in bulletin form (Bulletin 91) and later in the form of a report containing six sections. The first, relating to the United States as a whole, was a reprint of the bulletin previously issued. The other five related, respectively, to the Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Mexico, the Pacific Coast, the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, the Mississippi and its tributaries, and canals and other inland waters. The report contained over 200 quarto pages and presented statistics regarding such matters as class of craft, gross and net tonnage, character of materials from which constructed, motive power, waters in which operated, terminal points of regular routes, commercial value of craft and of land property incident to its operation, gross income for the year, number of persons employed, amount paid in salaries and wages, number of passengers carried, and quantity of the various classes of freight shipped from and delivered at the principal ports. Where possible the statistics for 1906 were compared with those for prior censuses, but in many cases the figures were not comparable on account of the more limited scope of the earlier inquiries.

The next census of water transportation will relate to the year 1916.

<sup>1</sup>See p. 10.

## EXPRESS BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The act of Congress providing for the census of 1880 contained a provision for the collection of statistics from the express companies of the country. The companies, however, held that the law was inadequate, and almost all of them declined to furnish reports of their business. No attempt was made by the Census Bureau to enforce this provision of the law, and the inquiry was dropped.

The first report on the express business was made at the census of 1890 and covered the business done by 18 companies for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890. Railroad mileage, water-line mileage, stage-line mileage, value of equipment and fixtures, number of employees, expenditures, and number of money orders issued were shown.

No inquiry relating to the express business was made at the census of 1900, this being one of the investigations which, under section 8 of the Twelfth Census act (see p. 2), were deferred until after the completion of the population, agricultural, and manufactures work. Under this provision of law a census of the express business was taken, relating, in the majority of cases, to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, although in a few instances it referred to the calendar year 1907. This inquiry covered only the business of those companies which transport freight or valuables over steam, electric, water, or stage lines, and each of which does business in more than one town.

Since at that time the Interstate Commerce Commission was devising methods for the collection of statistics from the express companies, it was essential that the two offices should work in concert. To accomplish this end one of the special examiners of the Interstate Commerce Commission was appointed a special agent of the Bureau of the Census to serve without compensation. This agent collected reports, by correspondence, from practically all of the commercial express companies.

Of the 18 companies operating in 1890, only 10 reported in 1907; the remaining 8 had gone out of business, had been absorbed by other companies, or were operating under other names.

The report is in bulletin form, occupying about 30 quarto pages. The tables and text present mileage data for the several states, territories, and geographic divisions; and, for the United States as a whole, statistics relating to employees, salaries and wages, equipment and fixtures, financial paper issued, capitalization, income and expenditures, organization, holdings of railway companies in the stock of express companies, holdings of express companies in the stock of railway companies, graduated charges, "general special rates," and other matters.

## FISHERIES.

The first census inquiry regarding fisheries was made in connection with the census of 1840. In 1880 statistics of fisheries were collected in cooperation with the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, and were published in a series of special reports. The inquiry covered such subjects as number of fishermen (exclusive of shoresmen); number, value, and tonnage of vessels and boats employed; value of apparatus, and value of products.

At the census of 1890 fisheries statistics were collected covering the year 1889. The next fisheries census covered the year 1908, and was taken under authority of the act of June 7, 1906 (amending the permanent census act), which provided that after the completion of the work on the population, manufactures, and agricultural censuses, statistics relating to the fishing industry should be collected decennially by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the Bureau of Fisheries. The Bureau of Fisheries was consulted in regard to the preparation of the schedules, and a number of employees of that bureau were detailed for work in the Bureau of the Census in connection with the fisheries inquiry. The field work was done by a force of 47 special agents and clerks, of whom 6 were detailed employees of the Bureau of Fisheries.

The results of the inquiry are given in a quarto volume of over 300 pages, in which are presented statistics concerning capital invested, number and tonnage of vessels and boats employed, character of apparatus used, number of persons employed, salaries and wages paid, and quantity and value of the various classes of products.

The next fisheries census will relate to the year 1918.

#### BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

As will be seen by reference to the section on paupers in almshouses (p. 13), data relating to pauperism were collected at the censuses of 1850, 1860, and 1870. In 1880 an investigation was made of institutions for homeless children. The report thereon gave the number of "homeless children in almshouses, in families of outdoor paupers, and in all institutions of a benevolent or beneficent character, including orphan asylums, homes for children, homes for the aged, friendless, etc., also those having no given habitation." The inmates were also classified according to sex, race, and nativity. At the census of 1890 the statistics on benevolent institutions were placed on the same basis as those for almshouses, prisons, etc.

Under the law governing the census of 1900 the enumeration of special classes could not be undertaken until the work on the population, agricultural, and manufactures inquiries had been completed (see p. 2). The next report on benevolent institutions covered the year 1904. Previous reports on this subject (with the exception of the one on homeless children in almshouses, for 1880) had related mainly to the inmates of charitable institutions rather than to the institutions themselves, and had dealt principally with public rather than with private institutions. The report for 1904, however, included private as well as public institutions, and in this report the emphasis was laid upon the institutions rather than upon the inmates. The items covered included name and location of institution, how supervised and maintained, year of establishment, its specific object, number of inmates at commencement and close of year, and number received during year, number of paid employees, amounts received from public funds and from paying inmates, and total annual cost of maintenance.

The Thirteenth Census act provided that "the schedules \* \* \* for the enumeration of institutions shall include \* \* \* inmates of benevolent institutions." Under this authority a census of benevolent institutions was taken relating to the year 1910. The returns were obtained entirely by correspondence with officers or employees of the institutions canvassed. The report, which fills a quarto volume of over 400 pages, deals with six classes of institutions, as follows:

- I. Institutions for the care of children.
- II. Societies for the protection and care of children.
- III. Homes for the care of adults, or adults and children.
- IV. Hospitals and sanitariums.
- V. Dispensaries.
- VI. Institutions for the blind and deaf.

Statistics covering each class of institutions are presented for the individual states of the Union. The information given covers essentially the same ground as that presented in the report for 1904, with some important additions: The separate presentation of statistics relating to societies for the protection and care of children; data as to placement of children in homes; the classification of all inmates of institutions by sex and as adults or children; and statistics of receipts from all sources, payments for all purposes, and value of property of institutions. The general summaries also classify the institutions according to supervisory agency, whether private or public, these again being classified as Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish, and other, and as Federal, state, county, or municipal. There is also shown the income from public appropriations, from donations, and from care of inmates.

An important feature of the report is the classification of the inmates of institutions according to the cause of admission. In the report for 1904 the institutions were described as for orphan, destitute, homeless, delinquent, or other children; for aged, infirm, disabled, or wayward adults; for incurables, epileptics, etc. In the report for 1910 the institutions are described in the same way, and in addition the numbers of inmates of these different classes are shown. For inmates of institutions for the care of children there is a further classification according to the agencies through which they enter the institutions.

#### INSANE AND FEEBLE-MINDED IN HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS.

Prior to the census of 1880 the only inquiries made relative to the mentally defective were contained on the population schedule, which, beginning with 1840, called for a return of the insane and feeble-minded. The resulting statistics, however, were of little or no value, since the number of insane returned at these censuses was far below the true number.

