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CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 51. WASHINGTON, D. C. April 16, 1891.

POPULATION OF VERMONT

BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1891.

This bulletin gives the population of the state of Vermont by counties, cities, towns, and villages, according to the official count of the returns of the Eleventh Census as finally determined. The population as returned in 1880 is also given for purposes of comparison.

The total population of the state as returned in 1890 is 332,422, while the population in 1880 was 332,286, or an increase during the decade of only 136, or less than one-half of one per cent. Six counties, namely, Chittenden, Essex, Lamoille, Orleans, Rutland, and Washington, show an increase of 12,112, while the population of the remaining counties has decreased 11,976. The six counties showing an increase represent a population of 154,835, or 46.58 per cent of the total population. Of these counties the largest percentages of increase are 19.92 for Essex and 16.54 for Washington. The largest decrease is in Orange county, which shows a decrease in number during the decade of 3,950, or 16.79 per cent.

The actual increase or decrease for each county, together with the corresponding percentage, is shown by the following summary:

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.		COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.	
	1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.		1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.
The State	332,422	332,286	136	0.04	Grand Isle	3,843	4,124	a281	a6.81
					Lamoille	12,831	12,684	147	1.16
Addison	22,277	24,173	a1,896	a7.84	Orange	19,575	23,525	a3,950	a16.79
Bennington	20,448	21,950	a1,502	a6.84	Orleans	22,101	22,083	18	0.08
Caledonia	23,436	23,607	a171	a0.72	Rutland	45,397	41,829	3,568	8.53
Chittenden	35,389	32,792	2,597	7.92	Washington	29,606	25,404	4,202	16.54
Essex	9,511	7,931	1,580	19.92	Windham	26,547	26,763	a216	a0.81
Franklin	29,755	30,225	a470	a1.56	Windsor	31,706	35,196	a3,490	a9.92

a Decrease.

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There were in 1890 ten towns which had a population of over 4,000, as is shown by the following table, giving in addition the population for those places in 1880 and the number and percentage of increase or decrease during the decade:

CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.	
		1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.
Burlington city	Chittenden	14,590	11,365	3,225	28.38
Rutland town	Rutland	11,760	12,149	a389	a3.20
Saint Albans town	Franklin	7,771	7,193	578	8.04
Brattleboro' town	Windham	6,862	5,880	982	16.70
Barre town	Washington	6,812	2,060	4,752	230.68
Saint Johnsbury town	Caledonia	6,567	5,800	767	13.22
Bennington town	Bennington	6,391	6,333	58	0.92
Colchester town	Chittenden	5,143	4,421	722	16.33
Rockingham town	Windham	4,579	3,797	782	20.60
Montpelier town	Washington	4,160	3,219	941	29.23

a Decrease.

The following table gives the population for 1890 and 1880 in detail by minor civil divisions:

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
ADDISON COUNTY	22,277	24,173	CALEDONIA COUNTY	23,436	23,607
Addison town	900	847	Barnet town	1,897	1,907
Bridport town	1,018	1,167	Burke town	1,198	1,252
Bristol town	1,828	1,579	Danville town	1,784	2,003
Cornwall town	927	1,070	Groton town	1,040	1,014
Ferrisburg town	1,501	1,684	Hardwick town	1,547	1,484
Goshen town	311	326	Kirby town	355	398
Granville town	637	830	Lyndon town, including Lyndonville village	2,619	2,434
Hancock town	283	382	Lyndonville village	606	788
Leicester town	562	634	Newark town	536	679
Lincoln town	1,255	1,308	Peacham town	892	1,041
Middlebury town, including Middlebury village	2,793	2,993	Ryegate town	1,126	1,046
Middlebury village	1,762	1,834	Saint Johnsbury town, including Saint Johnsbury village	6,567	5,800
Monkton town	847	1,025	Saint Johnsbury village	3,857	3,360
New Haven town	1,224	1,355	Sheffield town	750	884
Orwell town	1,265	1,351	Stannard town	239	252
Panton town	382	419	Sutton town	746	838
Ripton town	568	672	Walden town	810	931
Salisbury town	740	775	Waterford town	734	815
Shoreham town	1,240	1,354	Wheelock town	596	829
Starksboro' town	1,070	1,249			
Vergennes city	1,773	1,782			
Waltham town	255	248			
Weybridge town	543	608			
Whiting town	355	455			
BENNINGTON COUNTY	20,448	21,950	CHITTENDEN COUNTY	35,389	32,792
Arlington town	1,352	1,532	Bolton town	547	674
Bennington town, including Bennington village	6,391	6,333	Buel's gore	21	24
Bennington village	3,971	.....	Burlington city	14,590	11,365
Dorset town	1,696	2,005	Charlotte town	1,240	1,342
Glastenbury town	181	241	Colchester town, including Winooski village	5,143	4,421
Landgrove town	220	246	Winooski village	3,659	2,833
Manchester town	1,907	1,928	Essex town	2,013	2,104
Peru town	445	556	Hinesburg town	1,205	1,330
Pownal town	1,919	2,019	Huntington town	723	808
Readsboro' town	910	743	Jericho town	1,461	1,687
Rupert town	861	957	Milton town	1,585	2,006
Sandgate town	587	681	Richmond town	1,115	1,264
Searsburg town	173	232	Saint George town	106	93
Shaftsburg town	1,652	1,887	Shelburne town	1,300	1,096
Stamford town	645	726	South Burlington town	845	664
Sunderland town	633	655	Underhill town	1,301	1,439
Winhall town	523	722	Westford town	1,033	1,133
Woodford town	353	487	Williston town	1,161	1,342

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—CONTINUED.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
ESSEX COUNTY	9,511	7,931
Averill town	43	48
Avery's gore	58	.....
Bloomfield town, including Bloomfield village	827	627
Bloomfield village	434	.....
Brighton town	2,020	1,691
Brunswick town	160	193
Canaan town, including Canaan village	829	637
Canaan village	616	152
Concord town	1,425	1,612
East Haven town	236	225
Ferdinand town	73	40
Granby town	361	194
Guildhall town	511	558
Lemington town	227	222
Lunenburg town	1,019	1,038
Maidstone town	198	286
Norton town, including Norton village	960	239
Norton village	306	.....
Victory town	564	321
FRANKLIN COUNTY	29,755	30,225
Avery's gore	(a)	16
Bakersfield town	1,162	1,248
Berkshire town	1,421	1,596
Enosburg town	2,299	2,213
Fairfax town	1,523	1,820
Fairfield town	1,825	2,172
Fletcher town	793	868
Franklin town	1,300	1,439
Georgia town	1,282	1,504
Highgate town	1,853	2,088
Montgomery town	1,734	1,642
Richford town, including Richford village	2,196	1,818
Richford village	1,162	789
Saint Albans town	7,771	7,193
Sheldon town	1,365	1,529
Swanton town	3,231	3,079
GRAND ISLE COUNTY	3,843	4,124
Alburg town	1,390	1,614
Grand Isle town	793	749
Isle La Motte town	551	504
North Hero town	550	637
South Hero town	559	620
LAMOILLE COUNTY	12,831	12,684
Belvidere town	571	400
Cambridge town	1,689	1,750
Eden town	851	934
Elmore town	593	682
Hyde Park town	1,633	1,715
Johnson town	1,462	1,495
Morristown town	2,411	2,099
Stowe town	1,886	1,896
Waterville town	577	547
Wolcott town	1,158	1,166
ORANGE COUNTY	19,575	23,525
Bradford town, including Bradford village	1,429	1,520
Bradford village	610	619
Braintree town	854	1,051
Brookfield town	996	1,239
Chelsea town	1,230	1,462
Corinth town	1,027	1,627
Fairlee town	398	469
Newbury town, including Wells River village	2,080	2,316
Wells River village	526	513
Orange town	589	731
Randolph town, including West Randolph village	3,232	2,910
West Randolph village	1,573	1,069
Strafford town	932	1,181
Thetford town	1,287	1,529
Topsham town	1,187	1,365
Tunbridge town	1,011	1,252
Vershire town (b)	754	1,875
Washington town	820	922
West Fairlee town	561	1,038
Williamstown town	1,188	1,038

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
ORLEANS COUNTY	22,101	22,083
Albany town	995	1,138
Barton town, including Barton village and Barton Landing village.	2,217	2,364
Barton village	778	742
Barton Landing village	482	378
Brownington town	799	854
Charleston town	1,058	1,204
Coventry town	879	911
Craftsbury town	1,271	1,381
Derby town	2,900	c2,548
Glover town	970	1,055
Greensboro' town	918	1,061
Holland town	878	913
Irasburg town	999	1,064
Jay town	641	696
Lowell town	1,178	1,057
Morgan town	520	711
Newport town, including Newport village	3,047	2,426
Newport village	1,730	920
Troy town, including North Troy village	1,673	1,522
North Troy village	600	469
Westfield town	763	698
Westmore town	395	480
RUTLAND COUNTY	45,397	41,820
Benson town, including Benson village	880	1,104
Benson village	52	213
Brandon town	3,310	3,280
Castleton town, including Castleton village	2,896	2,605
Castleton village	(a)	590
Chittenden town	730	1,092
Clarendon town	928	1,105
Danby town, including Danby village	1,084	1,202
Danby village	(a)	179
Fair Haven town	2,791	2,211
Hubbardton town	506	533
Ira town	421	479
Mendon town	570	629
Middletown town	786	823
Mount Holly town	1,214	1,390
Mount Tabor town	436	495
Pawlet town	1,745	1,696
Pittsfield town	468	555
Pittsford town	1,775	1,982
Poultney town	3,031	2,717
Proctor town	1,758	.....
Rutland town, including Rutland village	11,760	12,149
Rutland village	8,239	7,502
Sherburne town	451	450
Shrewsbury town	974	1,235
Sudbury town	502	562
Tinmouth town	435	532
Wallingford town	1,733	1,846
Wells town	621	665
West Haven town	412	492
West Rutland town	3,680	.....
WASHINGTON COUNTY	29,606	25,404
Barre town, including Barre village	6,812	2,060
Barre village	4,146	1,025
Berlin town	1,514	1,380
Cabot town, including Cabot village	1,074	1,242
Cabot village	199	260
Calais town	1,082	1,258
Duxbury town	912	884
East Montpelier town	953	972
Fayston town	533	688
Harris gore	15	40
Marshfield town	1,121	1,102
Middlesex town	889	1,087
Montpelier town, including Montpelier village	4,160	3,219
Montpelier village	3,617	1,347
Moretown town	952	1,180
Northfield town, including Northfield village	2,628	2,836
Northfield village	1,222	1,313
Plainfield town, including Plainfield village	745	729
Plainfield village	(a)	297
Roxbury town	768	938
Waitsfield town	815	938
Warren town	866	951
Waterbury town, including Waterbury village	2,282	2,297
Waterbury village	955	756
Woodbury town	810	856
Worcester town	725	802

a Not separately returned. b Formerly Ely town. c Includes a population of 581 for Salem town, annexed since 1880.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—CONTINUED.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
WINDHAM COUNTY	26,547	26,763
Athens town	205	284
Brattleboro' town, including Brattleboro' village	6,862	5,880
Brattleboro' village	5,467	4,471
Brookline town	162	205
Dover town	524	621
Dummerston town	860	816
Grafton town	817	929
Guilford town	870	1,096
Halifax town	702	852
Jamaica town	1,074	1,252
Londonderry town	1,010	1,154
Marlboro' town	495	553
Newfane town	952	1,031
Putney town	1,075	1,124
Rockingham town, including Bellows Falls village.	4,579	3,797
Bellows Falls village	3,092	2,229
Somerset town	61	67
Stratton town	222	302
Townshend town	865	1,099
Vernon town	567	652
Wardsboro' town	704	766
Westminster town	1,265	1,377
Whitingham town	1,191	1,240
Wilmington town, including Wilmington village	1,106	1,130
Wilmington village	(a)	286
Windham town	379	536

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
WINDSOR COUNTY	31,706	35,196
Andover town	418	564
Baltimore town	64	71
Barnard town	918	1,191
Bethel town	1,448	1,693
Bridgewater town	1,124	1,084
Cavendish town	1,172	1,276
Chester town	1,787	1,901
Hartford town	3,740	2,954
Hartland town	1,393	1,598
Ludlow town, including Ludlow village	1,768	2,005
Ludlow village	1,081	1,179
Norwich town	1,304	1,471
Plymouth town	755	1,075
Pomfret town	865	1,189
Reading town	749	953
Rochester town	1,257	1,362
Royalton town	1,433	1,558
Sharon town	737	1,012
Springfield town, including Springfield village.	2,881	3,144
Springfield village	1,512	1,585
Stockbridge town	894	1,124
Weathersfield town	1,174	1,354
Weston town	864	987
West Windsor town	570	690
Windsor town, including Windsor village	1,846	2,175
Windsor village	1,384	1,695
Woodstock town, including Woodstock village	2,545	2,815
Woodstock village	1,218	1,266

a Not separately returned.

ROBERT P. PORTER,
Superintendent of Census.

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INSTITUTION

CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 52. WASHINGTON, D. C. April 17, 1891.

URBAN POPULATION IN 1890.

CITIES CONTAINING 8,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1891.

The statistical part of this bulletin has been prepared under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM C. HUNT, special agent in charge of the Population Division of the Census Office, to whose care and ability I am in a large measure indebted for the prompt publication of the population by minor civil divisions. In the preparation of the text I have had the benefit of the wide experience of Mr. HENRY GANNETT, Geographer of the Census Office.

In the published records of former censuses urban population has been defined as that element living in cities, or other closely aggregated bodies of population, containing 8,000 inhabitants or more. This definition of the urban element, although a somewhat arbitrary one, is used in the present discussion of the results of the Eleventh Census in order that they may be compared directly with those of earlier censuses. The limit of 8,000 inhabitants is, however, a high one, inasmuch as most of the distinctive features of urban life are found in smaller bodies of population. Recognizing this fact, the discussion of the urban class was in 1880 extended in part to include all such bodies of population down to a limit of 4,000, a precedent which will be followed in the more extended publications of the Eleventh Census.

Throughout the United States, with the exception of the New England states, there is no difficulty or uncertainty in carrying out either of the above definitions of urban population. Excepting in these states, municipal charters are granted only to dense bodies of population, and all such bodies are incorporated and their limits sharply defined by the acts of incorporation. In the New England states, on the contrary, the general practice is to subdivide the counties into towns, which are, so far as area and distribution of population are concerned, equivalent to the townships of the states of the Upper Mississippi Valley. When certain conditions of population are fulfilled these towns are chartered bodily as cities. Thus these cities may contain considerable numbers of rural population, and, conversely, certain towns may contain dense bodies of population of magnitude sufficient to be classed as urban. It is therefore possible in these states to make only an approximate separation of the urban and rural elements. According to this definition the urban population of the country in 1890 was 18,235,670, the total population being 62,622,250. The urban population constituted in 1890

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29.12 per cent of the total population. Corresponding figures for the several censuses are given in the following table:

CENSUS YEARS.	Population of the United States.	Population of cities.	Inhabitants of cities in each 100 of the total population.
1790	3,929,214	131,472	3.35
1800	5,308,483	210,873	3.97
1810	7,239,881	356,920	4.93
1820	9,633,822	475,135	4.93
1830	12,866,020	864,509	6.72
1840	17,069,453	1,453,994	8.52
1850	23,191,876	2,897,586	12.49
1860	31,443,321	5,072,256	16.13
1870	38,558,371	8,071,875	20.93
1880	50,155,783	11,318,547	22.57
1890	62,622,250	18,235,670	29.12

It will be seen that the proportion of urban population has increased gradually during the past century from 3.35 up to 29.12 per cent, or from one-thirtieth up to nearly one-third of the total population. The increase has been quite regular from the beginning up to 1880, while from 1880 to 1890 it has made a leap from 22.57 up to 29.12 per cent, thus illustrating in a forcible manner the accelerated tendency of our population toward urban life. The number of cities having a population of more than 8,000 increased from 6 in 1790 to 286 in 1880, whence it has leaped to 443 in 1890.

This urban element is distributed very unequally over the country, as is shown below by geographical divisions:

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Urban population.	Per cent of entire urban population.
Total	18,235,670	100.00
North Atlantic division	8,976,426	49.22
South Atlantic division	1,420,455	7.79
North Central division	5,791,272	31.76
South Central division	1,147,147	6.29
Western division	900,370	4.94

The North Atlantic division contains nearly one-half the urban population of the country, while the North Atlantic and North Central divisions together contain nearly five-sixths of it.

In the North Atlantic division 51.58 per cent, or more than one-half the entire population, is contained in cities of 8,000 or more inhabitants. During the past ten years the urban element in this division has increased 43.53 per cent, while the total population has increased but 19.95 per cent. This relative increase is well distributed among the several states of this division with the single exception of Vermont, whose urban element has increased but little. In Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, and New York the numerical increase in the urban element is greater than the increase of the total population, so that in these states the rural population has actually diminished in number. This rapid increase in the urban element of the North Atlantic division is due to the equally rapid extension of manufactures and commerce, requiring the aggregation of the inhabitants into compact bodies.

In the North Central division 25.90 per cent, or a trifle more than one-fourth of the inhabitants, are classed as urban. In the past ten years the number of the urban element has nearly doubled, while the total population has increased but 28.78 per cent. The number of cities has increased from 95 in 1880 to 152 in 1890. The increase in number of urban population, viz, 2,766,593, is comprised mainly in a few large cities; thus the total increase in the eleven largest cities, comprising a trifle more than one-half of the urban population of this section, is 1,446,089, or more than half the entire gain in urban population in this division.

In the South Atlantic and South Central divisions the proportion of urban population is comparatively small, being in the first-named but 16.04 per cent of the entire population, or less than one-sixth, and the second but 10.45 per cent, the proportion of urban to the total population in all the southern states being less than 13 per cent. The industries of these states are mainly agricultural, and while manufactures and mining are making some progress they are still in their infancy. The progress in these branches of industry may be measured roughly by the growth of the urban element. In 1880 this element numbered 1,616,095, and constituted less than 10 per cent of the population. In 1890 it numbered 2,567,602, having increased 58.88 per cent, while the total population had increased but 20.07 per cent.

In certain of these states the proportion of urban population is still trifling; thus, in Mississippi it constitutes but 2.64, in North Carolina but 3.87, and in Arkansas but 4.89 per cent of the total population.

Mining, commerce, and manufactures in the western states and territories are in a much more advanced stage, as is shown by the greater proportion of the urban element. Considered as a whole, the urban element in the Western division in 1890 constituted 29.74 per cent of the whole population, while in 1880 it constituted 23.97 per cent. It has therefore gained somewhat more rapidly than the total population.

In 1880 there was but one city, New York, which had a population in excess of a million. In 1890 there were three, New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia.

In 1870 there were but fourteen cities each containing more than 100,000 inhabitants. In 1880 this number had increased to twenty, and in 1890 to twenty-eight.

The number and relative rank of cities having a population of 100,000 or more at the date of each of these censuses are set forth in the following table:

CITIES BY NAME.

RANK.	1890.	1880.	1870.
1	New York, N. Y.	New York, N. Y.	New York, N. Y.
2	Chicago, Ill.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Philadelphia, Pa.
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
4	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.	Saint Louis, Mo.
5	Saint Louis, Mo.	Boston, Mass.	Chicago, Ill.
6	Boston, Mass.	Saint Louis, Mo.	Baltimore, Md.
7	Baltimore, Md.	Baltimore, Md.	Boston, Mass.
8	San Francisco, Cal.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
9	Cincinnati, Ohio.	San Francisco, Cal.	New Orleans, La.
10	Cleveland, Ohio.	New Orleans, La.	San Francisco, Cal.
11	Buffalo, N. Y.	Cleveland, Ohio.	Buffalo, N. Y.
12	New Orleans, La.	Pittsburg, Pa.	Washington, D. C.
13	Pittsburg, Pa.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Newark, N. J.
14	Washington, D. C.	Washington, D. C.	Louisville, Ky.
15	Detroit, Mich.	Newark, N. J.	
16	Milwaukee, Wis.	Louisville, Ky.	
17	Newark, N. J.	Jersey City, N. J.	
18	Minneapolis, Minn.	Detroit, Mich.	
19	Jersey City, N. J.	Milwaukee, Wis.	
20	Louisville, Ky.	Providence, R. I.	
21	Omaha, Neb.		
22	Rochester, N. Y.		
23	Saint Paul, Minn.		
24	Kansas City, Mo.		
25	Providence, R. I.		
26	Denver, Colo.		
27	Indianapolis, Ind.		
28	Allegheny City, Pa.		

The following table shows the fifty principal cities of the United States, in the order of their rank, giving the population in 1890 and 1880, and the increase from 1880 to 1890.

FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES IN 1890 IN THE ORDER OF THEIR RANK.

CITIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.		CITIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.	
	1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.		1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.
New York, N. Y.	1,515,301	1,206,299	309,002	25.62	Denver, Colo.	106,713	35,629	71,084	199.51
Chicago, Ill.	1,099,850	503,185	596,665	118.58	Indianapolis, Ind.	105,436	75,056	30,380	40.48
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,046,964	847,170	199,794	23.58	Allegheny, Pa.	105,287	78,682	26,605	33.81
Brooklyn, N. Y.	806,343	566,663	239,680	42.30	Albany, N. Y.	94,923	90,758	4,165	4.59
Saint Louis, Mo.	451,770	350,518	101,252	28.89	Columbus, Ohio	88,150	51,647	36,503	70.68
Boston, Mass.	448,477	362,839	85,638	23.60	Syracuse, N. Y.	88,143	51,792	36,351	70.19
Baltimore, Md.	434,439	332,313	102,126	30.73	Worcester, Mass.	84,655	58,291	26,364	45.23
San Francisco, Cal.	298,997	233,959	65,038	27.80	Toledo, Ohio	81,434	50,137	31,297	62.42
Cincinnati, Ohio	296,908	255,139	41,769	16.37	Richmond, Va.	81,388	63,600	17,788	27.97
Cleveland, Ohio	261,353	160,146	101,207	63.20	New Haven, Conn.	81,298	62,882	18,416	29.29
Buffalo, N. Y.	255,664	155,134	100,530	64.80	Paterson, N. J.	78,347	51,031	27,316	53.53
New Orleans, La.	242,039	216,090	25,949	12.01	Lowell, Mass.	77,696	59,475	18,221	30.64
Pittsburg, Pa.	238,617	156,389	82,228	52.58	Nashville, Tenn.	76,168	43,350	32,818	75.70
Washington, D. C.	230,392	177,624	52,768	29.71	Scranton, Pa.	75,215	45,850	29,365	64.05
Detroit, Mich.	205,876	116,340	89,536	76.96	Fall River, Mass.	74,398	48,961	25,437	51.95
Milwaukee, Wis.	204,468	115,587	88,881	76.90	Cambridge, Mass.	70,028	52,669	17,359	32.96
Newark, N. J.	181,830	136,508	45,322	33.20	Atlanta, Ga.	65,533	37,409	28,124	75.18
Minneapolis, Minn.	164,738	46,887	117,851	251.35	Memphis, Tenn.	64,495	33,592	30,903	92.00
Jersey City, N. J.	163,003	120,722	42,281	35.02	Wilmington, Del.	61,431	42,478	18,953	44.62
Louisville, Ky.	161,129	123,758	37,371	30.20	Dayton, Ohio	61,220	38,678	22,542	58.28
Omaha, Neb.	140,452	30,518	109,934	360.23	Troy, N. Y.	60,956	56,747	4,209	7.42
Rochester, N. Y.	133,896	89,366	44,530	49.83	Grand Rapids, Mich.	60,278	32,016	28,262	88.27
Saint Paul, Minn.	133,156	41,473	91,683	221.07	Reading, Pa.	58,661	43,278	15,383	35.54
Kansas City, Mo.	a 132,716	55,785	76,931	137.91	Camden, N. J.	58,313	41,659	16,654	39.98
Providence, R. I.	132,146	104,857	27,289	26.02	Trenton, N. J.	57,458	29,910	27,548	92.10

a Includes 13,018 population which by recent decision of Missouri state supreme court is now outside the limits of Kansas City.

The following table shows the number of cities classified according to population at the date of each census:

NUMBER OF CITIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

CENSUS YEARS.	Total.	8,000 to 12,000.	12,000 to 20,000.	20,000 to 40,000.	40,000 to 75,000.	75,000 to 125,000.	125,000 to 250,000.	250,000 to 500,000.	500,000 to 1,000,000.	1,000,000 and above.
1790	6	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1800	6	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1810	11	4	2	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1820	13	3	4	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1830	26	12	7	3	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
1840	44	17	11	10	1	3	1	1	.....	.....
1850	85	36	20	14	7	3	3	1	1	.....
1860	141	62	34	23	12	2	5	1	2	.....
1870	226	92	63	39	14	8	3	5	2	.....
1880	286	110	76	55	21	9	7	4	3	1
1890	443	173	105	91	35	14	14	7	1	3

The table on the following page shows by states and groups of states the total population in 1880 and 1890, the urban population in the same years, the number of cities, and the proportion which the urban population bears to the total population.

URBAN POPULATION IN 1890 AND 1880, BY STATES AND GROUPS OF STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TOTAL POPULATION.		URBAN POPULATION.		NUMBER OF CITIES AND PERCENTAGE OF URBAN OF TOTAL POPULATION.			
	1890.	1880.	1890.	1880.	1890.		1880.	
North Atlantic division	17,401,545	14,507,407	8,976,426	6,254,096	195	51.58	137	43.11
Maine	661,086	648,936	130,346	87,100	8	19.72	5	13.42
New Hampshire	376,530	346,991	103,058	76,200	5	27.37	5	21.96
Vermont	332,422	332,286	26,350	21,500	2	7.93	2	6.47
Massachusetts	2,238,943	1,783,085	1,564,931	1,042,039	47	69.90	33	58.44
Rhode Island	345,506	276,531	272,571	175,500	10	78.89	6	63.46
Connecticut	746,258	622,700	377,433	266,100	16	50.58	13	42.73
New York	5,997,853	5,082,871	3,568,708	2,591,267	43	59.50	33	50.98
New Jersey	1,444,933	1,131,116	780,978	495,650	20	54.05	12	43.82
Pennsylvania	5,258,014	4,282,891	2,152,051	1,498,740	44	40.93	28	34.99
South Atlantic division	8,857,920	7,597,197	1,420,455	942,387	36	16.04	23	12.40
Delaware	168,493	146,608	61,431	42,478	1	36.46	1	28.97
Maryland	1,042,390	934,943	465,479	351,665	4	44.65	3	37.61
District of Columbia	230,392	177,624	230,392	159,871	1	100.00	2	90.01
Virginia	1,655,980	1,512,565	221,965	148,230	9	13.40	6	9.80
West Virginia	762,794	618,457	53,529	30,737	3	7.02	1	4.97
North Carolina	1,617,947	1,399,750	62,544	26,615	5	3.87	2	1.90
South Carolina	1,151,149	995,577	78,915	60,020	3	6.86	2	6.03
Georgia	1,837,353	1,542,180	199,169	112,881	7	10.84	5	7.32
Florida	391,422	269,493	47,031	9,890	3	12.02	1	3.67
North Central division	22,362,279	17,364,111	5,791,272	3,024,679	152	25.90	95	17.42
Ohio	3,672,316	3,198,062	1,159,348	745,894	29	31.57	20	23.32
Indiana	2,192,404	1,978,301	400,567	244,063	18	18.27	11	12.34
Illinois	3,826,351	3,077,871	1,483,324	732,021	24	38.77	18	23.78
Michigan	2,093,889	1,636,937	546,095	271,566	20	26.08	12	16.59
Wisconsin	1,686,880	1,315,497	424,546	212,431	17	25.17	9	16.15
Minnesota	1,301,826	780,773	369,315	107,623	6	28.37	4	13.78
Iowa	1,911,896	1,624,615	269,230	152,578	12	14.08	10	9.39
Missouri	2,679,184	2,168,380	703,743	459,369	8	26.27	5	21.18
North Dakota	182,719	36,909	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	328,808	98,268	10,177	.....	1	3.10	.....	.....
Nebraska	1,058,910	452,402	259,048	43,521	8	24.46	2	9.62
Kansas	1,427,096	996,096	165,879	55,613	9	11.62	4	5.58
South Central division	10,972,893	8,919,371	1,147,147	673,708	37	10.45	20	7.55
Kentucky	1,858,635	1,648,690	276,783	198,603	7	14.89	5	12.05
Tennessee	1,767,518	1,542,359	202,337	99,527	5	11.45	4	6.45
Alabama	1,513,017	1,262,505	89,013	45,845	4	5.88	2	3.63
Mississippi	1,289,600	1,131,597	34,098	11,814	3	2.64	1	1.04
Louisiana	1,118,587	939,946	264,496	224,099	3	23.65	2	23.84
Texas	2,235,523	1,591,749	225,247	80,682	11	10.08	5	5.07
Indian territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	61,834	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	1,128,179	802,525	55,223	13,138	4	4.89	1	1.64
Western division	3,027,613	1,767,697	900,370	423,677	23	29.74	11	23.97
Montana	132,159	39,159	24,557	.....	2	18.58	.....	.....
Wyoming	60,705	20,789	11,690	.....	1	19.26	.....	.....
Colorado	412,198	194,327	153,623	50,449	4	37.27	2	25.96
New Mexico	153,593	119,565	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	59,620	40,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	207,905	143,963	59,732	20,768	2	28.73	1	14.43
Nevada	45,761	62,266	.....	10,917	.....	.....	1	17.53
Idaho	84,385	32,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	349,390	75,116	98,765	.....	3	28.27	.....	.....
Oregon	313,767	174,768	56,917	17,577	2	18.14	1	10.06
California	1,208,130	864,694	495,086	323,966	9	40.98	6	37.47

RECAPITULATION BY GROUPS.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	TOTAL POPULATION.		URBAN POPULATION.		NUMBER OF CITIES AND PERCENTAGE OF URBAN OF TOTAL POPULATION.			
	1890.	1880.	1890.	1880.	1890.		1880.	
The United States	62,622,250	50,155,783	18,235,670	11,318,547	443	29.12	286	22.57
North Atlantic division	17,401,545	14,507,407	8,976,426	6,254,096	195	51.58	137	43.11
South Atlantic division	8,857,920	7,597,197	1,420,455	942,387	36	16.04	23	12.40
North Central division	22,362,279	17,364,111	5,791,272	3,024,679	152	25.90	95	17.42
South Central division	10,972,893	8,919,371	1,147,147	673,708	37	10.45	20	7.55
Western division	3,027,613	1,767,697	900,370	423,677	23	29.74	11	23.97

The following table presents the population in 1880 and 1890 of all cities and of certain New England towns having a population above the prescribed limits in 1890, viz, 8,000 inhabitants, arranged alphabetically, with the percentage of increase during the decade:

CITIES AND TOWNS HAVING A POPULATION OF 8,000 AND OVER IN 1890, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, WITH INCREASE SINCE 1880.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.		CITIES AND TOWNS.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.	
	1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.		1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.
Adams, Mass	9,213	5,591	3,622	64.78	Bridgeport, Conn	48,866	27,643	21,223	76.78
Adrian, Mich	8,756	7,849	907	11.56	Bridgeton, N. J	11,424	8,722	2,702	30.98
Akron, Ohio	27,601	16,512	11,089	67.16	Brockton, Mass	27,294	13,608	13,686	100.57
Alameda, Cal	11,165	5,708	5,457	95.60	Brookline, Mass	12,103	8,057	4,046	50.22
Albany, N. Y	94,923	90,758	4,165	4.59	Brooklyn, N. Y	806,343	566,663	239,680	42.30
Alexandria, Va	14,339	13,659	680	4.98	Brunswick, Ga	8,459	2,891	5,568	192.60
Allegheny, Pa	105,287	78,682	26,605	33.81	Buffalo, N. Y	255,664	155,134	100,530	64.80
Allentown, Pa	25,228	18,063	7,165	39.67	Burlington, Iowa	22,565	19,450	3,115	16.02
Alpena, Mich	11,283	6,153	5,130	83.37	Burlington, N. J	8,222	6,090	2,132	35.01
Alton, Ill	10,294	8,975	1,319	14.70	Burlington, Vt	14,590	11,365	3,225	28.38
Altoona, Pa	30,337	19,710	10,627	53.92	Butler, Pa	8,734	3,163	5,571	176.13
Amesbury, Mass	9,798	3,355	6,443	192.04	Butte, Mont	10,723	3,363	7,360	218.85
Amsterdam, N. Y	17,336	9,466	7,870	83.14	Cairo, Ill	10,324	9,011	1,313	14.57
Anderson, Ind	10,741	4,126	6,615	160.32	Cambridge, Mass	70,028	52,669	17,359	32.96
Ann Arbor, Mich	9,431	8,061	1,370	17.00	Camden, N. J	58,313	41,659	16,654	39.98
Anniston, Ala	9,876	942	8,934	948.41	Canton, Ohio	26,189	12,258	13,931	113.65
Appleton, Wis	11,869	8,005	3,864	48.27	Carbondale, Pa	10,833	7,714	3,119	40.43
Arkansas City, Kans	8,347	1,012	7,335	724.80	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	18,020	10,104	7,916	78.35
Asheville, N. C	10,235	2,616	7,619	291.25	Charleston, S. C	54,955	49,984	4,971	9.95
Ashland, Wis	9,956	(a)	.....	.....	Charlotte, N. C	11,557	7,094	4,463	62.91
Ashtabula, Ohio	8,338	4,445	3,893	87.58	Chattanooga, Tenn	29,100	12,892	16,208	125.72
Atchison, Kans	13,963	15,105	b1,142	b7.56	Chicago, Ill	1,099,850	503,185	596,665	118.58
Athens, Ga	8,639	6,099	2,540	41.65	Chicopee, Mass	14,050	11,286	2,764	24.49
Atlanta, Ga	65,533	37,409	28,124	75.18	Chillicothe, Ohio	11,288	10,938	350	3.20
Atlantic City, N. J	13,055	5,477	7,578	138.36	Chippewa Falls, Wis	8,670	3,982	4,688	117.73
Auburn, Me	11,250	9,555	1,695	17.74	Chelsea, Mass	27,909	21,782	6,127	28.13
Auburn, N. Y	25,858	21,924	3,934	17.94	Chester, Pa	20,226	14,997	5,229	34.87
Augusta, Ga	33,300	21,891	11,409	52.12	Cheyenne, Wyo	11,690	3,456	8,234	238.25
Augusta, Me	10,527	8,665	1,862	21.49	Cincinnati, Ohio	296,908	255,139	41,769	16.37
Aurora, Ill	19,688	11,878	7,815	65.82	Cleveland, Ohio	261,353	160,146	101,207	63.20
Austin, Tex	14,476	11,013	3,463	31.44	Clinton, Iowa	13,619	9,052	4,567	50.45
Baltimore, Md	434,439	332,313	102,126	30.73	Clinton, Mass	10,424	8,029	2,395	29.83
Bangor, Me	19,103	16,856	2,247	13.33	Cohoes, N. Y	22,509	19,416	3,093	15.93
Bath, Me	8,723	7,874	849	10.78	Colorado Springs, Colo	11,140	4,226	6,914	163.61
Baton Rouge, La	10,478	7,197	3,281	45.59	Columbia, Pa	10,599	8,312	2,287	27.51
Battle Creek, Mich	13,197	7,063	6,134	86.85	Columbia, S. C	15,353	10,036	5,317	52.98
Bay City, Mich	27,839	20,693	7,146	34.53	Columbus, Ga	17,303	10,123	7,180	70.93
Bayonne, N. J	19,033	9,372	9,661	103.08	Columbus, Ohio	88,150	51,647	36,503	70.68
Beatrice, Neb	13,836	2,447	11,389	465.43	Concord, N. H	17,004	13,843	3,161	22.83
Beaver Falls, Pa	9,735	5,104	4,631	90.73	Corning, N. Y	8,550	4,802	3,748	78.05
Bellaire, Ohio	9,934	8,025	1,909	23.79	Council Bluffs, Iowa	21,474	18,063	3,411	18.88
Belleville, Ill	15,361	10,683	4,678	43.79	Covington, Ky	37,371	29,720	7,651	25.74
Beverly, Mass	10,821	8,456	2,365	27.97	Cranston, R. I	8,099	5,940	2,159	36.35
Biddeford, Me	14,443	12,651	1,792	14.16	Cumberland, Md	12,729	10,693	2,036	19.04
Binghamton, N. Y	35,005	17,317	17,688	102.14	Cumberland, R. I	8,090	6,445	1,645	25.52
Birmingham, Ala	26,178	3,086	23,092	748.28	Dallas, Tex	38,067	10,358	27,709	267.51
Bloomington, Ill	20,048	17,180	2,868	16.69	Danbury, Conn	16,552	11,666	4,886	41.88
Boston, Mass	448,477	362,839	85,638	23.60	Danville, Ill	11,491	7,733	3,758	48.60
Braddock, Pa	8,561	3,310	5,251	158.64	Danville, Va	10,305	7,526	2,779	36.93
Bradford, Pa	10,514	9,197	1,317	14.32	Davenport, Iowa	26,872	21,831	5,041	23.09

a No population for 1880. b Decrease.