At the census of 1880 supplemental schedules were employed for this class of the population, to be filled out by the enumerators, and in addition a special return of insane and feeble-minded was requested from practicing physicians. The returns of this census, therefore, were the first having any real significance with reference to the mentally defective. The special information gathered with regard to the insane comprehended, among other things, the following items: Form of insanity; supposed cause; age at first attack, number of attacks, and duration of present attack; whether also epileptic, homicidal, or suicidal; relatives insane or feeble-minded; and relatives blind, deaf, or deformed. With reference to the feeble-minded, the statistics collected covered, among other items, the following: Age at which mental defect occurred and supposed cause; paralysis of one or both sides; whether epileptic; size of head; relatives insane or feeble-minded, and relatives blind or deaf.

At the census of 1890 the population enumerators counted, as before, all of the insane concerning whom they obtained information; and, in addition, special schedules were sent to institutions for the insane.

No inquiry regarding the mentally defective was made at the census of 1900, this being one of the investigations which, under the provisions of the Twelfth Census act (see p. 2), were deferred until after the completion of the work on the main census inquiries. The next collection of statistics relating to this class covered the number of insane and feeble-minded in hospitals and institutions on December 31, 1903, and the number of admissions, discharges, deaths, and transfers during 1904. For the first time in these reports the movement of the mentally defective population in institutions was measured for the space of a year.

Another special canvass of the insane and feeble-minded in hospitals and institutions was made in 1910, under authority contained in the Thirteenth Census act. This was entirely separate and distinct from the general census of population taken in the same year. The schedules supplying the required data were filled out by some officer or employee in each institution acting as a special agent for the Bureau of the Census. A bulletin (No. 119) has already been issued containing 39 tables of data regarding the insane in hospitals and 15 tables for the feeble-minded in institutions. The bureau will issue later a brief analytical text discussing the statistics and presenting percentages and rates.

The statistics regarding these classes show, for example, the number present in each hospital at the beginning of the year and the number of admissions, discharges, deaths, and transfers during the year; and all inmates are classified according to age at enumeration, age at admission, sex, marital condition, race, nativity, parentage, and literacy. For the insane, additional classifications are made, showing age when first admitted to any hospital for the insane, duration of present attack before admission to hospital, number suffering from alcoholic psychosis, and number suffering from general paralysis.

## PRISONERS AND JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

Statistics concerning inmates of prisons were first collected at the census of 1850. The data obtained covered the number of criminals sentenced within the year, and the number in prison on June 1, 1850, classified in each case as native or foreign. Similar inquiries were made at the censuses of 1860 and 1870, and in the latter year the native criminals were further classified as white or black. In 1880 and 1890 more detailed statistics were gathered, which covered, among other things, nature of offense; age when committed; nature of sentence; previous record and use of stimulants, etc.; special higher education and mechanical training, and employment.

No statistics of this character were gathered at the census of 1900 (see p. 2).

The next report relating to the inmates of penal and reformatory institutions covered the year 1904, and was issued in 1907. In most cases the returns were made by prison officials acting as paid agents of the Bureau of the Census. The report is a quarto volume of nearly 300 pages, and contains four parts: (1) The population of all prisons and reformatories for adults in the United States on June 30, 1904; (2) the commitments to all such prisons and reformatories during 1904; (3) the population of all special institutions for juvenile delinquents in the United States on June 30, 1904; and (4) the commitments to all such special institutions for juvenile delinquents during 1904.

The special census of prisoners and juvenile delinquents taken in 1910, under authority contained in the Thirteenth Census act, was entirely separate and distinct from the general census of population taken in the same year. The schedules supplying the required data were filled out by an officer or employee in each prison or reformatory, acting as a special agent for the Bureau of the Census. A bulletin (No. 121) has already been issued, containing 13 tables presenting data regarding prisoners and juvenile delinquents. These tables, with one exception, relate only to the prisoners or juvenile delinquents enumerated on January 1, 1910. The final report on this subject, however, which will be issued later, will contain similar tables relative to commitments made during the year 1910. It will also include tables of rates and percentages designed to bring out the significance of the valuable data which have been obtained by this special census of prisoners. In addition to the number of persons in each prison or reformatory at the beginning of the year and the number committed during the year, there will be presented tables classifying the prisoners according to age, sex, race, nativity, literacy, nature of offense, and length and nature of sentence—whether imprisonment for life or for a term of specified length, or whether imprisonment only, imprisonment and fine, or imprisonment for nonpayment of fine.

## PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES.

Statistics of paupers were first collected at the census of 1850. The items of information regarding this class of the population which were obtained at the censuses of 1850 and 1860 were: Number of paupers supported within the year, classified as native or foreign; number of paupers on June 1, classified as native or foreign; and annual cost of support. At the census of 1870 native paupers were further classified as white or black. At the censuses of 1880 and 1890 further inquiries were made, covering, among other things, ability to perform manual labor, cause of admission or retention, relatives also inmates of same institution, and special questions relating to children only.

No enumeration of paupers, as such, was made at the census of 1900, this being one of the inquiries which were deferred until after the completion of the Twelfth Census (see p. 2). The next report relating to pauperism was published in 1906, and presented statistics showing the number of paupers in almshouses on December 31, 1903, the number admitted during the year 1904, and the number passing out during

the same year by death, discharge, or transfer. In this report were shown for the first time the changes taking place in the almshouse population during a year. Inmates were classified by color, sex, age, nativity, marital condition, literacy, occupation prior to admission, capacity for manual labor, and other personal characteristics.

Under authority contained in the Thirteenth Census act, a special census of paupers in almshouses was taken relating to the year 1910. The returns were made by officers or employees of almshouses, acting as agents of the Bureau of the Census.

A bulletin (No. 120) containing a series of 48 tables presenting the results of this inquiry has recently been issued, and will be followed by a final report giving more detailed statistics, with brief explanatory text, rates, percentages, and comparisons with prior censuses. The tables already published show the number present in each almshouse on January 1, 1910, the number admitted during the year 1910, and the number passing out during the same year by death, discharge, or transfer, classified in substantially the same manner as in the report for 1904.

#### SPECIAL COMPILATIONS, STUDIES, AND ANALYSES.

During the intercensal years the Census Bureau publishes various special compilations, studies, and analyses of the data collected at preceding censuses. For example, the Statistical Atlas, issued in 1903, contained nearly 60 quarto pages of text and hundreds of maps, diagrams, and cartograms; and the Supplementary Analysis, a quarto volume of over 1,100 pages, published in 1906, presented analytical tables and text covering such subjects as density and increase of population, proportion of the sexes, age statistics, negroes, interstate migration, illiteracy, families, marital classes, proportion of children, occupations, and teachers. The material relating to some of these subjects was also issued in the form of separate monographs, one of which—that relating to negroes—was among the most popular of the bureau's reports. A few publications relating to subjects other than those discussed in the Supplementary Analysis were also issued. The most important were: Women at Work; Child Labor in the United States; and Geographical Distribution of Population.

A Statistical Atlas based on the census of 1910 will soon be issued; and, although the more important analyses of the Thirteenth Census statistics were included in the reports of that census, the bureau plans to publish a series of monographs presenting special discussions and analyses of certain of the data collected.

#### QUINQUENNIAL.

##### CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES.

The first census of manufactures was taken in 1810, in connection with the census of population. It was exceedingly limited in scope and unsatisfactory in its results. Another, more comprehensive but still very unsatisfactory, was taken in 1820. The next, taken in 1840, was more comprehensive than that of 1810 but less so than that of 1820. Its results were also of little value. The manufactures census of 1850 was somewhat similar in scope to that of 1820. The results of this census, however, were of greater value than those of any of the preceding ones. The report covered every enterprise the value of whose annual output was \$500 or more. The statistics showed the amount of capital invested; quantities, kinds, and values of raw materials used, including fuel; kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource; average numbers of male and of female employees; average monthly cost of male and of female labor; and quantities, kinds, and values of annual product. The census of manufactures was taken decennially from 1840 to 1900, inclusive.

The act approved March 6, 1902, establishing the permanent Census Bureau, provided for the collection of statistics of manufactures in 1905 and decennially thereafter. The act approved July 2, 1909, providing for the Thirteenth and subsequent decennial censuses, authorized the collection of statistics of manufactures

in 1910 and decennially thereafter. Under existing law, therefore, the census of manufactures will continue to be taken quinquennially. The inquiry made in each year relates to the preceding calendar year. These acts limit the scope of the manufactures census to establishments conducted under what is known as the factory system, exclusive of the so-called neighborhood, household, and hand industries.

The schedules used for collecting statistics of manufactures at the census of 1910 consisted of one general schedule, applicable to all industries, and of 60 supplemental schedules, each relating to a single industry. The latter were used only in connection with the more important industries.

To collect the statistics of manufactures at the census of 1910 a field force of about 1,300 was employed. The work was begun in a few cities as early as February, and in some parts of the country was not concluded until the following fall. The great bulk of it, however, was done between the 1st of March and the 1st of July.

The final results of this census were presented in three quarto volumes having a total of over 3,200 pages. The first (Vol. VIII, Thirteenth Census reports) gives a general report and analysis; the second (Vol. IX, Thirteenth Census reports) presents reports for the individual states, with statistics for principal cities; and the third (Vol. X, Thirteenth Census reports) contains reports for principal industries. The tables and text present data on such subjects as capital invested, value of products, materials used, power employed, fuel consumed, number and compensation of employees, hours of labor, expenses, distribution of manufacturing industries among communities classified according to size, local concentration of certain industries, character of ownership, and many others. Comparative data for one or more preceding censuses are also given, as well as a great number of percentages and averages. Statistics of manufactures were also published in the Abstract of the Census and in the form of bulletins for individual states, a bulletin for the United States as a whole, and 47 bulletins, each relating to a particular industry.

The scope of the manufactures census of 1914 (to be taken in 1915) will be substantially the same as that of the census taken in 1910.

#### CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE.

The first collection of statistics of agriculture in the United States was made in connection with the census of 1840. The reports of this census showed, by counties, with totals for the states and for the United States as a whole, the quantity or value of the more important agricultural products; and the number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits was shown for each state and for the United States.

The agricultural statistics collected at the census of 1850 were much more comprehensive in character. They showed, by counties, with totals for the states and for the United States as a whole, the quantity or value of all the principal products of agriculture, the number of acres of improved and unimproved land in farms, the value of farms and implements, and the value of homemade manufactures. The schedule used for gathering the data carried in all 46 items.

The agricultural census of 1860 was similar in scope to that of 1850, but thereafter at each succeeding census the inquiry was made more elaborate. The census of agriculture was taken decennially from 1840 to 1910, inclusive, the field work being done by the same enumerators who collected the population statistics. The agricultural statistics were gathered in 1910 by nearly 50,000 enumerators.

The Thirteenth Census act provided for the taking of a census of agriculture in 1910 and quinquennially thereafter. The inquiry to be made in the decennial years, however, is considerably greater in scope than that to be made in the intervening quinquennial years. The former covers color and nativity of farmer, tenure, acreage of farm, acreage of woodland and character of the timber thereon, value of farm and improvements, value of farm implements, number and value of live stock on farms and ranges, acreage of crops planted and to be planted during the year of enumeration,

and the acreage of crops and quantity and value of crops and other farm products for the calendar year next preceding the enumeration. The latter, in the absence of further legislation relating to it, will cover merely the acreage of farm land, the acreage of the principal crops, and the number and value of domestic animals on farms and ranges.

For collecting the statistics of agriculture at the 1910 census there were used a general schedule of agriculture, a schedule for live stock not on farms or ranges, and, in the South, a plantation schedule. The inquiries on the general schedule covered a total of over 500 items, not all of which, of course, were applicable to any one farm. The schedule to be used in 1915 will not need to contain more than about one-tenth as many inquiries as were carried on the schedule used at the last census.

The final results of the agricultural census of 1910 were presented in three quarto volumes, having a total of over 2,900 pages. The first volume (Vol. V, Thirteenth Census reports) gives a general report and analysis, and the next two (Vols. VI and VII, Thirteenth Census reports) contain statistics for the individual states and counties, and for Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. The tables and text in these volumes present data regarding the geographic distribution and growth of urban and rural population, the geographic distribution of farms and farm land, the value of farm property, the geographic distribution of farm values, tenure, mortgages, color or race and nativity of farmers, size of farms, live stock and live stock products, individual crops, irrigation, plantations in the South, farm expenses and receipts, and various other agricultural phenomena. For purposes of comparison, statistics for one or more preceding censuses are also presented, together with a great many percentages and averages.

Statistics of agriculture were also published in the Abstract of the Census and in the form of numerous bulletins—six bulletins for the United States as a whole; two series of state bulletins; and a bulletin on irrigation for the United States as a whole, one for each of the 11 arid states, one covering all the semiarid states, and one with regard to rice growing.

The census of agriculture, like the manufactures inquiry, is a vast and complicated piece of statistical work, the results of which are of immense value in determining the industrial trend of the times.

#### ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES.

Section 7 of the act establishing the permanent Census Office (as amended by the act of June 7, 1906) authorized the Director of the Census to collect quinquennially statistics relating to electric light and power, telephones and telegraphs, and street railways.

The first census of electrical industries was taken in 1902 and 1903. The reports on central electric light and power stations and on street and electric railways related to the year ended June 30, 1902, while that on telephones, telegraphs, and municipal electric fire-alarm and police-patrol signaling systems related to the year ended December 31, 1902. The next inquiry related to the calendar year 1907, and the third to the calendar year 1912.

The field work for the 1912 inquiry lasted from the spring of 1913 until the following October and was performed by a force which at its maximum numbered 35. Statistics on rural telephone lines were collected by correspondence.

"Electrical industries" may be considered as comprising five fairly distinct branches, namely: Telegraphs, including wireless telegraphy and ocean cables; telephones, including both commercial and rural lines; municipal electric fire-alarm and police-patrol signaling systems; central electric light and power stations, including those municipally owned; and electric railways, including all street railways, irrespective of their motive power. The reports on at least four, and perhaps all five, of these branches will be printed as separate bulletins, but later may be bound into one volume.

The scope of this inquiry for 1912 will be somewhat less elaborate than that of the 1902 and 1907 electrical industries censuses. It will show, for all branches except municipal electric fire-alarm and police-patrol signaling systems, character of ownership, nature and amount of business done, income, expenses, number of employees, and salaries and wages paid; and many other statistical items will be presented for individual branches.

The rapid increase in the use of electrical machinery and apparatus of all kinds lends peculiar significance to the results of this inquiry. The forthcoming report, which will be issued in a short time, will give comparative statistics covering two 5-year periods, thus bringing out definitely and clearly the enormous growth of electrical industries during the past decade.