CITIES AND TOWNS HAVING A POPULATION OF 8,000 AND OVER IN 1890, ETC.—CONTINUED.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.	
	1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.
Dayton, Ohio	61,220	38,678	22,542	58.28
Decatur, Ill	16,841	9,547	7,294	76.40
Delaware, Ohio	8,224	6,894	1,330	19.29
Denison, Tex	10,958	3,975	6,983	175.67
Denver, Colo	106,713	35,629	71,084	199.51
Des Moines, Iowa	50,093	22,408	27,685	123.55
Detroit, Mich	205,876	116,340	89,536	76.96
Dover, N. H	12,790	11,687	1,103	9.44
Dubuque, Iowa	30,311	22,254	8,057	36.20
Duluth, Minn	33,115	3,483	29,632	850.76
Dunkirk, N. Y	9,416	7,248	2,168	29.91
Dunmore, Pa	8,315	5,151	3,164	61.42
East Liverpool, Ohio	10,956	5,568	5,388	96.77
Easton, Pa	14,481	11,924	2,557	21.44
East Portland, Ore	10,532	2,934	7,598	258.96
East Providence, R. I	8,422	5,056	3,366	66.57
East Saint Louis, Ill	15,169	9,185	5,984	65.15
Eau Claire, Wis	17,415	10,119	7,296	72.10
Elgin, Ill	17,823	8,787	9,036	102.83
Elizabeth City, N. J	37,764	28,229	9,535	33.78
Elkhart, Ind	11,360	6,953	4,407	63.38
Elmira, N. Y	29,708	20,541	9,167	44.63
El Paso, Tex	10,338	736	9,602	1,304.62
Erie, Pa	40,634	27,737	12,897	46.50
Evansville, Ind	50,756	29,280	21,476	73.35
Everett, Mass	11,068	4,159	6,909	166.12
Fall River, Mass	74,398	48,961	25,437	51.95
Findlay, Ohio	18,553	4,633	13,920	300.45
Fitchburg, Mass	22,037	12,429	9,608	77.30
Flint, Mich	9,803	8,409	1,394	16.58
Flushing, N. Y	10,868	a6,683	4,185	62.62
Fond du Lac, Wis	12,024	13,094	b1,070	b8.17
Fort Scott, Kans	11,946	5,372	6,574	122.38
Fort Smith, Ark	11,311	3,099	8,212	264.99
Fort Wayne, Ind	35,393	26,880	8,513	31.67
Fort Worth, Tex	23,076	6,663	16,413	246.33
Framingham, Mass	9,239	6,235	3,004	48.18
Frederick, Md	8,193	8,659	b466	b5.38
Freeport, Ill	10,189	8,516	1,673	19.65
Fresno, Cal	10,818	1,112	9,706	872.84
Galesburg, Ill	15,264	11,437	3,827	33.46
Galveston, Tex	29,084	22,248	6,836	30.73
Gardner, Mass	8,424	4,988	3,436	68.89
Gloucester, Mass	24,651	19,329	5,322	27.53
Gloversville, N. Y	13,864	7,133	6,731	94.36
Grand Rapids, Mich	60,278	32,016	28,262	88.27
Green Bay, Wis	9,069	7,464	1,605	21.50
Greenville, S. C	8,607	6,160	2,447	39.72
Greenwich, Conn	10,131	7,892	2,239	28.37
Hagerstown, Md	10,118	6,627	3,491	52.68
Hamilton, Ohio	17,565	12,122	5,443	44.90
Hannibal, Mo	12,857	11,074	1,783	16.10
Harrisburg, Pa	39,385	30,762	8,623	28.03
Harrison, N. J	8,338	6,898	1,440	20.88
Hartford, Conn	53,230	42,015	11,215	26.69
Hastings, Neb	13,584	2,817	10,767	382.22
Haverhill, Mass	27,412	18,472	8,940	48.40
Hazelton, Pa	11,872	6,935	4,937	71.19
Helena, Mont	13,834	3,624	10,210	281.73
Henderson, Ky	8,835	5,365	3,470	64.68
Hoboken, N. J	43,648	30,999	12,649	40.80
Holyoke, Mass	35,637	21,915	13,722	62.61
Hornellsville, N. Y	10,996	8,195	2,801	34.18
Hot Springs, Ark	8,086	3,554	4,532	127.52
Houston, Tex	27,557	16,513	11,044	66.88
Hudson, N. Y	9,970	8,670	1,300	14.99
Huntington, W. Va	10,108	3,174	6,934	218.46
Hutchinson, Kans	8,682	1,540	7,142	463.77
Hyde Park, Mass	10,193	7,088	3,105	43.81
Indianapolis, Ind	105,436	75,056	30,380	40.48
Ironton, Ohio	10,939	8,857	2,082	23.51
Iron Mountain, Mich	8,599	(c)	.....	.....
Ishpeming, Mich	11,197	6,039	5,158	85.41
Ithaca, N. Y	11,079	9,105	1,974	21.68
Jackson, Mich	20,798	16,105	4,693	29.14
Jackson, Tenn	10,039	5,377	4,662	86.70
Jacksonville, Fla	17,201	7,650	9,551	124.85
Jacksonville, Ill	10,740	10,927	b187	b1.71
Jamestown, N. Y	16,038	9,357	6,681	71.40
Janesville, Wis	10,836	9,018	1,818	20.16
Jeffersonville, Ind	10,666	9,357	1,309	13.99
Jersey City, N. J	163,003	120,722	42,281	35.02
Johnston, R. I	9,778	5,765	4,013	69.61
Johnstown, Pa	21,805	8,380	13,425	160.20
Joliet, Ill	23,264	11,657	11,607	99.57
Joplin, Mo	9,943	7,038	2,905	41.28
Kalamazoo, Mich	17,853	11,937	5,916	49.56
Kankakee, Ill	9,025	5,651	3,374	59.71
Kansas City, Kans	38,316	3,200	35,116	1,097.38
Kansas City, Mo	d132,716	55,785	76,931	137.91
Kearney, Neb	8,074	1,782	6,292	353.09
Keokuk, Iowa	14,101	12,117	1,984	16.37
Key West, Fla	18,080	9,890	8,190	82.81
Kingston, N. Y	21,261	18,344	2,917	15.90
Knoxville, Tenn	22,535	9,693	12,842	132.49
Kokomo, Ind	8,261	4,042	4,219	104.38
La Crosse, Wis	25,090	14,505	10,585	72.97
Lafayette, Ind	16,243	14,860	1,383	9.31
Lancaster, Pa	32,011	25,769	6,242	24.22
Lansing, Mich	13,102	8,319	4,783	57.49
Lansingburg, N. Y	10,550	7,432	3,118	41.95
Laredo, Tex	11,319	3,521	7,798	221.47
La Salle, Ill	9,855	7,847	2,008	25.59
Lawrence, Kans	9,997	8,510	1,487	17.47
Lawrence, Mass	44,654	39,151	5,503	14.06
Leadville, Colo	11,212	14,820	b3,608	b24.35
Leavenworth, Kans	19,768	16,546	3,222	19.47
Lebanon, Pa	14,664	8,778	5,886	67.05
Lewiston, Me	21,701	19,083	2,618	13.72
Lexington, Ky	21,567	16,656	4,911	29.48
Lima, Ohio	15,987	7,567	8,420	111.27
Lincoln, Neb	55,154	13,003	42,151	324.16
Lincoln, R. I	20,355	13,765	6,590	47.88
Little Falls, N. Y	8,783	6,910	1,873	27.11
Little Rock, Ark	25,874	13,138	12,736	96.94
Lockport, N. Y	16,038	13,522	2,516	18.61
Logansport, Ind	13,328	11,198	2,130	19.02
Long Island City, N. Y	30,506	17,129	13,377	78.10
Los Angeles, Cal	50,395	11,183	39,212	350.64
Louisville, Ky	161,129	123,758	37,371	30.20
Lowell, Mass	77,696	59,475	18,221	30.64
Lynchburg, Va	19,709	15,959	3,750	23.50
Lynn, Mass	55,727	38,274	17,453	45.60
McKeesport, Pa	20,741	8,212	12,529	152.57
Macon, Ga	22,746	12,749	9,997	78.41
Madison, Ind	8,937	8,945	b8	b0.09
Madison, Wis	13,426	10,324	3,102	30.05
Mahanoy, Pa	11,286	7,181	4,105	57.16
Malden, Mass	23,031	12,017	11,014	91.65
Manchester, Conn	8,222	6,462	1,760	27.24
Manchester, N. H	44,126	32,630	11,496	35.23
Manchester, Va	9,246	5,729	3,517	61.39
Manistee, Mich	12,812	6,930	5,882	84.88
Mankato, Minn	8,838	5,550	3,288	59.24
Mansfield, Ohio	13,473	9,859	3,614	36.66
Marblehead, Mass	8,202	7,467	735	9.84
Marietta, Ohio	8,273	5,444	2,829	51.97
Marinette, Wis	11,523	2,750	8,773	319.02
Marion, Ind	8,759	3,182	5,587	175.58
Marion, Ohio	8,327	3,899	4,428	113.57
Marlborough, Mass	13,805	10,127	3,678	36.32
Marquette, Mich	9,093	4,690	4,403	93.88
Marshalltown, Iowa	8,914	6,240	2,674	42.85
Massillon, Ohio	10,092	6,836	3,256	47.63
Meadville, Pa	9,520	8,860	660	7.45
Medford, Mass	11,079	7,573	3,506	46.30
Melrose, Mass	8,519	4,560	3,959	86.82
Memphis, Tenn	64,495	33,592	30,903	92.00
Menominee, Mich	10,630	3,288	7,342	223.30
Meriden, Conn	21,652	15,540	6,112	39.33

a Estimated. b Decrease. c No population for 1880.

d Includes 13,048 population which by recent decision of the Missouri state supreme court is now outside of the limits of Kansas City.

CITIES AND TOWNS HAVING A POPULATION OF 8,000 AND OVER IN 1890, ETC.—CONTINUED.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.	
	1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.
Meridian, Miss	10,624	4,008	6,616	165.07
Michigan City, Ind	10,776	7,366	3,410	46.29
Middletown, Conn	9,013	6,826	2,187	32.04
Middletown, N. Y	11,977	8,494	3,483	41.01
Milford, Mass	8,780	9,310	a530	a5.69
Millville, N. J	10,002	7,660	2,342	30.57
Milwaukee, Wis	204,468	115,587	88,881	76.90
Minneapolis, Minn	164,738	46,887	117,851	251.35
Moberly, Mo	8,215	6,070	2,145	35.34
Mobile, Ala	31,076	29,132	1,944	6.67
Moline, Ill	12,000	7,800	4,200	53.85
Montgomery, Ala	21,883	16,713	5,170	30.93
Mount Carmel, Pa	8,254	2,378	5,876	247.10
Mount Vernon, N. Y	10,677	4,586	6,091	132.82
Muncie, Ind	11,345	5,219	6,126	117.38
Muscatine, Iowa	11,454	8,295	3,159	38.08
Muskegon, Mich	22,702	11,262	11,440	101.58
Nanticoke, Pa	10,044	3,884	6,160	158.60
Nashua, N. H	19,311	13,397	5,914	44.14
Nashville, Tenn	76,168	43,350	32,818	75.70
Natchez, Miss	10,101	7,058	3,043	43.11
Natick, Mass	9,118	8,479	639	7.54
Nebraska City, Neb	11,494	4,183	7,311	174.78
New Albany, Ind	21,659	16,423	4,636	28.23
Newark, N. J	181,830	136,508	45,322	33.20
Newark, Ohio	14,270	9,600	4,670	48.65
New Bedford, Mass	40,733	26,845	13,888	51.73
New Brighton, N. Y	16,423	12,679	3,744	29.53
New Britain, Conn. (b)	19,007	11,800	7,207	61.08
New Brunswick, N. J	18,603	17,166	1,437	8.37
Newburg, N. Y	23,087	18,049	5,038	27.91
Newburyport, Mass	13,947	13,538	409	3.02
Newcastle, Pa	11,600	8,418	3,182	37.80
New Haven, Conn	81,298	62,882	18,416	29.29
New London, Conn	13,757	10,537	3,220	30.56
New Orleans, La	242,039	216,090	25,949	12.01
Newport, Ky	24,918	20,433	4,485	21.95
Newport, R. I	19,457	15,693	3,764	23.99
New Rochelle, N. Y	8,318	5,276	3,042	57.66
Newton, Mass	24,379	16,995	7,384	43.45
New York, N. Y	1,515,301	1,206,299	309,002	25.62
Norfolk, Va	34,871	21,966	12,905	58.75
Norristown, Pa	19,791	13,063	6,728	51.50
North Adams, Mass	16,074	10,191	5,883	57.73
Northampton, Mass	14,990	12,172	2,818	23.15
Norwalk, Conn	17,747	13,956	3,791	27.16
Norwich, Conn	16,156	15,112	1,044	6.91
Oakland, Cal	48,682	34,555	14,127	40.88
Ogden, Utah	14,889	6,069	8,820	145.33
Ogdensburg, N. Y	11,662	10,341	1,321	12.77
Oil City, Pa	10,932	7,315	3,617	49.45
Omaha, Neb	140,452	30,518	109,934	360.23
Orange, N. J	18,844	13,207	5,637	42.68
Oshkosh, Wis	22,836	15,748	7,088	45.01
Oswego, N. Y	21,842	21,116	726	3.44
Ottawa City, Ill	9,985	7,834	2,151	27.46
Ottumwa, Iowa	14,001	9,004	4,997	55.50
Owensborough, Ky	9,837	6,231	3,606	57.87
Paducah, Ky	13,076	8,036	5,040	62.72
Paris, Texas	8,254	3,980	4,274	107.39
Parkersburg, W. Va	8,408	6,582	1,826	27.74
Passaic, N. J	13,028	6,532	6,496	99.45
Paterson, N. J	78,347	51,031	27,316	53.53
Pawtucket, R. I	27,633	19,030	8,603	45.21
Peabody, Mass	10,158	9,028	1,130	12.52
Peekskill, N. Y	9,676	6,893	2,783	40.37
Pensacola, Fla	11,750	6,845	4,905	71.66
Peoria, Ill	41,024	29,259	11,765	40.21
Perth Amboy, N. J	9,512	4,808	4,704	97.84
Petersburg, Va	22,680	21,656	1,024	4.73
Philadelphia, Pa	1,046,964	847,170	199,794	23.58
Phillipsburg, N. J	8,644	7,181	1,463	20.37
Phœnixville, Pa	8,514	6,682	1,832	27.42
Pine Bluff, Ark	9,952	3,203	6,749	210.71
Piqua, Ohio	9,090	6,031	3,059	50.72
Pittsburg, Pa	238,617	156,389	82,228	52.58
Pittsfield, Mass	17,281	13,364	3,917	29.31
Pittston, Pa	10,302	7,472	2,830	37.87
Plainfield, N. J	11,267	8,125	3,142	38.67
Plattsmouth, Neb	8,392	4,175	4,217	101.01
Plymouth, Pa	9,344	6,065	3,279	54.06
Port Huron, Mich	13,543	8,883	4,660	52.46
Port Jervis, N. Y	9,327	8,678	649	7.48
Portland, Me	36,425	33,810	2,615	7.73
Portland, Ore	46,385	17,577	28,808	163.90
Portsmouth, N. H	9,827	9,690	137	1.41
Portsmouth, Ohio	12,394	11,321	1,073	9.48
Portsmouth, Va	13,268	11,390	1,878	16.49
Pottstown, Pa	13,285	5,305	7,980	150.42
Pottsville, Pa	14,117	13,253	864	6.52
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	22,206	20,207	1,999	9.89
Providence, R. I	132,146	104,857	27,289	26.02
Pueblo, Colo	24,558	3,217	21,341	663.38
Quincy, Ill	31,494	27,268	4,226	15.50
Quincy, Mass	16,723	10,570	6,153	58.21
Racine, Wis	21,014	16,031	4,983	31.08
Raleigh, N. C	12,678	9,265	3,413	36.84
Reading, Pa	58,661	43,278	15,383	35.54
Richmond, Ind	16,608	12,742	3,866	30.34
Richmond, Va	81,388	63,600	17,788	27.97
Roanoke, Va	16,159	(c)	.....	.....
Rochester, N. Y	133,896	89,366	44,530	49.83
Rockford, Ill	23,584	13,129	10,455	79.63
Rock Island, Ill	13,634	11,659	1,975	16.94
Rockland, Me	8,174	7,599	575	7.57
Rome, N. Y	14,991	12,194	2,797	22.94
Rutland, Vt	11,760	12,149	a389	a3.20
Sacramento, Cal	26,386	21,420	4,966	23.18
Saginaw, Mich	46,322	29,541	16,781	56.81
Saint Joseph, Mo	52,324	32,431	19,893	61.34
Saint Louis, Mo	451,770	350,518	101,252	28.89
Saint Paul, Minn	133,156	41,473	91,683	221.07
Salem, Mass	30,801	27,563	3,238	11.75
Salt Lake City, Utah	44,843	20,768	24,075	115.92
San Antonio, Tex	37,673	20,550	17,123	83.32
San Diego, Cal	16,159	2,637	13,522	512.78
Sandusky, Ohio	18,471	15,838	2,633	16.62
San Francisco, Cal	298,997	233,959	65,038	27.80
San José, Cal	18,060	12,567	5,493	43.71
Saratoga Springs, N. Y	11,975	8,421	3,554	42.20
Savannah, Ga	43,189	30,709	12,480	40.64
Schenectady, N. Y	19,902	13,655	6,247	45.75
Scranton, Pa	75,215	45,850	29,365	64.05
Seattle, Wash	42,837	3,533	39,304	1,112.48
Sedalia, Mo	14,068	9,561	4,507	47.14
Shamokin, Pa	14,403	8,184	6,219	75.99
Sheboygan, Wis	16,359	7,314	9,045	123.67
Shenandoah, Pa	15,944	10,147	5,797	57.13
Shreveport, La	11,979	8,009	3,970	49.57
Sing Sing, N. Y	9,352	6,578	2,774	42.17
Sioux City, Iowa	37,806	7,366	30,440	413.25
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	10,177	2,164	8,013	370.29
Somerville, Mass	40,152	24,933	15,219	61.04
South Bend, Ind	21,819	13,280	8,539	64.30
South Bethlehem, Pa	10,302	4,925	5,377	109.18
South Omaha, Neb	8,062	(c)	.....	.....
Spencer, Mass	8,747	7,466	1,281	17.16
Spokane Falls, Wash	19,922	350	19,572	5,592.00
Springfield, Ill	24,963	19,743	5,220	26.44
Springfield, Mass	44,179	33,340	10,839	32.51
Springfield, Mo	21,850	6,522	15,328	235.02
Springfield, Ohio	31,895	20,730	11,165	53.86
Stamford, Conn	15,700	11,297	4,403	38.97
Steelton, Pa	9,250	2,447	6,803	278.01
Steubenville, Ohio	13,394	12,093	1,301	10.76
Stillwater, Minn	11,260	9,055	2,205	24.35
Stockton, Cal	14,424	10,282	4,142	40.28
Streator, Ill	11,414	5,157	6,257	121.33
Superior, Wis	11,983	(c)	.....	.....
Syracuse, N. Y	88,143	51,792	36,351	70.19

a Decrease. b Includes New Britain city, not separately returned. c No population given for 1880.

CITIES AND TOWNS HAVING A POPULATION OF 8,000 AND OVER IN 1890, ETC.—CONTINUED.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.		CITIES AND TOWNS.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.	
	1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.		1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.
Tacoma, Wash	36,006	1,098	34,908	3,179.23	West Bay City, Mich	12,981	6,397	6,584	102.92
Taunton, Mass	25,448	21,213	4,235	19.96	West Chester, Pa	8,028	7,046	982	13.94
Terre Haute, Ind	30,217	26,042	4,175	16.03	Westfield, Mass	9,805	7,587	2,218	29.23
Tiffin, Ohio	10,801	7,879	2,922	37.09	West Troy, N. Y	12,967	8,820	4,147	47.02
Titusville, Pa	8,073	9,046	*a*973	*a*10.76	Weymouth, Mass	10,866	10,570	296	2.80
Toledo, Ohio	81,434	50,137	31,297	62.42	Wheeling, W. Va	35,013	30,737	4,276	13.91
Topeka, Kans	31,007	15,452	15,555	100.67	Wichita, Kans	23,853	4,911	18,942	385.71
Trenton, N. J	57,458	29,910	27,548	92.10	Wilkesbarre, Pa	37,718	23,339	14,379	61.61
Troy, N. Y	60,956	56,747	4,209	7.42	Williamsport, Pa	27,132	18,934	8,198	43.30
Union, N. J	10,643	5,849	4,794	81.96	Willimantic, Conn	8,648	6,608	2,040	30.87
Utica, N. Y	44,007	33,914	10,093	29.76	Wilmington, Del	61,431	42,478	18,953	44.62
Vernon, Conn	8,808	6,915	1,893	27.38	Wilmington, N. C	20,056	17,350	2,706	15.60
Vicksburg, Miss	13,373	11,814	1,559	13.20	Winona, Minn	18,208	10,208	8,000	78.37
Vincennes, Ind	8,853	7,680	1,173	15.27	Winston, N. C	8,018	2,854	5,164	180.94
Waco, Texas	14,445	7,295	7,150	98.01	Woburn, Mass	13,499	10,931	2,568	23.49
Waltham, Mass	18,707	11,712	6,995	59.73	Woonsocket, R. I	20,830	16,050	4,780	29.78
Warwick, R. I	17,761	12,164	5,597	46.01	Worcester, Mass	84,655	58,291	26,364	45.23
Washington, D. C	230,392	177,624	52,768	29.71	Yonkers, N. Y	32,033	18,892	13,141	69.56
Waterbury, Conn	28,646	17,806	10,840	60.88	York, Pa	20,793	13,940	6,853	49.16
Watertown, N. Y	14,725	10,697	4,028	37.66	Youngstown, Ohio	33,220	15,435	17,785	115.23
Watertown, Wis	8,755	7,883	872	11.06	Zanesville, Ohio	21,009	18,113	2,896	15.99
Wausau, Wis	9,253	4,277	4,976	116.34					

a Decrease.

In defining what constitutes a city in each case the Census Office has consistently maintained the policy of including only such population as lives within the charter limits, because no other defined limits exist. In many cases, however, this does not give to the city all the population which naturally belongs to it. There may be populous suburbs, which are to all intents and purposes parts of the city, whose inhabitants transact business within the city, who are served by the same post office, etc., but who, living without the charter limits, are not included in the city's population. Of this our greatest city, New York, is a forcible example. Within a radius of fifteen miles of the city hall on Manhattan Island the people are in effect citizens of New York, so far as their business and social interests go, although politically they live in different cities, counties, and states. This body of population, the commercial metropolis of the country, contains a population considerably in excess of 3,000,000, or two-thirds that of London, which is, similarly, a congeries of municipalities. Next to London, New York and its suburbs form the largest city of the globe. Other cases are those of Saint Paul and Minneapolis, whose corporate limits join one another, and Bristol, Tenn., and Bristol, Va., two corporations whose line of division follows the middle of the main street of the city, and which have a joint population of 6,229. Texarkana, Tex., and Texarkana, Ark., is a similar case. Knoxville, Tenn., has large suburbs immediately adjoining, whose population would, if added, increase it to very nearly 40,000 inhabitants.

The rate of growth of many of these cities, especially those situated west of the Mississippi river, has been amazing. Chicago has added over half a million to her inhabitants, thus more than doubling her size in ten years. Minneapolis, Saint Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, and Denver have expanded to triple or quadruple their former size, while all over the west smaller cities have sprung up as if by magic.

ROBERT P. PORTER,

Superintendent of Census.

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CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 53. WASHINGTON, D. C. April 20, 1891.

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1891.

Bulletin No. 17 (issued December 16, 1890) and Bulletin No. 36 (issued February 28, 1891) contained returns from nineteen states and territories, the District of Columbia, one hundred and eighty-five cities, and the private schools of Oklahoma. The present bulletin gives public school statistics for sixteen additional states and territories and forty-two cities. These bulletins, prepared by Mr. JAMES H. BLODGETT, expert special agent in charge of the Division of Education of the Census Office, serve to answer pressing calls for information, and by early publicity lessen liability to error in final publication.

The following table shows the changes in population and in public school enrollment that have taken place between 1880 and 1890 in the states and territories thus far published:

CHANGES FROM 1880 TO 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Per cent of gain in population.	Per cent of gain in public school enrollment.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Per cent of gain in population.	Per cent of gain in public school enrollment.
Arizona	47.43	85.85	New York	18.00	1.38
Arkansas	40.58	106.10	North Carolina	15.59	27.08
California	39.72	37.33	North Dakota	395.05	722.77
Connecticut	19.84	6.68	Ohio	14.83	5.98
Delaware	14.93	19.01	Oregon	79.53	69.23
District of Columbia	29.71	39.59	Pennsylvania	22.77	1.59
Illinois	24.32	10.55	Rhode Island	24.94	27.49
Iowa	17.68	15.88	South Carolina	15.63	50.89
Louisiana	19.01	53.52	South Dakota	234.60	563.36
Maine	1.87	a7.38	Texas	40.44	133.15
Maryland	11.49	22.85	Utah	44.42	41.02
Massachusetts	25.57	17.33	Vermont	0.04	a10.42
Michigan	27.92	17.82	Virginia	9.48	55.06
Minnesota	66.74	51.10	Washington	365.13	275.05
Mississippi	13.96	47.90	West Virginia	23.34	34.42
Montana	237.49	260.12	Wisconsin	28.23	16.97
New Hampshire	8.51	a7.51	Wyoming	192.01	142.59
New Mexico	28.46	283.07			

a Loss.

Attention has been called in former bulletins to the relation of the sexes in public schools, and the following table combines the facts of this bulletin with those previously published:

RELATION OF THE SEXES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Male teachers to female teachers nearly as—	Male pupils to female pupils nearly as—	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Male teachers to female teachers nearly as—	Male pupils to female pupils nearly as—	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Male teachers to female teachers nearly as—	Male pupils to female pupils nearly as—
Arizona	1 to 1.7	10 to 8.5	Maryland	1 to 2.6	10 to 9.6	Rhode Island	1 to 6.9	10 to 9.9
Arkansas	1 to 0.5	10 to 9.2	White	1 to 2.9	10 to 9.4	South Carolina	1 to 1.0	10 to 10.1
White	1 to 0.4	10 to 9.1	Colored	1 to 1.3	10 to 10.1	White	1 to 1.4	10 to 9.3
Colored	1 to 0.5	10 to 9.6	Michigan	1 to 3.5	10 to 9.6	Colored	1 to 0.6	10 to 10.9
California	1 to 3.7	10 to 9.4	Minnesota	1 to 3.2	10 to 9.4	South Dakota	1 to 2.4	10 to 8.7
Connecticut	1 to 6.0	10 to 10.1	Mississippi	1 to 1.0	10 to 9.9	Texas	1 to 0.7	10 to 11.2
Delaware	1 to 2.1	10 to 10.2	White	1 to 1.4	10 to 9.5	White	1 to 0.7	10 to 11.1
White	1 to 2.2	10 to 10.2	Colored	1 to 0.7	10 to 10.4	Colored	1 to 0.5	10 to 11.5
Colored	1 to 1.7	10 to 9.8	Montana	1 to 3.5	10 to 9.6	Utah	1 to 1.1	10 to 9.3
District of Columbia	1 to 7.1	10 to 11.3	New Hampshire	1 to 9.5	10 to 9.4	Vermont	1 to 7.3	10 to 9.5
White	1 to 7.3	10 to 10.6	New Mexico	1 to 0.5	10 to 5.4	Virginia	1 to 1.4	10 to 9.9
Colored	1 to 6.8	10 to 12.8	New York	1 to 4.9	10 to 9.9	White	1 to 1.5	10 to 9.2
Illinois	1 to 2.4	10 to 9.6	North Carolina	1 to 0.7	10 to 9.9	Colored	1 to 1.1	10 to 11.4
Iowa	1 to 3.9	10 to 9.6	White	1 to 0.7	10 to 9.2	Washington	1 to 1.5	10 to 10.1
Louisiana	1 to 1.2	10 to 9.5	Colored	1 to 0.6	10 to 11.1	West Virginia	1 to 0.6	10 to 9.1
White	1 to 1.7	10 to 9.4	North Dakota	1 to 2.4	10 to 8.7	White	1 to 0.6	10 to 9.0
Colored	1 to 0.5	10 to 9.8	Ohio	1 to 1.3	10 to 9.3	Colored	1 to 0.7	10 to 10.9
Maine	1 to 3.3	10 to 10.3	Oregon	1 to 1.3	10 to 9.6	Wisconsin	1 to 4.0	10 to 9.6
Massachusetts	1 to 9.2	10 to 9.7	Pennsylvania	1 to 1.9	10 to 9.6	Wyoming	1 to 3.5	10 to 10.2

North Dakota and South Dakota show a phenomenal growth in population and school enrollment. New Mexico presents an extreme enrollment of boys to girls, being as two to one. The peculiar circumstances are noted more fully in the accompanying report.

The country demands that the census shall show in detail the race, nationality, sex, age, and occupation of all the people. There will be a series of reports showing these particulars for the schools. Those who have criticised the Census Office for imperfection in records of sex and color in these preliminary bulletins are reminded that they are based on local records, and the character of these records is reflected in the bulletins. The reports which the census will make upon the investigation by enumerators will give a full showing for every particular which the public demands.

Robert P. Porter

Superintendent of Census.

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION.

ALASKA, ARKANSAS, DELAWARE, ILLINOIS, IOWA, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK, NORTH DAKOTA, OREGON, TEXAS, UTAH, WASHINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA, AND FORTY-TWO CITIES.

BY JAMES H. BLODGETT.

The statements contained in this bulletin relative to public and private schools are subject to modification in the further progress of the work, but it is deemed best to furnish the information as rapidly as practicable in bulletin form with such completeness of detail as is possible. A separate record of color is rarely made in the northern states, and returns as to colored teachers and pupils are meager, so that the columns for white of these states include the unseparated colored teachers and pupils, of whom the number is relatively very small.

MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

There are peculiarities of municipal organization in the management of public schools which must be clear to any one using local statistics for comparative purposes. A municipality organized for the control of street, sewer, police, and fire departments is often distinct from a municipality partly or wholly upon the same area dealing only with public schools. Many of such cases are under special laws, and require individual investigation. In addition to cases of this character, the system of land surveys in the states formed from the public domain, combined with the national policy regarding education, has been the basis for school municipalities independent in taxes and administration of the organizations which have been formed on the same areas for other public needs.

With meridians for counting east and west and parallels as base lines for counting north and south the public lands are laid off into townships six miles square. These are subdivided into square miles, or sections, numbered from the northeast corner westward, then back and forth to the southeast corner, as in the following diagram:

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

The sixteenth section of each township was set apart as a basis for a school fund in the admission of states prior to 1858. For Minnesota and every state admitted since 1858 an additional

section of land in each township (the thirty-sixth) has been granted. This endowment generally but not uniformly has become a township fund. The pressure for admission into the union as states has been heightened in some instances by a desire to reap the benefit of this land grant. The details of management, lease, or sale vary according to the laws made by the state in which such lands lie, but the fact to be emphasized here is that the general government has marked out a tract, given it a recorded name, and set apart resources to aid in maintaining schools without waiting for citizens, so that it required but the simplest act of the first settlers to convert township 40 north, range 13 east of the third principal meridian, into a municipality for school purposes. Such municipality, or one formed by an authorized subdivision into districts, may stand to administer schools when great cities have grown on the same area. As a marked example reference may be made to Chicago, Illinois, within whose present borders there are parts of several townships, some of whose primitive school municipalities, grown to city proportions, have been absorbed since the Tenth Census into the metropolitan system. The sixteenth section of township 39 north, range 14 east of the third principal meridian, covering the mouth of the Chicago river (a fractional township by reason of the lake margin), is in the heart of business, and part of it is yet leased for the benefit of Chicago schools.

COMBINED PUBLIC AND PRIVATE TUITION.

Reference was made in a previous bulletin (No. 36) to the combination of public and private effort in the same schools. In those southern states whose statistics are given in this bulletin arrangements are very general by which private schools receive some public funds and furnish instruction therefor, while many public schools are extended by private funds after the term paid for by public funds. The state of New York is conspicuous among northern states for grants of public funds to private institutions, as hereafter explained.

ALASKA.

The public schools of Alaska are maintained by the national government, which also allows some compensation under contracts to certain other schools. The government funds are distributed under the direction of the Bureau of Education. The difficulties of travel will prevent completing the report before July, 1891, though all but two schools have been reached, but it is deemed best to print the results, subject to modification in the final report. The statistics are available through the courtesy of Mr. Ivan Petroff, special agent for Alaska.

The schools classed as private are maintained by the Russian imperial government represented by the Orthodox Greek Church, the North American Commercial Company, Catholics, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Moravians, Presbyterians, and the Swedish Free Mission Society.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ALASKA FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1890.

	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.	White.			Native.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
The Territory	18	18	7	11	--------	--------	--------	903	162	81	81	741	394	347
SUMMARY OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN ALASKA REPORTED TO MARCH 5, 1891.														
Private	30	30	21	9	--------	--------	--------	730	23	13	10	707	395	312

ARKANSAS.

1880. Population	802,525.	Enrolled in public schools	108,236
1890. Population	1,128,179.	Enrolled in public schools	223,071
Gain of population	40.58 per cent.	Gain of enrollment in public schools	106.10 per cent.

The statistics for the public schools of Arkansas are mainly from the report of Hon. W. E. Thompson, late state superintendent of public instruction. The county examiners complain of the neglect of district officers to furnish the enrollment of pupils, so that the county reports do not represent the full school attendance. From some counties no report was available for the census year, but by taking the latest return the best possible approximation to current facts has been made in each case.

The state report does not show the race of teachers, but replies to census inquiries as to race were received from nearly all county examiners. The report of schoolhouses is quite imperfect, but shows 2,535 buildings in 1890.

Private schools in Arkansas often receive public funds, and public schools are lengthened by subscription or tuition fees, rendering it difficult to draw an exact line between them. The schools classed in this bulletin as private are those in which private control seems to dominate. About one-half of the enrollment is in schools apparently receiving no public fund, leaving about 5,500 liable to duplication in public school returns.

About three-fifths of the enrollment in parochial schools is Catholic, and the remainder Lutheran.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ARKANSAS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1890.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
The State	5,016	3,770	2,620	1,150	1,246	817	429	223,071	163,603	85,827	77,776	59,468	30,345	29,123
Arkansas	58	47	29	18	a11	6	5	1,771	1,396	743	653	375	193	182
Ashley	37	13	11	2	24	20	4	1,891	994	231	763	897	437	460
Baxter (b)	48	48	36	12	------	------	------	1,536	1,536	864	672	------	------	------
Benton	85	85	63	22	------	------	------	4,840	4,840	2,480	2,360	------	------	------
Boone	69	69	40	29	------	------	------	3,348	3,318	1,759	1,559	30	11	19
Bradley	83	64	16	48	19	17	2	2,056	1,327	759	568	729	331	398
Calhoun	46	34	31	3	12	7	5	2,019	1,225	685	540	794	415	379
Carroll	50	49	29	20	1	1	------	2,909	2,895	1,499	1,396	14	9	5
Chicot	29	13	6	7	16	14	2	1,569	112	53	59	1,457	778	679
Clark	67	46	32	14	21	15	6	3,043	2,049	1,044	1,005	994	583	411
Clay	43	43	32	11	------	------	------	2,002	2,002	1,084	918	------	------	------
Cleburne	38	37	28	9	1	1	------	1,429	1,416	749	667	13	4	9
Cleveland	35	23	23	------	12	8	4	1,858	1,245	694	551	613	310	303
Columbia	54	8	7	1	46	38	8	2,822	1,566	814	752	1,256	672	584
Conway	76	42	33	9	a34	22	12	3,907	2,158	1,101	1,057	1,749	938	811
Craighead	49	46	37	9	3	2	1	2,492	2,395	1,340	1,055	97	50	47
Crawford	100	88	71	17	12	7	5	3,619	3,276	1,305	1,971	343	221	122
Crittenden	26	5	3	2	21	14	7	1,735	121	60	61	1,614	765	849
Cross (c)	48	26	16	10	a22	12	10	271	146	84	62	125	55	70
Dallas	49	37	33	4	12	11	1	2,097	1,213	627	586	884	427	457
Desha	53	32	28	4	21	17	4	1,334	269	137	132	1,065	571	494
Drew	90	51	27	24	39	32	7	3,770	1,891	949	942	1,879	929	950
Faulkner	73	58	45	13	15	10	5	3,867	3,203	1,684	1,519	664	320	344
Franklin	124	120	102	18	4	3	1	6,073	5,937	3,140	2,797	136	67	69
Fulton	48	48	46	2	------	------	------	2,132	2,114	1,175	939	18	9	9
Garland	54	45	25	20	9	5	4	2,978	2,474	1,291	1,183	504	247	257
Grant	44	37	34	3	7	7	------	1,811	1,625	884	741	186	96	90
Greene	56	55	48	7	1	1	------	2,860	2,837	1,523	1,314	23	10	13
Hempstead	120	72	55	17	a48	40	8	5,143	2,795	1,503	1,292	2,348	1,187	1,161
Hot Spring	64	61	47	14	3	3	------	2,905	2,670	1,447	1,223	235	110	125

a Estimated. b Sex of teachers based on report for 1889. c Teachers from report for 1889.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ARKANSAS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1890—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Howard	62	52	47	5	10	10	-------	2,878	2,285	1,221	1,064	593	287	306
Independence	84	74	58	16	10	7	3	3,806	3,438	1,834	1,604	368	206	162
Izard	55	51	45	6	4	2	2	2,288	2,230	1,237	993	58	31	27
Jackson	72	42	31	11	30	22	8	3,565	2,458	1,319	1,139	1,107	558	549
Jefferson (a)	138	38	20	18	b100	52	48	8,684	1,993	989	1,004	6,691	3,404	3,287
Johnson	97	97	69	28	-------	-------	-------	3,986	3,856	1,964	1,892	130	68	62
Lafayette	18	6	5	1	12	8	4	1,698	885	509	376	813	437	376
Lawrence (c)	52	44	22	22	8	8	-------	1,805	1,521	826	695	284	156	128
Lee	100	67	13	54	33	28	5	3,519	787	419	368	2,732	1,548	1,184
Lincoln	87	55	17	38	32	23	9	2,163	1,608	524	484	1,155	603	552
Little River	81	66	21	45	15	13	2	1,936	1,044	526	518	892	437	455
Logan	92	85	67	18	7	7	-------	3,827	3,531	1,930	1,601	296	155	141
Lonoke	75	31	24	7	44	27	17	3,150	1,769	953	816	1,381	755	626
Madison	80	80	53	27	-------	-------	-------	4,925	4,925	2,582	2,343	-------	-------	-------
Marion	50	50	22	28	-------	-------	-------	1,343	1,343	746	597	-------	-------	-------
Miller	54	19	19	-------	35	27	8	2,266	1,020	562	458	1,246	633	613
Mississippi (d)	22	12	10	2	b10	9	1	1,511	866	426	440	645	341	304
Monroe	47	22	19	3	25	14	11	2,752	916	478	438	1,836	983	853
Montgomery	22	22	18	4	-------	-------	-------	870	870	476	394	-------	-------	-------
Nevada	74	44	32	12	b30	20	10	a3,896	2,869	1,567	1,302	1,027	512	515
Newton	41	41	33	8	-------	-------	-------	2,094	2,094	1,146	948	-------	-------	-------
Ouachita	84	46	32	14	38	31	7	3,081	1,450	756	694	1,631	809	822
Perry	40	35	31	4	5	4	1	1,152	1,006	527	479	146	66	80
Phillips	174	24	6	18	b150	37	113	4,828	941	481	460	3,887	1,953	1,934
Pike	34	32	30	2	2	2	-------	1,559	1,438	785	653	121	58	63
Poinsett	22	17	14	3	5	4	1	775	712	378	334	63	37	26
Polk	40	40	37	3	-------	-------	-------	1,879	1,863	1,000	863	16	9	7
Pope	117	107	84	23	10	7	3	4,581	4,080	2,445	1,635	501	273	228
Prairie	59	35	23	12	24	14	10	2,716	1,655	894	761	1,061	550	511
Pulaski (e)	161	107	65	42	54	27	27	9,160	4,477	2,233	2,244	4,683	2,197	2,486
Randolph	65	64	22	42	1	1	-------	f1,392	1,306	684	622	86	40	46
Saint Francis	44	5	5	-------	b39	25	14	1,795	725	379	346	1,070	547	523
Saline	72	60	40	20	12	7	5	2,503	2,136	1,118	1,018	367	174	193
Scott	51	51	33	18	-------	-------	-------	3,030	3,030	1,602	1,428	-------	-------	-------
Searcy	43	43	40	3	-------	-------	-------	2,113	2,113	1,140	973	-------	-------	-------
Sebastian	131	102	52	50	b29	23	6	8,900	7,928	3,822	4,106	972	456	516
Sevier	46	42	29	13	4	2	2	2,035	1,879	979	900	156	73	83
Sharp	35	35	33	2	-------	-------	-------	2,266	2,155	1,135	1,020	111	54	57
Stone	25	24	21	3	1	1	-------	1,261	1,183	664	519	78	78	-------
Union (g)	111	111	78	33	-------	-------	-------	3,765	2,242	1,171	1,071	1,523	785	738
Van Buren (e)	35	35	20	15	-------	-------	-------	f2,376	2,360	b1,200	1,160	16	9	7
Washington	164	159	111	48	5	5	-------	7,281	7,054	3,587	3,467	227	94	133
White	134	115	78	37	19	15	4	5,539	4,858	2,526	2,332	681	346	335
Woodruff	46	27	16	11	19	14	5	2,565	1,043	559	484	1,522	748	774
Yell	64	54	42	12	b10	8	2	3,470	3,216	1,820	1,396	254	130	124

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS REPORTED TO MARCH 5, 1891.

SCHOOLS.														
Private	334	313	148	165	21	10	11	11,070	10,050	5,336	4,714	1,020	467	553
Parochial	33	29	12	17	4	1	3	1,118	949	486	463	169	67	102

a Report for 1889.
b Estimated.
c Teachers from report for 1889.
d Report for 1887.
e Sex of teachers based on report for 1889.
f Report for 1888.
g Race of teachers not shown.

DELAWARE.

1880. Population ..... 146,608. Enrolled in public schools 26,412
1890. Population ..... 168,493. Enrolled in public schools 31,434
Gain of population ..... 14.93 per cent. Gain of enrollment in public schools ..... 19.01 per cent.

The statistics for the public schools of Delaware are from the manuscript report of Hon. A. N. Raub, secretary of the state board of education. The parochial schools are Catholic.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF DELAWARE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1890.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
The State	701	605	187	418	96	36	60	31,434	26,778	13,228	13,550	4,656	2,348	2,308
Kent	163	133	40	93	30	16	14	7,525	6,024	2,946	3,078	1,501	780	721
New Castle	309	271	18	253	38	5	33	15,105	13,082	6,462	6,620	2,023	1,005	1,018
Sussex	229	201	129	72	28	15	13	8,804	7,672	3,820	3,852	1,132	563	569

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS REPORTED TO MARCH 5, 1891.

SCHOOLS.														
Private	65	62	20	42	3	.....	3	1,126	993	517	476	133	56	77
Parochial	36	36	3	33	.....	.....	.....	1,712	1,712	840	872	.....	.....	.....

ILLINOIS.

1880. Population ..... 3,077,871. Enrolled in public schools 704,041
1890. Population ..... 3,826,351. Enrolled in public schools 778,319
Gain of population ..... 24.32 per cent. Gain of enrollment in public schools ..... 10.55 per cent.

The statistics for the public schools of Illinois are mainly from the report of Hon. Richard Edwards, late superintendent of public instruction, which does not show the distinction of race. The numbers given for colored pupils are from local reports, and the combined sum is too small for the colored attendance in the state.

Dr. Edwards' report gives 105,232 pupils in private (including parochial) schools. There are reported 12,252 schoolhouses.

In the parochial schools thus far reported there are about 47,000 Catholic, 24,000 Lutheran, 4,000 German Evangelical, and small numbers of Episcopal, Holland Christian Reformed, Dutch Reformed, and German Presbyterian children.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ILLINOIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1890.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.			Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
The State	23,296	23,271	6,879	16,392	25	10	15	778,319	773,265	394,726	378,539	5,054	2,467	2,587
Adams	316	312	81	231	4	1	3	11,534	11,244	5,619	5,625	290	140	150
Alexander	38	28	17	11	10	1	9	2,975	2,387	1,210	1,177	588	297	291
Bond	125	125	56	69				4,298	4,298	2,166	2,132			
Boone	143	143	13	130				2,767	2,766	1,370	1,396	1	1	
Brown	110	110	34	76				3,059	3,059	1,533	1,526			
Bureau	344	344	77	267				8,690	8,690	4,614	4,076			
Calhoun	38	38	22	16				1,819	1,819	940	879			
Carroll	191	191	59	132				4,554	4,554	2,361	2,193			
Cass	109	109	35	74				3,817	3,817	1,938	1,879			
Champaign	357	357	123	234				11,293	11,278	5,826	5,452	15	7	8
Christian	234	234	104	130				7,919	7,919	4,160	3,759			
Clark	185	185	82	103				6,105	6,105	3,111	2,994			
Clay	140	140	69	71				4,674	4,673	2,481	2,192	1	1	
Clinton	89	89	38	51				3,545	3,529	1,941	1,588	16	8	8
Coles	244	244	101	143				7,924	7,875	3,946	3,929	49	18	31
Cook	3,251	3,251	262	2,989				150,901	149,625	74,445	75,180	1,276	635	641
Crawford	177	177	77	100				5,139	5,139	2,695	2,444			
Cumberland	151	151	64	87				4,568	4,568	2,319	2,249			
De Kalb	308	308	68	240				6,489	6,479	3,317	3,162	10	4	6
De Witt	163	163	66	97				4,326	4,319	2,179	2,140	7	4	3
Douglas	158	158	67	91				4,743	4,743	2,412	2,331			
Du Page	126	126	31	95				4,199	4,191	2,190	2,001	8	4	4
Edgar	249	249	79	170				6,925	6,923	3,543	3,380	2	1	1
Edwards	75	75	26	49				2,774	2,774	1,470	1,304			
Effingham	111	111	57	54				4,305	4,305	2,195	2,110			
Fayette	190	190	105	85				6,612	6,610	3,451	3,159	2		2
Ford	190	190	52	138				4,595	4,595	2,330	2,265			
Franklin	110	110	82	28				5,171	5,171	2,722	2,449			
Fulton	344	344	109	235				10,590	10,590	5,341	5,249			
Gallatin	82	81	56	25	1	1		3,822	3,809	1,992	1,817	13	8	5
Greene	147	147	51	96				6,192	6,181	3,181	3,000	11	7	4
Grundy	204	204	33	171				5,038	5,029	2,544	2,485	9	3	6
Hamilton	103	103	80	23				4,987	4,987	2,659	2,328			
Hancock	351	351	105	246				7,931	7,930	4,009	3,921	1		1
Hardin	34	34	27	7				1,939	1,841	1,000	841	98	55	43
Henderson	117	117	34	83				2,510	2,510	1,265	1,245			
Henry	364	364	73	291				7,610	7,582	3,911	3,671	28	16	12
Iroquois	369	369	104	265				9,249	9,249	4,863	4,386			
Jackson	155	152	79	73	3	2	1	6,983	6,822	3,477	3,345	161	92	69
Jasper	154	154	74	80				5,058	5,058	2,677	2,381			
Jefferson	161	161	84	77				6,031	5,976	3,026	2,950	55	27	28
Jersey	98	97	37	60	1	1		3,853	3,819	1,968	1,851	34	16	18
Jo Daviess	229	229	50	179				5,696	5,696	2,888	2,808			
Johnson	78	78	56	22				4,475	4,475	2,344	2,131			
Kane	345	345	50	295				11,590	11,520	5,832	5,688	70	34	36
Kankakee	266	266	55	211				6,455	6,455	3,422	3,033			
Kendall	116	116	23	93				2,541	2,541	1,332	1,209			
Knox	328	328	64	264				8,006	7,844	3,977	3,867	162	75	87
Lake	186	186	34	152				4,808	4,808	2,505	2,303			
La Salle	567	567	102	465				15,947	15,933	8,064	7,869	14	8	6
Lawrence	133	133	61	72				4,176	4,160	2,151	2,009	16	6	10
Lee	283	283	73	210				6,802	6,800	3,561	3,239	2		2
Livingston	477	477	99	378				10,621	10,552	5,562	4,990	69	35	34
Logan	173	173	74	99				6,074	6,034	3,098	2,936	40	15	25
McDonough	243	243	61	182				7,157	7,119	3,623	3,496	38	20	18
McHenry	252	252	59	193				6,057	6,057	3,127	2,930			
McLean	496	496	130	366				13,568	13,493	6,747	6,746	75	37	38
Macon	227	227	88	139				8,300	8,180	4,179	4,001	120	45	75

a Including the unseparated colored.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ILLINOIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1890—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.			Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Macoupin	273	273	119	154				9,641	9,641	4,969	4,672			
Madison	227	227	90	137				10,253	10,113	5,185	4,928	140	64	76
Marion	189	189	61	128				6,682	6,611	3,454	3,157	71	40	31
Marshall	143	143	39	104				3,089	3,089	1,536	1,553			
Mason	131	131	48	83				4,546	4,546	2,309	2,237			
Massac	65	65	22	43				3,134	3,134	1,637	1,497			
Menard	94	94	32	62				3,445	3,445	1,732	1,713			
Mercer	213	213	64	149				4,857	4,857	2,501	2,356			
Monroe	66	66	30	36				2,463	2,463	1,325	1,138			
Montgomery	230	230	82	148				8,373	8,322	4,256	4,066	51	29	22
Morgan	183	183	63	120				6,690	6,514	3,383	3,131	176	78	98
Moultrie	140	140	54	86				3,927	3,927	1,993	1,934			
Ogle	347	347	98	249				7,708	7,708	4,070	3,638			
Peoria	377	377	78	299				13,423	13,310	6,603	6,707	113	57	56
Perry	115	115	41	74				4,360	4,251	2,173	2,078	109	48	61
Piatt	177	177	73	104				4,893	4,893	2,538	2,355			
Pike	276	276	120	156				8,694	8,623	4,471	4,152	71	40	31
Pope	66	65	41	24	1	1		4,063	3,997	2,073	1,924	66	35	31
Pulaski	61	59	31	28	2	1	1	3,133	3,017	1,542	1,475	116	46	70
Putnam	48	48	10	38				1,219	1,219	627	592			
Randolph	140	140	52	88				5,415	5,389	2,753	2,636	26	8	18
Richland	135	135	49	86				4,519	4,519	2,317	2,202			
Rock Island	276	276	48	228				8,462	8,399	4,210	4,189	63	28	35
Saint Clair	266	263	123	140	3	2	1	12,008	11,835	6,320	5,515	173	80	93
Saline	96	96	78	18				5,830	5,830	3,017	2,813			
Sangamon	343	343	124	219				12,235	11,735	5,857	5,878	500	243	257
Schuyler	145	145	34	111				4,613	4,613	2,351	2,262			
Scott	72	72	35	37				2,614	2,614	1,360	1,254			
Shelby	270	270	125	145				8,985	8,985	4,639	4,346			
Stark	115	115	33	82				2,451	2,451	1,301	1,150			
Stephenson	254	254	72	182				7,325	7,325	3,752	3,573			
Tazewell	197	197	53	144				7,155	7,155	3,686	3,469			
Union	101	101	61	40				5,801	5,801	3,050	2,751			
Vermilion	397	397	138	259				12,342	12,319	6,287	6,032	23	11	12
Wabash	88	88	47	41				3,235	3,235	1,649	1,586			
Warren	225	225	62	163				4,930	4,930	2,433	2,497			
Washington	115	115	45	70				4,224	4,224	2,130	2,094			
Wayne	248	248	109	139				7,116	7,116	3,661	3,455			
White	170	170	101	69				6,665	6,616	3,335	3,281	49	28	21
Whiteside	258	258	79	179				7,619	7,619	3,919	3,700			
Will	363	363	65	298				11,918	11,918	6,237	5,681			
Williamson	119	119	88	31				6,847	6,847	3,664	3,183			
Winnebago	298	298	41	257				7,377	7,351	3,650	3,701	26	13	13
Woodford	180	180	49	131				4,854	4,854	2,562	2,292			

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS REPORTED TO MARCH 5, 1891.

SCHOOLS.														
Private	1,725	1,724	1,008	716	1		1	28,164	28,110	16,629	11,481	54	32	22
Parochial	1,493	1,490	616	874	3	2	1	75,958	75,802	38,383	37,419	156	83	73

a Including the unseparated colored.

IOWA.

1880. Population	1,624,615.	Enrolled in public schools	425,665
1890. Population	1,911,896.	Enrolled in public schools	493,267
Gain of population	17.68 per cent.	Gain of enrollment in public schools	15.88 per cent.

The gross enrollment in counties and the statistics for teachers in the public schools of Iowa are from advance sheets of the report of Hon. Henry Sabin, superintendent of public instruction, which did not show the sex of pupils. With local reports of the sex of some 311,000 pupils a basis was established for an estimate of sex throughout the state. The number of colored pupils is from local reports.

The parochial schools of Iowa reported to this date include 11,000 Catholic, over 8,000 Lutheran, nearly 1,000 German Evangelical, and small numbers of German Reformed, German Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Mennonite pupils. There are fifteen Protestant Episcopal choir schools, in which 473 boys, of whom 12 are colored, and 54 girls, of whom 12 are colored, are taught music by 18 male and 10 female teachers. These are not included in the table.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF IOWA FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 15, 1890.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.			Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
The State	26,567	26,567	5,460	21,107				493,267	492,620	251,456	241,164	647	325	322
Adair	355	355	84	271				4,138	4,138	2,183	1,955			
Adams	261	261	53	208				3,803	3,793	2,042	1,751	10	6	4
Allamakee	211	211	31	180				4,887	4,887	2,526	2,361			
Appanoose	243	243	76	167				5,393	5,378	2,738	2,640	15	11	4
Audubon	245	245	76	169				3,598	3,598	1,858	1,740			
Benton	369	369	85	284				5,959	5,958	3,096	2,862	1	1	
Black Hawk	317	317	61	256				6,386	6,386	3,142	3,244			
Boone	344	344	62	282				6,863	6,860	3,580	3,280	3	1	2
Bremer	193	193	30	163				3,601	3,598	1,790	1,808	3	1	2
Buchanan	243	243	53	190				5,048	5,048	2,679	2,369			
Buena Vista	249	249	41	208				3,756	3,750	1,959	1,791	6	2	4
Butler	325	325	61	264				4,350	4,350	2,158	2,192			
Calhoun	153	153	25	128				3,580	3,580	1,828	1,752			
Carroll	279	279	71	208				4,840	4,833	2,533	2,300	7	4	3
Cass	239	239	56	183				6,154	6,152	3,185	2,967	2	1	1
Cedar	295	295	54	241				4,776	4,768	2,390	2,378	8	5	3
Cerro Gordo	250	250	29	221				3,733	3,730	1,836	1,894	3	2	1
Cherokee	281	281	76	205				4,570	4,567	2,335	2,232	3	1	2
Chickasaw	214	214	34	180				4,307	4,307	2,221	2,086			
Clarke	213	213	34	179				3,066	3,066	1,522	1,544			
Clay	191	191	39	152				2,516	2,516	1,366	1,150			
Clayton	304	304	58	246				6,983	6,982	3,541	3,441	1	1	
Clinton	262	262	41	221				9,140	9,097	4,536	4,561	43	20	23
Crawford	268	268	67	201				5,617	5,616	2,848	2,768	1	1	
Dallas	332	332	74	258				6,369	6,366	3,192	3,174	3	2	1
Davis	188	188	64	124				4,488	4,471	2,241	2,230	17	9	8
Decatur	236	236	50	186				4,674	4,665	2,304	2,361	9	3	6
Delaware	276	276	42	234				4,434	4,434	2,336	2,098			
Des Moines	232	232	46	186				7,464	7,462	3,709	3,753	2	1	1
Dickinson	74	74	20	54				1,114	1,114	561	553			
Dubuque	249	249	39	210				8,543	8,543	4,299	4,244			
Emmet	69	69	15	54				1,128	1,128	585	543			
Fayette	380	380	72	308				6,192	6,182	3,174	3,008	10	5	5
Floyd	238	238	31	207				4,132	4,132	2,084	2,048			
Franklin	245	245	40	205				3,739	3,732	1,928	1,804	7	4	3
Fremont	285	285	65	220				4,402	4,400	2,377	2,023	2	1	1
Greene	347	347	56	291				4,572	4,572	2,334	2,238			
Grundy	217	217	46	171				3,627	3,625	1,814	1,811	2	2	
Guthrie	335	335	90	245				4,951	4,944	2,436	2,508	7	4	3
Hamilton	279	279	47	232				4,466	4,466	2,354	2,112			
Hancock	146	146	31	115				2,221	2,221	1,220	1,001			
Hardin	315	315	70	245				5,394	5,394	2,769	2,625			

a Including the unenumerated colored.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF IOWA FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 15, 1890—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.			Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Harrison	338	338	57	281				6,061	6,058	3,003	3,055	3		3
Henry	264	264	51	213				4,697	4,606	2,355	2,251	91	39	52
Howard	170	170	35	135				2,890	2,889	1,518	1,371	1	1	
Humboldt	179	179	25	154				2,705	2,704	1,342	1,362	1	1	
Ida	240	240	72	168				2,879	2,879	1,468	1,411			
Iowa	311	311	80	231				5,206	5,206	2,635	2,571			
Jackson	260	260	39	221				6,062	6,062	3,103	2,959			
Jasper	408	408	93	315				6,990	6,971	3,509	3,462	19	9	10
Jefferson	221	221	36	185				4,003	3,994	2,004	1,990	9	6	3
Johnson	448	448	56	392				5,778	5,778	3,090	2,688			
Jones	319	319	35	284				5,209	5,197	2,733	2,464	12	5	7
Keokuk	307	307	66	241				6,908	6,901	3,512	3,389	7	5	2
Kossuth	245	245	59	186				3,517	3,517	1,833	1,684			
Lee	248	248	60	188				6,907	6,878	3,508	3,370	29	16	13
Linn	493	493	62	431				11,125	11,124	5,716	5,408	1	1	
Louisa	190	190	42	148				3,214	3,207	1,642	1,565	7	3	4
Lucas	197	197	41	156				4,107	4,031	2,085	1,946	76	44	32
Lyon	157	157	36	121				2,232	2,232	1,239	993			
Madison	301	301	75	226				4,700	4,700	2,333	2,367			
Mahaska	354	354	67	287				7,429	7,352	3,776	3,576	77	39	38
Marion	291	291	68	223				6,733	6,730	3,395	3,335	3	1	2
Marshall	353	353	73	280				6,496	6,496	3,367	3,129			
Mills	180	180	70	110				3,872	3,871	1,980	1,891	1	1	
Mitchell	206	206	46	160				3,608	3,608	1,809	1,799			
Monona	294	294	50	244				4,745	4,745	2,356	2,389			
Monroe	183	183	28	155				3,495	3,475	1,637	1,838	20	8	12
Montgomery	256	256	63	193				4,577	4,565	2,246	2,319	12	5	7
Muscatine	241	241	47	194				5,228	5,228	2,766	2,462			
O'Brien	220	220	50	170				3,295	3,295	1,713	1,582			
Osceola	124	124	32	92				1,503	1,503	789	714			
Page	288	288	60	228				5,810	5,790	2,912	2,878	20	10	10
Palo Alto	171	171	30	141				2,568	2,568	1,173	1,395			
Plymouth	246	246	57	189				5,108	5,108	2,678	2,430			
Pocahontas	206	206	28	178				2,609	2,609	1,317	1,292			
Polk	522	522	93	429				13,914	13,914	6,789	7,125			
Pottawattamie	561	561	99	462				10,017	10,017	5,143	4,874			
Poweshiek	319	319	69	250				5,274	5,273	2,574	2,699	1		1
Ringgold	276	276	49	227				4,170	4,170	2,199	1,971			
Sac	270	270	62	208				4,092	4,092	2,173	1,919			
Scott	274	274	70	204				8,619	8,618	4,682	3,936	1		1
Shelby	302	302	98	204				5,061	5,061	2,646	2,415			
Sioux	277	277	62	215				4,300	4,300	2,229	2,071			
Story	304	304	80	224				5,106	5,106	2,506	2,600			
Tama	397	397	73	324				6,170	6,161	3,125	3,036	9	4	5
Taylor	294	294	70	224				5,049	5,030	2,594	2,436	19	9	10
Union	281	281	49	232				4,893	4,884	2,616	2,268	9	5	4
Van Buren	235	235	46	189				4,861	4,858	2,474	2,384	3	2	1
Wapello	249	249	47	202				7,277	7,248	3,622	3,626	29	16	13
Warren	298	298	67	231				5,592	5,586	2,806	2,780	6		6
Washington	305	305	33	272				4,642	4,626	2,330	2,296	16	7	9
Wayne	267	267	83	184				4,941	4,941	2,481	2,460			
Webster	331	331	57	274				5,925	5,925	2,978	2,947			
Winnebago	99	99	41	58				1,795	1,795	931	864			
Winneshiek	261	261	60	201				5,555	5,555	2,855	2,700			
Woodbury	407	407	78	329				8,998	8,998	4,519	4,479			
Worth	160	160	41	119				2,548	2,548	1,337	1,211			
Wright	222	222	49	173				3,228	3,228	1,696	1,532			

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS REPORTED TO MARCH 5, 1891.

SCHOOLS.														
Private	647	647	380	267				15,633	15,619	8,979	6,640	14	11	3
Parochial	523	523	233	290				20,395	20,393	10,027	10,366	2	1	1

MICHIGAN.

1880. Population	1,636,937.	Enrolled in public schools	362,459
1890. Population	2,093,889.	Enrolled in public schools	427,032
Gain of population	27.92 per cent.	Gain of enrollment in public schools	17.82 per cent.

The statistics as to the total enrollment in the public schools of Michigan by counties are from the manuscript of Hon. Ferris S. Fitch, superintendent of public instruction. The Census Office had local reports by sex of some 226,000 pupils as a basis of estimate for sex throughout the state and for the colored pupils shown. Isle Royal county, organized for the island some years ago when copper mining was promising, has not maintained sufficient population to furnish reports.

In the parochial schools reported to this date there are over 22,000 Catholic, 11,000 Lutheran, about 600 German Evangelical, a like number of Holland Christian Reformed, and a few German Reformed pupils.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MICHIGAN FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 1, 1890.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS (between 5 and 20 years of age).						
	Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.			Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
The State	15,990	15,990	3,561	12,429				427,032	425,691	216,641	209,050	b1,341	727	614
Alcona	31	31	13	18				1,008	1,008	533	475			
Alger	13	13	3	10				212	199	81	118	c13	8	5
Allegan	399	399	92	307				9,455	9,403	4,814	4,589	b52	33	19
Alpena	82	82	5	77				2,486	2,486	1,201	1,285			
Antrim	133	133	37	96				2,502	2,501	1,206	1,295	1	1	
Arenac	38	38	10	28				1,277	1,262	596	666	c15	8	7
Baraga	17	17	4	13				750	745	361	384	5	3	2
Barry	324	324	97	227				5,934	5,928	3,069	2,859	6	3	3
Bay	211	211	27	184				9,770	9,750	4,925	4,825	c20	14	6
Benzie	81	81	12	69				1,405	1,391	720	671	14	2	12
Berrien	340	340	81	259				9,371	9,331	4,808	4,523	40	23	17
Branch	329	329	80	249				6,119	6,107	2,865	3,242	12	5	7
Calhoun	412	412	84	328				9,161	9,152	4,981	4,171	9	6	3
Cass	249	249	78	171				4,890	4,746	2,514	2,232	144	82	62
Charlevoix	119	119	27	92				2,321	2,310	1,123	1,187	c11	5	6
Cheboygan	80	80	22	58				2,295	2,287	1,231	1,056	8	3	5
Chippewa	59	59	21	38				2,168	2,163	1,151	1,012	5	5	
Clare	74	74	13	61				1,477	1,472	741	731	5	2	3
Clinton	272	272	73	199				5,977	5,972	3,011	2,961	5	4	1
Crawford	56	56	12	44				590	590	300	290			
Delta	70	70	13	57				2,530	2,530	1,225	1,305			
Eaton	361	361	86	275				7,788	7,782	3,903	3,879	6	4	2
Emmet	95	95	16	79				1,663	1,547	739	808	b116	64	52
Genesee	373	373	88	285				8,867	8,824	4,285	4,539	b43	20	23
Gladwin	38	38	6	32				725	725	351	374			
Gogebic	28	28	4	24				1,740	1,738	879	859	2	1	1
Grand Traverse	128	128	19	109				2,917	2,909	1,557	1,352	b8	4	
Gratiot	298	298	78	220				7,470	7,458	3,791	3,667	12	5	7
Hillsdale	402	402	115	287				6,936	6,936	3,501	3,435			
Houghton	135	135	21	114				6,560	6,558	3,177	3,381	2		2
Huron	135	135	42	93				6,500	6,500	3,359	3,141			
Ingham	375	375	83	292				8,186	8,174	4,091	4,083	12	7	5
Ionia	315	315	73	242				7,404	7,398	3,866	3,532	6	3	3
Iosco	66	66	5	61				2,232	2,230	1,116	1,114	2	1	1
Iron	19	19	2	17				847	847	508	339			
Isabella	192	192	49	143				4,446	4,407	2,221	2,186	b39	21	18
Jackson	435	435	93	342				9,203	9,157	4,455	4,702	46	24	22
Kalamazoo	360	360	66	294				7,897	7,876	4,084	3,792	21	14	7

a Including the unseparated colored. b Part Indians. c Indians.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MICHIGAN FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 1, 1890—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.			Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Kalkaska	93	93	24	69				1,286	1,286	683	603			
Kent	696	690	105	585				21,711	21,703	10,908	10,795	8	4	4
Keweenaw	13	13	4	9				531	531	259	272			
Lake	65	65	20	45				1,440	1,440	705	735			
Lapeer	248	248	68	180				7,559	7,556	3,823	3,733	3	1	2
Leelanaw	80	80	13	67				1,781	1,696	874	822	b85	41	44
Lenawee	480	480	108	372				10,196	10,167	5,242	4,925	29	17	12
Livingston	302	302	87	215				5,266	5,266	2,580	2,686			
Luce	13	13	2	11				352	352	164	188			
Mackinac	56	56	12	44				1,470	1,441	757	684	c29	20	9
Macomb	185	185	47	138				6,266	6,263	3,155	3,108	3	3	
Manistee	139	139	31	108				4,317	4,312	2,306	2,006	5	3	2
Manitou	7	7		7				221	221	109	112			
Marquette	128	128	20	108				6,618	6,601	3,313	3,288	17	6	11
Mason	118	118	24	94				4,113	4,092	2,213	1,879	b21	13	8
Mecosta	177	177	30	147				5,023	4,912	2,565	2,347	111	56	55
Menominee	114	114	14	100				5,132	5,128	2,692	2,436	4	2	2
Midland	110	110	18	92				2,604	2,598	1,340	1,258	6	1	5
Missaukee	74	74	23	51				1,072	1,072	511	561			
Monroe	269	269	72	197				7,071	7,056	3,707	3,349	15	9	6
Montcalm	331	331	54	277				7,873	7,864	3,884	3,980	9	5	4
Montmorency	33	33	9	24				322	322	172	150			
Muskegon	264	264	40	224				9,446	9,440	4,732	4,708	6	3	3
Newaygo	204	204	37	167				4,680	4,657	2,404	2,253	b23	13	10
Oakland	412	412	97	315				8,813	8,798	4,405	4,393	15	7	8
Oceana	170	170	46	124				4,088	4,067	2,041	2,026	b21	12	9
Ogemaw	59	59	15	44				1,1.4	1,124	565	559			
Ontonagon	28	28	9	19				635	635	335	300			
Osceola	157	157	31	126				3,870	3,867	1,991	1,876	3	2	1
Oscoda	40	40	12	28				348	346	172	174	2	2	
Otsego	67	67	17	50				951	951	472	479			
Ottawa	251	251	57	194				9,041	9,028	4,621	4,407	13	7	6
Presque Isle	39	39	25	14				896	890	472	418	6	3	3
Roscommon	29	29	3	26				393	393	233	160			
Saginaw	414	414	83	331				15,536	15,534	7,960	7,574	2	1	1
Saint Clair	300	300	52	248				11,062	11,062	5,793	5,269			
Saint Joseph	301	301	65	236				6,013	5,987	2,987	3,000	26	16	10
Sanilac	190	190	81	109				8,650	8,646	4,453	4,193	4	2	2
Schoolcraft	33	33	13	20				583	583	291	292			
Shiawassee	287	287	75	212				7,268	7,265	3,667	3,598	3	1	2
Tuscola	248	248	65	183				7,903	7,892	4,062	3,830	11	5	6
Van Buren	334	334	89	245				7,571	7,459	3,765	3,694	112	61	51
Washtenaw	401	401	95	306				8,916	8,875	4,554	4,321	41	23	18
Wayne	762	762	95	667				31,250	31,228	15,994	15,234	22	12	10
Wexford	131	131	24	107				2,692	2,686	1,371	1,315	6	1	5

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS REPORTED TO MARCH 5, 1891.

SCHOOLS.														
Private	571	571	322	249				10,268	10,238	5,945	4,293	30	21	9
Parochial	649	649	244	405				34,779	34,777	16,963	17,814	2	1	1

a Including the unseparated colored. *b* Part Indians. *c* Indians.

MINNESOTA.

1880. Population	780,773.	Enrolled in public schools	186,544
1890. Population	1,301,826.	Enrolled in public schools	281,859
Gain of population	66.74 per cent.	Gain of enrollment in public schools	51.10 per cent.

The county totals for enrollment are from the report of Hon. D. L. Kiehle, superintendent of public instruction. This office has local reports by sex of about 170,000 pupils as a basis of estimate for sex throughout the state and for the number of colored pupils here given.

Minnesota has a large attendance in parochial schools, many of which are so arranged that children may attend both without conflicting with terms of public schools. There are reported 5,864 schoolhouses.

The parochial schools thus far reported have about 12,000 Catholic, 16,000 Lutheran, 1,000 German Evangelical, and small numbers of German Reformed and Moravian pupils.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MINNESOTA FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 1890.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.			Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
The State	8,947	8,947	2,114	6,833				281,859	281,678	145,250	136,428	181	92	89
Aitkin	14	14	2	12				385	385	193	192			
Anoka	80	80	7	73				2,414	2,407	1,181	1,226	7	3	4
Becker	90	90	38	52				2,608	2,608	1,321	1,287			
Benton	35	35	7	28				1,259	1,259	643	616			
Big Stone	60	60	8	52				1,459	1,458	793	665	1	b1	
Blue Earth	216	216	45	171				6,838	6,837	3,422	3,415	1	1	
Brown	92	92	45	47				3,660	3,660	1,947	1,713			
Carlton	18	18	6	12				710	710	367	343			
Carver	81	81	30	51				3,244	3,244	1,747	1,497			
Cass	9	9	1	8				277	277	138	139			
Chippewa	79	79	22	57				2,164	2,164	1,127	1,037			
Chisago	58	58	16	42				2,493	2,493	1,276	1,217			
Clay	90	90	18	72				2,421	2,421	1,205	1,216			
Cottonwood	86	86	28	58				1,781	1,780	960	820	1	1	
Crow Wing	59	59	8	51				1,904	1,904	964	940			
Dakota	187	187	37	150				4,308	4,308	2,331	1,977			
Dodge	130	130	c35	c95				2,981	2,981	1,484	1,497			
Douglas	94	94	25	69				3,779	3,779	1,922	1,857			
Faribault	235	235	41	194				4,589	4,589	2,373	2,216			
Fillmore	280	280	c80	c200				7,543	7,543	3,863	3,680			
Freeborn	169	169	39	130				5,137	5,137	2,686	2,451			
Goodhue	223	223	62	161				7,465	7,465	3,824	3,641			
Grant	58	58	9	49				1,727	1,727	928	799			
Hennepin	734	734	103	631				27,034	27,030	13,933	13,097	4	3	1
Houston	132	132	36	96				3,922	3,922	2,105	1,817			
Hubbard	16	16	4	12				406	406	193	213			
Isanti	58	58	4	54				2,037	2,037	1,082	955			
Itasca	1	1		1				20	20	8	12			
Jackson	110	110	34	76				2,376	2,375	1,241	1,134	1	1	
Kanabec	23	23		23				382	377	221	156	5	2	3
Kandiyohi	96	96	c28	c68				2,983	2,983	1,589	1,394			
Kittson	30	30	14	16				1,000	1,000	524	476			
Lac-qui-parle	62	62	17	45				2,715	2,715	1,496	1,219			
Lake	4	4	2	2				155	155	71	84			
Le Sueur	151	151	45	106				4,997	4,997	2,511	2,486			
Lincoln	67	67	22	45				1,557	1,557	839	718			
Lyon	110	110	c15	c95				2,971	2,971	1,628	1,343			
McLeod	119	119	38	81				4,704	4,704	2,377	2,327			
Marshall	43	43	18	25				2,180	2,180	1,159	1,021			
Martin	106	106	30	76				2,491	2,491	1,256	1,235			
Meeker	134	134	33	101				4,508	4,508	2,244	2,264			

a Including the unseparated colored. b Indian. c Estimated in report.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MINNESOTA FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 1890—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.			Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Mille Lacs	20	20	4	16				563	563	284	279			
Morrison	81	81	17	64				2,957	2,957	1,551	1,406			
Mower	193	193	34	159				4,684	4,684	2,372	2,312			
Murray	94	94	19	75				2,087	2,087	1,113	974			
Nicollet	75	75	18	57				3,018	3,018	1,698	1,320			
Nobles	110	110	27	83				2,258	2,258	1,181	1,077			
Norman	92	92	36	56				2,729	2,729	1,478	1,251			
Olmsted	179	179	35	144				4,959	4,959	2,562	2,397			
Otter Tail	256	256	72	184				9,463	9,463	5,013	4,450			
Pine	23	23	7	16				776	776	410	366			
Pipe Stone	74	74	14	60				1,506	1,506	792	714			
Polk	228	228	43	185				7,446	7,446	3,891	3,555			
Pope	107	107	49	58				2,625	2,625	1,361	1,264			
Ramsey	595	595	b95	b500				17,567	17,447	8,718	8,729	120	58	62
Redwood	68	68	14	54				2,519	2,515	1,301	1,214	4	2	2
Renville	125	125	30	95				4,805	4,805	2,429	2,376			
Rice	181	181	33	148				5,988	5,978	3,067	2,911	10	5	5
Rock	74	74	18	56				1,770	1,770	935	835			
Saint Louis	124	124	20	104				4,597	4,591	2,379	2,212	6	4	2
Scott	77	77	26	51				2,630	2,628	1,379	1,249	2	1	1
Sherburne	54	54	11	43				1,377	1,377	697	680			
Sibley	90	90	34	56				3,723	3,723	2,070	1,653			
Stearns	174	174	89	85				8,241	8,239	4,045	4,194	2	1	1
Steele	113	113	b20	b93				3,419	3,419	1,740	1,679			
Stevens	69	69	9	60				1,395	1,395	737	658			
Swift	82	82	34	48				2,953	2,953	1,538	1,415			
Todd	103	103	40	63				3,435	3,435	1,810	1,625			
Traverse	49	49	8	41				1,164	1,164	618	546			
Wabasha	157	157	40	117				4,569	4,569	2,338	2,231			
Wadena	46	46	7	39				1,108	1,108	517	591			
Waseca	118	118	6	112				3,696	3,696	1,854	1,842			
Washington	137	137	23	114				4,772	4,755	2,325	2,430	17	9	8
Watonwan	58	58	13	45				1,843	1,843	956	887			
Wilkin	38	38	7	31				1,117	1,117	579	538			
Winona	202	202	37	165				7,402	7,402	3,508	3,894			
Wright	166	166	42	124				6,324	6,324	3,280	3,044			
Yellow Medicine	76	76	31	45				2,790	2,790	1,552	1,238			

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS REPORTED TO MARCH 5, 1891.

SCHOOLS.														
Private	463	463	261	202				7,575	7,568	4,577	2,991	7	5	2
Parochial	635	635	375	260				29,332	29,328	14,311	15,017	4	3	1

a Including the unseparated colored. *b* Estimated in report.

MISSISSIPPI.

1880. Population	1,131,597.	Enrolled in public schools	237,065
1890. Population	1,289,600.	Enrolled in public schools	350,619
Gain of population	13.96 per cent.	Gain of enrollment in public schools	47.90 per cent.

The table for the public schools of Mississippi has been furnished in manuscript by Hon. J. R. Preston, superintendent of public instruction. As the reports are biennial, the material will be published by the state when combined with the facts of this year.

Public schools are often extended by private effort, and many private schools receive public funds for tuition.

The parochial schools are mainly Catholic, but there are some Episcopal and Lutheran schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MISSISSIPPI FOR THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 1, 1890.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
The State	7,386	4,236	1,786	2,450	3,150	1,855	1,295	350,619	157,188	80,809	76,379	193,431	94,977	98,454
Adams	87	27	4	23	60	8	52	4,605	739	340	399	3,866	1,845	2,021
Alcorn	82	61	37	24	21	12	9	3,754	2,592	1,330	1,262	1,162	523	639
Amite	126	62	32	30	64	37	27	4,722	1,985	1,072	913	2,737	1,409	1,328
Attala	137	91	36	55	46	26	20	5,989	3,623	1,900	1,723	2,366	1,169	1,197
Benton	87	57	33	24	30	25	5	3,020	1,675	891	784	1,345	721	624
Bolivar	98	19	1	18	79	42	37	3,040	312	153	159	2,728	1,333	1,395
Calhoun	146	114	55	59	32	26	6	5,319	4,095	2,087	2,008	1,224	559	665
Carroll	125	56	27	29	69	48	21	4,930	2,265	1,220	1,045	2,665	1,423	1,242
Chickasaw	152	74	32	42	78	41	37	5,709	2,427	1,266	1,161	3,282	1,615	1,667
Choctaw	89	69	40	29	20	18	2	3,998	2,870	1,523	1,347	1,128	488	640
Claiborne	73	34	8	26	39	21	18	3,905	986	470	516	2,919	1,441	1,478
Clarke	91	61	28	33	30	16	14	4,372	2,180	1,194	986	2,192	1,036	1,156
Clay	113	48	20	28	65	42	23	4,996	1,647	894	753	3,349	1,621	1,728
Coahoma	59	20	2	18	39	21	18	3,264	425	220	205	2,839	1,384	1,455
Copiah	165	103	24	79	62	29	33	6,894	2,938	1,536	1,402	3,956	1,942	2,014
Covington	47	37	21	16	10	9	1	1,512	1,185	647	538	327	160	167
De Soto	141	51	17	34	90	53	37	6,063	1,721	914	807	4,342	2,246	2,096
Franklin	48	22	12	10	26	18	8	1,678	720	388	332	958	475	483
Greene	29	24	10	14	5	5	-------	1,064	821	409	412	243	121	122
Grenada	82	32	6	26	50	35	15	3,794	903	438	465	2,891	1,419	1,472
Hancock	40	28	19	9	12	3	9	1,404	924	478	446	480	227	253
Harrison	82	64	20	44	18	9	9	2,557	1,853	950	903	704	364	340
Hinds	148	70	13	57	78	47	31	10,120	2,300	1,181	1,119	7,820	3,794	4,026
Holmes	134	58	20	38	76	39	37	10,536	3,283	1,363	1,920	7,253	3,270	3,983
Issaquena	41	11	2	9	30	26	4	2,014	91	34	57	1,923	981	942
Itawamba	111	99	72	27	12	10	2	4,437	3,967	2,087	1,880	470	242	228
Jackson	51	41	9	32	10	5	5	2,054	1,526	777	749	528	227	301
Jasper	100	68	43	25	32	27	5	5,207	2,689	1,378	1,311	2,518	1,314	1,204
Jefferson	94	37	10	27	57	30	27	4,200	999	536	463	3,201	1,573	1,628
Jones	91	83	27	56	8	7	1	2,163	1,842	1,003	839	321	153	168
Kemper	78	42	34	8	36	20	16	4,800	2,340	1,120	1,220	2,460	1,200	1,260
Lafayette	171	103	46	57	68	56	12	4,949	2,789	1,438	1,351	2,160	1,126	1,034
Lauderdale	136	90	45	45	46	28	18	6,891	3,856	1,920	1,936	3,035	1,442	1,593
Lawrence	88	55	26	29	33	18	15	3,578	1,977	1,011	966	1,601	831	770
Leake	104	71	35	36	33	23	10	4,636	2,915	1,522	1,393	1,721	868	853
Lee	166	115	60	55	51	26	25	6,028	3,858	1,997	1,861	2,170	1,092	1,078
Leflore	62	15	3	12	47	41	6	2,747	306	117	189	2,441	1,241	1,200
Lincoln	67	41	22	19	26	16	10	3,274	1,874	1,006	868	1,400	675	725
Lowndes	119	45	3	42	74	32	42	6,615	1,737	895	842	4,878	2,369	2,509

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MISSISSIPPI FOR THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 1, 1890—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Madison	117	53	17	36	64	33	31	6,717	1,381	706	675	5,336	2,494	2,842
Marion	84	66	38	28	18	12	6	2,817	2,068	1,058	1,010	749	366	383
Marshall	165	84	16	68	81	43	38	7,462	3,115	1,452	1,663	4,347	2,169	2,178
Monroe	179	88	27	61	91	66	25	31,242	12,300	6,225	6,075	18,942	9,226	9,716
Montgomery	100	63	27	36	37	15	22	4,105	2,202	1,127	1,075	1,903	937	966
Neshoba	65	55	35	20	10	6	4	2,043	1,743	973	770	300	172	128
Newton	130	90	51	39	40	23	17	5,142	3,324	1,732	1,592	1,818	914	904
Noxubee	132	46	8	38	86	40	46	7,496	1,221	658	563	6,275	2,992	3,283
Oktibbeha	96	52	16	36	44	29	15	3,671	1,431	665	766	2,240	1,107	1,133
Panola	201	86	13	73	115	69	46	8,740	3,025	1,565	1,460	5,715	2,873	2,842
Perry	43	34	16	18	9	7	2	1,500	1,136	595	541	364	193	171
Pike	138	70	27	43	68	27	41	5,577	2,672	1,490	1,182	2,905	1,392	1,513
Pontotoc	126	94	48	46	32	18	14	4,489	3,271	1,714	1,557	1,218	609	609
Prentiss	114	94	58	36	20	18	2	3,699	2,965	1,594	1,371	734	401	333
Quitman	21	11	1	10	10	7	3	547	143	80	63	404	222	182
Rankin	110	60	29	31	50	32	18	5,079	2,092	1,090	1,002	2,987	1,433	1,554
Scott	97	64	20	44	33	18	15	3,986	2,353	1,190	1,163	1,633	806	827
Sharkey	35	8	2	6	27	18	9	1,528	199	102	97	1,329	682	647
Simpson	77	57	28	29	20	14	6	2,717	1,757	910	847	960	464	496
Smith	66	56	35	21	10	9	1	2,589	2,254	1,217	1,037	335	179	156
Sunflower	35	16	5	11	19	17	2	1,567	494	231	263	1,073	564	509
Tallahatchie	86	39	15	24	47	20	27	5,043	1,470	789	681	3,573	1,791	1,782
Tate	128	72	15	57	56	35	21	7,201	3,987	2,006	1,981	3,214	1,630	1,584
Tippah	98	81	50	31	17	7	10	3,680	2,860	1,530	1,330	820	400	420
Tishomingo	79	70	52	18	9	5	4	2,930	2,609	1,362	1,247	321	154	167
Tunica	38	10	-------	10	28	18	10	1,844	139	74	65	1,705	857	848
Union	114	90	42	48	24	15	9	4,875	3,781	1,928	1,853	1,094	581	513
Warren	110	42	5	37	68	38	30	7,026	1,205	582	623	5,821	2,838	2,983
Washington	92	24	4	20	68	33	35	6,323	626	332	294	5,697	2,783	2,914
Wayne	44	33	12	21	11	8	3	2,398	1,476	749	727	922	430	492
Webster	115	90	48	42	25	20	5	4,076	3,059	1,611	1,448	1,017	519	498
Wilkinson	104	34	10	24	70	49	21	3,611	735	370	365	2,876	1,452	1,424
Winston	100	62	23	39	38	21	17	2,941	1,685	883	802	1,256	623	633
Yalobusha	100	65	20	45	35	30	5	6,100	3,000	1,400	1,600	3,100	1,500	1,600
Yazoo	187	79	19	60	108	40	68	9,020	2,175	1,114	1,061	6,845	3,305	3,540

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS REPORTED TO MARCH 5, 1891.

SCHOOLS.														
Private	698	675	243	432	23	8	15	20,072	17,670	8,175	9,495	2,402	1,102	1,300
Parochial	49	48	16	32	1	-------	1	1,311	1,129	671	458	182	79	103

NEW MEXICO.

1880. Population	119,565.	Enrolled in public schools	4,755
1890. Population	153,593.	Enrolled in public schools	18,215
Gain of population	28.46 per cent.	Gain of enrollment in public schools	283.07 per cent.

Close accuracy can not be claimed for the statistics of public schools in New Mexico, but they are believed to be more nearly accurate than any hitherto published. The auditor, ex-officio superintendent of schools, published early in 1890 a report for most of the counties for 1889. From that time to the present the Census Office has been in correspondence and conference with territorial and local officials and ex-officials to perfect the report. The governor published a table of school statistics in the report submitted to the Secretary of the Interior September 15, 1890, as nearly perfect "as it has been possible to make it from the reports received." By the aid of the governor and others additional approach to accuracy has been recently made. A published error has been the school census for the school enrollment of certain counties. To appreciate the difficulties of securing correct returns, and especially of replacing records for a past year, it is to be borne in mind that the large proportion of the people speaking only Spanish is a small hindrance compared with the immense area of the counties. One county is almost as large as the state of Maine; seven counties are each larger than any other New England state. When cities massing compactly upon a few square miles a greater population than all New Mexico and having long-established systems of record find difficulty in making accurate returns of the boys and girls in their schools, it can not be expected that errors will be eliminated from the reports of these great sparsely-settled frontier counties.