### BIENNIAL.

#### OFFICIAL REGISTER OF THE UNITED STATES.

In 1906 the duty of publishing the Official Register of the United States was transferred, by act of Congress approved June 7 (see p. 3), to the Bureau of the Census, by which this publication has been issued for the years 1907, 1909, 1911, and 1913.

The data for use in preparing the Official Register are furnished by the several executive departments and other governmental establishments and are compiled by the Census Bureau.

The editions prior to that for 1913 were issued in two volumes. Volume I contained the names of all civilian employees of the Government except those in the Postal Service, together with the names of commissioned officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. Volume II contained the names of employees in the Postal Service. This volume was not considered of sufficient importance to justify the labor and expense involved in its preparation, and accordingly a provision discontinuing its publication was inserted in the urgent deficiency act approved October 22, 1913.

The single volume constituting the 1913 edition of the Register contains several sections. One is devoted to the legislative branch of the Government, and gives the names of the members of the two houses of Congress, together with the names and compensation of all officials and employees of Congress, officials and employees of joint congressional commissions and committees, and administrative officers of the Library of Congress and the National Botanic Garden. Other sections give the names, official designations, and compensation of persons in other branches of the Government service. The bulk of the volume consists of an alphabetical directory of all civilian employees of the United States Government, except those in the Postal Service, together with commissioned officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. In this directory are given, in addition to the name of each employee, the place of birth, the office in which employed, official designation, compensation, congressional district from which appointed, and place of employment.

In view of the growth and increasing complexity of the Government service, the compilation of the Register has become a task of such magnitude that each edition is necessarily several months out of date as soon as issued and is more than two years out of date before the succeeding edition appears. The Director of the Census has therefore, in his last annual report, recommended a plan which, if adopted, will result in very material saving to the Government, while at the same time preserving all the valuable features of the Register in its present form. This plan contemplates, first, the establishment of a card directory for the entire Government service, to be prepared and maintained by the United States Civil Service Commission and kept continually up to date; and, second, the publication annually—instead of biennially, as at present—by the Bureau of the Census of an Official Register containing a list of all employees of the Government (except officers of 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, together with statistics relating to the Government service, to be prepared from the Civil Service Commission's card directory.

## ANNUAL.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

The first collection of vital statistics by the Census Bureau was made in connection with the census of 1850, when a separate schedule was used for this purpose. The inquiry covered such subjects as color, sex, age, marital condition, nativity, occupation, and cause of death. The detail called for at the succeeding censuses was somewhat elaborated from decade to decade but was not greatly changed.

The permanent census act provided for the annual collection of statistics of births and deaths from "registration areas," that is, cities and states having effective governmental machinery for the registration of births and deaths.

In most states there are no adequate birth-registration systems, and for this and other reasons the bureau has been unable to compile satisfactory statistics on this important subject. The present Director of the Census expects, however, to reorganize the work so as to collect annually birth statistics in representative states. The scope of this inquiry will include place and date of birth, sex of child, and names, color, ages, birthplaces, and occupations of parents. It is believed that the publication of these statistics will serve as an incentive to the enactment of birth-registration laws in states not already having such laws, and to the more effective enforcement of legislation already in existence.

The Census Bureau cooperates with the Children's Bureau in endeavoring to secure the enactment and enforcement of satisfactory birth-registration laws.

Mortality statistics have been collected and published for each year since and including 1900. Transcripts of the original certificates of death are obtained directly from the state and city officials. The annual reports show the number of deaths in each state, city, and rural county, classified with respect to color, sex, age, and nativity of decedents and with respect to cause of death, together with death rates based upon estimated population.<sup>1</sup>

During the Thirteenth Census period the work on the mortality reports was somewhat retarded, and, in order to secure their publication with as little delay as possible, they were issued—especially the report for 1912—in somewhat abridged form. That report contained less than 400 pages, and did not include detailed figures of death rates. For 1913 the mortality report will be published in more complete form and will include death rates not only for that year but for 1912 as well.

The vital statistics work of the bureau is becoming of greater and greater importance each year, with the extension of the registration area. In addition to the collection of these statistics, the bureau assists state officials in drafting legislation providing for birth and death registration, and in preparing blank forms, prescribing methods of administration, inspecting work, etc., and in general cooperates with them in every way possible. In order to aid in the standardization of methods of reporting, the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death has been prepared by the bureau for the use of registration offices; and the Physicians' Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death has been published and distributed to all physicians in the United States and to the graduating classes in medical colleges.

In the census year 1900 the registration area for deaths comprised the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, and the District of Columbia. Since that time the death-registration area has been extended by the addition of California, Colorado, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin. It also includes all municipalities of 1,000 or more population in North Carolina. The registration area now contains nearly two-thirds of the total population of the United States.

<sup>1</sup> See p. 6 for method of estimating population.

Practically all of the progress made in this country during the past decade in the extension of adequate registration legislation and the promotion of uniformity and comparability of mortality statistics is due to the success of the "model law" in those states which have adopted it. This law was based upon the tested principles of successful registration, as worked out by practical registration officials in the American Public Health Association, with the aid of the Bureau of the Census. It has been revised by a committee with representatives from the American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, American Bar Association, the Children's Bureau, and the Bureau of the Census. It is readily adaptable to peculiar conditions in any given state; and aid will be given by the Bureau of the Census, upon request of state authorities, in preparing special drafts.

#### STATISTICS OF CITIES.

"Social statistics of cities" were collected at the censuses of 1880 and 1890. Those inquiries covered, among other matters, such subjects as streets, street cleaning, parks, sewers, sanitation, and police. No collection of such statistics was made at the census of 1900, this being one of the lines of work which were deferred until after the completion of that census (see p. 2). Meanwhile the act of July 1, 1898, had authorized the Commissioner of Labor to compile and publish annually an abstract of the main features of the "official statistics" of cities of the United States having a population of over 30,000.

Shortly after the passage of the permanent census act these two closely related lines of work were consolidated by transferring to the Bureau of the Census the work on statistics of cities which had theretofore been carried on by the Department of Labor.

The first publication of the permanent Census Bureau relating to statistics of cities was entitled "Statistics of Cities having a Population of Over 25,000," and related to the years 1902 and 1903. Since that time the report has been issued annually, the data being confined to those of cities of over 30,000 inhabitants. The reports for the years 1902 and 1903, 1905, and 1907 contained statistics relating to the police and fire departments, arrests, juvenile courts, liquor-license rates and number of licenses issued, milk and dairy inspection, libraries, almshouses, hospitals, parks, waterworks, gas works, electric light plants, streets, street lights, refuse disposal, and building permits. For 1909 these statistics were published in a separate volume, entitled "General Statistics of Cities," and embraced data on sewers, refuse disposal, street cleaning, dust prevention, and highways and the general highway service. Owing to the pressure of the Thirteenth Census work, these "General Statistics of Cities" have not been collected for any of the years subsequent to 1909.

The report for the years 1902 and 1903 and each of the succeeding annual reports have presented statistics showing in detail the financial transactions of the municipal governments, their indebtedness and assets, and the assessed valuation of taxed property. The statistics of financial transactions are analyzed and so presented as to show, both for the whole city and for its important departments, the net costs of conducting the city's business, together with the net revenue collected and the indebtedness incurred for meeting these costs. The present title of the report is "Financial Statistics of Cities having a Population of Over 30,000."