Of five hundred and eight schools, according to the governor's report one hundred and thirty-nine, over one-fourth of all, are taught in Spanish, and one hundred and eighty-four, over a third of all, in English and Spanish, leaving one hundred and sixty-four, just less than a third, taught in English. Governor L. Bradford Prince says: "As the desire of every Spanish-speaking New Mexican is that his children should understand English, it would be taught in all schools if English-speaking teachers could be found for the small salaries which can be paid in remote districts." Many wealthy families employ private tutors.

In this territory the Catholic faith predominates, and it appears that public schools in Catholic settlements are to some extent confused with schools supported by the church. The schools under the control of Catholic patrons outnumber those definitely reported under the charge of the Catholic church.

The remarkable disproportion of boys to girls enrolled in Valencia county (30 to 1) is confirmed by different officials. The great distances over which pupils must go to school in the sparsely-settled regions seem to have some local emphasis here against the attendance of girls. Ten families have been necessary to the legal establishment of a public school, and even a boy on a galloping pony can not always go to school and return in a day. In this county a little more than three thousand children of school age are scattered over an area larger than the state of Massachusetts.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW MEXICO FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1889.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.			Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
The Territory	472	472	310	162				18,215	18,215	11,838	6,377			
Bernalillo	40	40	26	14				2,630	2,630	1,680	950			
Colfax	25	25	13	12				712	712	351	361			
Doña Ana	19	19	7	12				627	627	350	277			
Grant	40	40	9	31				686	686	377	309			
Lincoln	26	26	18	8				1,000	1,000	650	350			
Mora	50	50	34	16				1,625	1,625	1,025	600			
Rio Arriba	14	14	14					398	398	315	83			
San Juan	17	17	7	10				337	337	192	145			
San Miguel	96	96	73	23				4,119	4,119	2,428	1,691			
Santa Fé	29	29	15	14				1,071	1,071	696	375			
Sierra	12	12	6	6				591	591	331	260			
Socorro	49	49	35	14				1,652	1,652	1,016	636			
Taos	24	24	23	1				1,217	1,217	927	290			
Valencia	31	31	30	1				1,550	1,550	1,500	50			

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS REPORTED TO MARCH 5, 1891.

SCHOOLS.														
Private	160	160	44	116				b4,093	4,058	1,965	2,093	35	16	19
Parochial	10	10	2	8				571	571	279	292			

a Including the unseparated colored. b Includes 197 Indians.

NEW YORK.

1880. Population ..... 5,082,871. Enrolled in public schools 1,027,938
1890. Population ..... 5,997,853. Enrolled in public schools 1,042,160
Gain of population ..... 18.00 per cent. Gain of enrollment in public schools ..... 1.38 per cent.

The county totals for enrollment are mainly from the report of Hon. A. S. Draper, state superintendent of public instruction. Local reports have given over 685,000 pupils by sex, forming a basis of estimate for the state. Some reports are from school commissioners' districts, of which there are from one to three in a county, but most of them are from the local school districts and cities. The numbers for colored are from local reports.

The relations of public and private schools in this state are peculiar. Schools of a great variety of private and sectarian foundations receive public funds by the approval of the University of the State of New York. Institutions, public and private, are inspected by the university officers, and, on approval, they receive allowances in proportion to the number of academic students and of candidates successfully passing the regents' examinations. The instances in which the name of an old-time academy has been retained after its control has passed to public officers, combined with the relations of both private and public schools to the university, make it difficult to avoid errors in determining whether a school is to be termed public or private.

There are reported 12,022 schoolhouses. The superintendent reports 160,996 pupils in private (including parochial) schools.

The parochial schools thus far reported include about 92,000 Catholic, 8,000 Lutheran, 1,000 German Evangelical, 2,000 Episcopal, and small numbers of Dutch Reformed, German Reformed, and German Presbyterian pupils.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 25, 1890.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.			Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
The State	31,703	31,669	5,355	26,314	34	3	31	1,042,160	1,035,542	519,381	516,161	6,618	3,321	3,297
Albany	583	583	84	499				25,360	25,302	12,740	12,562	58	21	37
Allegany	534	534	82	452				10,598	10,564	5,326	5,238	34	19	15
Broome	541	541	74	467				12,087	12,046	5,931	6,115	41	21	20
Cattaraugus	647	647	106	541				14,975	14,975	7,258	7,717			
Cayuga	597	597	110	487				12,198	12,120	6,142	5,978	78	41	37
Chautauqua	720	720	98	622				15,082	15,076	7,512	7,564	6	4	2
Chemung	320	320	46	274				9,165	9,064	4,638	4,426	101	40	61
Chenango	463	463	86	377				8,718	8,709	4,491	4,218	9	3	6
Clinton	422	422	59	363				11,011	11,011	5,891	5,120			
Columbia	277	277	71	206				8,580	8,508	4,415	4,093	72	45	27
Cortland	346	346	74	272				5,626	5,617	2,918	2,699	9	8	1
Delaware	631	631	160	471				10,357	10,353	5,306	5,047	4	2	2
Dutchess	350	350	55	295				13,027	12,873	6,541	6,332	154	72	82
Erie	1,289	1,289	156	1,133				48,978	48,801	24,255	24,546	177	79	98
Essex	378	378	49	329				7,985	7,966	4,085	3,881	19	5	14
Franklin	316	316	34	282				9,375	9,375	4,702	4,673			
Fulton	249	249	41	208				7,513	7,471	3,687	3,784	42	22	20
Genesee	266	266	75	191				6,317	6,303	3,275	3,028	14	11	3
Greene	251	251	69	182				6,580	6,580	3,493	3,087			
Hamilton	62	62	14	48				1,086	1,086	599	487			
Herkimer	423	423	84	339				9,106	9,063	4,642	4,421	43	21	22
Jefferson	775	775	132	643				14,431	14,420	7,294	7,126	11	5	6
Kings	2,244	2,226	113	2,113	18	2	16	116,335	114,605	57,403	57,202	1,730	884	846
Lewis	324	324	40	284				6,952	6,952	3,527	3,425			
Livingston	349	349	81	268				7,410	7,392	3,753	3,639	18	7	11
Madison	464	464	90	374				9,375	9,316	4,637	4,679	59	31	28
Monroe	806	806	107	699				28,012	27,925	14,033	13,892	87	44	43
Montgomery	259	259	76	183				8,264	8,257	4,290	3,967	7	6	1
New York	4,383	4,367	613	3,754	16	1	15	237,930	236,318	117,993	118,325	1,612	806	806
Niagara	385	385	88	297				11,947	11,926	5,959	5,967	21	11	10
Oneida	891	891	160	731				23,250	23,216	12,098	11,118	34	16	18
Onondaga	747	747	127	620				26,033	26,017	12,926	13,091	16	8	8
Ontario	383	383	73	310				10,081	10,043	5,054	4,989	38	11	27
Orange	476	476	73	403				17,955	17,474	8,541	8,933	481	241	240
Orleans	259	259	64	195				6,829	6,810	3,502	3,308	19	9	10
Oswego	633	633	100	533				15,950	15,941	8,057	7,884	9	4	5
Otsego	625	625	171	454				10,836	10,656	5,364	5,292	180	77	103
Putnam	77	77	20	57				2,730	2,709	1,413	1,296	21	16	5
Queens	377	377	56	321				21,536	20,967	10,805	10,162	569	298	271
Rensselaer	518	518	87	431				19,619	19,589	10,067	9,522	30	14	16
Richmond	133	133	31	102				7,632	7,566	3,642	3,924	66	34	32
Rockland	109	109	33	76				5,691	5,644	2,847	2,797	47	26	21
'aint Lawrence	930	930	123	807				18,995	18,995	7,611	11,384			
aratoga	471	471	68	403				11,697	11,601	5,719	5,882	96	50	46
chenectady	116	116	14	102				4,432	4,432	2,223	2,209			
choharie	326	326	134	192				6,698	6,656	3,567	3,089	42	18	24
chuyler	202	202	60	142				3,579	3,557	1,843	1,714	22	11	11
Seneca	182	182	47	135				5,124	5,110	2,542	2,568	14	8	6
Steuben	831	831	176	655				18,565	18,507	9,310	9,197	58	25	33
Suffolk	260	260	56	204				11,207	11,104	5,501	5,603	103	60	43
Sullivan	290	290	97	193				7,965	7,955	4,063	3,892	10	5	5
Tioga	294	294	40	254				7,008	6,932	3,530	3,402	76	44	32
Tompkins	297	297	62	235				6,672	6,649	3,226	3,423	23	7	16
Ulster	397	397	106	291				18,284	18,226	9,387	8,839	58	23	35
Warren	276	276	31	245				5,759	5,747	2,867	2,880	12	5	7
Washington	506	506	78	428				10,413	10,403	5,129	5,274	10	7	3
Wayne	453	453	118	335				11,501	11,495	5,857	5,638	6	2	4
Westchester	441	441	63	378				20,395	20,254	10,296	9,958	141	76	65
Wyoming	344	344	69	275				7,288	7,283	3,639	3,644	5	3	2
Yates	205	205	51	154				4,056	4,030	2,019	2,011	26	15	11

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 25, 1890—CONTINUED.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS REPORTED TO MARCH 5, 1891.

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Private	4,871	4,871	2,620	2,251				56,787	56,706	30,683	26,023	81	37	44
Parochial	1,899	1,899	409	1,490				103,093	103,048	49,814	53,234	45	20	25

NORTH DAKOTA.

1880. Population ..... 36,909. Enrolled in public schools 3,746
1890. Population ..... 182,719. Enrolled in public schools 30,821
Gain of population ..... 395.05 per cent. Gain of enrollment in public schools ..... 722.77 per cent.

The table for public schools in this state is from the report of Hon. W. J. Clapp, late state superintendent of public instruction. The population for 1880 is for the counties of that portion of the territory of Dakota now forming the state of North Dakota, and the school enrollment for the same year is assumed to have had the same relation to the enrollment of Dakota as the population of this state had to the population of the territory.

There are reported 1,456 schoolhouses. The superintendent reports 1,836 pupils in private institutions.

The parochial schools of this state are principally Lutheran; the others are Catholic and German Evangelical.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NORTH DAKOTA FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1890.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.			Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
The State	1,894	1,894	557	1,337				30,821	30,821	16,455	14,366			
Barnes	105	105	33	72				1,448	1,448	743	705			
Benson	31	31	8	23				359	359	191	168			
Billings	2	2	1	1				21	21	10	11			
Bottineau	14	14	4	10				508	508	280	228			
Burleigh	36	36	12	24				414	414	205	209			
Cass	185	185	60	125				3,042	3,042	1,626	1,416			
Cavalier	57	57	22	35				1,237	1,237	704	533			
Dickey	89	89	15	74				961	961	490	471			
Eddy	15	15	3	12				187	187	97	90			
Emmons	33	33	11	22				353	353	220	133			
Foster	22	22	5	17				254	254	145	109			
Grand Forks	96	96	20	76				2,517	2,517	1,328	1,189			
Griggs	43	43	10	33				558	558	290	268			
Kidder	17	17	5	12				260	260	129	131			
La Moure	51	51	15	36				389	389	226	163			
Logan	2	2		2				22	22	12	10			
McHenry (b)	21	21	3	18				252	252	127	125			
McIntosh	17	17	5	12				252	252	147	105			
McLean	17	17	6	11				195	195	104	91			
Mercer	7	7	2	5				71	71	38	33			
Morton	30	30	4	26				445	445	252	193			
Nelson	39	39	9	30				865	865	518	347			
Oliver	1	1		1				7	7	4	3			
Pembina	109	109	41	68				3,361	3,361	1,826	1,535			
Pierce	5	5		5				61	61	38	23			
Ramsey	61	61	11	50				730	730	364	366			
Ransom	87	87	27	60				917	917	480	437			
Richland	144	144	62	82				2,268	2,268	1,192	1,076			
Rolette	18	18	6	12				594	594	315	279			
Sargent	71	71	25	46				987	987	450	537			
Stark	22	22	7	15				359	359	183	176			
Steele	65	65	24	41				867	867	483	384			
Stutsman	63	63	11	52				587	587	327	260			
Towner	13	13	2	11				149	149	86	63			
Traill	126	126	41	85				1,761	1,761	940	821			
Walsh	150	150	41	109				3,271	3,271	1,739	1,532			
Ward	10	10	3	7				139	139	56	83			
Wells	20	20	3	17				153	153	90	63			

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS REPORTED TO MARCH 5, 1891.

SCHOOLS.														
Private	37	37	11	26				578	578	248	330			
Parochial	55	55	43	12				1,608	1,608	809	799			

a Including the unseparated colored. b No report. Estimated as reported for 1889.

OREGON.

1880. Population	174,768.	Enrolled in public schools	37,437
1890. Population	313,767.	Enrolled in public schools	63,354
Gain of population	79.53 per cent.	Gain of enrollment in public schools	69.23 per cent.

The table for the public schools of Oregon is derived from the report of Hon. E. B. McElroy, superintendent of public instruction, except the number of colored pupils, which is from a local report.

The superintendent reports 1,499 schoolhouses, and gives 5,059 pupils in private schools. The parochial schools are principally Catholic.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF OREGON FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 3, 1890.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS (between 4 and 20 years of age).						
	Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.			Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
The State	2,566	2,566	1,111	1,455				63,354	63,339	32,308	31,031	15	4	11
Baker	57	57	29	28				1,350	1,350	656	694			
Benton	85	85	26	59				2,610	2,610	1,326	1,284			
Clackamas	156	156	78	78				4,009	4,009	2,103	1,906			
Clatsop	35	35	6	29				1,181	1,181	600	581			
Columbia	26	26	10	16				910	910	469	441			
Coos	90	90	41	49				1,926	1,926	1,003	923			
Crook	49	49	24	25				641	641	335	306			
Curry	14	14	8	6				300	300	160	140			
Douglas	158	158	75	83				3,170	3,170	1,587	1,583			
Gilliam	34	34	14	20				908	908	453	455			
Grant	41	41	14	27				1,104	1,104	504	600			
Harney	17	17	8	9				412	412	214	198			
Jackson	109	109	48	61				2,740	2,740	1,421	1,319			
Josephine	32	32	16	16				1,160	1,160	610	550			
Klamath	20	20	8	12				551	551	279	272			
Lake	29	29	13	16				590	590	296	294			
Lane	196	196	71	125				3,741	3,741	1,860	1,881			
Linn	203	203	113	90				4,098	4,098	2,166	1,932			
Malheur	18	18	10	8				249	249	132	117			
Marion	130	130	58	72				4,658	4,658	2,503	2,155			
Morrow	30	30	14	16				903	903	416	487			
Multnomah	252	252	58	194				9,153	9,138	4,504	4,634	15	4	11
Polk	99	99	40	59				1,960	1,960	1,015	945			
Sherman	29	29	19	10				445	445	252	193			
Tillamook	24	24	16	8				688	688	335	353			
Umatilla	129	129	66	63				3,261	3,261	1,6[illegible]6	1,655			
Union	95	95	44	51				2,566	2,566	1,354	1,212			
Wallowa	29	29	15	14				1,093	1,093	513	580			
Wasco	86	86	20	66				1,329	1,329	645	684			
Washington	139	139	77	62				2,955	2,955	1,629	1,326			
Yamhill	155	155	72	83				2,693	2,693	1,362	1,331			

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS REPORTED TO MARCH 5, 1891.

SCHOOLS.														
Private	259	259	159	100				4,143	4,141	2,270	1,871	2	2	
Parochial	22	22	4	18				616	616	232	384			

a Including the unseparated colored.

TEXAS.

1880. Population	1,591,749.	Enrolled in public schools	176,245
1890. Population	2,235,523.	Enrolled in public schools	410,909
Gain of population	40.44 per cent.	Gain of enrollment in public schools	133.15 per cent.

The total enrollment by counties in the public schools of Texas is mainly from the report of Hon. Oscar H. Cooper, late superintendent of public instruction, which does not give sex except for the cities and independent districts, from which basis (about 60,000 pupils) an estimate was made for the state. In the case of certain counties that failed to report the state superintendent used the last published report. In further search it was necessary in one case to go back to 1880. One of the delinquent counties is among the oldest in the state. Its school records have fallen into neglect, from which they have failed to recover. Some delinquent counties have been reported in part by cities included in them.

The conditions in Texas have peculiarities arising from its former national independence. There are no federal public lands in Texas, and the state has its own system of land management. Each county has a grant of four leagues of land for school purposes, each league containing 4,428 acres.

Three modes of school organization prevail: the community, the district, and the city or independent district. Under the first mode a number of families are authorized to call themselves a community for school purposes, but taxing powers and defined boundaries are wanting. The pupils of the community have the benefit of a prorated distribution of public funds.

The district system is somewhat like that in other states. The cities and independent districts are authorized to take full charge of their schools, including the raising of local taxes. Local taxation is optional in other districts and impossible in single communities.

There are about eighty community counties, about one hundred district counties, and about one hundred and thirty cities and independent districts. The tendency, however, is toward district organization. Many counties do not appear in the report for lack of population to organize local institutions.

The legal school age is from eight to sixteen years, except in localities under special laws, where it varies from a minimum of six years to a maximum of twenty-one years. This introduces an element of perplexity in any attempt at close comparison, as the local variations of school age in Texas are almost as great as those between the states. Pupils out of school age are not regarded as entitled to the privileges of the free schools, and are charged tuition.

The census of 1880 evidently took no account of the attendance of those outside the legal age limit, which is here used as the basis of comparison of growth.

There are reported at public schools under age 31,080 white pupils, 5,957 colored pupils; over age, 23,800 white pupils, 4,675 colored pupils; over and under age, 65,512, not included in the table.

Texas has much work done by combined public and private effort, especially in extending public school terms by subscription or tuition.

Greer county, claimed by Texas and by the United States as part of the Indian territory, is omitted.

Of the pupils reported in parochial schools, above 3,000 are Catholic, 400 Lutheran, and the rest German Evangelical.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF TEXAS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 1890.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS (between 8 and 16 years of age).						
	Aggregate.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
The State	11,097	8,580	5,029	3,551	2,517	1,676	841	410,909	312,802	147,898	164,904	98,107	45,552	52,555
Anderson	97	56	35	21	41	36	5	3,828	2,069	978	1,091	1,759	817	942
Angelina	87	74	67	7	13	13	-------	1,685	1,415	669	746	270	125	145
Aransas	8	8	1	7	-------	-------	-------	279	279	132	147	-------	-------	-------
Archer	10	10	5	5	-------	-------	-------	313	313	148	165	-------	-------	-------
Armstrong	2	2	1	1	-------	-------	-------	38	38	18	20	-------	-------	-------
Atascosa	29	27	12	15	2	-------	2	889	846	400	446	43	20	23
Austin	72	47	37	10	25	16	9	2,986	1,980	936	1,044	1,006	467	539
Bandera	26	25	13	12	1	1	-------	844	825	390	435	19	9	10
Bastrop	91	53	33	20	38	22	16	4,252	2,178	1,030	1,148	2,074	963	1,111
Baylor	9	9	8	1	-------	-------	-------	193	193	91	102	-------	-------	-------
Bee	18	16	7	9	2	2	-------	590	540	255	285	50	23	27
Bell	148	138	70	68	10	8	2	7,223	6,749	3,191	3,558	474	220	254
Bexar	121	106	33	73	15	5	10	5,834	5,007	2,367	2,640	827	384	443
Blanco	29	28	15	13	1	1	-------	1,100	1,054	498	556	46	21	25
Bosque	78	72	58	14	6	6	-------	2,566	2,454	1,160	1,294	112	52	60
Bowie	78	44	26	18	34	11	23	3,465	2,115	1,000	1,115	1,350	627	723
Brazoria	59	17	3	14	42	35	7	2,577	596	282	314	1,981	920	1,061
Brazos	68	34	18	16	34	22	12	3,688	1,801	852	949	1,887	876	1,011
Brewster	3	3	1	2	-------	-------	-------	104	104	49	55	-------	-------	-------
Brown	56	56	39	17	-------	-------	-------	2,104	2,104	995	1,109	-------	-------	-------
Burleson	68	41	18	23	27	22	5	2,383	1,205	570	635	1,178	547	631
Burnet	61	59	40	19	2	-------	2	2,067	2,010	950	1,060	57	26	31
Caldwell	77	45	18	27	32	16	16	3,008	1,886	892	994	1,122	521	601
Calhoun	8	7	3	4	1	1	-------	167	129	61	68	38	18	20
Callahan	33	33	23	10	-------	-------	-------	1,082	1,082	512	570	-------	-------	-------
Cameron	41	41	27	14	-------	-------	-------	1,940	1,940	917	1,023	-------	-------	-------
Camp	29	19	10	9	10	3	7	1,411	702	332	370	709	329	380
Carson	1	1	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	32	32	15	17	-------	-------	-------
Cass	247	163	78	85	84	45	39	a4,789	2,833	1,339	1,494	1,956	908	1,048
Chambers	15	11	7	4	4	1	3	340	176	83	93	164	76	88
Cherokee	115	79	60	19	36	28	8	4,925	3,084	1,458	1,626	1,841	855	986
Childress	7	7	5	2	-------	-------	-------	176	176	83	93	-------	-------	-------
Clay	39	36	18	18	3	1	2	1,479	1,453	687	766	26	12	14
Coke	6	6	5	1	-------	-------	-------	173	173	82	91	-------	-------	-------
Coleman	24	23	11	12	1	1	-------	1,208	1,190	563	627	18	8	10
Collin	165	152	111	41	13	10	3	7,834	7,302	3,452	3,850	532	247	285
Colorado	106	60	34	26	46	33	13	4,540	2,330	1,102	1,228	2,210	1,026	1,184
Comal	30	28	25	3	2	2	-------	854	821	388	433	33	15	18
Comanche	78	78	57	21	-------	-------	-------	3,401	3,401	1,608	1,793	-------	-------	-------
Concho	4	4	3	1	-------	-------	-------	100	100	47	53	-------	-------	-------
Cooke	134	129	79	50	5	2	3	4,758	4,521	2,138	2,383	237	110	127
Coryell	83	79	50	29	4	3	1	2,764	2,672	1,263	1,409	92	42	50
Crosby	6	6	2	4	-------	-------	-------	79	79	37	42	-------	-------	-------
Dallas	185	156	86	70	29	18	11	8,375	6,707	3,171	3,536	1,668	774	894
Delta	50	46	35	11	4	3	1	2,067	1,846	873	973	221	103	118
Denton	111	100	65	35	11	7	4	4,324	3,932	1,859	2,073	392	182	210
De Witt	70	51	25	26	19	16	3	2,535	1,760	832	928	775	360	415
Dimmit	6	6	2	4	-------	-------	-------	167	167	79	88	-------	-------	-------
Donley	2	2	1	1	-------	-------	-------	95	95	45	50	-------	-------	-------
Duval	13	13	7	6	-------	-------	-------	768	768	363	405	-------	-------	-------
Eastland	57	57	35	22	-------	-------	-------	2,141	2,141	1,012	1,129	-------	-------	-------
Edwards	15	15	9	6	-------	-------	-------	414	414	196	218	-------	-------	-------
Ellis	168	138	81	57	30	17	13	7,279	6,531	3,088	3,443	748	347	401
El Paso	29	28	5	23	1	1	-------	1,709	1,648	779	869	61	28	33
Encinal	6	6	2	4	-------	-------	-------	184	184	87	97	-------	-------	-------
Erath	109	105	68	37	4	3	1	3,869	3,826	1,809	2,017	043	20	23
Falls	105	67	34	33	38	28	10	4,320	2,371	1,121	1,250	1,949	905	1,044

a Report for 1889, except for the district of Atlanta. *b* Report for 1886.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF TEXAS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 1890—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS (between 8 and 16 years of age).						
	Aggregate.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Fannin	190	167	118	49	23	20	3	8,159	7,359	3,479	3,880	800	371	429
Fayette	151	101	59	42	50	32	18	6,287	4,305	2,035	2,270	1,982	920	1,062
Fisher	17	17	12	5				403	403	191	212			
Fort Bend	52	11	5	6	41	28	13	2,112	290	137	153	1,822	846	976
Franklin	38	31	21	10	7	5	2	1,195	1,051	497	554	144	67	77
Freestone	93	53	27	26	40	34	6	3,603	1,725	816	909	1,878	872	1,006
Frio	21	21	8	13				620	620	293	327			
Galveston	102	80	14	66	23	12	11	4,183	3,287	1,554	1,733	896	416	480
Gillespie	38	37	26	11	1	1		1,063	1,039	491	548	24	11	13
Goliad	30	19	6	13	11	4	7	929	600	284	316	329	153	176
Gonzales	96	63	27	36	33	25	8	3,410	2,138	1,011	1,127	1,272	591	681
Grayson	202	176	85	91	26	19	7	10,089	8,965	4,239	4,726	1,124	522	602
Gregg	39	17	10	7	22	18	4	1,125	550	260	290	575	267	308
Grimes	102	59	23	36	43	28	15	3,938	1,787	845	942	2,151	999	1,152
Guadalupe	84	53	37	16	31	20	11	2,904	1,812	857	955	1,092	507	585
Hale	3	3	2	1				105	105	50	55			
Hamilton	51	51	34	17				1,956	1,956	925	1,031			
Hardeman	15	15	11	4				373	373	176	197			
Hardin	17	13	7	6	4	2	2	557	425	201	224	132	61	71
Harris	121	77	22	55	44	19	25	6,713	4,110	1,943	2,167	2,603	1,209	1,394
Harrison	113	40	21	19	73	46	27	4,539	2,168	1,025	1,143	2,371	1,101	1,270
Haskell	10	10	6	4				176	176	83	93			
Hays	60	50	24	26	10	4	6	1,011	1,501	710	791	410	190	220
Hemphill	3	3	2	1				69	69	33	36			
Henderson	101	77	51	26	24	17	7	2,900	2,286	1,081	1,205	614	285	329
Hidalgo	21	21	17	4				440	440	208	232			
Hill	133	119	80	39	14	10	4	5,612	5,178	2,448	2,730	434	202	232
Hood	44	43	23	20	1	1		1,607	1,588	751	837	19	9	10
Hopkins	99	89	70	19	10	10		3,761	3,335	1,577	1,758	426	198	228
Houston	155	85	44	41	70	38	32	4,483	2,375	1,123	1,252	2,108	979	1,129
Howard	5	4	2	2	1	1		156	146	69	77	10	5	5
Hunt	146	131	86	45	15	13	2	6,891	6,524	3,085	3,439	367	170	197
Irion								104	104	49	55			
Jack	55	54	32	22	1	1		1,927	1,912	904	1,008	15	7	8
Jackson	23	12	1	11	11	6	5	866	363	172	191	503	234	269
Jasper	34	22	11	11	12	10	2	916	453	214	239	463	215	248
Jeff Davis	3	3	1	2				112	112	53	59			
Jefferson	27	20	6	14	7	3	4	979	546	258	288	433	201	232
Johnson	101	98	60	38	3	2	1	5,293	5,195	2,456	2,739	98	46	52
Jones	17	17	8	9				650	650	307	343			
Karnes	18	14	7	7	4	2	2	632	471	223	248	161	75	86
Kaufman	114	96	58	38	18	15	3	4,209	3,643	1,722	1,921	566	263	303
Kendall	20	19	12	7	1		1	605	570	269	301	35	16	19
Kerr	23	22	13	9	1		1	763	752	356	396	11	5	6
Kimble	12	12	10	2				359	359	170	189			
Kinney	23	21	15	6	2	2		823	706	334	372	117	54	63
Knox	10	10	5	5				177	177	84	93			
Lamar	185	136	68	68	49	29	20	7,603	5,544	2,621	2,923	2,059	956	1,103
Lampasas	38	38	18	20				1,216	1,216	575	641			
La Salle	7	7	3	4				165	165	78	87			
Lavaca	109	74	42	32	35	11	24	3,113	2,275	1,076	1,199	838	389	449
Lee	53	40	18	22	13	9	4	2,270	1,555	735	820	715	332	383
Leon	69	35	35		34	34		3,050	1,850	875	975	1,200	557	643
Liberty	39	22	13	9	17	10	7	920	438	207	231	482	224	258
Limestone	108	89	52	37	19	13	6	3,933	3,212	1,519	1,693	721	335	386
Lipscomb	11	11	1	10				231	231	109	122			
Live Oak	13	12	8	4	1	1		344	335	158	177	9	4	5
Llano	37	37	26	11				1,156	1,156	547	609			
McCulloch	21	21	13	8				618	618	292	326			

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF TEXAS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 1890—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS (between 8 and 16 years of age).						
	Aggregate.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
McLennan	217	144	75	69	73	42	31	8,117	6,005	2,839	3,166	2,112	981	1,131
McMullen	9	9	4	5				247	247	117	130			
Madison	42	31	20	11	11	10	1	1,790	1,373	649	724	417	194	223
Marion (a)	52	25	12	13	27	20	7	1,473	432	204	228	1,041	483	558
Martin	4	4	1	3				89	89	42	47			
Mason	38	37	27	10	1		1	1,310	1,295	612	683	15	7	8
Matagorda	22	7	2	5	15	12	3	565	124	59	65	441	205	236
Maverick	6	6	2	4				239	239	113	126			
Medina	29	27	16	11	2		2	835	776	367	409	59	27	32
Menard	9	9	6	3				295	295	139	156			
Midland	6	6	2	4				180	180	85	95			
Milam	124	94	55	39	30	26	4	4,760	3,693	1,746	1,947	1,067	495	572
Mills	35	34	17	17	1		1	890	877	415	462	b13	6	7
Mitchell	2	2	1	1				35	35	17	18			
Montague	90	90	59	31				4,024	4,024	1,903	2,121			
Montgomery	66	40	24	16	26	16	10	2,377	1,263	597	666	1,114	517	597
Morris	45	29	15	14	16	11	5	1,550	848	401	447	702	326	376
Nacogdoches	131	91	61	30	40	28	12	3,494	2,468	1,167	1,301	1,026	476	550
Navarro	101	77	52	25	24	16	8	4,474	3,519	1,664	1,855	955	443	512
Newton	49	32	27	5	17	15	2	938	572	270	302	366	170	196
Nueces	29	26	13	13	3	3		1,202	1,146	542	604	56	26	30
Oldham	1	1	1					44	44	21	23			
Orange	18	16	7	9	2	1	1	775	633	299	334	142	66	76
Palo Pinto	47	46	29	17	1	1		1,756	1,756	830	926			
Panola	65	40	21	19	25	15	10	3,220	1,790	846	944	1,430	664	766
Parker	94	91	77	14	3	3		3,964	3,916	1,851	2,065	48	22	26
Pecos	3	3	1	2				60	60	28	32			
Polk	96	58	37	21	38	34	4	1,625	1,025	485	540	600	279	321
Potter	3	3	1	2				70	70	33	37			
Presidio	5	5	3	2				95	95	45	50			
Rains	25	21	19	2	4	2	2	852	770	364	406	82	38	44
Red River	127	93	62	31	34	27	7	4,604	2,955	1,397	1,558	1,649	766	883
Reeves	6	6	5	1				205	205	97	108			
Refugio	6	3	2	1	3	2	1	188	118	56	62	70	33	37
Robertson	125	69	38	31	56	34	22	5,095	2,479	1,172	1,307	2,616	1,215	1,401
Rockwall	25	24	14	10	1	1		1,166	1,121	530	591	45	21	24
Runnels	13	13	8	5				c361	361	171	190			
Rusk	97	72	48	24	25	19	6	2,625	1,537	727	810	1,088	505	583
Sabine	53	37	18	19	16	12	4	1,273	890	421	469	383	178	205
San Augustine	60	43	30	13	17	16	1	1,417	821	435	486	496	230	266
San Jacinto	62	34	16	18	28	18	10	1,705	614	290	324	1,091	507	584
San Patricio	3	3	2	1				95	95	45	50			
San Saba	49	48	33	15	1		1	1,195	1,176	556	620	19	9	10
Scurry	5	5	3	2				117	117	55	62			
Shackelford	11	6	3	3	5	4	1	398	356	168	188	42	20	22
Shelby	174	144	96	48	30	22	8	3,102	2,501	1,182	1,319	601	279	322
Smith	157	118	56	62	39	22	17	6,032	3,342	1,580	1,762	2,690	1,249	1,441
Somervell	21	21	16	5				742	742	351	391			
Starr	22	22	16	6				744	744	352	392			
Stephens	31	31	21	10				990	990	468	522			
Stonewall	6	6	5	1				90	90	43	47			
Swisher	1	1		1				12	12	6	6			
Tarrant	147	133	55	78	14	6	8	6,113	5,444	2,574	2,870	669	311	358
Taylor	51	51	25	26				934	917	434	483	17	8	9
Throckmorton	10	10	4	6				165	165	78	87			
Titus	40	28	21	7	12	10	2	1,690	1,240	586	654	450	209	241
Tom Green	26	25	14	11	1	1		827	809	382	427	18	8	10
Travis	178	128	35	93	50	23	27	6,633	4,413	2,086	2,327	2,220	1,031	1,189
Trinity	54	39	28	11	15	9	6	1,496	1,148	543	605	348	162	186

a Report for 1880. b Report for 1889. c Report for 1888.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF TEXAS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 1890—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS (between 8 and 16 years of age).						
	Aggregate.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Tyler	75	57	32	25	18	14	4	2,461	1,819	860	959	642	298	344
Upshur	109	70	58	12	39	32	7	a2,695	1,870	884	986	825	383	442
Uvalde	23	22	8	14	1	-------	1	669	644	304	340	25	12	13
Val Verde	8	7	3	4	1	-------	1	246	220	104	116	26	12	14
Van Zandt	116	98	77	21	18	15	3	3,594	3,367	1,592	1,775	227	105	122
Victoria	45	23	11	12	22	12	10	1,550	774	366	408	776	360	416
Walker	74	34	15	19	40	19	21	2,135	871	419	452	1,264	587	677
Waller	46	21	12	9	25	19	6	2,461	893	422	471	1,568	728	840
Washington	129	66	28	38	63	39	24	7,167	3,414	1,614	1,800	3,753	1,743	2,010
Webb	17	16	7	9	1	1	-------	990	934	442	492	56	26	30
Wharton	31	7	3	4	24	17	7	1,468	123	58	65	1,345	624	721
Wheeler	10	10	5	5	-------	-------	-------	231	231	109	122	-------	-------	-------
Wichita	16	16	10	6	-------	-------	-------	559	559	264	295	-------	-------	-------
Wilbarger	30	30	20	10	-------	-------	-------	1,100	1,100	520	580	-------	-------	-------
Williamson	112	101	46	55	11	8	3	4,076	3,605	1,704	1,901	471	219	252
Wilson	47	42	22	20	5	2	3	1,821	1,521	719	802	300	139	161
Wise	138	136	89	47	2	-------	2	4,893	4,860	2,298	2,562	33	15	18
Wood	90	64	58	6	26	23	3	2,669	2,048	968	1,080	621	288	333
Young	28	28	15	13	-------	-------	-------	766	766	362	404	-------	-------	-------
Zapata	8	8	7	1	-------	-------	-------	193	193	91	102	-------	-------	-------
Zavalla	7	7	4	3	-------	-------	-------	188	188	89	99	-------	-------	-------

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS REPORTED TO MARCH 5, 1891.

SCHOOLS.														
Private	1,050	998	337	661	52	14	38	22,310	21,078	10,861	10,217	1,232	547	685
Parochial	130	128	38	90	2	-------	2	4,573	3,994	2,026	1,968	579	187	392

a Report for 1888.

UTAH.

1880. Population	143,963.	Enrolled in public schools	25,792
1890. Population	207,905.	Enrolled in public schools	36,372
Gain of population	44.42 per cent.	Gain of enrollment in public schools	41.02 per cent.

The public school enrollment of Utah is from the report of Hon. Jacob S. Boreman, commissioner of public schools. The report records the teachers and pupils of both public and private schools as Mormon and non-Mormon. As the enrollment of children of Mormon parents in the public schools is over nine times as great as that of children of non-Mormon parents, it occurs that some persons confuse public schools in Mormon neighborhoods with schools under the care of the Mormon Church, as in New Mexico public schools with Catholic patrons are not always clearly discriminated from schools in charge of the church. The schools under charge of the board of education of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints have about 4,300 pupils. The Catholics, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Lutherans, Methodists, and Presbyterians maintain schools generally more of a missionary than of a parochial character. The superintendent's report gives 7,993 pupils in private and denominational schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF UTAH FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1890.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS (between 6 and 18 years of age).						
	Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.			Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
The Territory	680	680	317	363				36,372	36,372	18,856	17,516			
Beaver	8	8	1	7				381	381	198	183			
Box Elder	44	44	16	28				1,425	1,425	759	666			
Cache	42	42	22	20				3,443	3,443	1,796	1,647			
Davis	25	25	14	11				1,212	1,212	677	535			
Emery	19	19	11	8				746	746	368	378			
Garfield	13	13	6	7				496	496	249	247			
Grand	4	4	1	3				72	72	40	32			
Iron	13	13	5	8				721	721	347	374			
Juab	12	12	7	5				643	643	342	301			
Kane	11	11	6	5				368	368	203	165			
Millard	17	17	8	9				690	690	323	367			
Morgan	15	15	5	10				385	385	229	156			
Pi Ute	15	15	4	11				565	565	295	270			
Rich	6	6	4	2				207	207	107	100			
Salt Lake	119	119	51	68				7,182	7,182	3,729	3,453			
San Juan	2	2	1	1				61	61	26	35			
Sanpete	51	51	29	22				3,396	3,396	1,745	1,651			
Sevier	25	25	8	17				1,316	1,316	706	610			
Summit	24	24	11	13				1,228	1,228	609	619			
Tooele	16	16	6	10				796	796	419	377			
Uinta	15	15	12	3				411	411	211	200			
Utah	74	74	34	40				4,907	4,907	2,578	2,329			
Wasatch	16	16	12	4				739	739	356	383			
Washington	27	27	12	15				1,025	1,025	515	510			
Weber	67	67	31	36				3,957	3,957	2,029	1,928			

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS REPORTED TO MARCH 5, 1891.

SCHOOLS.														
Private	262	262	88	174				10,258	10,258	5,536	4,722			
Parochial	24	24	2	22				536	536	270	266			

a Including the unseparated colored.

WASHINGTON.

1880. Population	75,116.	Enrolled in public schools	14,780
1890. Population	349,390.	Enrolled in public schools	55,432
Gain of population	365.13 per cent.	Gain of enrollment in public schools	275.05 per cent.

The enrollment in the public schools of Washington is mainly from the report of Hon. R. B. Bryan, superintendent of public instruction.

There are 1,126 schoolhouses reported. The superintendent reports 2,529 pupils in private schools.

The parochial schools are mostly Catholic; the others Episcopal and Lutheran.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF WASHINGTON FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1890.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.			Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
The State	1,610	1,610	656	954				55,432	55,432	27,634	27,798			
Adams	17	17	7	10				466	466	286	180			
Asotin	14	14	4	10				461	461	235	226			
Chehalis	65	65	26	39				1,637	1,637	762	875			
Clallam	17	17	5	12				379	379	190	189			
Clarke	81	81	29	52				2,485	2,485	1,263	1,222			
Columbia	66	66	32	34				2,024	2,024	1,005	1,019			
Cowlitz	31	31	13	18				1,391	1,391	728	663			
Douglas	17	17	10	7				398	398	220	178			
Franklin	7	7	7					57	57	32	25			
Garfield	33	33	18	15				1,578	1,578	727	851			
Island	11	11	3	8				232	232	124	108			
Jefferson	34	34	9	25				778	778	423	355			
King	141	141	36	105				7,746	7,746	3,810	3,936			
Kitsap	15	15	3	12				615	615	317	298			
Kittitas	32	32	17	15				1,581	1,581	797	784			
Klickitat (b)	38	38	20	18				1,324	1,324	608	716			
Lewis	38	38	20	18				1,400	1,400	662	738			
Lincoln	91	91	41	50				1,571	1,571	769	802			
Mason	17	17	6	11				289	289	138	151			
Okanogan	5	5	2	3				116	116	69	47			
Pacific	11	11	3	8				663	663	373	290			
Pierce	156	156	45	111				6,193	6,193	3,139	3,054			
San Juan	12	12	5	7				69	69	34	35			
Skagit	46	46	23	23				906	906	514	392			
Skamania	7	7	2	5				212	212	102	110			
Snohomish	53	53	21	32				1,534	1,534	628	906			
Spokane	130	130	44	86				5,316	5,316	2,703	2,613			
Stevens	21	21	14	7				229	229	116	113			
Thurston	56	56	22	34				2,383	2,383	1,119	1,264			
Wahkiakum	19	19	1	18				539	539	258	281			
Walla Walla	87	87	40	47				3,060	3,060	1,466	1,594			
Whatcom	65	65	40	25				2,000	2,000	1,025	975			
Whitman	141	141	79	62				4,719	4,719	2,450	2,269			
Yakima	36	36	9	27				1,081	1,081	542	539			

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS REPORTED TO MARCH 5, 1891.

SCHOOLS.														
Private	167	167	78	89				3,328	3,323	1,757	1,566	5	3	2
Parochial	38	38	6	32				954	954	361	593			

a Including the unseparated colored.

b Distinction by sex of teachers estimated from number of teachers' certificates issued to males and females in county.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1880. Population	618,457.	Enrolled in public schools	143,796
1890. Population	762,794.	Enrolled in public schools	193,293
Gain of population	23.34 per cent.	Gain of enrollment in public schools	34.42 per cent.

The data of the public schools of West Virginia are from the report of Hon. B. S. Morgan, state superintendent of public instruction.

The report gives 4,814 schoolhouses. The superintendent reports 3,648 pupils in private and parochial schools.

It is not easy to fix an absolute line of distinction between parochial schools and those of a higher rank under denominational control. The Census Office has not classed as many in parochial schools as the state superintendent, although its total of private and parochial pupils indicates a difference of grouping rather than an omission. The parochial schools are mostly Catholic, but a few are Lutheran and Episcopal.

The extension of public schools by private tuition or subscription is less practiced in West Virginia than is customary in the south.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF WEST VIRGINIA FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1890.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
The State	5,491	5,313	3,380	1,933	178	103	75	193,293	186,735	98,246	88,489	6,558	3,144	3,414
Barbour	96	92	69	23	4	3	1	3,664	3,514	1,925	1,589	150	82	68
Berkeley	91	81	40	41	10	8	2	4,323	3,910	1,992	1,918	413	219	194
Boone	57	56	38	18	1		1	2,144	2,106	1,091	1,015	38	20	18
Braxton	114	112	86	26	2	2		4,025	3,987	2,207	1,780	38	19	19
Brooke	41	41	10	31				1,420	1,397	706	691	23	8	15
Cabell	122	116	54	62	6	4	2	4,399	4,162	1,803	2,359	237	112	125
Calhoun	61	60	39	21	1	1		2,483	2,462	1,300	1,162	21	10	11
Clay	39	39	32	7				1,270	1,270	700	570			
Doddridge	95	94	66	28	1		1	3,451	3,439	1,880	1,559	12	4	8
Fayette	152	138	78	60	14	7	7	4,965	4,392	2,239	2,153	573	221	352
Gilmer	78	77	56	21	1		1	2,547	2,534	1,291	1,243	13	7	6
Grant	58	56	39	17	2	1	1	1,710	1,622	832	790	88	41	47
Greenbrier	158	142	89	53	16	11	5	4,504	4,074	2,151	1,923	430	213	217
Hampshire	111	108	74	34	3	1	2	2,826	2,715	1,476	1,239	111	57	54
Hancock	33	33	12	21				1,343	1,343	659	684			
Hardy	76	71	52	19	5		5	1,920	1,771	950	821	149	75	74
Harrison	180	176	103	73	4	1	3	5,870	5,698	3,052	2,646	172	85	87
Jackson	164	162	121	41	2	1	1	5,419	5,383	2,917	2,466	36	24	12
Jefferson	64	47	22	25	17	15	2	3,169	2,252	1,208	1,044	917	500	417
Kanawha	253	228	136	92	25	11	14	10,658	9,716	4,876	4,840	942	399	543
Lewis	129	128	94	34	1	1		4,194	4,150	2,213	1,937	44	18	26
Lincoln	83	83	48	35				3,076	3,076	1,621	1,455			
Logan	86	85	72	13	1	1		2,386	2,374	1,339	1,035	12	3	9
McDowell	46	45	41	4	1	1		1,144	1,103	633	470	41	12	29
Marion	145	145	98	47				5,300	5,268	2,720	2,548	32	18	14
Marshall	123	123	67	56				5,042	5,015	2,622	2,393	27	11	16
Mason	172	166	92	74	6	3	3	6,362	6,159	3,180	2,979	203	110	93
Mercer	104	96	57	39	8	5	3	3,578	3,271	1,695	1,576	307	150	157
Mineral	81	78	26	52	3	2	1	2,666	2,573	1,278	1,295	93	39	54
Monongalia	117	116	78	38	1	1		4,282	4,247	2,249	1,998	35	17	18
Monroe	115	107	73	34	8	7	1	3,369	3,130	1,744	1,386	239	120	119
Morgan	46	43	30	13	3	1	2	1,765	1,681	908	773	84	50	34
Nicholas	85	85	65	20				2,818	2,818	1,499	1,319			
Ohio	162	157	23	134	5	1	4	7,227	7,041	3,511	3,530	186	90	96
Pendleton	81	80	63	17	1	1		2,391	2,356	1,273	1,083	35	14	21
Pleasants	45	45	33	12				1,862	1,862	985	877			

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF WEST VIRGINIA FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1890—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White.			Colored			Aggregate.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Pocahontas	72	69	40	29	3	3		1,797	1,715	922	793	82	40	42
Preston	165	164	108	56	1		1	5,469	5,454	2,932	2,522	15	10	5
Putnam	111	109	68	41	2	1	1	4,431	4,388	2,447	1,941	43	24	19
Raleigh	105	104	86	18	1	1		2,823	2,814	1,530	1,284	9	5	4
Randolph	93	93	62	31				2,779	2,779	1,465	1,314			
Ritchie	132	132	69	63				4,541	4,541	2,428	2,113			
Roane	116	116	104	12				4,429	4,429	2,378	2,051			
Summers	116	106	83	23	10	5	5	3,453	3,177	1,646	1,531	276	135	141
Taylor	77	76	46	30	1		1	2,943	2,836	1,452	1,384	107	53	54
Tucker	54	53	42	11	1		1	1,613	1,594	814	780	19	11	8
Tyler	90	90	60	30				3,196	3,196	1,759	1,437			
Upshur	103	102	64	38	1	1		3,551	3,502	1,889	1,613	49	24	25
Wayne	133	132	88	44	1	1		5,684	5,656	3,070	2,556	28	12	16
Webster	51	51	38	13				1,187	1,187	625	562			
Wetzel	121	121	81	40				4,539	4,539	2,409	2,130			
Wirt	67	67	35	32				2,549	2,549	1,287	1,262			
Wood	163	158	73	85	5	1	4	7,178	6,949	3,583	3,366	a229	82	147
Wyoming	59	59	57	2				1,559	1,559	885	674			

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS REPORTED TO MARCH 5, 1891.

SCHOOLS.														
Private	196	192	66	126	4	2	2	3,498	3,297	1,466	1,831	201	101	100
Parochial	29	29	7	22				1,109	1,109	574	535			

a Report for 1889.

CITIES.

The cities here given are such as have reported sex and color. Attention has been directed to the independent position often occupied by municipalities dealing only with schools on the areas occupied wholly or in part by municipalities dealing with other public affairs. Instances in which comparative statistics are surrounded with peculiar difficulties occur in this table.

Denver, Colorado, lies in districts 1, 2, and 17 of Arapahoe county. Their combined area varies somewhat from that of the city.

Chicago, Illinois, occupies much more territory than in 1880, and includes schools then in several distinct districts.

Kingston, New York, includes districts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, each an independent school municipality, and all combined non-coterminous with the city of Kingston.

Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio, conduct their schools under special acts, by which territory not in the respective cities is attached for school purposes.

Till the summer of 1890 the schools of Salt Lake City, Utah, now under one control, were in twenty-one distinct districts.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF FORTY-TWO CITIES WITH 10,000 INHABITANTS AND OVER.

Cities.	Teachers.							Pupils.						
	Aggregate.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
California:														
Oakland (a)	158	158	18	140	-------	-------	-------	9,505	9,472	b4,967	4,505	93	51	42
San Diego	62	62	3	59	-------	-------	-------	3,576	3,498	1,687	1,811	78	c44	d34
San José	64	64	10	54	-------	-------	-------	3,399	3,377	1,730	1,647	22	7	15
Colorado:														
Denver	214	214	22	192	-------	-------	-------	14,009	13,645	6,749	6,896	364	172	192
Connecticut:														
Bridgeport	149	149	6	143	-------	-------	-------	7,836	7,702	3,739	3,963	134	55	79
Illinois:														
Chicago (a)	2,842	2,842	175	2,667	-------	-------	-------	135,551	134,327	66,461	67,866	1,224	612	612
Jacksonville (a)	40	40	2	38	-------	-------	-------	1,901	1,725	839	886	176	78	98
Rockford	78	78	3	75	-------	-------	-------	3,780	3,755	1,870	1,885	25	12	13
Iowa:														
Burlington (a)	82	82	15	67	-------	-------	-------	4,199	4,099	2,161	1,938	100	50	50
Keokuk (a)	52	52	11	41	-------	-------	-------	2,317	2,096	1,075	1,021	221	95	126
Sioux City (e)	96	96	4	92	-------	-------	-------	4,287	4,277	2,107	2,170	10	6	4
Maine:														
Augusta	44	44	4	40	-------	-------	-------	1,879	1,875	949	926	4	1	3
Massachusetts:														
Beverly (f)	43	43	2	41	-------	-------	-------	1,766	1,754	858	896	12	5	7
Clinton	33	33	1	32	-------	-------	-------	1,654	1,654	895	759	-------	-------	-------
Holyoke	103	103	11	92	-------	-------	-------	4,798	4,798	2,570	2,228	-------	-------	-------
Malden	89	89	6	83	-------	-------	-------	3,692	3,676	1,834	1,842	16	5	11
New Bedford (e)	135	135	9	126	-------	-------	-------	5,696	5,436	2,640	2,796	260	110	150
Salem (a)	102	102	8	94	-------	-------	-------	4,111	4,076	2,383	1,693	35	20	15
Waltham (a)	62	62	5	57	-------	-------	-------	2,145	2,137	1,074	1,063	8	2	6
Minnesota:														
Saint Paul	454	452	46	406	2	-------	2	16,442	16,322	8,116	8,206	120	58	62
Stillwater (f)	42	42	3	39	-------	-------	-------	1,749	1,737	799	938	12	7	5
Nebraska:														
Lincoln	96	96	6	90	-------	-------	-------	5,359	5,200	2,585	2,615	159	73	86

a Number and sex of colored pupils estimated from the present attendance.
b Includes 12 Japanese.
c Includes 12 Mongolians.
d Includes 9 Mongolians.
e Sex and color of pupils estimated from the present attendance.
f Number of pupils and ratio of sexes estimated from the present attendance.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF FORTY-TWO CITIES WITH 10,000 INHABITANTS AND OVER—CONTINUED.

CITIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
NEW HAMPSHIRE:														
Manchester	75	75	7	68				3,787	3,783	1,860	1,923	4	2	2
NEW YORK:														
Kingston (a)	71	71	17	54				3,666	3,598	1,905	1,693	68	35	33
Newburg	83	83	7	76				3,437	3,344	1,653	1,691	93	46	47
OHIO:														
Cincinnati (b)	766	751	115	636	15	6	9	36,659	35,059	17,951	17,108	1,600	800	800
Cleveland	694	690	34	656	4		4	37,641	37,219	18,766	18,453	422	198	224
Youngstown	76	76	9	67				4,331	4,210	2,087	2,123	121	51	70
OREGON:														
Portland (b)	90	90	6	84				4,892	4,878	2,270	2,608	14	4	10
East Portland	28	28	4	24				1,479	1,478	778	700	1		1
PENNSYLVANIA:														
Pottstown	43	43	6	37				2,205	2,190	1,122	1,068	15	6	9
RHODE ISLAND:														
Newport	50	50	5	45				2,505	2,295	1,148	1,147	210	93	117
TEXAS:														
Denison	25	20		20	5	2	3	1,475	1,168	530	638	307	137	170
El Paso	16	15	1	14	1	1		859	798	418	380	61	26	35
Galveston	90	69	9	60	21	10	11	3,922	3,071	1,467	1,604	851	392	459
Houston	61	40	8	32	21	8	13	3,360	1,938	932	1,006	1,422	646	776
Laredo	10	9	1	8	1	1		783	727	424	303	56	33	23
San Antonio	76	64	10	54	12	4	8	4,407	3,685	1,735	1,950	722	328	394
UTAH:														
Salt Lake City	68	68	23	45				4,684	4,684	2,306	2,378			
WASHINGTON:														
Seattle (b)	65	65	4	61				4,621	4,599	2,299	2,300	22	11	11
WEST VIRGINIA:														
Wheeling	117	112	5	107	5	1	4	5,609	5,446	2,665	2,781	163	78	85
WISCONSIN:														
Racine (b)	60	60	7	53				3,323	3,313	1,672	1,641	10	5	5

a Sex partly estimated. b Number and ratio of sexes of colored pupils estimated from the present attendance.

[7-010]

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CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 54. WASHINGTON, D. C. April 23, 1891.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1891.

The following statement of the public school finances of certain states, arranged by counties, has been compiled by Mr. J. K. UPTON, special agent in charge of the Division of Wealth, Debt, and Taxation.

The figures given in this bulletin are for the states of Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Vermont, and Washington, and are mainly from official reports for 1890 of the school superintendents of the several states.

The following table shows the number of pupils enrolled in the public schools in these states, the amount and per capita of teachers' wages and miscellaneous items combined, and the amount and per capita of the total expenditures:

STATES.	Number of pupils enrolled.	Amount of teachers' wages and miscellaneous.	Total expenditures.	PER CAPITA FOR—	
				Amount of teachers' wages and miscellaneous.	Total expenditures.
Arkansas	223,071	$906,781	$1,019,069	$4.06	$4.57
California	221,756	4,301,584	5,119,097	19.40	23.08
Connecticut	126,505	1,747,002	2,123,839	13.81	16.79
Idaho	14,311	141,767	168,318	9.91	11.76
Kansas	399,322	4,021,669	4,972,967	10.07	12.45
Louisiana	124,370	676,604	704,586	5.44	5.67
New Hampshire	59,813	604,843	814,394	10.11	13.62
North Carolina	325,861	644,605	718,225	1.98	2.20
Vermont	65,608	606,706	689,917	9.25	10.52
Washington	55,432	585,690	944,190	10.57	17.03

Of the states mentioned in the above table, it will be noticed that California expended more per capita for all school purposes than any of the other states, Washington coming next, and Connecticut standing third in these expenditures.

The higher wages paid teachers and the larger amounts paid for construction of school

houses in the extreme western states account for the relatively greater expenditures as compared with those of the older states.

In cases where the ordinary expenditures exceed the ordinary receipts of any state, as shown by the statistics in this bulletin, the excess has been derived from the reduction of the balance on hand at the beginning of the period or by the issue of a loan, as neither balances nor loans enter into the statements.

Similar information concerning other states is being prepared, and will be published in future bulletins.

Robert P. Porter

Superintendent of Census.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCES.

BY J. K. UPTON.

SUMMARY OF FINANCES OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF CERTAIN STATES FOR 1890.

[Cents omitted.]

STATES.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURES.					Value of buildings and other property.	Debt, less sinking fund.
	Taxation.	Funds and rents. (a)	Miscellaneous.	Total ordinary receipts.	Teachers' wages.	Construction and care of buildings.	Libraries and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total ordinary expenditures.		
Arkansas	$786,460	$295,491	$13,880	$1,095,831	$869,900	$98,948	$13,331	$36,881	$1,019,060	$784,858	----------
California	2,293,336	2,627,471	98,092	5,018,899	3,594,589	703,948	113,565	706,995	5,119,097	13,624,143	----------
Connecticut	1,533,902	401,717	80,048	2,015,667	1,330,087	360,394	16,443	416,915	2,123,839	6,275,177	$1,610,360
Idaho	167,553	----------	3,224	170,777	121,581	18,648	7,903	20,186	168,318	----------	----------
Kansas	3,573,042	502,503	169,470	4,245,015	3,021,066	874,221	77,077	1,000,603	4,972,967	10,617,151	5,610,488
Louisiana	338,964	211,590	173,467	724,021	522,914	27,982	----------	153,690	704,586	----------	----------
New Hampshire	665,537	67,634	18,095	751,266	489,300	209,551	----------	115,543	814,394	2,637,464	182,331
North Carolina	574,619	29,063	118,070	721,752	555,983	73,620	----------	88,622	718,225	852,706	----------
Vermont	623,653	14,821	74,514	712,988	525,541	73,167	10,044	81,165	689,917	----------	102,835
Washington	668,786	----------	302,832	971,618	428,755	299,555	58,945	156,035	944,190	1,999,867	291,362

FINANCES OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY STATES AND COUNTIES FOR 1890.

[Receipts and payments on account of loans and the balances on hand are not included.]

ARKANSAS.

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURES.					Value of buildings and other property.	Debt, less sinking fund. (b)
	Taxation.	Funds and rents.	Miscellaneous.	Total ordinary receipts.	Teachers' wages.	Construction and care of buildings.	Libraries and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total ordinary expenditures.		
The State	$786,460	$295,491	$13,880	$1,095,831	$869,900	$98,948	$13,331	$36,881	$1,019,060	$784,858	----------
Arkansas	10,805	3,002	----------	13,807	9,531	3,021	----------	----------	12,552	6,829	----------
Ashley	10,115	3,246	9	13,370	9,211	528	27	268	10,034	2,530	----------
Baxter	3,036	2,433	----------	5,469	3,638	652	----------	109	4,399	----------	----------
Benton	15,459	8,543	----------	24,002	17,105	6,115	743	700	24,663	54,255	----------
Boone	7,290	4,752	----------	12,042	10,125	----------	6	241	10,372	15,395	----------
Bradley	3,360	2,072	102	5,534	----------	----------	----------	6,144	6,144	----------	----------
Calhoun	6,046	1,919	----------	7,965	6,645	250	----------	290	7,185	1,657	----------
Carroll	8,773	4,766	----------	13,539	11,407	----------	----------	271	11,678	5,862	----------
Chicot	5,144	1,958	36	7,138	7,126	----------	694	748	8,568	3,700	----------
Clark	13,862	5,426	337	19,625	18,926	----------	----------	392	19,318	10,150	----------
Clay	8,434	2,918	56	11,408	8,400	110	756	221	9,487	4,320	----------
Cleburne	3,744	2,024	7	5,775	5,174	257	----------	156	5,587	1,800	----------
Cleveland	6,237	2,926	92	9,255	6,803	187	----------	----------	6,990	4,410	----------
Columbia	9,745	4,912	----------	14,657	11,325	1,131	171	929	13,556	955	----------
Conway	12,605	1,771	265	14,641	15,473	1,495	171	626	17,765	7,975	----------
Craighead	12,426	3,137	52	15,615	9,411	4,768	----------	----------	14,179	18,935	----------
Crawford	17,095	6,492	168	23,755	17,461	3,701	----------	995	22,147	24,248	----------
Crittenden	----------	8,611	----------	8,611	14,660	----------	----------	----------	14,660	4,265	----------
Cross	16,841	1,556	----------	18,397	9,954	1,470	239	327	11,990	----------	----------
Dallas	4,927	2,380	78	7,385	5,719	756	----------	177	6,652	5,052	----------
Desha	8,645	2,637	15	11,297	9,976	----------	----------	273	10,249	2,400	----------
Drew	10,252	4,071	999	15,322	13,638	1,141	404	404	15,587	8,746	----------
Faulkner	13,308	4,799	310	18,417	12,626	1,499	231	569	14,925	8,750	----------
Franklin	14,300	6,093	83	20,476	18,233	929	----------	391	19,553	26,685	----------
Fulton	5,882	2,678	197	8,757	6,395	1,047	438	273	8,153	4,215	----------

a Includes state apportionment. b Has no school district indebtedness.

FINANCES OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY STATES AND COUNTIES FOR 1890—CONTINUED.

ARKANSAS—Continued.

Counties.	Receipts.				Expenditures.					Value of buildings and other property.	Debt, less sinking fund. (a)
	Taxation.	Funds and rents.	Miscellaneous.	Total ordinary receipts.	Teachers' wages.	Construction and care of buildings.	Libraries and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total ordinary expenditures.		
Garland	$15,687	$3,488		$19,175	$22,102			$383	$22,485	$9,330	
Grant	5,125	2,206	$59	7,390	5,570	$381	$199	177	6,327	3,113	
Greene	10,959	3,236	10	14,205	9,000	4,250	2,032	284	15,566	13,516	
Hempstead	14,302	6,369		20,671	21,217			413	21,630	18,802	
Hot Spring	10,047	3,085	1,236	14,368	11,027	55	165	270	11,517	9,320	
Howard	8,350	3,775	34	12,159	10,679	957		243	11,879	3,898	
Independence	19,347	5,439		24,786	11,506	3,000		496	15,002	19,989	
Izard	3,990	3,574	134	7,698	9,515			190	9,705	1,715	
Jackson	13,465	3,505	222	17,192	13,009	1,475	257	984	15,725	16,825	
Jefferson	34,783	9,049		43,832	35,390	1,560		452	37,411		
Johnson	13,802	4,759	62	18,623	15,474	1,655	150	1,165	18,444	13,500	
Lafayette	6,240	2,117		8,357	7,755	34	126	246	8,161	5,425	
Lawrence		3,318		3,318					(b)		
Lee	14,246	4,356	78	18,680	14,992	1,742	610	618	17,962	14,725	
Lincoln		2,897	42	2,939	6,309	913	79	146	7,447	2,630	
Little River	5,445	2,975	16	8,436	7,836			169	8,005	4,390	
Logan	14,247	5,838	142	20,227	14,727	2,132		824	17,683	19,826	
Lonoke	17,020	4,489	477	21,986	18,710	985	780	439	20,914	6,646	
Madison	4,386	5,472	1,055	10,913	9,600	673		218	10,491	9,447	
Marion	2,493	3,080		5,573	5,697	285	160		6,142	1,545	
Miller	14,785	3,532	552	18,869	13,649		139	400	14,188	24,827	
Mississippi	8,169	1,892	14	10,015	7,231	1,249		170	8,650		
Monroe	6,755	3,521		10,276	10,480			250	10,730	2,100	
Montgomery	2,709	2,286		4,995	4,510			118	4,628	1,294	
Nevada	10,916	4,063	127	15,106	14,696			303	14,999		
Newton	2,154	3,099	44	5,297	4,743			126	4,869	4,220	
Ouachita	14,372	3,675	147	18,194	13,425	1,671	141	1,456	16,693	21,425	
Perry	4,347	1,511	101	5,949	4,811	805			5,616	4,274	
Phillips	18,855	5,983	685	25,521	22,216		1,750	1,386	25,352	38,319	
Pike	3,845	2,444		6,289	5,320			125	5,445	1,190	
Poinsett	6,398	959		7,357	4,730	1,117		227	6,074	4,450	
Polk	2,984	2,671		5,655	4,948	215			5,163	1,515	
Pope	15,273	5,370	314	20,957	15,458	1,496	568	1,033	18,555	20,879	
Prairie	17,169	3,540		20,709	11,530	575	280	2,007	14,392	9,955	
Pulaski	72,558	12,231	3,630	88,419	52,594	31,168		1,768	85,530		
Randolph	6,945	2,020	169	9,134	8,621	566		184	9,371		
Saint Francis	13,514	3,332	63	16,909	12,539			401	12,940	7,725	
Saline	9,025	3,290		12,319	11,200	707	90	245	12,242	9,142	
Scott		3,570		3,570					(b)	7,792	
Searcy	2,197	2,767		4,964	4,106	512		100	4,718	1,125	
Sebastian	29,998	8,152	286	38,436	34,424			702	35,126	153,107	
Sevier	5,097	2,768		7,865	6,465	136	13	236	6,850	4,207	
Sharp	5,170	3,036		8,206	6,475	663	283	152	7,573	7,340	
Stone	1,192	1,916	32	3,140	3,486	4		63	3,553	975	
Union	7,997	4,313	58	12,368	12,251			271	12,522	5,616	
Van Buren	2,311	1,519		3,830	4,217			84	4,301		
Washington	16,492	9,889	292	26,673	21,863	3,815	739	534	26,951	27,715	
White	17,392	5,688	371	23,451	15,617	3,690	350	1,415	21,072	12,099	
Woodruff	9,966	3,152	206	13,324	11,071	1,405	518	566	13,560	2,700	
Yell	15,678	5,153	416	21,247	18,058		22	338	18,418	17,031	

a Has no school district indebtedness.

b No account of expenditures received from Lawrence and Scott counties.

FINANCES OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY STATES AND COUNTIES FOR 1890—CONTINUED.

CALIFORNIA.

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURES.					Value of buildings and other property.	Debt, less sinking fund. (b)
	Taxation.	Funds and rents.	Miscellaneous.	Total ordinary receipts.	Teachers' wages.	Construction and care of buildings. (a)	Libraries and apparatus	Miscellaneous.	Total ordinary expenditures.		
The State	$2,293,336	$2,627,471	$98,092	$5,018,899	$3,594,589	$703,948	$113,565	$706,995	$5,119,097	$13,624,143	----------
Alameda	173,559	210,051	21,517	405,127	276,981	81,362	3,757	77,588	439,688	844,360	----------
Alpine	1,322	842	10	2,174	1,776	48	135	224	2,183	2,833	----------
Amador	10,579	27,705	535	38,819	30,097	810	1,463	5,668	38,038	71,001	----------
Butte	40,036	40,577	94	80,707	58,799	1,856	2,059	13,775	76,489	101,980	----------
Calaveras	12,174	23,194	112	35,480	27,470	1,403	1,737	4,196	34,806	43,595	----------
Colusa	37,488	31,440	234	69,162	52,167	5,335	1,666	10,095	69,263	153,106	----------
Contra Costa	48,152	32,368	107	80,627	43,744	13,402	1,931	7,717	66,794	127,533	----------
Del Norte	4,686	4,610	----------	9,296	6,410	744	203	1,237	8,594	12,929	----------
El Dorado	14,507	19,360	----------	33,867	24,710	423	2,085	3,686	30,904	55,110	----------
Fresno	90,675	61,192	121	151,988	93,782	39,115	5,265	19,310	157,472	327,423	----------
Humboldt	56,265	56,240	60	112,565	74,278	46,244	2,992	13,258	136,772	219,815	----------
Inyo	15,786	5,816	50	21,652	7,686	11,856	378	919	20,839	30,290	----------
Kern	27,522	16,880	----------	44,402	29,761	13,433	1,755	5,169	50,118	66,735	----------
Lake	12,191	18,086	13	30,290	22,991	1,801	1,763	2,539	29,094	51,475	----------
Lassen	12,907	9,646	22	22,575	16,522	3,317	662	2,224	22,725	27,392	----------
Los Angeles	133,788	221,013	28,412	383,213	311,117	76,726	5,550	36,430	429,823	1,381,435	----------
Marin	18,047	24,322	169	42,538	28,597	716	1,300	6,243	36,856	87,335	----------
Mariposa	7,768	9,237	----------	17,005	13,501	1,359	724	1,225	16,809	29,327	----------
Mendocino	29,243	40,858	----------	70,101	53,248	12,212	2,983	8,388	76,831	118,808	----------
Merced	20,399	15,442	78	35,919	25,873	917	1,940	7,955	36,685	65,131	----------
Modoc	8,045	13,623	1,745	23,413	17,964	1,832	841	2,520	23,157	38,112	----------
Mono	2,817	2,894	2,228	7,939	6,589	186	248	878	7,901	14,920	----------
Monterey	44,470	39,726	686	84,882	61,025	10,056	2,703	9,558	83,342	119,234	----------
Napa	25,150	33,886	429	59,465	42,047	11,495	2,325	10,733	66,600	112,930	----------
Nevada	28,622	41,243	56	69,921	48,915	3,920	3,238	9,888	65,961	137,680	----------
Orange	25,417	39,852	620	65,889	46,094	6,471	1,216	10,523	64,304	143,536	----------
Placer	25,314	28,327	736	54,377	39,222	259	1,955	7,662	49,098	92,240	----------
Plumas	7,612	9,588	141	17,341	13,868	----------	726	2,702	17,296	21,005	----------
Sacramento	75,539	70,608	311	146,458	105,071	22,095	2,590	25,832	155,588	366,172	----------
San Benito	17,376	19,071	844	37,291	26,256	1,548	1,407	4,685	33,896	55,670	----------
San Bernardino	69,080	57,205	308	126,593	75,023	48,374	3,655	18,803	145,855	500,615	----------
San Diego	134,815	79,461	261	214,537	121,525	76,780	5,084	30,809	234,198	432,483	----------
San Francisco	398,766	578,697	5,620	983,083	823,918	21,508	2,862	134,726	983,014	4,757,724	----------
San Joaquin	74,543	64,262	3,874	142,679	87,896	21,310	2,928	25,066	137,200	352,368	----------
San Luis Obispo	45,897	42,382	10	88,289	59,496	14,914	2,749	5,775	82,934	132,823	----------
San Mateo	27,113	24,013	1,020	52,146	31,812	8,761	1,085	10,838	52,496	106,540	----------
Santa Barbara	28,597	42,840	20,903	92,340	50,248	15,395	2,040	12,440	80,123	159,110	----------
Santa Clara	73,663	113,492	1,189	188,344	125,995	20,695	3,735	34,963	185,388	490,360	----------
Santa Cruz	29,395	45,690	695	75,780	52,882	10,500	2,421	10,595	76,398	144,565	----------
Shasta	34,168	30,949	364	65,481	48,285	7,257	3,134	10,063	68,739	92,410	----------
Sierra	6,948	10,152	466	17,566	14,684	539	633	1,933	17,789	35,870	----------
Siskiyou	20,828	25,502	----------	46,330	37,494	----------	1,635	3,560	42,689	89,010	----------
Solano	41,791	43,348	122	85,261	58,575	1,346	2,446	16,822	79,189	184,105	----------
Sonoma	60,276	81,721	934	142,931	98,291	9,403	5,194	25,309	138,197	274,357	----------
Stanislaus	37,301	22,901	242	60,444	39,305	392	1,793	8,058	49,548	96,130	----------
Sutter	17,051	12,682	11	29,744	22,202	474	1,678	4,778	28,532	73,552	----------
Tehama	34,945	26,515	778	62,238	41,314	12,793	2,145	7,112	63,364	128,925	----------
Trinity	4,770	7,221	171	12,162	9,266	----------	329	2,205	11,800	18,820	----------
Tulare	46,559	57,902	1,261	105,722	75,372	29,565	4,261	12,641	121,839	242,245	----------
Tuolumne	8,068	15,201	60	23,329	18,072	----------	1,269	2,828	22,169	31,750	----------
Ventura	24,747	24,036	----------	48,783	27,743	18,301	1,590	3,823	51,457	107,855	----------
Yolo	29,455	32,525	12	61,992	42,298	10,297	2,098	7,436	62,129	114,733	----------
Yuba	17,104	21,077	461	38,642	26,332	4,403	1,804	3,585	36,124	48,591	----------

a Includes cost of furniture. b No report of district indebtedness.

FINANCES OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY STATES AND COUNTIES FOR 1890—CONTINUED.

CONNECTICUT.

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURES.					Value of buildings and other property.	Debt, less sinking fund.
	Taxation.	Funds and rents.	Miscellaneous.	Total ordinary receipts.	Teachers' wages.	Construction and care of buildings.	Libraries and apparatus	Miscellaneous.	Total ordinary expenditures.		
The State	$1,533,902	$401,717	$80,048	$2,015,667	$1,330,087	$360,394	$16,443	$416,915	$2,123,839	a$6,275,177	$1,610,360
Fairfield	292,004	77,947	9,860	379,811	237,915	72,364	1,534	55,153	366,966	982,915	164,657
Hartford	339,420	79,385	27,601	446,406	296,089	36,002	6,228	94,975	433,294	1,913,105	502,749
Litchfield	89,463	31,375	1,276	122,114	93,999	12,931	1,077	15,988	123,995	261,136	14,590
Middlesex	53,170	21,130	2,203	76,503	54,870	34,240	951	17,198	107,259	142,725	97,325
New Haven	521,673	107,631	28,127	657,431	411,247	128,366	4,489	177,900	722,002	1,982,940	594,467
New London	143,053	43,487	4,091	190,631	131,726	67,268	1,690	33,037	233,715	570,125	177,966
Tolland	35,100	14,797	4,608	54,505	38,921	4,266	185	5,924	49,296	170,081	28,021
Windham	60,019	25,965	2,282	88,266	65,326	4,957	289	16,740	87,312	252,150	30,585

IDAHO.

The State	167,553		3,224	170,777	121,581	518,648	7,903	20,186	168,318		(c)
Ada	30,942		1,993	32,935	19,797	4,433	4,950	3,110	32,290		
Alturas	9,262			9,262	6,054	1,292	49	1,632	8,977		
Bear Lake	3,908			3,908	2,073	656	400	195	3,324		
Bingham	22,783		43	22,826	17,712	200		4,854	22,766		
Boisé	7,906			7,906	7,168	447		1,125	8,740		
Cassia	6,226		26	6,252	4,896	377	587	589	6,449		
Custer	4,976			4,976	4,133	430		182	4,745		
Elmore	7,425			7,425	3,101	820		1,326	5,247		
Idaho	5,137			5,137	4,609	1,004	50	295	5,958		
Kootenai	3,027		515	3,542	2,242	1,417		250	3,909		
Latah	11,620			11,620	10,102			1,115	11,217		
Lemhi	4,218		52	4,270	3,310			374	3,684		
Logan	15,328		397	15,725	9,228	2,923	745	1,874	14,770		
Nez Percé	4,613		60	4,673	3,551	1,901		526	5,978		
Oneida	6,006		2	6,008	4,279	364	294	648	5,585		
Owyhee	7,013			7,013	6,501	128	828	458	7,915		
Shoshone	9,571		136	9,707	6,862	2,078		1,276	10,216		
Washington	7,592			7,592	6,013	178		357	6,548		

a Estimated in 1889. b Furniture included. c No report of district indebtedness or valuation.

FINANCES OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY STATES AND COUNTIES FOR 1890—CONTINUED.

KANSAS.

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURES.					Value of buildings and other property.	Debt, less sinking fund.
	Taxation.	Funds and rents.	Miscellaneous.	Total ordinary receipts.	Teachers' wages.	Construction and care of buildings. (a)	Libraries and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total ordinary expenditures. (b)		
The State	$3,573,042	$502,503	$169,470	$4,245,015	$3,021,066	$874,221	$77,077	$1,000,603	$4,972,967	$10,617,151	$5,610,488
Allen	32,330	5,140	1,093	38,563	29,916	5,251	460	7,742	43,369	82,500	35,800
Anderson	32,867	5,449	3,054	41,370	31,530	6,018	1,175	8,104	46,827	96,000	29,500
Atchison	61,817	11,408	6,207	79,432	49,859	3,603	620	21,131	75,213	252,150	115,300
Barber	31,916	2,975	426	35,317	24,025	12,720	769	7,892	45,406	90,000	93,629
Barton	34,146	4,592	469	39,207	27,366	3,217	488	9,151	40,222	92,970	82,000
Bourbon	56,645	9,080	1,615	67,340	44,593	4,796	567	17,356	67,312	185,135	(c)
Brown	52,108	7,095	1,055	60,258	43,503	15,889	747	13,576	73,715	141,950	87,950
Butler	66,489	7,279	1,658	75,426	59,416	7,293	1,500	16,622	84,831	206,923	95,660
Chase	22,787	2,941	1,151	26,879	22,399	1,910	522	5,526	30,357	64,523	16,200
Chautauqua	28,124	4,706	330	33,160	25,792	2,312	396	6,143	34,643	55,275	41,980
Cherokee	47,408	11,101	5,041	63,550	42,502	14,292	769	17,841	75,404	196,250	59,700
Cheyenne	16,702	1,640	1,380	19,722	11,783	6,306	87	5,231	23,407	23,156	14,850
Clark	12,921	1,297	366	14,584	10,210	848	190	3,257	14,505	36,527	51,365
Clay (c)											
Cloud	51,611	7,531	1,375	60,517	44,541	3,843	438	12,871	61,693	118,700	43,425
Coffey	41,279	5,869	2,648	49,796	34,571	11,621	1,278	10,156	57,626	49,600	46,350
Comanche	11,630	1,149	348	13,127	7,748	5,344	458	4,171	17,721	39,700	33,000
Cowley	48,832	7,179	1,337	57,348	44,646	4,220	348	9,823	59,046	126,450	349,500
Crawford	38,119	6,100	2,042	46,261	37,217	7,352	407	8,015	52,991		(c)
Decatur	22,253	2,942	529	25,724	17,028	7,768	267	6,530	31,593	57,337	47,045
Dickinson	48,544	5,860	1,431	55,835	41,381	6,378	1,138	12,323	61,220	150,000	77,516
Doniphan	24,369	5,713	1,388	31,470	24,417	1,367	205	6,764	32,753	47,090	5,680
Douglas	45,958	9,178	7,842	62,978	39,986	27,047	695	19,965	87,693	212,100	71,695
Edwards	13,222	1,245	1,546	16,013	2,336	5,269	726	9,603	17,934	58,575	35,240
Elk	29,199	5,804	466	35,469	27,581	722	257	6,967	35,527	73,460	35,195
Ellis	19,272	3,408	474	23,154	16,312	2,111	961	3,884	23,268	70,000	26,650
Ellsworth	33,902	3,723	1,282	38,907	27,583	1,197	861	7,846	37,487	64,000	48,000
Finney	19,580	1,360	593	21,533	12,193	2,004	220	3,731	18,148	55,400	16,921
Ford	28,303	1,960	180	30,443	20,876	9,746	820	6,819	38,261	63,880	49,360
Franklin	47,406	7,298	1,808	56,512	42,656	2,814	1,013	17,042	63,525	150,000	(c)
Garfield	6,364	614	403	7,381	4,444	4,321	191	1,745	10,701	21,415	16,813
Geary	20,707	3,207	94	24,008	18,564	444	680	5,122	24,810	73,575	24,640
Gove	15,885	794	1,634	18,313	9,551	4,466	606	5,950	20,573	33,255	17,125
Graham	16,867	2,127	383	19,377	12,394	8,016	625	4,400	25,435	33,865	26,247
Grant	5,168	444	43	5,655	4,581	17,574	5	1,862	24,022	32,530	25,236
Gray	12,708	810	435	13,953	8,816	4,802	421	5,543	19,582	40,851	40,890
Greeley	3,843	268	191	4,302	2,540	11,151	63	982	14,736	17,036	10,900
Greenwood	33,762	4,332	1,290	39,384	31,503	2,429	1,698	6,947	42,577	79,850	44,165
Hamilton	7,766	591	6,246	14,603	7,444	3,133	513	6,818	17,908	66,980	49,232
Harper	41,618	3,024	4,952	49,594	46,956	1,759	607	3,094	52,416	130,965	107,163
Harvey	59,209	6,015	2,234	67,458	40,459	1,938	1,727	21,410	65,534	176,105	102,110
Haskell	8,041	509	543	9,093	5,039	3,481	140	3,023	11,683	18,480	16,135
Hodgeman	12,953	1,359	334	14,646	9,590	3,052	667	3,124	16,433	43,880	27,203
Jackson	39,966	5,136	1,472	46,574	33,743	5,442	734	10,612	50,531	94,500	36,015
Jefferson	40,302	6,509	1,498	48,309	37,579	2,621	567	10,548	51,315	138,000	12,400
Jewell	47,979	8,181	1,899	58,059	45,763	4,804	563	9,738	60,868	90,765	60,586
Johnson	40,640	5,945	2,168	48,753	37,068	4,211	948	6,805	49,032	112,000	28,600
Kearny	12,417	696	1,639	14,152	6,532	1,252	51	4,976	12,811	44,195	37,450
Kingman	26,227	3,148	613	29,988	21,643	1,649	733	6,662	30,687	60,840	317,471
Kiowa	17,740	1,546	88	19,374	11,706	2,071	377	4,175	18,329	49,700	41,463
Labette	53,158	10,517	8,526	72,201	48,247	2,725	406	24,592	75,970	219,467	73,175
Lane	12,423	695	175	13,293	7,756	3,979	91	3,072	14,898	31,600	12,000
Leavenworth	76,671	13,221	5,126	95,018	62,699	1,875	621	28,448	93,643	298,030	2,700
Lincoln	25,982	3,664	287	29,933	21,331	6,755	428	6,992	35,506	62,000	33,215
Linn	33,902	6,158	1,976	42,036	33,406	2,685	524	6,730	43,345	110,000	21,650

a Furniture included. b Includes loans. c No report.

FINANCES OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY STATES AND COUNTIES FOR 1890—CONTINUED.