The purpose of this report is to present the statistics of the financial transactions of cities in comparable form. The very wide range of systems of governmental organization found in the cities of the United States results in a great variety of systems of accounting and reporting. The printed reports issued by the cities, therefore, do not furnish comparable data for the various classes of receipts and expenditures. In the census report receipts and expenditures are tabulated under certain specific titles, and all data falling under a given title are included in a single item, regardless of how

or by what officials the several portions of this item were received or disbursed. This makes it possible for the officials of a city to compare the details of their receipts and payments with those of other cities of similar size and situation, and to discover wherein improvements may be made in the adjustment and balancing of services furnished to the citizens.

Nearly one-third of the people of the United States dwell in cities having more than 30,000 inhabitants, the statistics of which are reported annually. The rapidly increasing costs of city government, due to the better and more numerous facilities provided for the citizens, and the constantly growing burden of debt incident thereto, are conditions confronting those charged with administration of municipal affairs. The census report is designed to aid in this work to the best advantage of the taxpayer and of the average citizen.

The field work of collecting the financial statistics of cities requires the services of approximately 30 employees during seven or eight months of the year.

### SEMIANNUAL.

#### STOCKS OF LEAF TOBACCO.

In April, 1912, Congress passed an act providing for the collection, as of April 1 and October 1 of each year, of statistics regarding the stocks of leaf tobacco held by manufacturers and dealers. The first report under this act was made November 27, 1912, and was received with much interest by those engaged in the tobacco trade. The next two reports were made at intervals of approximately six months, the last one being issued November 13, 1913.

In gathering the data for these reports the Census Bureau has the cooperation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department. The reports show the number of pounds of leaf tobacco on hand, classified according to the principal chewing, smoking, snuff, and export types, the principal cigar types, and the imported types. A number of important improvements have recently been made in the method of collecting these statistics, with the result of advancing the date of publication and at the same time reducing the expense of the work.

### CONTINUOUS.

#### COTTON PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

The permanent census act authorized the Director of the Census to collect and publish each year, during the cotton season, statistics of the cotton production of the country, as returned by ginners. The first bulletins issued under the authority of this act were published during the season of 1902-3.

By joint resolution of Congress approved February 9, 1905, the Bureau of the Census was authorized to collect and publish, in connection with the ginners' reports of cotton production, statistics of cotton consumption, surplus held by manufacturers, and quantity exported. By joint resolution approved March 2, 1909, the bureau was authorized to publish, in addition to the reports already being made, statistics of stocks of baled cotton in the United States. In July, 1912, Congress passed an act providing for the publication of statistics of the consumption, stocks, exports and imports of cotton, and of the number of cotton-consuming spindles monthly, instead of quarterly, as had been the practice.

The collection of these statistics requires the services of 753 field agents. The agents are allowed one week in which to make their canvass for each report. The data secured by them are telegraphed to the Census Bureau at Washington and are given out in multigraph form to representatives of the press by the Census Bureau at 10

o'clock in the forenoon of the day following that fixed for the completion of the canvass. The figures thus relate to a period terminating only eight days before the issuance of the report. The first ginning report for the season relates to the period ending August 31; the last, to the period terminating at about the close of February. The intervening eight reports cover periods ending at varying intervals between these two dates.

During the present fiscal year there will be issued 10 reports showing the quantity of cotton ginned up to specified dates during the ginning season; 12 (1 for each month) showing the quantity of cotton consumed, stocks of cotton on hand, and number of active spindles; 3 giving statistics of cottonseed crushed and linters obtained; 1 summarizing the statistics for the production of cotton as reported by the ginners; and 1 summarizing the statistics for the consumption of cotton, stocks on hand, and spindles. These 27 reports will constitute a complete statistical presentation of the production and consumption of cotton in the United States during the year.

The county statistics of cotton ginned are now published in the local papers throughout the South, and are eagerly read by growers and others interested in the production and handling of that staple. The ginning reports (in card form, 8 by 10½ inches in size) giving statistics, by states, for the entire cotton region, such as are furnished to the Associated Press, are sent to each post office in the cotton-growing states, where, by direction of the Postmaster General, they are posted in a conspicuous place.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Although the great bulk of the work of the Census Bureau consists in the carrying on of recurrent investigations authorized by law, from time to time special inquiries are ordered by Congress, by the President, or by the head of the department of which the Census Bureau forms a part. The most important of these inquiries are briefly described in the following pages.

#### PHILIPPINE CENSUS.

The census of the Philippine Islands, taken in 1903, was the first and only inquiry at which anything like complete returns of the population and resources of the Philippine Archipelago have been obtained. The Philippine census was taken by the Philippine Commission, and the results were compiled, tabulated, printed, and distributed by the United States Census Bureau under authority of an act of Congress approved July 1, 1902. The main object was the apportionment of the members of the Philippine legislature among the various provinces on the basis of population.

In the more civilized portions of the archipelago the American plan of census taking was employed, the work being done by an organization of supervisors, special agents, special enumerators, and enumerators. The insular, provincial, and municipal officials, together with such officers and enlisted men of the Army serving in the Philippines, and Philippine Scouts, as were designated by the commanding general, were made eligible for appointment as supervisors, special agents, and enumerators. So far as practicable organized provinces were made to constitute supervisors' districts, and their governors were appointed supervisors. The *presidentes* of the municipalities and townships and the chiefs of *rancherías* (villages) were appointed special agents and made responsible for the census of their respective municipal divisions, and as many of the councilors and *gente ilustrada* (educated classes) as were qualified were appointed enumerators.

For the census of the Sulu Archipelago and of the Moros and other wild tribes in Mindanao Army officers were appointed as supervisors, and as many of the *datos* as could be relied on were appointed as special agents.

In the performance of the field work and the preliminary examination of the schedules 7,627 persons were engaged, and of this number there were 118 Americans, and also 1 Japanese and 6 Chinese. Of the 7,502 natives employed, 40 were women.

The schedules containing the enumeration were shipped from the Philippines to the Census Bureau at Washington, where the returns were compiled, tabulated, and published. The complete reports were printed in English and Spanish and filled four octavo volumes having a total of over 3,000 pages.

Volume I deals with the geography, history, and population of the islands, and contains numerous maps, diagrams, and illustrations, but no tables.

Volume II is devoted to the subject of population, and contains 62 large "general tables" and a number of maps and diagrams, together with explanatory text and short "text tables." In the tables the population of the various provinces and subdivisions of provinces is classified as civilized or wild, and with respect to sex, color, nativity, tribe, age, marital condition, literacy, and occupation.

Volume III presents statistics with reference to mortality, defective classes, education, and families and dwellings, and contains 35 general tables, a number of maps and diagrams, and text discussion.

Volume IV deals with agricultural, social, and industrial conditions in the Philippines, and contains 37 general tables, together with text analysis, maps, and numerous illustrations.

These reports are now out of print, but the Census Bureau still has available for distribution three octavo bulletins of about 100 pages each, printed in English, compiled from the original reports and dealing, respectively, with the population, the climate, and the volcanoes and seismic centers of the Philippines.

#### MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The first Federal investigation of marriage and divorce was made by the Department of Labor under authority of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1887, and covered the period 1867-1886. The next, and latest, inquiry regarding this subject was made by the Bureau of the Census under authority of a joint resolution of Congress approved February 9, 1905, and covered the period 1887-1906. In the Census Bureau's report the statistics of the earlier investigation are combined with those of the later, so that the data are presented for a continuous period of 40 years from January 1, 1867, to December 31, 1906.