KANSAS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURES.					Value of buildings and other property.	Debt, less sinking fund.
	Taxation.	Funds and rents.	Miscellaneous.	Total ordinary receipts.	Teachers' wages.	Construction and care of buildings. (a)	Libraries and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total ordinary expenditures. (b)		
Logan	$19,789	$1,134	$1,540	$22,463	$10,734	$8,387	$756	$5,450	$25,327	$32,303	$20,015
Lyon	63,353	9,226	1,831	74,410	57,571	1,809	907	14,992	75,279	203,485	83,521
McPherson	49,383	7,897	986	58,266	41,389	4,440	533	12,260	58,622	164,040	53,373
Marion	52,128	7,313	3,447	62,888	41,977	22,935	3,392	18,010	86,314	156,482	62,866
Marshall	60,727	7,527	3,004	71,258	54,220	4,801	1,537	16,386	76,944	101,280	48,000
Meade	14,869	3,376	188	18,433	10,755	5,057	587	2,865	19,264	45,255	37,602
Miami	36,495	6,339	733	43,567	32,986	2,867	331	8,517	44,701	135,300	16,000
Mitchell	43,429	5,886	931	50,246	36,655	1,201	755	8,851	47,462	118,150	75,089
Montgomery	43,985	9,495	816	54,296	43,442	10,842	486	9,972	64,742	137,700	45,148
Morris	33,084	4,905	231	38,220	28,654	1,845	581	7,143	38,223	81,007	54,175
Morton	3,617	308	----------	3,925	2,444	2,120	23	1,220	5,807	13,000	(c)
Nemaha	54,762	7,733	3,207	65,702	45,930	36,106	3,515	15,072	100,623	118,000	31,825
Neosho	29,132	6,399	1,778	37,309	29,082	11,171	663	6,411	47,327	236,475	48,850
Ness	20,014	2,243	124	22,381	15,514	4,240	590	4,157	24,501	56,370	40,699
Norton	27,028	4,474	2,420	33,922	23,680	11,067	630	9,187	44,564	89,707	79,728
Osage	55,024	9,992	3,060	68,076	48,511	4,699	1,770	13,352	68,332	184,450	59,000
Osborne	33,208	4,287	1,073	38,568	28,550	3,298	278	7,339	39,465	90,885	58,791
Ottawa	34,956	4,648	760	40,364	30,541	2,706	720	6,972	40,939	70,000	37,925
Pawnee	23,192	1,051	512	25,655	18,679	1,695	352	6,158	26,884	70,000	11,410
Phillips	34,030	5,877	593	40,500	32,125	4,529	833	8,021	45,508	71,135	71,410
Pottawatomie	42,088	6,789	2,090	50,967	38,198	3,220	762	11,969	54,149	130,205	47,240
Pratt	27,203	2,878	681	30,762	21,490	3,389	1,012	5,806	31,697	75,325	73,840
Rawlins	17,411	2,398	4,905	24,714	14,571	6,967	162	6,059	27,759	----------	40,000
Reno	71,748	9,817	1,245	82,810	63,016	66,227	1,003	35,819	166,065	278,575	195,246
Republic	47,586	5,621	2,115	55,322	40,956	6,601	1,457	17,061	66,075	118,200	40,742
Rice	34,285	4,498	1,091	39,874	31,282	4,200	1,146	8,606	45,234	90,000	(c)
Riley	31,736	3,109	1,912	36,757	30,452	3,869	679	6,359	41,359	87,084	24,075
Rooks	25,915	3,579	354	29,848	21,330	3,493	366	5,143	30,332	60,335	49,691
Rush	15,476	1,996	464	17,936	12,321	2,785	498	5,280	20,884	43,184	28,549
Russell	22,806	2,819	445	26,070	18,836	2,335	780	5,217	27,168	65,859	24,459
Saline	51,142	6,545	946	58,633	40,778	2,343	633	15,354	59,108	161,305	62,950
Scott	5,994	647	36	6,677	5,561	1,321	278	1,581	8,741	9,311	8,260
Sedgwick	132,669	15,233	6,398	154,300	100,364	89,988	2,082	40,696	233,130	300,000	215,100
Seward	9,618	710	627	10,955	5,061	13,451	134	3,184	21,830	33,905	34,990
Shawnee	129,504	17,887	11,930	159,321	103,200	41,740	3,232	47,158	195,330	653,860	302,045
Sheridan	18,164	1,341	689	20,194	13,175	7,195	522	4,622	25,514	----------	(c)
Sherman	18,146	1,582	215	19,943	12,563	13,762	288	5,159	31,772	35,070	35,300
Smith	38,170	7,242	1,053	46,465	34,621	5,686	910	7,814	49,031	85,600	68,808
Stafford	30,934	2,961	1,148	35,043	23,212	6,416	1,134	8,140	38,902	80,000	60,728
Stanton	6,288	425	936	7,649	3,972	7,465	199	2,291	13,927	23,148	17,798
Stevens	4,617	479	1,120	6,216	4,635	8,669	81	1,525	14,910	24,980	22,803
Sumner	81,937	11,752	1,847	95,536	76,683	2,547	1,388	22,854	103,472	223,030	97,322
Thomas	28,521	2,169	831	31,521	18,455	15,691	1,207	7,270	42,623	60,000	39,635
Trego	11,304	895	440	12,639	8,878	3,166	490	3,087	15,621	24,325	17,900
Wabaunsee	29,883	4,442	1,524	35,849	25,989	2,670	1,012	7,391	37,062	68,000	25,720
Wallace	85	305	112	502	1,844	15,776	65	555	18,240	26,086	16,550
Washington	57,449	7,140	436	65,025	48,735	12,742	1,151	10,837	73,465	178,000	----------
Wichita	9,418	833	46	10,297	6,166	10,648	759	2,007	19,580	25,025	30,100
Wilson	35,109	6,440	612	42,161	31,067	5,212	482	9,036	45,797	105,390	39,635
Woodson	23,610	2,970	443	27,023	21,384	2,116	484	4,732	28,716	54,000	11,250
Wyandotte	89,984	15,459	2,762	108,205	75,512	66,814	1,074	26,204	169,604	382,730	250,200

a Furniture included. b Includes loans. c No report.

FINANCES OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY STATES AND COUNTIES FOR 1890—CONTINUED.

LOUISIANA.

PARISHES.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURES.					Value of buildings and other property. (a)	Debt, less sinking fund. (b)
	Taxation.	Funds and rents.	Miscellaneous.	Total ordinary receipts.	Teachers' wages.	Construction and care of buildings.	Libraries and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total ordinary expenditures.		
The State	$338,964	$211,590	$173,467	$724,021	$522,914	$27,982	----------	$153,690	$704,586	----------	----------
Acadia	2,315	1,814	----------	4,129	3,636	110	----------	413	4,159	----------	----------
Ascension	4,938	2,285	1,534	8,757	6,643	496	----------	861	8,000	----------	----------
Assumption	3,124	3,235	856	7,215	4,897	253	----------	494	5,644	----------	----------
Avoyelles	2,010	4,230	----------	6,240	6,144	----------	----------	652	6,796	----------	----------
Bienville	1,781	3,252	19	5,052	2,015	----------	----------	507	2,522	----------	----------
Bossier	3,919	6,175	180	10,274	8,681	----------	----------	320	9,001	----------	----------
Caddo	6,397	6,634	1,390	14,421	12,046	367	----------	846	13,259	----------	----------
Calcasieu	6,725	3,099	201	10,025	7,840	----------	----------	657	8,497	----------	----------
Caldwell	1,239	1,139	162	2,540	2,043	----------	----------	370	2,413	----------	----------
Cameron	752	668	----------	1,420	1,500	----------	----------	150	1,650	----------	----------
Catahoula	3,566	3,656	101	7,323	6,897	24	----------	1,157	8,078	----------	----------
Claiborne	2,132	4,480	31	6,643	6,592	----------	----------	611	7,203	----------	----------
Concordia	1,814	3,985	----------	5,799	4,210	57	----------	1,125	5,392	----------	----------
De Soto	4,130	5,004	39	9,173	6,298	----------	----------	1,548	7,846	----------	----------
East Baton Rouge	4,857	4,306	1,180	10,343	8,381	85	----------	1,491	9,957	----------	----------
East Carroll	3,631	4,260	815	8,706	6,075	498	----------	1,001	7,574	----------	----------
East Feliciana	3,253	4,198	223	7,674	3,998	36	----------	824	4,858	----------	----------
Franklin	1,270	1,651	----------	2,921	1,432	----------	----------	1,338	2,770	----------	----------
Grant	2,030	1,400	349	3,779	2,560	----------	----------	343	2,903	----------	----------
Iberia	3,669	4,370	39	8,078	6,185	1,875	----------	1,279	9,337	----------	----------
Iberville	5,581	2,509	876	8,966	6,036	584	----------	1,107	7,727	----------	----------
Jackson	1,103	1,093	203	2,399	2,370	----------	----------	386	2,756	----------	----------
Jefferson	5,967	1,874	----------	7,841	6,248	1,064	----------	756	8,068	----------	----------
Lafayette	2,759	3,167	1,788	7,714	4,886	292	----------	745	5,923	----------	----------
Lafourche	7,264	2,976	368	10,608	9,645	665	----------	1,212	11,522	----------	----------
Lincoln	3,734	2,859	105	6,698	5,842	----------	----------	560	6,402	----------	----------
Livingston	1,163	1,040	47	2,250	1,309	----------	----------	315	1,624	----------	----------
Madison	3,252	4,661	580	8,493	6,106	251	----------	1,413	7,770	----------	----------
Morehouse	4,972	3,086	526	8,584	8,711	----------	----------	852	9,563	----------	----------
Natchitoches	8,459	6,451	2,485	17,395	7,907	----------	----------	1,716	9,623	----------	----------
Orleans	147,197	32,585	154,958	334,740	210,971	15,604	----------	108,797	335,372	----------	----------
Ouachita	3,606	2,844	349	6,799	5,019	593	----------	756	6,368	----------	----------
Plaquemines	6,719	2,085	105	8,909	7,741	249	----------	851	8,841	----------	----------
Point Coupee	2,878	4,155	100	7,133	7,436	----------	----------	762	8,198	----------	----------
Rapides	8,422	4,658	757	13,837	12,905	38	----------	1,351	14,294	----------	----------
Red River	2,375	2,410	342	5,127	3,735	290	----------	760	4,785	----------	----------
Richland	2,711	3,143	----------	5,854	3,161	125	----------	597	3,883	----------	----------
Sabine	4,993	1,738	225	6,956	4,476	----------	----------	592	5,068	----------	----------
Saint Bernard	989	1,287	----------	2,276	2,045	244	----------	378	2,667	----------	----------
Saint Charles	1,081	1,437	----------	2,518	3,000	580	----------	443	4,023	----------	----------
Saint Helena	1,117	1,395	23	2,535	2,731	----------	----------	337	3,068	----------	----------
Saint James	3,721	3,524	192	7,437	4,687	424	----------	970	6,081	----------	----------
Saint John the Baptist	2,957	1,397	163	4,517	3,135	564	----------	783	4,482	----------	----------
Saint Landry	4,250	5,888	448	10,586	11,209	14	----------	760	11,983	----------	----------
Saint Martin	1,828	3,506	----------	5,334	4,524	----------	----------	517	5,041	----------	----------
Saint Mary	3,432	3,886	202	7,520	8,710	61	----------	647	9,418	----------	----------
Saint Tammany	1,964	2,211	----------	4,175	4,665	----------	----------	480	5,145	----------	----------
Tangipahoa	2,489	2,122	107	4,718	4,495	----------	----------	824	5,319	----------	----------
Tensas	1,469	8,245	279	9,993	7,552	60	----------	2,345	9,957	----------	----------
Terre Bonne	4,961	4,179	86	9,226	7,496	----------	----------	959	8,455	----------	----------
Union	1,834	4,345	640	6,819	6,014	295	----------	440	6,749	----------	----------
Vermilion	5,943	2,567	173	8,683	7,555	740	----------	1,024	9,319	----------	----------
Vernon	1,523	1,068	----------	2,591	2,653	20	----------	393	3,066	----------	----------
Washington	1,634	1,029	7	2,670	1,984	----------	----------	275	2,259	----------	----------
Webster	2,916	3,312	25	6,253	5,617	----------	----------	260	5,877	----------	----------
West Baton Rouge	4,568	1,645	----------	6,213	4,058	1,423	----------	733	6,214	----------	----------
West Carroll	276	1,215	----------	1,491	880	----------	----------	349	1,229	----------	----------
West Feliciana	2,058	2,702	105	4,865	4,802	----------	----------	507	5,309	----------	----------
Winn	1,247	1,455	84	2,786	2,527	1	----------	751	3,279	----------	----------

a No report. b Has no school district indebtedness.

FINANCES OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY STATES AND COUNTIES FOR 1890—CONTINUED.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURES.					Value of buildings and other property.	Debt, less sinking fund.
	Taxation.	Funds and rents.	Miscellaneous.	Total ordinary receipts.	Teachers' wages.	Construction and care of buildings.	Libraries and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total ordinary expenditures.		
The State	$665,537	$67,634	$18,095	$751,266	$429,300	$209,551	----------	$115,543	$814,394	$2,637,461	$182,331
Belknap	37,224	3,018	637	40,879	23,648	7,338	----------	5,492	36,478	113,157	4,000
Carroll	19,170	4,357	856	24,383	18,191	4,406	----------	3,204	25,801	58,244	(a)
Cheshire	59,586	6,099	1,370	67,055	43,904	7,669	----------	10,408	61,981	213,987	1,400
Coos	29,728	5,442	2,158	37,328	24,302	6,687	----------	6,423	37,412	87,940	5,250
Grafton	67,681	7,844	3,896	79,421	49,935	11,983	----------	10,914	72,832	155,270	5,000
Hillsborough	153,754	12,754	2,314	168,822	117,196	54,125	----------	21,955	193,276	867,009	16,800
Merrimack	112,319	7,571	544	120,434	64,326	44,333	----------	20,621	129,280	433,377	138,839
Rockingham	75,567	8,386	1,490	85,443	67,255	54,227	----------	12,389	133,871	278,451	2,900
Strafford	84,141	5,530	4,245	93,916	59,047	13,666	----------	19,221	91,934	340,387	8,142
Sullivan	26,367	6,633	585	33,585	21,496	5,117	----------	4,916	31,529	89,642	(a)

NORTH CAROLINA.

The State	574,619	29,063	118,070	721,752	555,983	73,620	----------	88,622	718,225	852,706	(b)
Alamance	7,995	354	989	9,338	6,982	310	----------	496	7,788	10,500	----------
Alexander	2,746	168	813	3,727	2,913	129	----------	202	3,244	2,587	----------
Alleghany	2,004	116	----------	2,120	1,837	----------	----------	193	2,030	7,295	----------
Anson	4,344	349	1,032	5,725	5,279	1,110	----------	536	6,925	6,529	----------
Ashe	4,474	320	129	4,923	4,328	195	----------	410	4,933	9,200	----------
Beaufort	5,725	363	1,877	7,965	6,170	161	----------	1,290	7,621	7,918	----------
Bertie	7,662	353	3,893	11,908	8,850	674	----------	1,807	11,331	10,100	----------
Bladen	4,769	320	781	5,870	4,023	295	----------	624	4,942	8,119	----------
Brunswick	2,989	193	496	3,678	3,164	109	----------	440	3,713	2,700	----------
Buncombe	14,887	506	1,794	17,187	9,519	1,339	----------	4,042	14,900	60,744	----------
Burke	4,182	288	535	5,005	2,696	171	----------	1,084	3,951	6,720	----------
Cabarrus	10,072	323	792	11,187	10,399	960	----------	1,456	12,815	9,300	----------
Caldwell	4,438	231	106	4,775	3,816	247	----------	571	4,634	4,468	----------
Camden	2,631	103	935	3,669	3,615	----------	----------	540	4,155	5,500	----------
Carteret	2,411	187	518	3,116	1,357	875	----------	283	2,515	4,474	----------
Caswell	4,982	260	1,251	6,493	6,469	156	----------	940	7,565	7,127	----------
Catawba	7,604	334	1,249	9,187	6,705	451	----------	1,234	8,390	11,466	----------
Chatham	8,246	466	746	9,458	5,870	381	----------	2,188	8,439	7,251	----------
Cherokee	2,971	195	328	3,494	2,315	129	----------	342	2,786	3,545	----------
Chowan	2,869	156	996	4,021	3,282	602	----------	220	4,104	4,543	----------
Clay	1,424	70	8	1,502	1,319	74	----------	119	1,512	1,505	----------
Cleveland	7,979	373	2,939	11,291	7,481	1,210	----------	1,317	10,008	11,880	----------
Columbus	5,342	355	1,470	7,167	5,886	451	----------	370	6,707	7,406	----------
Craven	6,616	323	4,219	11,158	8,089	227	----------	1,355	9,671	19,247	----------
Cumberland	10,331	513	2,347	13,191	8,878	855	----------	1,100	10,833	7,241	----------
Currituck	2,452	108	109	2,669	2,520	187	----------	319	3,026	3,542	----------
Dare	800	65	263	1,128	892	230	----------	361	1,483	1,200	----------
Davidson	7,317	390	770	8,477	6,948	452	----------	1,548	8,948	7,840	----------
Davie	4,100	210	143	4,453	3,670	297	----------	248	4,215	4,275	----------
Duplin	4,780	377	530	5,687	5,746	322	----------	786	6,854	6,341	----------
Durham	8,222	313	3,883	12,418	12,136	542	----------	1,246	13,924	7,578	----------
Edgecombe	7,503	402	3,783	11,748	9,013	----------	----------	2,040	11,053	17,945	----------
Forsyth	14,466	403	2,304	17,173	8,655	1,793	----------	5,966	16,414	11,826	----------
Franklin	6,990	334	1,649	8,973	8,860	811	----------	1,066	10,737	20,127	----------
Gaston	6,820	333	491	7,644	6,174	739	----------	650	7,563	8,600	----------
Gates	3,220	188	733	4,141	3,310	662	----------	545	4,517	4,956	----------
Graham	1,345	60	121	1,526	1,205	42	----------	286	1,533	1,765	----------
Granville	8,557	416	1,043	10,016	11,054	684	----------	945	12,683	12,260	----------
Greene	7,310	209	435	7,954	3,895	214	----------	630	4,739	4,350	----------
Guilford	12,814	479	2,233	15,526	11,885	2,013	----------	736	14,634	28,750	----------
Halifax	3,822	560	3,125	7,507	6,095	1,307	----------	621	8,023	7,100	----------
Harnett	3,887	237	733	4,857	3,878	506	----------	774	5,158	4,708	----------
Haywood	4,845	257	382	5,484	4,824	226	----------	350	5,400	----------	----------
Henderson	4,896	247	995	6,138	5,450	616	----------	361	6,427	10,000	----------
Hertford	4,764	249	1,383	6,396	6,212	479	----------	367	7,058	7,551	----------

a No report. b Has no school district indebtedness.

FINANCES OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY STATES AND COUNTIES FOR 1890—CONTINUED.

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURES.					Value of buildings and other property.	Debt, less sinking fund. (a)
	Taxation.	Funds and rents.	Miscellaneous.	Total ordinary receipts.	Teachers' wages.	Construction and care of buildings.	Libraries and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total ordinary expenditures.		
Hyde	$3,151	$149	$714	$4,014	$1,285	----------	----------	$473	$1,758	$6,750	----------
Iredell	6,941	475	2,113	9,529	9,128	$1,100	----------	665	10,893	11,042	----------
Jackson	1,843	187	140	2,170	2,140	140	----------	237	2,517	5,630	----------
Johnston	10,387	538	2,721	13,646	12,015	801	----------	975	13,791	15,634	----------
Jones	2,194	160	344	2,698	1,819	393	----------	827	3,039	2,513	----------
Lenoir	5,314	308	1,445	7,067	4,140	568	----------	621	5,329	5,638	----------
Lincoln	4,886	242	395	5,523	4,505	1,146	----------	577	6,228	15,000	----------
McDowell	3,238	201	447	3,886	3,422	149	----------	169	3,740	2,699	----------
Macon	3,318	179	106	3,603	3,105	76	----------	250	3,431	6,415	----------
Madison	5,287	324	1,020	6,631	5,227	227	----------	624	6,078	12,753	----------
Martin	4,940	279	2,393	7,612	5,747	654	----------	833	7,234	5,948	----------
Mecklenburg	17,164	598	3,147	20,909	17,851	2,306	----------	1,274	21,431	9,824	----------
Mitchell	3,149	246	530	3,925	2,497	338	----------	416	3,251	4,050	----------
Montgomery	3,464	208	268	3,940	3,235	150	----------	282	3,667	5,766	----------
Moore	6,113	374	1,009	7,496	6,327	372	----------	606	7,305	4,450	----------
Nash	7,333	382	1,592	9,307	6,953	1,326	----------	1,298	9,577	7,862	----------
New Hanover	16,614	353	7,771	24,738	12,494	13,495	----------	2,632	28,621	25,100	----------
Northampton	6,202	393	436	7,031	7,045	1,591	----------	715	9,351	7,307	----------
Onslow	3,404	198	763	4,365	3,618	363	----------	468	4,449	3,759	----------
Orange	4,144	241	123	4,508	4,369	128	----------	551	5,048	4,980	----------
Pamlico	2,207	150	750	3,107	2,634	152	----------	230	2,416	2,380	----------
Pasquotank	3,506	191	2,482	6,179	3,409	2,306	----------	546	6,261	8,550	----------
Pender	3,548	242	769	4,559	3,680	328	----------	364	4,372	5,089	----------
Perquimans	3,407	162	1,083	4,652	4,196	388	----------	399	4,983	6,385	----------
Person	5,257	253	568	6,078	5,263	493	----------	420	6,176	4,050	----------
Pitt	7,751	492	2,635	10,878	6,234	1,157	----------	978	8,369	10,269	----------
Polk	1,969	111	153	2,233	1,237	215	----------	722	2,174	1,575	----------
Randolph	9,499	436	480	10,415	10,323	763	----------	641	11,727	13,235	----------
Richmond	6,527	423	1,240	8,190	6,129	673	----------	649	7,451	5,565	----------
Robeson	10,187	540	1,195	11,922	7,541	3,548	----------	870	11,959	9,500	----------
Rockingham	12,551	414	2,216	15,181	7,040	1,746	----------	6,390	15,176	14,685	----------
Rowan	12,267	411	1,564	14,242	11,515	540	----------	1,469	13,524	19,000	----------
Rutherford	4,950	327	426	5,703	5,307	986	----------	611	6,904	3,971	----------
Sampson	6,542	474	653	7,669	5,413	562	----------	714	6,689	9,434	----------
Stanly	3,978	223	306	4,507	4,446	298	----------	274	5,018	7,989	----------
Stokes	4,710	323	885	5,918	5,493	323	----------	208	6,024	4,374	----------
Surry	5,456	324	41	5,821	5,381	----------	----------	832	6,213	5,275	----------
Swain	1,883	155	103	2,141	1,731	160	----------	296	2,187	4,780	----------
Transylvania	2,567	112	378	3,057	2,161	143	----------	562	2,866	1,866	----------
Tyrrell	1,849	85	23	1,957	512	----------	----------	239	751	3,452	----------
Union	10,145	421	2,888	13,454	10,637	1,109	----------	622	12,368	9,100	----------
Vance	3,524	321	1,823	5,668	5,866	571	----------	703	7,140	5,500	----------
Wake	30,172	833	2,286	33,291	24,351	2,537	----------	7,373	34,261	53,105	----------
Warren	6,564	377	1,621	8,562	6,798	1,433	----------	1,017	9,248	8,958	----------
Washington	2,889	174	1,895	4,958	4,246	90	----------	808	5,144	4,359	----------
Watauga	3,249	194	350	3,793	3,431	282	----------	339	4,052	6,490	----------
Wayne	10,890	518	2,401	13,809	10,386	1,247	----------	1,010	12,643	22,940	----------
Wilkes	4,908	405	558	5,871	4,881	364	----------	356	5,601	5,169	----------
Wilson	7,371	387	3,202	10,960	9,057	2,380	----------	1,088	12,525	10,091	----------
Yadkin	4,248	254	240	4,742	4,346	126	----------	302	4,774	3,381	----------
Yancey	2,359	180	28	2,567	2,353	144	----------	93	2,590	2,000	----------

a Has no school district indebtedness.

FINANCES OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY STATES AND COUNTIES FOR 1890—CONTINUED.

VERMONT.

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURES.					Value of buildings and other property.	Debt, less sinking fund.
	Taxation.	Funds and rents.	Miscellaneous.	Total ordinary receipts.	Teachers' wages.	Construction and care of buildings.	Libraries and apparatus. (a)	Miscellaneous.	Total ordinary expenditures.		
The State	$623,653	$14,821	$74,514	$712,988	$525,541	$73,167	$10,044	$81,165	$689,917	----------	$102,835
Addison	43,598	1,759	6,430	51,787	37,571	3,482	498	6,188	47,739	----------	7,205
Bennington	39,546	2,637	6,025	48,208	32,449	3,378	863	5,108	41,798	----------	5,146
Caledonia	45,595	664	3,573	49,832	35,653	3,339	568	5,403	44,963	----------	1,016
Chittenden	56,053	1,337	8,647	66,037	47,459	5,189	752	13,073	66,473	----------	2,780
Essex	12,967	470	1,379	14,816	11,396	2,329	338	1,332	15,395	----------	1,140
Franklin	50,931	746	14,451	66,128	44,596	5,092	623	5,745	56,056	----------	7,763
Grand Isle	4,303	91	758	5,152	4,451	434	----------	556	5,441	----------	----------
Lamoille	17,368	295	2,614	20,277	19,767	1,597	127	2,217	23,708	----------	(b)
Orange	35,350	1,658	3,438	40,446	33,108	7,346	845	4,220	45,519	----------	12,639
Orleans	33,388	688	3,545	37,621	35,853	4,200	482	4,154	44,689	----------	1,827
Rutland	102,916	1,021	8,572	112,509	71,486	21,301	1,975	10,888	105,650	----------	12,028
Washington	50,494	1,146	5,754	57,394	43,098	9,394	1,677	5,433	59,602	----------	9,807
Windham	65,543	727	3,691	69,961	47,773	2,807	410	8,421	59,411	----------	41,484
Windsor	65,601	1,582	5,637	72,820	60,881	3,279	886	8,427	73,473	----------	(b)

WASHINGTON.

The State	668,786	----------	302,832	971,618	428,755	299,555	a58,945	156,935	944,190	1,999,867	291,362
Adams	5,181	----------	364	5,545	3,712	707	82	682	5,183	7,321	1,631
Asotin	4,720	----------	22	4,742	2,979	410	631	452	4,472	6,144	510
Chehalis	21,935	----------	----------	21,935	14,131	4,349	1,291	1,274	21,045	38,917	3,000
Clallam	4,808	----------	----------	4,808	2,281	1,169	446	634	4,530	8,320	----------
Clarke	32,149	----------	534	32,683	13,610	4,083	1,479	4,048	23,220	49,833	15,143
Columbia	20,455	----------	153	20,608	15,395	1,364	1,401	2,608	20,768	61,518	2,597
Cowlitz	7,090	----------	----------	7,090	5,800	2,200	351	286	8,637	10,675	----------
Douglas	5,010	----------	524	5,534	2,590	1,793	521	518	5,422	7,847	----------
Franklin	2,570	----------	----------	2,570	1,225	320	3	527	2,075	5,130	----------
Garfield	10,868	----------	----------	10,868	7,945	2,034	470	1,186	11,635	21,471	----------
Island	2,694	----------	----------	2,694	2,462	6	205	43	2,716	4,892	----------
Jefferson	15,384	----------	----------	15,384	8,128	4,776	347	2,442	15,693	39,875	3,500
King	48,426	----------	175,110	223,536	70,467	77,225	11,655	59,462	218,809	467,340	154,912
Kitsap	6,155	----------	----------	6,155	4,569	372	257	315	5,513	10,750	----------
Kittitas	15,542	----------	1,250	16,792	8,100	2,440	961	1,121	12,562	19,042	50,000
Klickitat	10,814	----------	----------	10,814	7,518	2,935	100	236	10,789	23,170	----------
Lewis	15,086	----------	256	15,342	8,387	3,366	528	1,296	13,577	34,204	14,476
Lincoln	17,719	----------	----------	17,719	13,262	2,273	1,066	1,869	18,470	27,427	----------
Mason	4,728	----------	----------	4,728	3,739	869	668	621	5,897	11,843	2,000
Okanogan	3,145	----------	----------	3,145	1,970	279	40	110	2,399	910	----------
Pacific	7,303	----------	----------	7,303	4,225	----------	200	508	4,933	8,221	----------
Pierce	108,306	----------	107,312	215,618	73,106	60,678	13,705	32,654	180,143	444,650	----------
San Juan	2,714	----------	----------	2,714	2,439	138	32	96	2,705	3,568	----------
Skagit	14,896	----------	152	15,048	9,444	1,975	1,046	1,189	13,654	19,619	----------
Skamania	943	----------	----------	943	800	18	100	28	946	2,700	----------
Snohomish	12,210	----------	7,261	19,471	10,782	18,816	3,710	2,178	35,486	34,663	9,000
Spokane	98,743	----------	1,432	100,175	35,678	35,194	5,087	18,829	94,788	251,538	7,650
Stevens	5,010	----------	----------	5,010	2,432	56	771	268	3,527	8,011	----------
Thurston	14,773	----------	----------	14,773	10,585	1,614	783	2,301	15,283	26,600	----------
Wahkiakum	2,421	----------	----------	2,421	2,547	50	29	4	2,630	7,005	----------
Walla Walla	34,216	----------	----------	34,216	23,267	33,702	3,760	6,498	67,227	124,261	----------
Whatcom	42,580	----------	445	43,025	19,785	23,322	1,947	2,883	38,937	63,085	----------
Whitman	59,386	----------	5,222	64,608	37,823	7,469	5,027	6,431	56,750	96,042	26,943
Yakima	10,806	----------	2,795	13,601	6,572	3,553	306	3,338	13,769	53,275	----------

a Furniture included. b No report of indebtedness.

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CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 55. WASHINGTON, D. C. April 24, 1891.

TRANSPORTATION.

THE RELATIVE ECONOMY OF CABLE, ELECTRIC, AND ANIMAL MOTIVE POWER FOR STREET RAILWAYS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1891.

This bulletin was prepared by Mr. CHARLES H. COOLEY, in charge of the Sixteenth Division of the Census Office, under the supervision of Mr. HENRY C. ADAMS, special agent for transportation. The facts presented bear upon the question of the relative economy of cable, electric, and animal motive power for street railways, a question of present importance in nearly every city in the country. Although it is still too early to form a final judgment regarding the value of electric motive power for this purpose, yet the statistics presented, being, as they are, a record of actual experience, are believed to throw considerable light upon the matter.

The results of this interesting inquiry will have additional value from the fact that Mr. ADAMS, under whose direction Mr. COOLEY has most intelligently conducted for the first time this inquiry in relation to street railways, is a well-known student of railway economics and the statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This bulletin is preliminary to the publication of the complete statistics of street railways, which will soon be ready.

Robert P. Porter

Superintendent of Census.

(4237—10,000.)

The Relative Economy of Cable, Electric, and Animal Motive Power for Street Railways.

BY CHARLES H. COOLEY.

As yet no data exist from which it is possible to form a final judgment regarding the value of the several motive powers now in use for the transportation of passengers in cities. Electric motive power, upon which both popular and technical interest is at this time concentrated, has a history in this country of only about six years, and notwithstanding its brilliant achievement can as yet be in but an early stage of development. The fact that over one-fourth of the street railway companies in the United States are already operating wholly or in part by electricity only indicates how great is to be the importance of this as yet indeterminate factor.

Not only is there an actual lack of data from which a final judgment can be formed, but such information as exists is in a form but imperfectly adapted for statistical treatment. In street railways of whatever kind no such approach to a uniform plan of accounts has been made as in the case of steam railways. In the particular case of electric railways the obtaining of information from which a comparison may be made between these railways and others is beset with peculiar difficulties. The electric railways being nearly all new, the period of new construction has in few or no cases entirely ceased and been succeeded by that of regular and uniform operation. Again, most of the electric railways are the successors of roads operated by horses, and this latter motive power is in very many cases still retained on a part of the lines, the expenses incurred being intermixed with those incurred for electric power. It is plain that in all cases where more than one kind of motive power is used and no separate account of expenditure is kept the statistics are worthless to a comparison of the relative economy of the several kinds.

The statistics presented in this bulletin will not therefore form a basis for a final judgment regarding the relative economy of the various kinds of motive power, nor are the data concerning electric railways such that any certain deductions regarding the future performance of electricity can be drawn from them.

The facts presented are, however, a record of actual experience, and as such are believed to have considerable value, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory character of some of the conditions attending that experience. The value of the information here given is to be looked for, not so much in an attempt to establish general propositions regarding the various motive powers as in a careful scrutiny of the facts pertaining to each road, and especially of the detailed classification of operating expenses given in Table II.

PLAN OF THE BULLETIN.—This bulletin embraces statistics of fifty lines of street railway, ten of which are operated by cable, ten by electricity, and thirty by animal power. The information is presented in two tables. The first gives for each of the fifty roads a tabulated statement of a variety of facts which are of interest in connection with the question of economy in operation, and the second presents a detailed analysis of operating expenses.

In both tables the roads are arranged in an order determined by the density of traffic shown by their operating statistics. The road placed first is, in each case, the one carrying the greatest number of passengers per mile of line per year. This number, in the case of roads which have been operating for a whole year, is obtained by dividing the total number of passengers carried

by the length of line. Where the statistics given cover less than a year, the number carried per year is estimated at the same rate as for the fraction of a year given and the total divided by the length, as before.

Of the ten electric railways for which statistics are given the first nine are operated by the system of overhead trolleys, and the tenth by accumulators or storage batteries. It will be noticed that this last road operates but one car, and it may be presumed, therefore, that its operation is in some degree experimental. Great confidence in the success of this mode of operation is felt by those best acquainted with it, and it would be unwise to draw contrary conclusions from data so limited as are here presented.

In one case a single road, using all three kinds of motive power, is represented in each of the three divisions of the tables. This road is number 5 of cable railways, number 2 of electric railways, and number 12 of railways operated by animal power.

Table I is divided into two parts: 1, facts relating to the physical features of the road, its equipment and total cost, and 2, facts of operation. Under the head of description are included length of line and track length, number of cars, and in the case of electric and cable railways the per cent and length of steepest grade and the horse power of engines used. The facts of operation include the number of miles traveled by cars during the year, the number of passengers carried, both in the aggregate and per mile of line, the operating expenses in the aggregate, per mile run by cars, and per passenger carried.

TABLE I.—DESCRIPTION, COST, AND OPERATING STATISTICS OF FIFTY STREET RAILWAY LINES.

A.—CABLE RAILWAYS.

1. DESCRIPTION AND COST.

Number.	DESCRIPTION.								Total cost of road and equipment.
	Length.		Steepest grade.		Number of cars.			Indicated horse power of engines.	
	Length of line—street length. (Miles.)	Length of all tracks, including sidings. (Miles.)	Per cent.	Length in feet.	Grip.	Trail.	Average total used at once.		
Total	75.22	142.92	----------	----------	601	832	583	13,300	$26,351,416.62
1	8.50	17.00	10.00	1,300	116	380	118	1,450	5,812,693.77
2	5.75	11.50	10.40	412	65	76	50	500	1,467,000.00
3	5.50	11.00	70.00	500	46	10	32	1,175	2,628,586.59
4	3.20	6.40	4.00	2,250	26	47	40	1,500	1,219,615.63
5	11.69	23.38	13.94	566	76	141	106	3,400	4,028,735.37
6	10.15	20.40	18.53	1,000	71	119	77	1,300	2,649,735.84
7	8.86	10.10	80.00	413	58	8	48	425	1,510,495.84
8	8.57	17.15	4.00	1,600	81	--------	36	1,250	2,257,860.34
9	2.72	5.44	2.15	200	12	--------	10	200	433,097.71
10	10.28	20.55	15.50	150	50	51	66	2,100	4,343,595.53

2. STATISTICS OF OPERATION.

Number.	Length of time covered by operating statistics. (Months.)	Car mileage.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CARRIED.		OPERATING EXPENSES.		
			Total.	Per mile operated.	Total.	Per car mile. (Cents.)	Per passenger carried. (Cents.)
Total	----------	23,272,654	101,995,695	1,355,965	$3,286,461.64	14.12	3.22
1	12	6,290,172	36,218,807	4,261,036	1,063,834.59	16.91	2.94
2	12	1,653,303	10,030,491	1,744,433	355,415.13	21.50	3.54
3	12	1,413,280	8,229,809	1,496,329	200,093.65	14.16	2.43
4	12	1,404,000	4,607,587	1,439,871	145,299.39	10.35	3.15
5	12	4,698,120	12,662,044	1,083,152	441,151.59	9.39	3.48
6	12	3,355,435	9,505,979	936,550	344,229.99	10.26	3.62
7	12	1,244,750	8,113,655	915,762	272,721.43	21.91	3.36
8	12	1,595,650	6,781,683	791,328	225,069.39	14.11	3.32
9	12	310,331	1,346,820	495,154	57,697.94	18.59	4.28
10	12	1,307,613	4,498,820	437,628	180,948.54	13.84	4.02

TABLE I.—DESCRIPTION, COST, AND OPERATING STATISTICS OF FIFTY STREET RAILWAY LINES—CONTINUED.

B.—ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

1. DESCRIPTION AND COST.

Number.	DESCRIPTION.								Total cost of road and equipment.
	Length.		Steepest grade.		Number of cars.			Indicated horse power of engines.	
	Length of line—street length. (Miles.)	Length of all tracks, including sidings. (Miles.)	Per cent.	Length in feet.	Motor.	Tow.	Average total used at once.		
Total	55.56	67.22	----------	----------	118	34	78	2,370	$2,426,285.12
1	11.71	16.35	12.50	7,920	47	--------	32	1,050	1,156,354.28
2	4.11	7.54	5.20	475	12	15	9	125	266,730.10
3	5.00	5.22	6.50	1,200	12	4	6	80	125,801.27
4	10.00	12.13	8.00	800	21	6	14	450	382,600.00
5	6.00	6.36	6.00	500	7	4	4	300	115,694.20
6	3.00	3.26	7.50	300	4	--------	3	100	95,225.16
7	4.25	4.50	4.00	500	6	--------	5	80	73,000.00
8	2.80	2.80	6.50	250	3	2	2	----------	106,407.15
9	4.25	4.50	3.00	300	4	3	2	150	65,368.44
10	4.44	4.56	7.00	300	2	--------	1	35	39,104.52

2. STATISTICS OF OPERATION.

Number.	Length of time covered by operating statistics.		Car mileage.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CARRIED.			OPERATING EXPENSES.		
				Total.	Per mile operated.		Total.	Per car mile. (Cents.)	Per passenger carried. (Cents.)
	Mo.	Days.			For period covered.	Per year.			
Total	------	------	2,442,106	8,031,214	----------	a222,648	$326,961.26	a13.21	a3.82
1	6	------	702,720	2,752,382	235,045	470,090	95,109.48	13.53	3.46
2	9	23	317,656	826,756	201,157	248,947	31,030.30	9.77	3.75
3	12	------	257,793	1,041,978	208,396	208,396	28,531.04	11.07	2.74
4	12	------	634,000	1,680,000	168,000	168,000	94,700.00	14.94	5.64
5	6	------	92,400	465,713	77,619	155,238	12,640.57	13.68	2.71
6	12	------	85,668	323,244	107,748	107,748	19,694.47	22.99	6.09
7	12	------	186,400	400,000	94,118	94,118	15,550.00	8.34	3.89
8	12	------	71,375	221,415	79,077	79,077	10,114.76	14.17	4.57
9	12	------	74,340	259,509	61,061	61,061	12,470.87	16.78	4.81
10	11	------	19,754	60,217	13,562	14,795	7,119.77	36.04	11.82

a See explanation of these figures in text, page 7.

C.—RAILWAYS OPERATED BY ANIMAL POWER.

1. DESCRIPTION AND COST.

Number.	DESCRIPTION.				Total cost of road and equipment.	Number.	DESCRIPTION.				Total cost of road and equipment.
	Length.		Number of cars.				Length.		Number of cars.		
	Length of line—street length. (Miles.)	Length of all tracks, including sidings. (Miles.)	Total.	Average operated at once.			Length of line—street length. (Miles.)	Length of all tracks, including sidings. (Miles.)	Total.	Average operated at once.	
Total	319.22	552.43	3,398	1,494	$22,788,277.96	15	6.48	12.96	33	20	$169,318.21
						16	2.50	2.75	9	6	49,000.00
						17	6.50	6.50	27	25	184,755.22
1	7.00	14.00	115	66	974,720.44	18	13.34	16.13	72	30	383,454.63
2	7.92	23.15	181	76	3,003,587.67						
3	9.58	19.16	196	110	2,779,369.47	19	11.31	14.60	51	25	293,835.87
4	78.35	164.25	1,509	500	4,861,246.75	20	29.25	45.00	90	73	1,629,949.47
5	22.50	46.75	166	127	1,462,616.77	21	12.17	12.94	55	21	280,410.57
						22	4.17	5.00	20	11	96,000.00
6	11.40	21.35	218	88	2,197,774.43						
7	11.09	23.04	204	82	874,272.98	23	4.35	4.83	13	7	89,678.68
8	8.00	16.00	60	24	594,500.00	24	12.75	13.50	39	17	313,333.44
9	1.57	3.14	10	6	331,299.53	25	5.03	5.38	18	7	100,300.22
10	5.12	10.25	67	34	320,063.54	26	5.90	6.60	18	6	82,314.57
11	8.00	13.00	65	30	281,394.00	27	1.88	1.94	6	5	64,361.22
12	6.27	10.90	37	26	424,286.83	28	4.50	6.34	13	9	70,471.82
13	7.83	17.00	57	30	448,932.77	29	3.37	4.34	13	8	51,590.90
14	4.79	4.94	23	17	221,739.00	30	6.30	6.69	13	8	93,698.96

TABLE I.—DESCRIPTION, COST, AND OPERATING STATISTICS OF FIFTY STREET RAILWAY LINES—CONTINUED.

C.—RAILWAYS OPERATED BY ANIMAL POWER—Continued.

2. STATISTICS OF OPERATIONS.

Number.	Length of time covered by operating statistics. (Months.)	Car mileage.	Number of passengers carried.		Operating expenses.		
			Total.	Per mile operated.	Total.	Per car mile. (Cents.)	Per passenger carried. (Cents.)
Total	----------	38,466,414	190,434,783	596,563	$6,986,019.95	18.16	3.67
1	12	2,168,100	14,688,551	2,098,364	465,775.30	21.48	3.17
2	12	1,973,627	15,609,996	1,970,959	509,496.50	25.82	3.26
3	12	2,356,567	15,432,194	1,610,876	557,941.81	23.68	3.62
4	12	13,570,000	66,500,000	848,756	2,505,535.86	18.46	3.77
5	12	3,373,038	18,925,520	841,134	616,565.53	18.28	3.26
6	12	1,494,962	8,954,675	785,498	292,002.16	19.53	3.26
7	12	1,666,490	7,327,220	660,705	288,598.54	17.32	3.94
8	12	995,000	4,900,000	612,500	229,074.20	23.02	4.67
9	12	126,276	838,086	533,813	32,570.32	25.79	3.89
10	12	1,169,416	2,613,976	510,542	129,155.02	11.04	4.94
11	12	925,640	3,745,274	468,159	186,908.91	20.19	4.99
12	12	851,017	2,245,293	358,101	78,397.98	9.21	3.49
13	12	695,620	2,744,536	350,515	99,480.39	14.30	3.62
14	12	417,560	1,366,203	285,220	55,858.94	13.38	4.09
15	12	737,837	1,793,806	276,822	70,863.43	9.60	3.95
16	12	162,240	677,070	270,828	18,167.00	11.20	2.68
17	12	632,340	1,723,420	265,142	57,553.61	9.10	3.34
18	12	538,529	3,235,116	242,512	112,198.95	20.82	3.47
19	12	432,603	2,728,935	241,285	108,667.44	25.12	3.98
20	12	2,305,146	5,824,514	199,129	224,523.06	9.74	3.85
21	12	536,213	2,287,084	187,928	103,742.14	19.35	4.54
22	12	121,180	754,983	181,051	32,588.91	26.89	4.32
23	12	178,798	711,805	163,633	24,837.21	13.89	3.49
24	12	342,513	1,951,197	153,035	66,093.48	19.30	3.39
25	12	132,322	650,692	129,362	30,827.93	23.30	4.74
26	12	125,182	693,419	117,529	26,891.53	21.48	3.88
27	12	40,000	214,060	113,862	10,806.51	27.02	5.05
28	12	197,100	500,000	111,111	18,243.30	9.26	3.65
29	12	74,460	288,015	85,464	8,742.04	11.74	3.04
30	12	126,338	509,143	80,816	23,911.95	18.93	4.70

A brief inspection of this table suggests at once that the statistics of the operation of electric railways are those of an operation less settled and uniform than that of either cable or horse railways. By referring to the column showing the length of time covered by operating statistics it is seen that, of the ten electric railways, four had been in operation less than one year at the time the statistics were furnished, while the statistics for cable and animal railways cover in every case a full year. The dates upon which each of the twenty cable and electric railways commenced operation are as follows:

CABLE RAILWAYS.

No. 1. March 26, 1888.
No. 2. March —, 1877.
No. 3. October —, 1888.
No. 4. April 15, 1886.
No. 5. May 1, 1887.
No. 6. June 26, 1885.
No. 7. March 28, 1888.
No. 8. September 15, 1887.
No. 9. September —, 1886.
No. 10. August 22, 1889.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

No. 1. January 17, 1890.
No. 2. September 8, 1889.
No. 3. August 15, 1888.
No. 4. November 3, 1888.
No. 5. April 5, 1890.
No. 6. May 1, 1888.
No. 7. December 6, 1889.
No. 8. July 20, 1889.
No. 9. November 1, 1888.
No. 10. October 31, 1889.

The columns giving the operating expense per car mile and per passenger carried also show by the greater variations they exhibit in the case of electric railways that the statistics of these railways are less uniform than those of the animal and cable lines. For example, the expense per car mile of operating electric cars is seen to vary from 8.34 to 36.04 cents, the latter being over four times the former. In the case of cable railways the variation is from 9.39 cents per car mile to 21.91 cents, or but little more than 100 per cent. For railways operated by animal power the variation is from 9.10 to 27.02 cents.

This allusion to the operating expense per car mile suggests a comparison between the three kinds of motive power based upon this quantity. The cost of operation per car mile is probably the best unit available for the purpose of comparisons relative to the economy of various kinds of motive power, and corresponds quite closely to the cost per train mile used for like comparisons in the discussion of statistics of steam railways. The cost per passenger carried is also important, since in the case of street railways the revenue varies directly for the most part with the number of passengers carried.

It should be remembered, however, that the result of such comparisons must be received with caution, especially as regards electric railways. Bearing this reservation in mind, the following comparative statement will be found of interest:

ITEMS.	Cable railways. (Cents.)	Electric railways. (Cents.)	Railways operated by animal power. (Cents.)
Operating expense per car mile	14.12	13.21	18.16
Operating expense per passenger carried	3.22	3.82	3.67

As the tenth electric road is operated under a different system from the others and presents quite peculiar features, the calculations by which these figures are obtained are based upon the statistics of the nine roads operated by the overhead system.

It will be seen that in so far as the operating expense per car mile is an index of economy in operation both cable and electric railways show a considerably greater economy than railways operated by animal power. It is noticeable, however, that electric railways, which have the least expense per car mile, have the greatest expense per passenger carried. In order to show the cause of this a statement of the ratio between passengers carried and car mileage is given, from which it appears that electric railways show a less number of passengers per car mile than either of the other classes.

ITEM.	Cable railways. (Cents.)	Electric railways. (Cents.)	Railways operated by animal power. (Cents.)
Number of passengers carried per car mile	4.38	3.46	4.95

The explanation of the fact here shown is doubtless that the electric roads, being new, occupy lines over which the passenger traffic has been but partly developed.

The expense per car mile and per passenger can not profitably be considered without reference to other statistics, of which the most important, perhaps, are the first cost of road and equipment and the volume of passenger traffic carried on by means of it.

The following statement shows for each class of roads the total cost of road and equipment per mile of line and the number of passengers carried per mile per year:

ITEMS.	Cable railways.	Electric railways.	Railways operated by animal power.
Total cost of road and equipment per mile of line (street length)	$350,324.60	$46,697.59	$71,387.38
Number of passengers carried per mile per year	1,355,965	222,648	596,563

From this statement it is seen that the cable railways under consideration were built at a cost per mile of street occupied of over seven times as much as were the electric railways. The density of passenger traffic is about six times as great upon the cable as upon the electric railways. These figures correspond to the generally accepted fact that cable railways attain their greatest efficiency where an extremely heavy traffic is to be handled. As regards these items, the railways operated by animal power hold an intermediate position, showing a cost and a density of traffic somewhat greater than the electric railways, but much less than that of cable railways. Of course this does not indicate that under similar conditions an electric line is less expensive to build and equip

than a line operated by horses, but simply that among the roads whose statistics are included in this exhibit the electric lines are of a less expensive class than the horse lines. The latter include a number of the largest and most expensively equipped lines in the country.

This statement of cost suggests that a comparison between the economy of the cable and electric roads represented can not fairly be made without taking into consideration the fixed expenditure due to the greater first cost of the cable roads. However, a consideration of this item will not make so much difference as might at first be supposed, owing to the fact that the cable railways do a business nearly as large in proportion to their cost as do the electric railways. Calculating the fixed charge due to first cost at an assumed rate of 6 per cent, and assigning this fixed charge to car mileage and passengers, we have the following results:

ITEMS.	Cable railways. (Cents.)	Electric railways. (Cents.)	Railways operated by animal power. (Cents.)
Operating expense per car mile	14.12	13.21	18.16
Interest charge per car mile at assumed rate of 6 per cent	6.79	4.35	3.55
Sum of operating expense and interest	20.91	17.56	21.71
Operating expense per passenger carried	3.22	3.82	3.67
Interest charge per passenger at assumed rate of 6 per cent	1.55	1.26	0.72
Sum of operating expense and interest	4.77	5.08	4.39

The charges on capital thus estimated are somewhat greater for cable roads per car mile and per passenger than for electric roads, but not so much so as the statistics of cost would at first appear to indicate. As the interest charges, upon the above assumption, are in proportion to the first cost, they become, when assigned to car mileage or number of passengers carried, an index of the ratio of first cost to business done. Thus, if a car mile be taken as the unit of traffic, the first cost relatively to business done for the three kinds of motive power is in the same proportion as the interest charges per car mile given in the above statement, namely:

	CENTS.
Animal, 3.55, or if the cost of horse lines is taken as the unit	1.00
Electric, 4.35, or if the cost of horse lines is taken as the unit	1.23
Cable, 6.79, or if the cost of horse lines is taken as the unit	1.91

If the number of passengers carried be taken as the basis of traffic, the first cost is represented by the interest charge per passenger carried, and will be, as seen in the second part of the statement, proportionate to the following numbers:

	CENTS.
Animal, 0.72, or if we take cost of horse lines as the unit	1.00
Electric, 1.26, or if we take cost of horse lines as the unit	1.75
Cable, 1.55, or if we take cost of horse lines as the unit	2.15

These figures show, as nearly as can be shown from the statistics at hand, the relation between the first cost of lines operated by the several kinds of motive power and the amount of traffic which the road and equipment purchased at this cost will handle.

A study of the information relating to description will disclose many interesting facts, only a few of which can be spoken of here.

From the two columns giving the length of line it appears that the cable railways are for the most part laid with double track throughout their whole length. The only marked exception is No. 7, in which the total length of all tracks is a little over a mile greater than the length of street occupied. It would seem, however, that the electric railways included in the table are none of them laid with double track throughout their whole length, Nos. 1 and 2 being the only ones whose track length is greatly in excess of the length of street occupied. The inference from this would seem to be that electric railways are being laid with double tracks only in thickly

populated places, where dense traffic is expected. Many of the single-track electric railways are circuit lines; that is, those so arranged that the cars return to their starting point without going back over the same track. The single-track road does not necessarily involve turn-outs.

The columns giving per cent and length of grades emphasize the well-understood superiority of cable railways upon the steepest grades. The steepest grade given for electric railways is 12.50 per cent, indicating a rise of 12½ feet in every one hundred. Five of the cable railways have steeper grades than this, and the steepest of all rises for a distance of 413 feet at an angle of over 35 degrees with the horizontal.

Table II gives the operating expenses of each of the thirty roads according to the classification adopted in drawing up the census schedule.

Interest, taxes, car licenses, etc., are classed as fixed charges, and are not therefore included in this table.

Of the electric roads, numbers 5, 8, and 9 rent their power, and the sum entered under the head of "Current expenses for power" is in these cases the rental paid.

In several other cases the total expense under one of the main headings is comprised in "Miscellaneous items under this head." This indicates that the total in question could not be separated into the various items called for.

TABLE II.—ANALYSIS OF THE OPERATING EXPENSES OF FIFTY STREET RAILWAYS.

A.—CABLE RAILWAYS.

ITEMS OF EXPENSE.	Aggregate.	NUMBER OF RAILWAY.			
		1.	2.	3.	4.
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE	$3,286,461.64	$1,063,834.59	$355,415.13	$200,093.65	$145,299.39
MAINTENANCE OF TRACK AND BUILDINGS	119,891.39	48,052.71	21,335.13		9,242.33
Repairs of roadbed and track	101,347.08	43,447.12	20,648.03		
Repairs of buildings	8,310.98	4,605.59	687.10		
Miscellaneous items under this head	10,233.33				9,242.33
MAINTENANCE OF POWER PLANT	26,238.18		3,370.34	8,495.87	1,030.02
Repairs and renewals on engines	6,634.93		3,370.34		
Repairs and renewals on other machinery	2,693.10				
Miscellaneous items under this head	16,910.15			8,495.87	1,030.02
CURRENT EXPENSES FOR POWER	500,439.64	100,296.57	35,922.00	42,660.32	19,770.44
Fuel	226,349.24		29,475.50	8,979.00	10,355.63
Wages of engineers and firemen	71,740.95		5,446.50	5,475.00	
Wages of mechanics and others employed in power houses	79,053.44		1,000.00	21,736.47	7,124.75
Various supplies for power houses	19,929.29			6,469.85	2,290.06
Miscellaneous items under this head	103,366.72	100,296.57			
MAINTENANCE OF STREET SYSTEM	283,338.01		19,802.21	23,836.69	26,659.27
Repairs and renewals of cable	233,814.63		19,802.21	17,049.22	20,609.70
Repairs and renewals of pulleys	49,523.38			6,787.47	6,049.57
MAINTENANCE OF ROLLING STOCK	196,800.08	60,205.59	33,852.50	4,121.12	14,996.87
Repairs and renewals of cars	138,909.14	43,199.05	33,852.50	2,564.26	
Repairs and renewals of grips	41,814.18	17,006.54		1,556.86	
Miscellaneous items under this head	16,076.76				14,996.87
CURRENT EXPENSES FOR TRANSPORTATION	1,519,706.94	462,047.09	195,677.22	78,031.86	62,253.68
Wages of gripmen and conductors	1,203,674.62	398,810.40	144,162.70	63,716.75	49,510.75
Wages of trackmen and others employed on the line	236,826.44	44,977.80	38,046.10	12,197.26	9,507.48
Removal of snow and ice	2,482.88				
Damages to persons and property	66,796.54	18,258.89	13,468.42	2,117.85	1,325.35
Miscellaneous items under this head	9,926.46				1,910.10
GENERAL EXPENSES	640,047.40	393,232.63	45,455.73	42,947.79	11,346.78
Salaries of general officers and clerks	154,321.64	33,100.59	12,216.00	24,683.09	4,234.52
Miscellaneous expenses of general office	35,914.63	16,310.47		718.45	2,317.50
Advertising and printing	25,491.97	7,623.71	470.55	735.90	493.02
Legal expenses	44,879.92	17,134.83	4,831.75	4,282.50	1,453.88
Insurance	22,280.09	6,840.46	391.25	1,223.66	1,114.85
Miscellaneous items under this head	357,159.15	312,222.57	27,546.18	11,304.19	1,733.01

TABLE II.—ANALYSIS OF THE OPERATING EXPENSES OF FIFTY STREET RAILWAYS—CONTINUED.

A.—CABLE RAILWAYS—Continued.

ITEMS OF EXPENSE.	NUMBER OF RAILWAY—continued.					
	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE	$441,151.59	$344,229.99	$272,721.43	$225,069.39	$57,697.94	$180,948.54
MAINTENANCE OF TRACK AND BUILDINGS	18,350.35	3,881.37	10,157.31	5,125.32	168.99	3,577.88
Repairs of roadbed and track	16,992.35	3,275.22	8,858.27	4,385.27	162.94	3,577.88
Repairs of buildings	1,358.00	606.15	308.04	740.05	6.05	
Miscellaneous items under this head			991.00			
MAINTENANCE OF POWER PLANT	6,035.30	2,298.16	1,627.76	1,734.51		1,646.22
Repairs and renewals on engines		1,695.86	1,183.18	385.55		
Repairs and renewals on other machinery		602.30	444.58			1,646.22
Miscellaneous items under this head	6,035.30			1,348.96		
CURRENT EXPENSES FOR POWER	69,168.21	76,167.55	29,625.69	34,512.91	17,804.80	74,511.15
Fuel	36,168.95	34,298.30	21,434.25	19,663.92	8,384.80	57,598.89
Wages of engineers and firemen	14,722.58	15,353.55	5,117.97	8,857.35	4,080.00	12,088.00
Wages of mechanics and others employed in power houses.	11,293.60	24,168.70	1,692.79	2,472.87	5,340.00	4,224.26
Various supplies for power houses	6,993.08	2,347.00	1,380.68	448.62		
Miscellaneous items under this head				3,070.15		
MAINTENANCE OF STREET SYSTEM	97,208.09	31,322.85	50,464.87	19,775.66	9,882.49	4,385.88
Repairs and renewals of cable	74,208.20	28,135.67	41,906.79	18,590.53	9,126.43	4,385.88
Repairs and renewals of pulleys	22,999.89	3,187.18	8,558.08	1,185.13	756.06	
MAINTENANCE OF ROLLING STOCK	27,924.17	23,182.07	19,807.21	10,259.93	1,079.89	1,370.73
Repairs and renewals of cars	20,123.03	16,391.46	13,254.35	8,153.76		1,370.73
Repairs and renewals of grips	7,801.14	6,790.61	6,552.86	2,106.17		
Miscellaneous items under this head					1,079.89	
CURRENT EXPENSES FOR TRANSPORTATION	186,719.02	175,581.16	132,611.42	121,760.51	24,201.17	80,823.81
Wages of gripmen and conductors	143,417.79	107,116.70	107,943.10	96,590.36	21,120.00	77,286.07
Wages of trackmen and others employed on the line	29,022.42	56,887.20	17,653.77	21,998.53	3,081.17	3,454.71
Removal of snow and ice				2,482.88		
Damages to persons and property	11,169.65	11,577.26	4,897.55	3,898.54		83.03
Miscellaneous items under this head	3,109.16		2,117.00	2,790.20		
GENERAL EXPENSES	35,746.45	31,796.83	28,427.17	31,900.55	4,560.60	14,632.87
Salaries of general officers and clerks	16,635.62	20,979.84	15,894.60	15,210.28	2,190.00	9,177.10
Miscellaneous expenses of general office	3,241.64	1,895.48	1,858.38	7,343.03	1,670.60	559.08
Advertising and printing	6,857.91	1,813.23	3,778.09	615.48	700.00	2,404.08
Legal expenses	4,729.21	6,130.85	1,854.90	3,487.56		974.44
Insurance	4,282.07	977.43	688.00	5,244.20		1,518.17
Miscellaneous items under this head			4,353.20			

TABLE II.—ANALYSIS OF THE OPERATING EXPENSES OF FIFTY STREET RAILWAYS—CONTINUED.

B.—ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

ITEMS OF EXPENSE.	Aggregate.	NUMBER OF RAILWAY.			
		1.	2.	3.	4.
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE	$326,961.26	$95,109.48	$31,030.30	$28,531.04	$94,700.00
MAINTENANCE OF TRACK AND BUILDINGS	12,536.34	3,472.16	1,210.43	1,960.03	3,000.00
Repairs of roadbed and track	10,781.62	2,625.01	1,127.31	1,549.39	3,000.00
Repairs of buildings	1,754.72	846.55	83.12	410.64	
MAINTENANCE OF POWER PLANT	4,250.35	1,597.88	282.23	817.30	
Repairs and renewals on engines	1,180.65	572.28	139.52	232.26	
Repairs and renewals on dynamos	1,912.72	667.04	142.71	585.04	
Repairs and renewals on other machinery	1,156.98	358.56			
CURRENT EXPENSES FOR POWER	48,954.69	12,070.02	6,074.14	2,528.95	7,700.00
Fuel	15,787.16	2,669.17	2,610.10	1,195.80	4,500.00
Wages of engineers and firemen	14,507.10	3,952.45	1,770.00	1,333.15	2,600.00
Wages of dynamo engineers and mechanics	6,242.69	3,904.00	700.00		
Various supplies for power houses	4,446.30	1,544.40	994.04		600.00
Miscellaneous items under this head	7,971.44				
MAINTENANCE OF STREET SYSTEM	3,301.11	847.81	67.40	117.33	800.00
Repairs and renewals on electric street system	3,301.11	847.81	67.40	117.33	800.00
MAINTENANCE OF ROLLING STOCK	43,393.69	5,935.05	7,525.89	3,697.59	18,200.00
Repairs of cars	11,547.36	2,518.65	3,068.43	3,697.59	
Repairs and renewals on motors (except gearing)	10,620.23	3,416.40	2,913.58		
Repairs and renewals of gearing and trolleys	2,047.73		1,543.88		
Miscellaneous items under this head	19,178.37				18,200.00
CURRENT EXPENSES FOR TRANSPORTATION	173,142.98	53,771.15	11,938.12	13,227.13	60,000.00
Wages of motormen and conductors	131,824.61	24,937.00	10,619.48	12,112.81	57,000.00
Wages of trackmen and others employed on the line	37,733.21	28,038.90	862.45	1,114.32	2,500.00
Removal of snow and ice	496.35				
Damages to persons and property	1,872.14	795.25	184.36		500.00
Miscellaneous items under this head	1,216.67		271.83		
GENERAL EXPENSES	41,382.10	17,415.41	3,932.09	6,182.71	5,000.00
Salaries of general officers and clerks	18,037.48	6,362.00	1,069.09	3,096.00	1,700.00
Miscellaneous expenses of general office	5,268.65	1,674.64	1,355.01	462.02	300.00
Advertising and printing	1,376.31	398.00	176.89		300.00
Legal expenses	2,769.40	565.00	316.75		1,500.00
Insurance	4,837.26	1,682.98	1,014.35	264.48	1,200.00
Miscellaneous items under this head	9,093.00	6,732.79		2,360.21	

TABLE II.—ANALYSIS OF THE OPERATING EXPENSES OF FIFTY STREET RAILWAYS—CONTINUED.

B.—ELECTRIC RAILWAYS—Continued.

ITEMS OF EXPENSE.	NUMBER OF RAILWAY—continued.					
	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE	$12,640.57	$19,694.47	$15,550.00	$10,114.76	$12,470.87	$7,119.77
MAINTENANCE OF TRACK AND BUILDINGS	203.30	1,683.21		205.90	465.43	335.88
Repairs of roadbed and track	171.11	1,592.33		191.43	449.85	74.59
Repairs of buildings	32.19	90.88		14.47	15.58	261.29
MAINTENANCE OF POWER PLANT		649.48				903.46
Repairs and renewals on engines		179.02				57.57
Repairs and renewals on dynamos		470.46				47.47
Repairs and renewals on other machinery						798.42
CURRENT EXPENSES FOR POWER	2,400.00	4,239.95	5,620.00	2,892.95	2,678.49	2,750.19
Fuel		1,572.10	2,190.00			1,049.99
Wages of engineers and firemen		2,089.14	2,007.50			754.86
Wages of dynamo engineers and mechanics			912.50			726.19
Various supplies for power houses		578.71	510.00			219.15
Miscellaneous items under this head	2,400.00			2,892.95	2,678.49	
MAINTENANCE OF STREET SYSTEM	881.72	214.21		372.64		
Repairs and renewals on electric street system	881.72	214.21		372.64		
MAINTENANCE OF ROLLING STOCK	850.53	4,488.83	480.00	443.64	1,423.42	348.74
Repairs of cars	460.22	1,322.97	120.00	161.72	148.63	49.15
Repairs and renewals on motors (except gearing)		2,875.29	60.00		1,221.29	133.67
Repairs and renewals of gearing and trolleys			300.00	37.93		165.92
Miscellaneous items under this head	390.31	290.57		243.99	53.50	
CURRENT EXPENSES FOR TRANSPORTATION	6,411.71	6,971.35	7,950.00	4,544.63	6,016.10	2,312.79
Wages of motormen and conductors	3,935.36	5,689.58	7,220.00	2,930.90	5,932.76	1,446.72
Wages of trackmen and others employed on line	1,763.57	782.00	730.00	1,429.68		512.29
Removal of snow and ice		72.48		8.25	68.34	347.28
Damages to persons and property	5.00	190.23		175.80	15.00	6.50
Miscellaneous items under this head	707.78	237.06				
GENERAL EXPENSES	1,893.31	1,447.44	1,500.00	1,655.00	1,887.43	468.71
Salaries of general officers and clerks	1,172.66	906.75	1,500.00	1,035.23	1,195.75	
Miscellaneous expenses of general office	429.65	78.40		100.29	572.43	296.21
Advertising and printing		210.39		291.03		
Legal expenses	41.00	251.90		3.00	91.75	
Insurance	250.00			225.45	27.50	172.50

TABLE II.—ANALYSIS OF THE OPERATING EXPENSES OF FIFTY STREET RAILWAYS—CONTINUED.

C.—RAILWAYS OPERATED BY ANIMAL POWER.

ITEMS OF EXPENSE.	Aggregate.	NUMBER OF RAILWAY.					
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE	$6,986,019.95	$465,775.30	$509,496.50	$557,941.81	$2,505,535.86	$616,565.53	$292,002.16
MAINTENANCE OF TRACK AND BUILDINGS.	305,059.13	32,246.80	28,193.59	12,590.93	113,158.93	10,793.24	11,290.44
Repairs of roadbed and track	237,370.57	30,404.54	21,077.07	8,278.99	72,715.29	10,793.24	8,473.72
Repairs of buildings	67,688.56	1,842.26	7,116.52	4,311.94	40,443.64		2,816.72
RENEWALS OF ANIMALS AND HARNESS	411,922.87	30,531.34	18,347.88	58,068.18	150,077.60	35,183.78	13,936.28
Renewals of horses and mules	365,772.17	29,630.00	14,380.00	53,087.32	132,568.00	33,150.10	11,373.08
Renewals of harness	46,150.70	901.34	3,967.88	4,980.86	17,509.60	2,033.68	2,563.20
CURRENT EXPENSES OF ANIMAL POWER	1,955,097.54	170,919.26	162,517.56	166,042.32	470,280.38	203,582.19	89,306.81
Provender	1,152,682.93	78,145.92	69,347.96	93,282.05	379,171.53	107,044.07	55,658.77
Wages of hostlers and blacksmiths.	652,228.32	71,187.68	76,742.34	68,894.13	69,347.11	67,313.48	30,051.83
Various supplies for barns	120,782.91	21,585.66	345.44	3,866.14	14,546.37	29,224.64	3,596.21
Miscellaneous items under this head.	29,403.38		16,081.82		7,215.37		
MAINTENANCE OF ROLLING STOCK	336,931.54	8,103.64	45,741.77	41,733.36	129,137.17	7,456.37	12,034.44
Repairs and renewals of cars	332,747.47	8,103.64	44,340.86	41,733.36	129,137.17	7,456.37	12,034.44
Miscellaneous items under this head.	4,184.07		1,400.91				
CURRENT EXPENSES FOR TRANSPORTATION.	3,358,778.54	186,231.36	190,855.97	239,272.05	1,493,236.28	321,041.42	133,786.80
Wages of drivers and conductors	2,500,114.52	175,204.20	182,654.24	186,480.96	944,170.57	244,051.08	106,375.30
Wages of trackmen, switchmen, and other men employed on the line.	715,466.12	8,673.41		48,399.82	462,917.60	71,165.64	23,584.46
Removal of snow and ice	12,634.57		29.00	178.92	4,638.97		719.41
Damages to persons and property	107,949.77	2,353.75	7,731.80	4,212.35	60,992.04	5,824.70	3,107.63
Miscellaneous items under this head.	22,613.56		440.93		20,517.10		
GENERAL EXPENSES	618,230.33	37,742.90	63,839.73	40,234.97	149,645.50	38,508.53	31,647.39
Salaries of general officers and clerks.	347,589.27	24,129.99	27,504.80	23,492.52	65,019.57	19,919.34	10,584.92
Miscellaneous expenses of general office.	29,922.55	1,278.82	3,092.69	1,473.98		626.08	
Advertising and printing	26,100.33	1,805.41	504.45		9,413.78	5,137.53	1,254.35
Legal expenses	62,941.86	8,721.93	13,088.06	5,387.90	15,313.69	10,007.49	3,103.19
Insurance	59,956.37	1,806.75	6,597.32	2,425.57	16,807.16	2,818.09	9,141.63
Miscellaneous items under this head.	91,719.95		12,992.41	7,455.00	43,091.30		7,563.30

TABLE II.—ANALYSIS OF THE OPERATING EXPENSES OF FIFTY STREET RAILWAYS—CONTINUED.

C.—RAILWAYS OPERATED BY ANIMAL POWER—Continued.

ITEMS OF EXPENSE.	NUMBER OF RAILWAY—continued.							
	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE	$288,598.54	$229,074.20	$32,570.32	$129,155.02	$186,908.91	$78,397.98	$99,480.39	$55,858.94
MAINTENANCE OF TRACK AND BUILDINGS.	11,716.30	13,597.00	3,873.63	12,162.37	2,031.05	1,547.96	4,179.34	1,141.77
Repairs of roadbed and track	11,347.04	13,079.00	3,750.67	11,976.04	2,031.05	1,346.31	4,179.34	841.77
Repairs of buildings	369.26	518.00	122.96	186.33		201.65		300.00
RENEWALS OF ANIMALS AND HARNESS	14,192.94	12,190.05	1,197.85	3,597.78	11,932.18	5,179.76	19,733.38	2,365.00
Renewals of horses and mules	11,640.00	11,328.90	1,005.00	3,014.50	11,394.50	4,625.22	19,000.00	1,885.00
Renewals of harness	2,552.94	861.15	192.85	583.28	537.68	554.54	733.38	480.00
CURRENT EXPENSES OF ANIMAL POWER	91,681.67	72,792.00	9,473.33	42,226.19	43,706.65	23,504.29	29,808.11	19,441.59
Provender	48,884.08	42,560.00	4,373.82	21,021.29	23,796.82	11,611.73	18,865.34	10,706.79
Wages of hostlers and blacksmiths.	32,028.41	27,832.00	4,529.94	17,960.35	16,829.00	7,803.15	8,490.00	6,104.80
Various supplies for barns	10,769.18	2,400.00	569.57	3,244.55	3,080.83	4,089.41	2,452.77	2,630.00
MAINTENANCE OF ROLLING STOCK	11,313.33	9,661.00	803.49	6,284.11	6,153.67	5,992.69	6,373.02	3,749.35
Repairs and renewals of cars	11,313.33	9,661.00	803.49	4,239.82	6,153.67	5,992.69	6,373.02	3,749.35
Miscellaneous items under this head.				2,044.29				
CURRENT EXPENSES FOR TRANSPORTATION.	140,904.36	103,348.50	11,782.52	54,533.52	47,266.12	30,846.02	31,720.75	23,140.00
Wages of drivers and conductors	111,313.73	92,656.00	8,532.62	44,195.70	37,973.32	20,301.20	26,068.05	16,380.00
Wages of trackmen, switchmen, and other men employed on the line.	28,504.28	9,775.00	3,154.45	3,653.25	9,100.40	7,689.11	4,385.00	6,760.00
Removal of snow and ice	632.77				111.40		103.20	
Damages to persons and property	453.58	917.50	95.45	6,684.57	81.00	1,318.90	1,164.50	
Miscellaneous items under this head.						1,536.81		
GENERAL EXPENSES	18,789.94	17,485.65	5,439.50	10,351.05	75,819.24	11,327.26	7,665.79	6,021.23
Salaries of general officers and clerks.	13,143.20	10,500.00	4,500.00	6,710.25	73,945.52	5,429.29	6,111.50	2,853.33
Miscellaneous expenses of general office.	977.42	1,928.25		499.81	182.92	2,659.79		1,194.00
Advertising and printing	15.00	1,568.20	155.79	108.28	272.27	487.60	567.59	1,542.00
Legal expenses	1,304.28	200.00	157.00	1,565.40	718.53	1,276.85		431.90
Insurance	3,350.04	1,289.20			700.00	1,473.73	986.70	
Miscellaneous items under this head.		2,000.00	626.71	1,467.31				

TABLE II.—ANALYSIS OF THE OPERATING EXPENSES OF FIFTY STREET RAILWAYS—CONTINUED.

C.—RAILWAYS OPERATED BY ANIMAL POWER—Continued.

ITEMS OF EXPENSE.	NUMBER OF RAILWAY—continued.							
	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE	$70,863.43	$18,167.00	$57,553.61	$112,198.95	$108,667.44	$224,523.06	$103,742.14	$32,588.91
MAINTENANCE OF TRACK AND BUILDINGS.	3,544.63	700.00	1,586.63	5,068.44	7,822.62	11,572.75	2,148.49	1,442.80
Repairs of roadbed and track	3,544.63	500.00	328.31	2,348.97	4,973.81	10,444.04	2,039.52	811.80
Repairs of buildings		200.00	1,258.32	2,719.47	2,848.81	1,128.71	108.97	631.00
RENEWALS OF ANIMALS AND HARNESS	719.77	1,275.00	3,418.26	5,162.39	8,169.04	4,797.33	1,841.00	1,753.60
Renewals of horses and mules	134.50	1,200.00	2,953.30	4,256.19	7,615.27	3,168.44	1,620.00	1,520.00
Renewals of harness	585.27	75.00	464.96	906.20	553.77	1,628.89	221.00	233.60
CURRENT EXPENSES OF ANIMAL POWER	25,070.70	8,179.00	21,201.28	41,316.27	36,743.91	93,037.67	39,371.22	16,363.35
Provender	12,660.95	5,400.00	10,895.87	21,770.03	20,118.66	41,553.01	20,008.84	6,567.76
Wages of hostlers and blacksmiths.	11,494.25	2,704.00	7,321.70	16,038.52	15,680.17	41,822.77	17,100.56	7,978.75
Various supplies for barns	915.50	75.00	2,983.71	3,222.50		6,007.87	1,166.95	1,816.84
Miscellaneous items under this head.				285.22	945.08	3,654.02	1,094.87	
MAINTENANCE OF ROLLING STOCK	2,133.13	675.00	1,762.12	6,404.60	6,344.22	12,440.99	2,762.77	1,176.48
Repairs and renewals of cars	2,133.13	675.00	1,762.12	6,234.60	6,344.22	12,440.99	2,762.77	801.48
Miscellaneous items under this head.				170.00				375.00
CURRENT EXPENSES FOR TRANSPORTATION.	29,796.00	5,134.00	23,749.10	44,642.74	38,493.66	78,432.24	42,980.03	8,970.38
Wages of drivers and conductors	27,007.25	4,784.00	19,430.83	34,656.26	30,764.75	72,795.50	36,663.18	8,425.38
Wages of trackmen, switchmen, and other men employed on the line.	1,440.00	300.00	4,112.87	3,972.70	6,314.86		3,367.00	
Removal of snow and ice		50.00		337.53	816.80	1,955.87	2,528.37	
Damages to persons and property	1,348.75		205.40	5,676.25	597.25	3,680.87	421.48	545.00
GENERAL EXPENSES	9,599.20	2,204.00	5,836.22	9,604.51	11,093.99	24,242.08	14,638.63	2,882.30
Salaries of general officers and clerks.	7,851.00	2,040.00	4,912.50	4,279.00	3,926.54	9,395.47	5,250.00	1,518.00
Miscellaneous expenses of general office.	781.55	50.00	391.39	1,400.40		9,376.10	95.33	
Advertising and printing	195.95		137.33	192.46	328.23	662.39	316.70	649.30
Legal expenses	40.75			425.31			590.53	250.00
Insurance	729.95	114.00	395.00	1,330.36	1,111.84	4,808.12	1,295.98	465.00
Miscellaneous items under this head.				1,976.98	5,727.38		7,090.09	

TABLE II.—ANALYSIS OF THE OPERATING EXPENSES OF FIFTY STREET RAILWAYS—CONTINUED.

C.—RAILWAYS OPERATED BY ANIMAL POWER—Continued.

ITEMS OF EXPENSE.	NUMBER OF RAILWAY—continued.							
	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE	$24,837.21	$66,093.48	$30,827.93	$26,891.53	$10,806.51	$18,243.30	$8,742.04	$23,911.95
MAINTENANCE OF TRACK AND BUILDINGS.	334.26	8,466.04	996.99	428.32	295.63	350.08	309.58	1,468.52
Repairs of roadbed and track	275.16	8,335.82	941.59	370.56	201.10	350.08	241.15	1,369.96
Repairs of buildings	59.10	130.22	55.40	57.76	94.53		68.43	98.56
RENEWALS OF ANIMALS AND HARNESS	2,195.30	1,089.19	716.18	820.00	2,329.80	222.28	47.43	832.30
Renewals of horses and mules	1,995.50	874.50	608.55	820.00		172.00		752.30
Renewals of harness	199.80	214.69	107.63		2,329.80	50.28	47.43	80.00
CURRENT EXPENSES OF ANIMAL POWER	11,981.85	20,663.19	12,477.13	8,819.17	5,046.08	7,408.39	4,546.54	7,589.44
Provender	7,864.93	13,679.26	7,610.27	6,798.84	2,808.84	3,278.58	2,332.50	4,864.42
Wages of hostlers and blacksmiths.	3,658.15	6,396.00	4,732.11	2,020.33	2,160.00	3,756.56	1,848.01	2,402.22
Various supplies for barns	331.77	587.93	134.75		77.24	373.25	366.03	322.80
Miscellaneous items under this head.	127.00							
MAINTENANCE OF ROLLING STOCK	339.23	1,651.23	2,599.98	2,869.71		345.95	229.53	659.19
Repairs and renewals of cars	339.23	1,651.23	2,599.98	2,869.71		345.95	229.53	465.32
Miscellaneous items under this head.								193.87
CURRENT EXPENSES FOR TRANSPORTATION.	6,695.71	27,493.60	11,378.15	10,366.82	2,825.00	8,386.00	1,801.14	9,668.30
Wages of drivers and conductors	6,140.21	22,360.00	11,297.24	9,555.00	2,825.00	7,886.25	1,682.42	7,484.28
Wages of trackmen, switchmen, and other men employed on the line.	496.75	4,903.80		637.00		480.00		1,678.72
Removal of snow and ice	21.75	166.80	60.91	94.82		19.75		168.30
Damages to persons and property	37.00	63.00	20.00	80.00				337.00
Miscellaneous items under this head.							118.72	
GENERAL EXPENSES	3,290.86	6,730.23	2,659.50	3,587.51	310.00	1,530.60	1,807.82	3,694.20
Salaries of general officers and clerks.	2,414.00	3,595.68	1,566.85	1,816.00	300.00	1,280.00	1,050.00	2,550.00
Miscellaneous expenses of general office.	165.31	1,996.81	867.36	379.14		83.75	282.64	139.01
Advertising and printing	5.00		225.29	67.84	10.00	41.85	262.60	113.14
Legal expenses	168.10						109.95	81.00
Insurance	538.45	1,137.74		223.78		125.00	102.63	182.33
Miscellaneous items under this head.				1,100.75				628.72

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CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 56. WASHINGTON, D. C. April 25, 1891.

POPULATION OF MAINE

BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1891.

This bulletin gives the population of the state of Maine by counties, cities, towns, wards of cities, and other minor civil divisions, according to the official count of the returns of the Eleventh Census as finally determined. The population as returned in 1880 is also given for purposes of comparison.

The total population of the state as returned in 1890 is 661,086, while the population in 1880 was 648,936, showing an increase during the decade of 12,150, or 1.87 per cent. Of the sixteen counties in the state seven show decreases, the largest percentages of decreases being 14.49 in Waldo and 11.38 in Lincoln counties. Aroostook county shows the largest increase, the numerical increase in that county being 7,889 and the percentage of increase 18.92.

The following summary shows for each county the population as returned in 1890 and in 1880, together with the increase or decrease during the decade:

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.		COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.	
	1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.		1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.
The State	661,086	648,936	12,150	1.87	Lincoln	21,996	24,821	a2,825	a11.38
					Oxford	30,586	32,627	a2,041	a6.26
Androscoggin	48,968	45,042	3,926	8.72	Penobscot	72,865	70,476	2,389	3.39
Aroostook	49,589	41,700	7,889	18.92	Piscataquis	16,131	14,872	1,262	8.49
Cumberland	90,949	86,359	4,590	5.32	Sagadahoc	19,452	19,272	180	0.93
Franklin	17,053	18,180	a1,127	a6.20	Somerset	32,627	32,333	294	0.91
Hancock	37,312	38,129	a817	a2.14	Waldo	27,759	32,463	a4,704	a14.49
Kennebec	57,012	53,058	3,954	7.45	Washington	44,482	44,484	a2	.....
Knox	31,473	32,863	a1,390	a4.23	York	62,829	62,257	572	0.92

a Decrease.

C. O. P.—15m

Twenty-six cities and towns show a population in 1890 of 4,000 and over, these cities and towns being given in the order of their rank in the following table:

CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.	
		1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.
Total		226,268	194,652	31,616	16.24
Portland city	Cumberland	36,425	33,810	2,615	7.73
Lewiston city	Androscoggin	21,701	19,083	2,618	13.72
Bangor city	Penobscot	19,103	16,856	2,247	13.33
Biddeford city	York	14,443	12,651	1,792	14.16
Auburn city	Androscoggin	11,250	9,555	1,695	17.74
Augusta city	Kennebec	10,527	8,665	1,862	21.49
Bath city	Sagadahoc	8,723	7,874	849	10.78
Rockland city	Knox	8,174	7,599	575	7.57
Calais city	Washington	7,290	6,173	1,117	18.09
Waterville city	Kennebec	7,107	4,672	2,435	52.12
Westbrook town	Cumberland	6,632	3,981	2,651	66.59
Saco city	York	6,075	6,389	*a*314	*a*4.91
Brunswick town	Cumberland	6,012	5,384	628	11.66
Gardiner city	Kennebec	5,491	4,439	1,052	23.70
Cape Elizabeth town	Cumberland	5,459	5,302	157	2.96
Deering town	Cumberland	5,353	4,324	1,029	23.80
Oldtown town	Penobscot	5,312	3,395	1,917	56.47
Belfast city	Waldo	5,294	5,308	*a*14	*a*0.26
Skowhegan town	Somerset	5,068	3,860	1,208	31.30
Eastport town	Washington	4,908	4,006	902	22.52
Ellsworth city	Hancock	4,804	5,052	*a*248	*a*4.91
Camden town	Knox	4,621	4,386	235	5.36
Sanford town	York	4,201	2,734	1,467	53.66
Brewer city	Penobscot	4,193	3,170	1,023	32.27
Caribou town	Aroostook	4,087	2,756	1,331	48.29
Houlton town	Aroostook	4,015	3,228	787	24.38

a Decrease.