The statistics were collected by three methods: (1) By temporary appointment of court clerks in the smaller and more remote counties to act as special agents of the Bureau of the Census; (2) in some counties of the Southern states, by the employment of the special agents of the Bureau of the Census whose duty consists ordinarily in collecting cotton statistics; and (3) by sending special agents and clerks from the Census Bureau at Washington into the field. There were employed in this work, at intervals, 138 of the regular clerical force of the office (and for a short period as many as 200), 220 special agents (including some cotton agents), and 775 county clerks.

In the earlier investigation an effort was made to obtain statistics of marriages only with respect to the number celebrated, but it was found that even this simple inquiry in many cases could not be answered. In the later investigation the number of marriages celebrated and the number of marriage licenses issued were ascertained, so far as practicable, the latter serving as a check upon the accuracy of the former; and in nearly all the states and territories fairly complete returns were obtained.

The schedule used for the collection of divorce statistics for 1867-1886 called for a statement of the state and county in which the divorce was obtained, the state and county in which the divorced persons were married, the year in which they were married, the year in which they were divorced, the number of years married, the cause for which divorced, the kind of divorce, the number of children by the marriage, and the party who was libellant.

The schedule for the later investigation included practically all the inquiries on the schedule for the earlier one, and in addition certain others. It contained, besides information as to the state and county in which the divorce was granted, 18 inquiries, as follows:

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. State or county in which married. | 11. Cause for which divorced.                          |
| 2. Date of marriage.                 | 12. If not direct, was intemperance an indirect cause? |
| 3. Date of separation.               | 13. Kind of divorce.                                   |
| 4. Date of filing petition.          | 14. Number of children.                                |
| 5. Who was libellant?                | 15. Was alimony asked?                                 |
| 6. How was notice served?            | 16. Was alimony granted?                               |
| 7. Was case contested?               | 17. Occupations of parties.                            |
| 8. Was decree granted?               | 18. Residence of libellee.                             |
| 9. Date of decree or judgment.       |  |
| 10. Number of years married.         |  |

The report based on the results of this inquiry is presented in two quarto volumes containing a total of nearly 1,400 pages. The first volume gives a history of the investigation; a statistical summary, including 53 tables; the statutory regulations governing marriage and divorce in the United States and in certain foreign countries; and statistics of marriage and divorce in certain foreign countries. The second volume consists entirely of tabular matter presented in 20 general tables, in each of which statistics covering the various phases of the investigation are given for the several states and territories of the Union. The character of the statistics presented in these tables is indicated by the list of inquiries on the divorce schedule, given above.

A bulletin (No. 96) has also been issued, presenting in much briefer form the more important of the data contained in the report.

The report on marriage and divorce is of great interest to all students of sociological conditions, and many requests for copies have been received. A reprint has recently been ordered.

#### FOREST PRODUCTS.

The first collection of annual statistics concerning the production of lumber, lath, shingles, cooperage stock, and other forest products was made for the year 1906, under authority contained in a letter dated September 18, 1906, from the Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor to the Director of the Census. A letter dated September 26, 1907, from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, authorized the Director to collect these statistics for the year 1907. There appears to have been no further authorization for the annual collection of such statistics. The work, however, was continued annually and reports were issued for every year up to and including 1912. It being evident from the correspondence and records that it was not the original intention to establish a permanent annual investigation of this character, and in the absence of any specific legislation with reference to the collection of statistics of forest products, it has been decided to discontinue this inquiry.

The forest products statistics were collected by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. Most of the statistics were obtained through correspondence, but in some cases returns for establishments which had not reported at the close of the mail canvass were obtained by representatives of the Forest Service.

The reports for 1906 were issued by the Forest Service and related to tanbark and tanning extracts, consumption of pulpwood, wood used for distillation, the lumber cut of the United States, production of slack cooperage stock, production of tight cooperage stock, consumption of crossties, and production of veneers. The reports for 1907 and succeeding years were issued by the Bureau of the Census and covered the same subjects as those for 1906 and, in addition, production of lumber, lath, and shingles; and poles purchased. A final report, combining all those just named, was also issued. The only report issued for 1912 related to lumber, lath, and shingles.

The statistics presented showed, for the individual states, the quantities of the different kinds of lumber and other products manufactured, the number of mills from which reports were received, and, in some cases, the average wholesale prices f. o. b. mill. Comparisons with earlier years and percentages of increase and decrease were also shown.

Some of the reports were very brief, occupying only 10 or 12 octavo pages, including 4 or 5 short tables. Others, however, have been much more comprehensive. The last one issued—Lumber, Lath, and Shingles, 1912—was 60 pages in length and consisted of 37 tables with explanatory text.

#### CENSUS OF OKLAHOMA.

On June 20, 1907, the President, through the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, directed the Director of the Census to enumerate the population of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, composing the proposed new state of Oklahoma.

The immediate conduct of the field work was placed in charge of the chief statistician for population, who established his headquarters at Guthrie, Okla. Five other officials, together with a corps of 25 clerks and stenographers, were sent from the Census Bureau to Oklahoma to assist in carrying on the work. The territories were divided into 1,461 enumeration districts, and in the great majority of cases a single enumerator was assigned to each district.

The schedule employed at this census was the simplest possible, no effort being made to obtain the detailed information sought at regular decennial censuses. The report is in the form of a bulletin of quarto size, 43 pages in length, containing brief introductory text and 13 tables. The statistics show the population, classified according to sex, age, and color or race, of the villages, towns, cities, counties, and legislative districts of the territory now constituting the state of Oklahoma.

#### THE CUBAN CENSUS.

On January 30, 1908, the President issued an order directing the Director of the Census to compile, tabulate, and publish the census of the Republic of Cuba, taken as of the year 1907 by the provisional government of Cuba, under the supervision of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, who had been detailed to act as Director of the Cuban Census. The order was issued upon representation that no facilities for the rapid tabulation of the census existed in the island, and with the proviso that all expenses incurred were to be paid from the Cuban treasury.

Fifteen clerks were transferred from the Census Bureau's rolls to supervise the work in its several branches, under the general supervision of the chief statistician for population, and 136 temporary clerks were appointed for routine duties in connection with the tabulation and compilation of the statistics.

The schedules were received at the Census Office about May 1, 1908, and the work of tabulation and compilation was completed by October 1 of the same year. The cost to the Cuban Government was about \$43,000, or approximately 2 cents per capita.

The report is an octavo volume of about 700 pages printed in Spanish, entitled "Censo de la República de Cuba: 1907." It contains 32 large "general tables," with introductory and explanatory text, numerous "text tables," illustrations, and appendices. The tables contain detailed statistics regarding the population of the various provinces, cities, and towns of the island, classified with respect to sex, age, nativity, color, citizenship, literacy, marital condition, school attendance, occupations, size of families, etc. In the text and text tables is given statistical and other information concerning such subjects as the geography, geology, resources, history, climate, industries, transportation facilities, and schools of Cuba.

In order to meet the demand in the United States for information regarding Cuba, the provisional government of the republic authorized the Director of the Cuban Census of 1907 to prepare a compendium printed in English. This volume is of octavo size, contains 275 pages, and is entitled "Cuba: Population, History, and Resources: 1907."

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### INFORMATION FURNISHED BY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Census Bureau sometimes furnishes to local governments and to individuals, under authority contained in section 32 of the Thirteenth Census act, certain information not given in published reports. This includes, for local governments, statistical details regarding smaller areas than those for which such details are ordinarily presented. It also includes estimates of present population, based on the population at the last census and the rate of growth during the period between the last two censuses.

The most frequent requests from individuals are for genealogical data. Of late the censuses of 1850 and 1860 have been proving of immense value to those applicants for pensions who are unable to furnish other satisfactory evidence of their ages; and the labor of examining these schedules has been so great that it was found necessary at one time to obtain the detail of a force of 28 clerks from the Pension Bureau to perform this work.

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### MECHANICAL LABORATORY.

No presentation of the Census Bureau's activities would be complete without reference to the work done in its mechanical laboratory, which keeps in repair the complicated tabulating machinery used by the bureau, and in which the greater part of this machinery has been designed and a considerable portion of it built.

The first use of machinery for compiling census data was made at the census of 1870, when a tallying machine was employed with good results upon a portion of the work. This machine was also used at the census of 1880. Since 1890 a system of tabulation by means of punched cards has been employed. Under this system the various details as to color, sex, age, parentage, occupation, etc., for each person enumerated are transferred from the population schedule to a card by means of a mechanical punch, the position of the hole on the card indicating the particular fact to be recorded. These cards are sorted into classes or groups by an electrical sorting machine, and are then run through an electrical tabulating machine which counts not only the cards themselves but also the various items of information recorded on them.

The essential features of the tabulating machine are a circuit-closing device, counters controlled thereby, and means for printing results. The circuit-closing device or

"pin box" is a rectangular frame which carries 240 pins so placed as to correspond to each possible position of a hole on the punched card. These pins hang vertically from this frame, and are so arranged as to slide freely in their respective sleeves or guides; and the pin box itself is supported so that it may oscillate through a space of a few inches. The card being placed in position, the pin box is depressed, and wherever a pin passes through a hole in the card an electric circuit is established which controls the recording mechanism. Those pins which strike unpunched portions of the card are thereby prevented from descending far enough to operate the recording mechanism. In this way each item of information indicated on the card by a punched hole is tallied upon the proper counter at the back of the machine.

Early in its history the permanent Census Bureau adopted the policy of designing and owning, and, in part, building, its tabulating machinery. An appropriation for experimental work along this line was included in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year 1906, and such work was begun in July, 1905. In 1907 a machine shop was equipped in the census building at a cost of about \$17,500.

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1	2	3	4	SD	5	60	S	Ark	Kan	N. C.	S. C.	Un	Hol	Au	Hol	10	Pa	2	12	2	2	2	2	OA	
A	B	C	D	0t	10	65	M	Cal	Ky	N. D.	S. D.	Can	Hun	Can	Hun	09	Un	3	13	3	3	3	3	Un	
1	2	3	4	K	15	70	Wd	Cal	La	Nev	Ten	Den	Ire	Den	Ire	08	En	4	14	4	4	4	4	Yes	
5	6	7	8	F	20	75	D	Cal	Ind	Pa	Del	Eng	It	Eng	It	07	LO	5	15	5	5	5	5	No	
9	1	2	3	W	21	80	Un	D. C.	Mch	N. J.	Utah	Fr	Nor	Fr	Nor	08	0t	6	16	6	6	6	6	0	
4	5	6	7	B	25	85	0	Del	Md	N. M.	Va	Gee	Rus	Gee	Rus	05	GOE	7	17	7	7	7	7	1	
8	1	2	3	Mn	30	90	1	Den	Mex	Sad	Rut	Ger	Sc	Ger	Sc	01	04	8	18	8	8	8	8	7	
4	5	6	7	Ch	35	95	3	Pa	Min	Chi	Wis	Wyo	Swe	Szd	Swe	06	00	9	19	9	9	9	9	14	
8	1	2	3	Jp	40	Un	3	Pa	Mto	TyA	Sik	Yid	Ot	Wa	Szd	91	04	CN	NG	06	Yes	X	X	27	
4	5	6	7	In	45	5	4	Ida	Mnt	Ore	W. Va	N. S.	Sea	Ot	Wa	01	04	UN	X	No	YY	NN	YN	52	

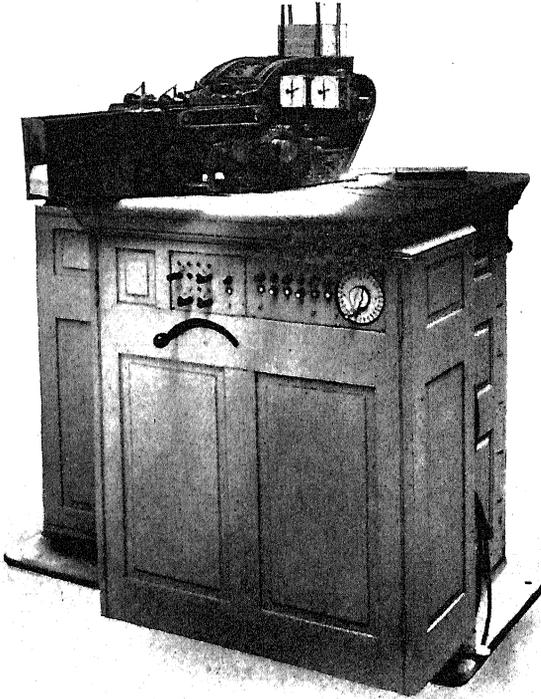
A CENSUS CARD.

This illustration shows one of the 92,000,000 cards used in tabulating the population returns at the census of 1910. The holes in the four numbered spaces at the left are arbitrary symbols indicating the state and district in which the person to whom the card relates was enumerated; those in the other "fields" describe his characteristics. Thus, the person to whom this card refers resided in enumeration district No. 924 (Maynard, Middlesex County), state of Massachusetts; was a son of the head of the family in which he lived; mulatto; 20 years of age; native born; single; born in Georgia; father born in United States; mother born in United States; spoke English; was an agricultural laborer; was out of employment on April 15, 1910; was out of employment between 7 and 13 weeks in 1909; could read and write; did not attend school; and was not a veteran of the Civil War.

The work done by the mechanical laboratory in perfecting the bureau's tabulating machinery has been of almost incalculable benefit. Its most important achievements are (1) the attachment of a printing device to the tabulating machines, so that totals formerly read from the dials are now printed on sheets of paper, in columns, in convenient form for use, the totals being automatically carried forward into new aggregates and the counters being automatically set back to zero; and (2) the substitution of mechanical for hand feed, making possible a very great increase in rapidity of operation. Tests have shown that the automatically fed machines, with three operators for two machines, will handle five times as many cards in a day as the hand-fed machines,

with one operator for each machine. The capacity of an automatic machine is about 150,000 cards in a day of seven hours, or approximately 6 cards a second.

These machines operate in such a manner that the positive action of certain controlling mechanism is necessary to insure the delivery of each card in a predetermined position. If a card has been punched so as to show an impossible condition (for example, a person reported as 30 years of age and as being a veteran of the Civil War), or if a card has not been punched so as to show all the facts which it ought to show, or if it has not been punched at all, or if, for any reason, the machine fails to



#### AUTOMATIC TABULATING MACHINE.

The cards are fed from the bottom of the pile at the top of the machine and pass over a drum and through the tabulating mechanism at the rate of about 350 a minute. The counters and printing device are inside and not shown. The results are printed on sheets of paper 14 inches wide.

record every fact indicated on the card, this controlling mechanism does not operate, and the card (one corner of which is beveled) is delivered in a reversed position as compared with that in which the properly tabulated cards are discharged.

A check upon the operation of the card-delivering mechanism is provided in the form of two visual counters, one of which records the total number of cards which have been properly tabulated, while the other shows the total number which have been delivered in the predetermined or normal position. So long as the records on these two counters are identical the operator can be absolutely certain that all the cards delivered in the normal position have been properly tabulated.

Although the adoption of the automatic feed will result in very great saving at the next census (it was not perfected in time to be used to any great extent on the work of the Thirteenth Census, except that on the subject of occupations), the economy resulting from the use of the printing device has been still greater.

The automatic machines now in use by the bureau were not only designed, but in most part built, in the mechanical laboratory, probably 90 per cent of the work of construction being done there. The other work done by the mechanical laboratory has included the designing of a keyboard punching machine and the reconstruction of the sorting machines (used at the census of 1900 only in connection with the agricultural work) so as to make them available for use on the population cards.

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 censuses in even greater degree than at the Thirteenth Census.

### CURRENT PUBLICATIONS.

Following is a list of the latest publications of the Census Bureau relating to the various investigations discussed in this circular. Bulletins, of which the bureau issues a great number, are included only in cases where full reports are not available. This list, therefore, is by no means a complete catalogue of even the current publications of the Census Bureau. It is presented merely in order to give the reader at a glance an idea of the scope and diversity of the bureau's work. Circular No. 2, which is now in course of preparation, contains a full list of the reports and other publications of the Bureau of the Census, with brief descriptions of the more important and more recent ones. This circular will be mailed upon request.

#### DECENNIAL.

##### Population:

General Report and Analysis (Vol. I, Thirteenth Census reports).

Reports by States, with Statistics for Counties, Cities, and other Civil Divisions—Alabama to Montana (Vol. II, Thirteenth Census reports).

Reports by States, with Statistics for Counties, Cities, and other Civil Divisions—Nebraska to Wyoming; Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico (Vol. III, Thirteenth Census reports).

Occupation Statistics (Vol. IV, Thirteenth Census reports).

Abstract of the Thirteenth Census (a separate edition for each state).

Mines and Quarries, 1910 (Vol. XI, Thirteenth Census reports).

Wealth, Debt, and Taxation: National and state indebtedness, 1913.

Religious Bodies, 1906:

Part I.—Summary and General Tables.

Part II.—Separate Denominations: History, Description, and Statistics.

Transportation by Water, 1906.

Express Business in the United States, 1907.

Fisheries of the United States, 1908.

Benevolent Institutions, 1910.

Insane and Feeble-minded in Hospitals and Institutions, 1910.

Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in Institutions, 1910.

Paupers in Almshouses, 1910.

## QUINQUENNIAL.

## Manufactures:

General Report and Analysis (Vol. VIII, Thirteenth Census reports).

Reports by States, with Statistics for Principal Cities (Vol. IX, Thirteenth Census reports).

Reports for Principal Industries (Vol. X, Thirteenth Census reports).

## Agriculture:

General Report and Analysis (Vol. V, Thirteenth Census reports).

Reports by States, with Statistics for Counties—Alabama to Montana (Vol. VI, Thirteenth Census reports).

Reports by States, with Statistics for Counties—Nebraska to Wyoming; Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico (Vol. VII, Thirteenth Census reports).

## Electrical industries:

Central Electric Light and Power Stations, 1907.

Street and Electric Railways, 1907.

Telephones, 1907.

Telegraphs, 1907 (bulletin).

## BIENNIAL.

Official Register of the United States, 1913.

## ANNUAL.

Mortality Statistics, 1912.

Financial Statistics of Cities, 1912.

## SEMIANNUAL.

Statistics of Stocks of Leaf Tobacco Held by Manufacturers, October, 1913 (in card form).

## CONTINUOUS.

Statistics of Cotton Production and Consumption—25 reports in card form and 2 bulletins annually.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Census of the Philippine Islands, 1903:

*Reports:*

Vol. I.—Geography, History, and Population (English and Spanish).<sup>1</sup>

Vol. II.—Population (English and Spanish).<sup>1</sup>

Vol. III.—Mortality, Defective Classes, Education, Families, and Dwellings (English and Spanish).<sup>1</sup>

Vol. IV.—Agriculture, Social and Industrial Statistics (English and Spanish).<sup>1</sup>

*Bulletins:*

No. 1.—Population of the Philippines (English).

No. 2.—The Climate of the Philippines (English).

No. 3.—Volcanoes and Seismic Centers of Philippine Archipelago (English).

Marriage and Divorce, 1906.

Forest Products: Lumber, Lath, and Shingles, 1912 (pamphlet).

Census of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, 1907.

Censo de la República de Cuba, 1907 (Spanish).

Cuba: Population, History, and Resources, 1907 (English).

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<sup>1</sup> Out of print.

## OFFICIALS OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

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

## NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND SPECIAL AGENTS.

Number of employees in Washington.....	625
Number of special agents—experts and for general field service.....	71
Number of special agents to collect statistics of cotton.....	753
Total.....	1,449

The following circulars of information concerning the Bureau of the Census will be sent upon request:

- ① TENTATIVE PROGRAM: 1913-1916.
- ② LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.
- ③ THE PERMANENT CENSUS BUREAU.

## HEADS OF CENSUS OFFICE, 1840-1913.

Following is a list of the officials under whose direction the decennial censuses from 1840 to 1900 were taken, and of the Directors of the permanent Census Bureau since its creation in 1902. The census of 1840 was the first taken under the supervision of an official specifically designated for that duty, the earlier enumerations having been made by United States marshals and their assistants and reported directly to the President or to the Secretary of State.

### *Census of 1840.*

WILLIAM A. WEAVER, of Virginia, Superintending Clerk (1840-1842).

### *Census of 1850.*

JOSEPH C. G. KENNEDY, of Pennsylvania, Superintendent (1850-1853).

JAMES B. DE BOW, of Louisiana, Superintendent (1853-54).<sup>1</sup>

### *Census of 1860.*

JOSEPH C. G. KENNEDY, of Pennsylvania, Superintendent.

### *Census of 1870.*

FRANCIS A. WALKER, of Massachusetts, Superintendent.

### *Census of 1880.*

FRANCIS A. WALKER, of Massachusetts, Superintendent (1879-1881).

CHARLES W. SEATON, of New York, Superintendent (1881-1885).

### *Census of 1890.*

ROBERT P. PORTER, of New York, Superintendent (1889-1893).

CARROLL D. WRIGHT, of Massachusetts, Commissioner of Labor, in charge (1893-1897).

### *Census of 1900.*

WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, of Minnesota, Director (1899-1902).

### *Permanent Census Office.*

WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, of Minnesota, Director, July 1, 1902-June 8, 1903.

S. N. D. NORTH, of Massachusetts, Director, June 9, 1903-June 15, 1909.

E. DANA DURAND, of California, Director, June 16, 1909-June 30, 1913.

WILLIAM J. HARRIS, of Georgia, Director, July 1, 1913-.

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<sup>1</sup>Mr. De Bow served again in 1855, when the census work was resumed temporarily, and later Mr. Joseph C. G. Kennedy was reappointed as superintending clerk, and served from 1858 until he was appointed Superintendent of the Eighth Census (1860).