The population of the state in detail by minor civil divisions is shown in the following table:

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.		1890.	1880.
ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY		48,968	45,042
Auburn city		11,250	9,555
Ward 1	883		
Ward 2	3,430		
Ward 3	1,743		
Ward 4	3,909		
Ward 5	1,285		
Durham town		1,111	1,253
East Livermore town		1,506	1,080
Greene town		885	999
Leeds town		999	1,194
Lewiston city		21,701	19,083
Ward 1	2,796		
Ward 2	2,243		
Ward 3	2,482		
Ward 4	2,761		
Ward 5	5,049		
Ward 6	4,103		
Ward 7	2,267		
Lisbon town, including Lisbon Falls village		3,120	2,641
Lisbon Falls village		1,585	.....
Livermore town		1,151	1,262
Minot town		1,355	1,763
Poland town		2,472	2,442
Turner town		2,016	2,285
Wales town		451	505
Webster town		951	980
AROOSTOOK COUNTY		49,589	41,700
Allagash plantation (a)		200	202
Amity town		420	432
Ashland town		568	505
Bancroft town		264	220
Benedicta town		317	302
Blaine town		784	646
Bridgewater town		946	722
Caribou town		4,087	2,756
Cary plantation (b)		390	413
Castle Hill plantation		537	419
Caswell plantation		212	326
Chapman plantation		231	166
Conner plantation		526	253
Crystal plantation		297	275
Cyr plantation		429	558
Dyer Brook plantation		221	172
Eagle Lake plantation		313	233
Easton town		978	835
Fort Fairfield town, including Fort Fairfield village.		3,526	2,807
Fort Kent town		1,826	1,512
Frenchville town		2,560	2,288
Garfield plantation (c)		86	80
Glenwood plantation		183	198
Grand Isle town		964	847
Hamlin plantation		484	612
Haynesville town		280	224
Hersey plantation		151	159
Hodgdon town		1,113	1,089
Houlton town		4,015	3,228
Island Falls town		223	236
Limestone town		983	655
Linneus town		965	917
Littleton town		924	904
Ludlow town		375	468
Macwahoc plantation		216	187
Madawaska town		1,451	1,391
Mapleton town		832	705
Mars Hill town		837	716
Masardis town		250	212
Merrill plantation		244	206
Molunkus plantation		77	76
Monticello town		1,132	965
Moro plantation		199	171
Nashville plantation		34	33
New Canada plantation (d)		301	177
New Limerick town		567	590
New Sweden plantation		707	517
Oakfield plantation		720	636
Orient town		244	224
Ox Bow plantation		94	127
Perham plantation		438	346
AROOSTOOK COUNTY—Continued.			
Portage Lake plantation		140	132
Presque Isle town (e)		3,046	2,446
Reed plantation		203	109
Saint Francis plantation		461	299
Saint John plantation		226	166
Sheridan plantation		221	85
Sherman town		909	798
Silver Ridge plantation		195	229
Smyrna town		303	237
Township A, range 2		12	7
Township B, range 2		109	87
Township C, range 2		7	3
Township D, range 2		(f)	6
Township E, range 2		20	5
Township 1, range 4		11	6
Township 1, range 5		62	48
Township 2, range 2		(f)	15
Township 3, range 2		12	.....
Township 3, range 4		(f)	16
Township 4, range 3		(f)	2
Township 7, range 5		17	38
Township 8, range 5		23	21
Township 9, range 5		8	9
Township 12, range 13		7	.....
Township 13, range 15 (g)		28	57
Township 14, range 6		19	12
Township 14, range 14		1	.....
Township 14, range 16		23	23
Township 15, range 4		52	.....
Township 15, range 6		10	22
Township 15, range 11		43	29
Township 16, range 3		66	.....
Township 16, range 4		9	.....
Township 16, range 12		35	.....
Township 17, range 4		(f)	30
Township 17, range 5		46	.....
Township 18, range 10		49	44
Van Buren town		1,168	1,110
Wade plantation		158	131
Wallagrass plantation		595	431
Washburn town		1,097	809
Westfield plantation		166	103
Weston town		404	417
Winterville plantation (h)		72	101
Woodland town		885	679
CUMBERLAND COUNTY		90,949	86,359
Baldwin town		932	1,123
Bridgton town, including Bridgton village		2,605	2,863
Brunswick town		6,012	5,384
Cape Elizabeth town		5,459	5,302
Casco town		844	908
Cumberland town		1,487	1,619
Deering town		5,353	4,324
Falmouth town		1,580	1,622
Freeport town		2,482	2,279
Gorham town		2,888	3,233
Gray town		1,517	1,798
Harpswell town		1,766	1,773
Harrison town		1,071	1,168
Naples town		846	1,007
New Gloucester town		1,234	1,382
North Yarmouth town		709	827
Otisfield town		838	927
Portland city		36,425	33,810
Ward 1	6,127		
Ward 2	5,174		
Ward 3	5,095		
Ward 4	4,850		
Ward 5	4,187		
Ward 6	4,696		
Ward 7	6,296		
Pownal town		712	874
Raymond town		927	1,132
Scarborough town		1,794	1,847
Sebago town		681	808
Standish town		1,841	2,035
Westbrook town		6,632	3,981
Windham town		2,216	2,312
Yarmouth town		2,098	2,021

a Formerly township 16, range 10; township 16, range 11; township 17, range 10; township 17, range 11.
b Formerly township 11, range 1.
c Formerly township 11, range 6.
d Formerly township 17, range 6.
e Includes 1880 population for Presque Isle town and Maysville town. Maysville town has since been annexed.
f Not separately returned.
g Formerly Seven Islands plantation.
h Formerly township 15, range 7.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—CONTINUED.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.		1890.	1880.
FRANKLIN COUNTY		17,053	18,180
Avon town		439	571
Carthage town		390	507
Chain of Ponds township		7	.....
Chesterville town		770	955
Coplin plantation		71	79
Dallas plantation		184	145
E plantation		29	27
Eustis town		321	302
Farmington town, including Farmington village		3,207	3,353
Farmington village		1,243	1,482
Freeman town		464	549
Greenvale plantation		52	50
Industry town		545	715
Jay town		1,541	1,291
Jerusalem plantation		18	21
Kingfield town		601	454
Lang plantation		51	31
Lowell township		49	3
Madrid town		441	437
Mount Abram township		3	.....
New Sharon town		1,064	1,306
New Vineyard town		660	788
Plantation No. 6		26	69
Perkins plantation		94	134
Phillips town		1,394	1,437
Rangeley plantation		58	64
Rangeley town		616	563
Redington township		28	.....
Salem town		218	273
Sandy River plantation		45	50
Strong town		627	596
Temple town		470	580
Township D		(a)	5
Township 4, range No. 2		9	2
Township 4, range No. 3		25	12
Washington plantation		29	32
Weld town		885	1,040
Wilton town		1,622	1,739
HANCOCK COUNTY		37,312	38,129
Amherst town		375	400
Aurora town		175	212
Bluehill town		1,980	2,213
Brooklin town		1,046	977
Brooksville town		1,310	1,419
Bucksport town		2,921	3,047
Castine town		987	1,215
Cranberry Isles town		330	343
Dedham town		366	406
Deer Isle town		3,422	3,266
East Brook town		246	289
Eden town		1,946	1,629
Ellsworth city		4,804	5,052
Ward 1	1,528		
Ward 2	1,070		
Ward 3	706		
Ward 4	495		
Ward 5	1,005		
Franklin town		1,264	1,102
Gouldsboro' town		1,709	1,825
Hancock town		1,190	1,093
Isle au Haut town		206	274
Lamoine town		726	749
Long Island plantation		132	150
Mariaville town		271	382
Mount Desert town		1,355	1,017
Orland town		1,390	1,689
Otis town		239	304
Penobscot town		1,313	1,341
Plantation 33		112	118
Sedgwick town		1,012	1,128
Sullivan town		1,379	1,023
Surry town		986	1,184
Swan's Island plantation		632	705
Township 7		50	89
Township 8		31	17
Township 10		28	.....
Township 21		63	61
Township 28		26	18
Township 32		25	25
Township 39		136	10
Tremont town		2,036	2,011
Trenton township		528	639
Verona town		323	356
Waltham town		242	296

(a) Formerly West Waterville town.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.		1890.	1880.
KENNEBEC COUNTY		57,012	53,058
Albion town		1,042	1,191
Augusta city		10,527	8,665
Ward 1	2,360		
Ward 2	1,188		
Ward 3	2,839		
Ward 4	527		
Ward 5	1,891		
Ward 6	1,104		
Ward 7	618		
Belgrade town		1,090	1,321
Benton town		1,136	1,173
Chelsea town		2,356	1,537
China town		1,423	1,769
Clinton town		1,518	1,665
Farmingdale town		821	789
Fayette town		649	765
Gardiner city		5,491	4,439
Ward 1	873		
Ward 2	719		
Ward 3	693		
Ward 4	1,051		
Ward 5	1,138		
Ward 6	1,017		
Hallowell city		3,181	3,154
Ward 1	865		
Ward 2	719		
Ward 3	611		
Ward 4	677		
Ward 5	309		
Litchfield town		1,126	1,310
Manchester town		612	623
Monmouth town		1,362	1,520
Mount Vernon town		940	1,170
Oakland town (a)		2,044	1,647
Pittston town		1,281	2,458
Randolph town		1,281	.....
Readfield town		1,176	1,243
Rome town		500	606
Sidney town		1,384	1,396
Unity plantation		62	61
Vassalboro' town		2,052	2,021
Vienna town		495	644
Waterville city		7,107	4,672
Ward 1	1,087		
Ward 2	1,269		
Ward 3	787		
Ward 4	856		
Ward 5	1,065		
Ward 6	1,186		
Ward 7	857		
Wayne town		775	950
West Gardiner town		853	977
Windsor town		853	1,079
Winslow town		1,814	1,467
Winthrop town		2,111	2,146
KNOX COUNTY		31,473	32,863
Appleton town		1,080	1,348
Camden town, including Camden village (b)		4,621	4,386
Cushing town		688	805
Friendship town		877	938
Hope town		641	830
Hurricane Island town		266	220
Matinicus Isle plantation		196	243
Muscle Ridge plantation		24	258
North Haven town		552	755
Rockland city		8,174	7,599
Ward 1	1,019		
Ward 2	791		
Ward 3	1,476		
Ward 4	1,195		
Ward 5	1,615		
Ward 6	1,185		
Ward 7	893		
Saint George town		2,491	2,875
South Thomaston town		1,534	1,771
Thomaston town		3,009	3,017
Union town		1,436	1,548
Vinal Haven town		2,617	2,855
Warren town		2,037	2,166
Washington town		1,230	1,249
LINCOLN COUNTY		21,996	24,821
Alna town		512	687
Boothbay Harbor town		1,699	.....

(b) Not separately returned.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—CONTINUED.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
LINCOLN COUNTY—Continued.		
Boothbay town	1,718	a3,575
Bremen town	719	839
Bristol town	2,821	3,196
Damariscotta town	1,012	1,142
Dresden town	1,043	1,032
Edgecomb town	749	872
Jefferson town	1,391	1,590
Monhegan plantation	90	133
Muscongus Island	123	133
New Castle town	1,282	1,534
Nobleboro' town	947	1,142
Somerville town	453	539
Southport town	533	679
Waldoboro' town	3,505	3,758
Westport town	451	612
Whitefield town	1,215	1,511
Wiscasset town	1,733	1,847
OXFORD COUNTY	30,586	32,627
Albany town	645	693
Andover town	740	780
Batchelder's grant	26	.....
Bethel town, including Bethel village	2,209	2,077
Bethel village	783	.....
Brownfield town	1,134	1,229
Buckfield town	1,200	1,379
Byron town	180	191
Canton town	1,303	1,029
Denmark town	755	904
Dixfield town	988	913
Franklin plantation	112	159
Fryeburg Academy grant	34	22
Fryeburg town, including Fryeburg village	1,418	1,633
Fryeburg village	495	88
Gilead town	336	293
Grafton town	98	115
Greenwood town	727	838
Hanover town	212	203
Hartford town	689	863
Hebron town	600	601
Hiram town	1,063	1,452
Lincoln plantation	59	52
Lovell town	853	1,077
Magalloway plantation (b)	79	45
Mason town	80	94
Mexico town	355	403
Milton plantation	211	270
Newry town	343	337
North Andover surplus	22	.....
West Andover surplus		
Norway town, including Norway village	2,665	2,519
Norway village	928	1,467
Oxford town	1,455	1,655
Paris town, including Paris village and South Paris village.	3,156	2,931
Paris village	266	338
South Paris village	1,164	815
Peru town	692	825
Porter town	1,015	1,095
Richardsontown township (c)	(d)	7
Riley plantation	43	40
Roxbury town	222	175
Rumford town	808	1,006
Stoneham town	322	475
Stow town	291	401
Sumner town	901	1,014
Sweden town	338	474
Township 5, range 4	3	.....
Township C	22	.....
Upton town	232	245
Waterford town	1,001	1,161
Woodstock town	859	952
PENOBSCOT COUNTY	72,865	70,476
Alton town	348	419
Argyle town	263	285
Bangor city	19,103	16,856
Ward 1 — 2,454		
Ward 2 — 3,513		
Ward 3 — 3,175		
Ward 4 — 2,287		
Ward 5 — 2,423		
Ward 6 — 2,236		
Ward 7 — 3,015		
Bradford town	1,215	1,460

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
PENOBSCOT COUNTY—Continued.		
Bradley town	823	829
Brewer city	4,193	3,170
Ward 1 — 675		
Ward 2 — 706		
Ward 3 — 711		
Ward 4 — 860		
Ward 5 — 1,241		
Burlington town	460	536
Carmel town	1,066	1,220
Carroll town	546	625
Charleston town	971	1,110
Chester town	368	362
Clifton town	284	350
Corinna town	1,207	1,503
Corinth town	1,154	1,333
Dexter town	2,732	2,563
Dixmont town	919	1,132
Drew plantation	110	137
Eddington town	729	746
Edinburg town	54	45
Enfield town	769	489
Etna town	646	895
Exeter town	939	1,274
Garland town	973	1,211
Glenburn town	583	655
Grand Falls plantation	68	93
Greenbush town	659	681
Greenfield town	231	337
Hampden town	2,484	2,911
Hermon town	1,282	1,394
Holden town	609	717
Howland town	171	137
Hudson town	510	659
Indian township	4	11
Kenduskeag town	536	650
Kingman town	671	546
La Grange town	721	721
Lakeville plantation	144	136
Lee town	929	894
Levant town	880	1,076
Lincoln town, including Lincoln village (d)	1,756	1,659
Lowell town	439	433
Mattamiscontis town	47	64
Mattawamkeag town	633	456
Maxfield town	134	139
Medway town	653	628
Milford town	835	734
Mount Chase town	284	310
Newburg town	867	1,057
Newport town	1,188	1,451
No. 1 plantation (e)	104	97
Oldtown town	5,312	3,395
Orono town	2,790	2,245
Orrington town	1,406	1,529
Passadumkeag town	343	302
Patten town	936	716
Plymouth town	689	828
Prentiss town	401	416
Sebocis plantation (f)	98	.....
Springfield town	677	878
Stacyville plantation	250	184
Stetson town	618	729
Township A, range 7	50	28
Township 2, range 8	(d)	9
Township 2, range 6	20	.....
Township 3, east of Burlington	(d)	12
Township 3, range 7	(d)	95
Township 4, range 7	4	.....
Township 5, range 7	1	15
Township 6, range 7	4	21
Township 8, range 7	9	.....
Veazie town	650	622
Webster plantation	135	118
Whitney Ridge plantation	(d)	17
Winn town	936	898
Woodville plantation	242	223
PISCATAQUIS COUNTY	16,134	14,872
Abbot town	622	695
Atkinson town	605	828
Barnard plantation	100	139
Blanchard town	213	167
Bowerbank plantation	87	86
Brownville town	1,074	896
Burbank township	(d)	25
Chesuncook township (g)	66	82
Day's Academy grant	34	12

a Includes population of Boothbay Harbor town, separated from Boothbay town February 16, 1889.
b Formerly township 5, range 1.
c Formerly township 4, range 1.
d Not separately returned.
e Formerly township 1, N. D.
f Formerly township 3, range 8.
g Formerly township 5, range 13.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—CONTINUED.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.		1890.	1880.
PISCATAQUIS COUNTY—Continued.			
Dover town		1,942	1,687
East College township		1	.....
Elliottsville plantation		53	55
Foxcroft town		1,726	1,263
Gore A, No. 2		11	.....
Greenville town		781	586
Guilford town		1,023	881
Katahdin Iron Works township		76	193
Kingsbury plantation		205	198
Lilly Bay township		11	13
Medford town		306	398
Milo town		1,029	934
Monson town		1,237	827
Mount Kineo township		66	23
Northeast Carry township		19	.....
Orneville town		492	501
Parkman town		813	1,005
Roach River township		7	13
Sangerville town		1,236	1,047
Sebec town		725	876
Shirley town		291	253
Squaw Mountain town		77	.....
Township 1, range 14		(a)	7
Township 3, range 13		6	8
Township 4, range 3		(a)	6
Township 5, range 4		(a)	14
Township 5, range 9, N. W. P.		8	.....
Township 7, range 13		(a)	5
Wellington town		584	647
Williamsburg town		162	235
Willimantic town (b)		446	267
SAGADAHOC COUNTY		19,452	19,272
Arrowsic town		177	255
Bath city		8,723	7,874
Ward 1	1,275		
Ward 2	1,516		
Ward 3	1,182		
Ward 4	1,243		
Ward 5	1,186		
Ward 6	1,130		
Ward 7	1,191		
Bowdoin town		940	1,136
Bowdoinham town		1,508	1,681
Georgetown town		849	1,080
Perkins town		69	78
Phippsburg town		1,396	1,497
Richmond town		3,082	2,658
Topsham town		1,394	1,544
West Bath town		307	315
Woolwich town		1,007	1,154
SOMERSET COUNTY		32,627	32,333
Anson town		1,444	1,555
Athens town		1,072	1,310
Bald Mountain plantation		(a)	8
Bigelow plantation		62	.....
Bingham town		757	828
Bowtown plantation		(a)	15
Brighton town		434	585
Cambridge town		425	472
Canaan town		1,130	1,281
Carratunk plantation		192	173
Carrying Place plantation		31	35
Concord town		345	406
Cornville town		785	932
Dead River plantation		104	113
Dennistown plantation		66	73
Detroit town		590	661
Embden town		579	674
Fairfield town		3,510	3,044
Flagstaff plantation		87	76
Harmony town		704	881
Hartland town		974	1,047
Highland plantation		76	121
Holeb plantation		27	2
Jackmantown plantation		217	95
Lexington plantation		199	322
Long Pond plantation		53	3
Madison town		1,815	1,315
Mayfield plantation		74	141
Mercer town		584	755
Moose River plantation		170	102
Moscow town		422	522
New Portland town		1,034	1,271

a Not separately returned.

b Formerly Howard town.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.		1890.	1880.
SOMERSET COUNTY—Continued.			
Norridgewock town		1,656	1,491
Palmyra town		1,004	1,271
Pittsfield town		2,503	1,909
Pleasant Ridge plantation		108	128
Range 1, No. 1		30	.....
Ripley town		478	550
Saint Albans town		1,206	1,394
Sandy Bay plantation		31	8
Skowhegan town		5,068	3,860
Smithfield town		479	564
Solon town		977	1,013
Stark town		766	929
Taunton and Raynham plantations		7	34
The Forks plantation		195	199
The Moxies plantation		11	.....
Township 1, range No. 7		(a)	5
Township 1, range No. 2		(a)	3
Township 4, range [illegible]		(a)	62
West Forks plantation		146	95
WALDO COUNTY		27,759	32,463
Belfast city		5,294	5,308
Ward 1	1,331		
Ward 2	1,387		
Ward 3	1,253		
Ward 4	554		
Ward 5	769		
Belmont town		475	520
Brooks town		730	877
Burnham town		846	967
Frankfort town		1,099	1,157
Freedom town		510	652
Islesboro' town		1,006	1,208
Jackson town		522	682
Knox town		657	852
Liberty town		835	970
Lincolnville town		1,361	1,705
Monroe town		1,079	1,366
Montville town		1,049	1,255
Morrill town		460	494
Northport town		691	872
Palermo town		887	1,118
Prospect town		697	770
Searsmont town		1,144	1,330
Searsport town		1,693	2,322
Stockton Springs town		1,149	1,548
Swanville town		689	703
Thorndike town		589	713
Troy town		868	1,059
Unity town		922	1,092
Waldo town		581	663
Winterport town		1,926	2,260
WASHINGTON COUNTY		44,482	44,484
Addison town		1,022	1,238
Alexander town		337	439
Baileyville town		226	376
Baring town		273	303
Beddington town		184	129
Brookton town (c)		429	335
Calais city		7,290	6,173
Ward 1	1,034		
Ward 2	1,410		
Ward 3	953		
Ward 4	861		
Ward 5	1,048		
Ward 6	614		
Ward 7	1,370		
Centreville town		114	137
Charlotte town		381	489
Cherryfield town		1,787	1,793
Codyville plantation		72	79
Columbia town		587	642
Columbia Falls town		698	685
Cooper town		264	346
Crawford town		140	206
Cutler town		662	829
Danforth town		1,063	612
Deblois town		76	105
Dennysville town		452	522
East Machias town		1,637	1,875
Eastport town		4,908	4,006
Eaton town		(d)	314
Edmunds town		395	445
Forest City town		287	.....

c Formerly Jackson Brook plantation.

d Eaton town divided and annexed to Danforth and Forest City.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—CONTINUED.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
WASHINGTON COUNTY—Continued.		
Grand Lake Stream or Hinckley plantation	404	345
Harrington town	1,150	1,290
Indian township	88	151
Jonesboro' town	624	555
Jonesport town	1,917	1,563
Kossuth town	68	122
Lambert Lake plantation (a)	152	26
Lubec town	2,069	2,109
Machias town	2,035	2,203
Machiasport town	1,437	1,531
Marion town	90	182
Marshfield town	299	300
Meddybemps town	156	172
Millbridge town	1,963	1,752
Northfield town	143	193
No. 14 plantation	112	164
No. 21 plantation	81	109
No. 18 East Division plantation	30	40
Pembroke town	1,514	2,324
Perry town	945	1,047
Princeton town	1,027	1,038
Robbinston town	787	910
Steuben town	982	1,165
Talmage town	112	112
Topsfield town	375	440
Township 1	(b)	127
Township 19	5	3
Township 26	(b)	6
Township 31	17	23
Township 1, range 1	5	.....
Township 1, range 3	22	.....
Township 5	(b)	5
Township 27	(b)	3
Township 10, range 3	37	77
Township 11, range 3	(b)	13
Township 29, or Devereaux	5	7
Trescott town	485	552
Vanceboro' town	870	381
Waite town	159	204
Wesley town	227	245
Whiting town	393	425
Whitneyville town	413	492

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.		1890.	1880.
YORK COUNTY		62,829	62,257
Acton town		878	1,050
Alfred town		1,030	1,101
Berwick town		2,294	2,774
Biddeford city		14,443	12,651
Ward 1	755		
Ward 2	2,319		
Ward 3	2,195		
Ward 4	2,253		
Ward 5	2,187		
Ward 6	2,630		
Ward 7	2,104		
Buxton town		2,036	2,230
Cornish town		1,118	1,169
Dayton town		500	592
Eliot town		1,463	1,640
Hollis town		1,278	1,542
Kennebunk town		3,172	2,852
Kennebunkport town		2,196	2,405
Kittery town		2,864	3,230
Lebanon town		1,263	1,601
Limerick town		966	1,253
Limington town		1,092	1,431
Lyman town		854	1,004
Newfield town		796	995
North Berwick town		1,803	1,801
Old Orchard town		877	.....
Parsonsfield town		1,398	1,613
Saco city		6,075	6,389
Ward 1	1,146		
Ward 2	794		
Ward 3	697		
Ward 4	1,028		
Ward 5	663		
Ward 6	841		
Ward 7	906		
Sanford town		4,201	2,734
Shapleigh town		968	1,128
South Berwick town		3,434	2,677
Waterboro' town		1,357	1,482
Wells town		2,029	2,450
York town		2,444	2,463

a Formerly township 1, range 2.

b Not separately returned.

ROBERT P. PORTER,
Superintendent of Census.

[7-010] 139186 MAY 1 1891

CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 57. WASHINGTON, D. C. April 27, 1891.

POPULATION OF DELAWARE

BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1891.

The tables in this bulletin show the population of the state of Delaware by counties, hundreds, cities, and towns, according to the official count of the returns made under the Eleventh Census; also the population of the city of Wilmington by wards. The figures for 1880 are also given for purposes of comparison.

The total population of the state as shown by the present census, taken as of June 1, 1890, is 168,493. This is an increase over the population of 1880 of 21,885, or 14.93 per cent. The population of the state as returned in 1880 was 146,608.

New Castle and Sussex counties show an increase, while Kent county shows a very slight decrease. The larger increase appears in New Castle county, which shows a numerical increase of 19,466 since 1880, or 25.05 per cent.

The figures in detail for each county are shown in the following summary:

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.	
	1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.
The State	168,493	146,608	21,885	14.93
Kent	32,664	32,874	*a*210	*a*0.64
New Castle	97,182	77,716	19,466	25.05
Sussex	38,647	36,018	2,629	7.30

a Decrease.

C. O. P.—15m

Of the cities and towns having a population in 1890 of 1,000 or more, the largest increases appear as follows: Wilmington city shows an increase of 18,953, or 44.62 per cent; Laurel has more than doubled its population in the decade; Georgetown has added more than one-half of the population returned in 1880, while South Milford has increased nearly one-third. In two instances only are decreases shown, both being very slight.

The following table shows the results of the present census as compared with 1880 for the twelve cities and towns in the state having a population of 1,000 or more:

CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.	
		1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.
Total		82,444	60,599	21,845	36.05
Wilmington city	New Castle	61,431	42,478	18,953	44.62
New Castle city	New Castle	4,010	3,700	310	8.38
Dover town	Kent	3,061	2,811	250	8.89
Smyrna town	Kent	2,455	2,423	32	1.32
Laurel town	Sussex	2,388	1,022	1,366	133.66
Seaford town	Sussex	1,462	1,542	*a*80	*a*5.19
Middletown town	New Castle	1,454	1,280	174	13.59
Georgetown town	Sussex	1,353	895	458	51.17
South Milford town	Sussex	1,339	1,034	305	29.50
Milford town	Kent	1,226	1,240	*a*14	*a*1.13
Newark town	New Castle	1,191	1,148	43	3.75
Milton town	Sussex	1,074	1,026	48	4.68

a Decrease.

The following table gives the population for 1890 and 1880 in detail by minor civil divisions:

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
KENT COUNTY	32,664	32,874
Duck Creek hundred, including Smyrna town and part of Clayton town.	4,372	4,241
Smyrna town	2,455	2,423
Clayton town (part of)	322	.....
(Total for Clayton town in Duck Creek and Kenton hundreds.)	540	148
East Dover hundred, including Dover town	5,125	5,028
Dover town	3,061	2,811
Kenton hundred, including part of Clayton town and Kenton town.	2,885	2,817
Clayton town (part of)	218	.....
Kenton town	241	197
Little Creek hundred, including Leipsic town and Little Creek town.	1,722	1,878
Leipsic town	355	407
Little Creek town	285	202
Milford hundred, including Milford town	3,364	3,429
Milford town	1,226	1,240
Mispillion hundred, including Harrington town and Farmington town. (a)	4,679	4,334
Farmington town	468	.....
North Murderkill hundred, including Camden and Wyoming towns.	3,954	4,078
Camden town	553	702
Wyoming town	497	353
South Murderkill hundred, including Felton, Magnolia, and Frederica towns.	4,608	4,504
Felton town	403	383
Magnolia town	216	193
Frederica town	621	696
West Dover hundred	1,955	2,565
NEW CASTLE COUNTY	97,182	77,716
Appoquinimink hundred, including Townsend town.	2,336	2,351
Townsend town	387	199
Blackbird hundred, including Blackbird, Green Spring, and Taylor's Bridge towns.	1,514	1,778
Blackbird town	342	58
Green Spring town	372	.....
Taylor's Bridge town	263	.....
Brandywine hundred, including Edge Moor and Claymont towns.	3,994	3,549
Edge Moor town	322	261
Claymont town	228	30
Christiana hundred, including Newport, Henry Clay Factory, Kentmere, and Highland towns.	6,144	6,140
Newport town	711	535
Henry Clay Factory town	829	.....
Kentmere town	392	.....
Highland town	325	.....
Mill Creek hundred, including Marshallton, Stanton, and Hockessin towns.	3,786	3,474
Marshallton town	419	131
Hockessin town	361	.....
Stanton town	279	153
New Castle hundred, including New Castle city	5,980	5,268
New Castle city	4,010	3,700
Pencader hundred	2,126	2,350
Red Lion hundred, including Delaware city and Saint George's town.	2,216	2,480
Delaware city	969	1,085
Saint George's town	323	338
NEW CASTLE COUNTY—Continued.		
Saint George's hundred, including Port Penn, Middletown, and Odessa towns.	4,785	5,073
Port Penn town	310	252
Middletown town	1,454	1,280
Odessa town	640	675
White Clay Creek hundred, including Christiana town and Newark town.	2,870	2,775
Christiana town	318	390
Newark town	1,191	1,148
Wilmington hundred, coextensive with Wilmington city.	61,431	42,478
Wilmington city:		
Ward 1	2,786	
Ward 2	5,240	
Ward 3	5,153	
Ward 4	4,030	
Ward 5	7,408	
Ward 6	5,356	
Ward 7	8,651	
Ward 8	8,244	
Ward 9	4,624	
Ward 10	5,016	
Ward 11	2,498	
Ward 12	2,425	
SUSSEX COUNTY	38,647	36,018
Baltimore hundred, including Selbyville town	3,913	4,132
Selbyville town	254	149
Broad Creek hundred, including Bethel town and part of Laurel town.	3,074	2,624
Bethel town	378	298
Laurel town (part of)	224	.....
(Total for Laurel town in Broad Creek and Little Creek hundreds.)	2,388	1,022
Broadkiln hundred, including Milton town	2,464	2,677
Milton town	1,074	1,026
Cedar Creek hundred, including South Milford and Lincoln towns.	4,605	4,186
Lincoln town	318	234
South Milford town	1,339	1,034
Dagsborough hundred, including Frankford and Millsborough towns.	3,495	2,641
Frankford town	519	380
Millsborough town	324	200
Georgetown hundred, including Georgetown town.	2,436	2,273
Georgetown town	1,353	895
Gumborough hundred	1,355	1,511
Indian River hundred	1,756	1,813
Lewes and Rehoboth hundred, including Lewes town. (a)	2,997	3,103
Little Creek hundred, including part of Laurel town and Delmar town.	4,511	3,457
Laurel town (part of)	2,164	.....
Delmar town	360	130
Nanticoke hundred, including Concord town	2,025	2,248
Concord town	296	148
Northwest Fork hundred, including Bridgeville and Greenwood towns.	2,793	2,193
Bridgeville town	576	398
Greenwood town	254	109
Seaford hundred, including Woodland and Seaford towns.	3,223	3,160
Seaford town	1,462	1,542
Woodland town	211	.....

a Harrington town not separately returned.

ROBERT P. PORTER,

Superintendent of Census.

139186
MAY 1 1891

[7-010]

CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 58. WASHINGTON, D. C. April 28, 1891.

POPULATION OF CONNECTICUT

BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1891.

This bulletin gives the population of the state of Connecticut by counties, cities, towns, boroughs, and wards of cities, according to the official count of the returns made under the present census. The population according to the census of 1880 is also given for purposes of comparison.

The total population of the state as returned under the present census, taken as of June 1, 1890, is 746,258, an increase of 123,558, or 19.84 per cent over the figures for 1880. The population of the state in 1880 was 622,700. There has been an increase in all of the eight counties of the state. In Fairfield and New Haven counties the increase has been more than one-third. In Hartford county the increase has been more than one-sixth. Middlesex county shows an increase of more than 11 per cent. The other counties show smaller percentages of increase.

The following table shows in detail the figures for 1890, also the figures for 1880, for each county, with the numerical increase and percentage of increase during the decade:

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.	
	1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.
The State	746,258	622,700	123,558	19.84
Fairfield	150,081	112,042	38,039	33.95
Hartford	147,180	125,382	21,798	17.39
Litchfield	53,542	52,044	1,498	2.88
Middlesex	39,524	35,589	3,935	11.06
New Haven	209,058	156,523	52,535	33.56
New London	76,634	73,152	3,482	4.76
Tolland	25,081	24,112	969	4.02
Windham	45,158	43,856	1,302	2.97

C. O. P.—15m

The following table gives the population for 1880 and 1890, and also the number and per cent of increase or decrease during the decade, for the thirty-seven cities, towns, and boroughs having a population of 4,000 or more in 1890, in the order of their rank. In only one instance has there been a decrease, and that is very slight, while most of the places show a considerable increase.

Bridgeport and Waterbury show increases of 76.78 per cent and 60.88 per cent, respectively, with large numerical increases. In the case of Bridgeport the increase is partly due to the annexation of West Stratford borough. Huntington town also shows a large percentage of increase. Meriden city, New Britain, Stamford, Bristol, Naugatuck, Orange, and Branford towns, and Birmingham and Wallingford boroughs show increases of more than one-third since 1880.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS.	COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.	
		1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.
New Haven city	New Haven	81,298	62,882	18,416	29.29
Hartford city	Hartford	53,230	42,015	11,215	26.69
Bridgeport city	Fairfield	48,866	27,643	21,223	76.78
Waterbury city	New Haven	28,646	17,806	10,840	60.88
Meriden city	New Haven	21,652	15,540	6,112	39.33
New Britain town	Hartford	19,007	13,979	5,028	35.97
Norwalk town	Fairfield	17,747	13,956	3,791	27.16
Danbury city	Fairfield	16,552	(a)	.....	.....
Norwich city	New London	16,156	15,112	1,044	6.91
Stamford town	Fairfield	15,700	11,297	4,403	38.97
New London city	New London	13,757	10,537	3,220	30.56
Ansonia town (b)	New Haven	10,342	(a)	.....	.....
Greenwich town	Fairfield	10,131	7,892	2,239	28.37
Middletown city	Middlesex	9,013	6,826	2,187	32.04
Willimantic borough	Windham	8,648	6,608	2,040	30.87
Manchester town	Hartford	8,222	6,462	1,760	27.24
Rockville city	Tolland	7,772	5,902	1,870	31.68
Bristol town	Hartford	7,382	5,347	2,035	38.06
Enfield town	Hartford	7,199	6,755	444	6.57
Stonington town	New London	7,184	7,355	c171	c2.32
Killingly town	Windham	7,027	6,921	106	1.53
Putnam town	Windham	6,512	5,827	685	11.76
Naugatuck town	New Haven	6,218	4,274	1,944	45.48
Thompson town	Windham	5,580	5,051	529	10.47
Groton town	New London	5,539	5,128	411	8.01
Southington town	Hartford	5,501	5,411	90	1.66
Winsted borough	Litchfield	4,846	d4,195	651	15.52
Portland town	Middlesex	4,687	4,157	530	12.75
Plainfield town	Windham	4,582	4,021	561	13.95
Orange town	New Haven	4,537	3,341	1,196	35.80
Stafford town	Tolland	4,535	4,455	80	1.80
Branford town	New Haven	4,460	3,047	1,413	46.37
East Hartford town	Hartford	4,455	3,500	955	27.29
Birmingham borough	New Haven	4,413	3,026	1,387	45.84
Torrington borough	Litchfield	4,283	(a)	.....	.....
Wallingford borough	New Haven	4,230	3,017	1,213	40.21
Huntington town	Fairfield	4,006	2,499	1,507	60.30

a Not separately returned in 1880.
b Taken from Derby town in 1889.
c Decrease.
d Incorrectly reported as 1,805 in 1880.

The table on the following pages gives the population for 1890 and 1880 in detail by minor civil divisions. In some cases it has been impossible to separate clearly the population of city or borough from the population of the town, owing to the manner in which the schedules were returned by the enumerators. In all cases, however, where this has been possible it has been done.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.		1890.	1880.
FAIRFIELD COUNTY		150,081	112,042
Bethel town, including Bethel borough		3,401	2,727
Bethel borough		2,335	1,767
Bridgeport town (coextensive with Bridgeport city).		48,866	a29,148
Bridgeport city:			
Ward 1	6,418		
Ward 2	12,640		
Ward 3	4,797		
Ward 4	8,179		
Ward 5	7,561		
Ward 6	9,276		
Brookfield town		989	1,152
Danbury town, including Danbury city		19,473	11,666
Danbury city		16,552	(b)
Darien town		2,276	1,949
Easton town		1,001	1,145
Fairfield town		3,868	3,748
Greenwich town		10,131	7,892
Huntington town, including Shelton borough		4,006	2,499
Shelton borough		1,952	1,362
Monroe town		994	1,157
New Canaan town		2,701	2,673
New Fairfield town		670	791
Newtown town		3,539	4,013
Norwalk town		17,747	13,956
Redding town		1,546	1,540
Ridgefield town		2,235	2,028
Sherman town		668	828
Stamford town		15,700	11,297
Stratford town		2,608	c4,251
Trumbull town		1,453	1,323
Weston town		772	918
Westport town		3,715	3,477
Wilton town		1,722	1,864
HARTFORD COUNTY		147,180	125,382
Avon town		1,182	1,057
Berlin town		2,600	2,385
Bloomfield town		1,308	1,346
Bristol town		7,382	5,347
Burlington town		1,302	1,224
Canton town		2,500	2,301
East Granby town		661	754
East Hartford town		4,455	3,500
East Windsor town		2,890	3,019
Enfield town		7,199	6,755
Farmington town		3,179	3,017
Glastonbury town		3,457	3,580
Granby town		1,251	1,340
Hartford town (coextensive with Hartford city)		53,230	42,551
Hartland town		565	643
Manchester town		8,222	6,462
Marlborough town		582	391
New Britain town		19,007	13,979
Newington town		953	934
Plainville town		1,993	1,930
Rocky Hill town		1,069	1,108
Simsbury town		1,874	1,830
Southington town		5,501	5,411
South Windsor town		1,786	1,902
Suffield town		3,169	3,225
West Hartford town		1,930	1,828
Wethersfield town		2,271	2,173
Windsor town		2,954	3,058
Windsor Locks town		2,758	2,332
LITCHFIELD COUNTY		53,542	52,044
Barkhamsted town		1,130	1,297
Bethlehem town		543	655
Bridgewater town		617	708
Canaan town		970	1,157
Colebrook town		1,098	1,148
Cornwall town, including Cornwall village		1,283	1,583
Cornwall village		547	(b)
Goshen town		972	1,093
Harwinton town		943	1,016

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.		1890.	1880.
LITCHFIELD COUNTY—Continued.			
Kent town		1,383	1,622
Litchfield town, including Litchfield borough		3,304	3,410
Litchfield borough		1,053	452
Morris town		584	627
New Hartford town		3,160	3,302
New Milford town		3,917	3,907
Norfolk town		1,546	1,418
North Canaan town		1,683	1,537
Plymouth town		2,147	2,350
Roxbury town		936	950
Salisbury town		3,420	3,715
Sharon town		2,149	2,580
Thomaston town, including Thomaston village		3,278	3,225
Thomaston village		985	(b)
Torrington town, including Torrington borough		6,018	3,327
Torrington borough		4,283	(b)
Warren town		477	689
Washington town		1,633	1,590
Watertown town		2,323	1,897
Winchester town, including Winsted borough		6,183	5,142
Winsted borough		4,846	d4,195
Woodbury town		1,815	2,149
MIDDLESEX COUNTY		39,524	35,589
Chatham town		1,949	1,967
Chester town		1,301	1,177
Clinton town		1,384	1,402
Cromwell town		1,987	1,640
Durham town		856	990
East Haddam town		2,599	3,032
Essex town		2,035	1,855
Haddam town		2,095	2,419
Killingworth town		582	748
Middlefield town		1,002	928
Middletown town, including Middletown city		15,205	11,732
Middletown city		9,013	6,826
Old Saybrook town		1,484	1,302
Portland town		4,687	4,157
Saybrook town		1,484	1,362
Westbrook town		874	878
NEW HAVEN COUNTY		209,058	156,523
Ansonia town		10,342	.....
Beacon Falls town		505	379
Bethany town		550	637
Branford town		4,460	3,047
Cheshire town		1,929	2,284
Derby town, including Birmingham borough		5,969	e11,650
Birmingham borough		4,413	3,026
East Haven town		955	f3,057
Guilford town		2,780	2,782
Hamden town		3,882	3,408
Madison town		1,429	1,672
Meriden town, including Meriden city		25,423	18,340
Meriden city		21,652	15,540
Ward 1	3,867		
Ward 2	5,048		
Ward 3	3,599		
Ward 4	4,245		
Ward 5	4,893		
Middlebury town		566	687
Milford town		3,811	3,347
Naugatuck town, including Union city		6,218	4,274
Union city		1,438	1,207
New Haven town, including New Haven city (g)		86,045	62,882
New Haven city		81,298	g62,882
Ward 1	4,928		
Ward 2	6,227		
Ward 3	9,714		
Ward 4	10,525		
Ward 5	4,174		
Ward 6	5,691		
Ward 7	8,594		
Ward 8	5,920		
Ward 9	8,451		
Ward 10	5,754		
Ward 11	4,850		
Ward 12	6,470		

a Population of Bridgeport city in 1880, 27,643.

b Not separately returned in 1880.

c Includes population of West Stratford borough annexed to Bridgeport.

d Incorrectly reported in 1880 as 1,805.

e Includes population of Ansonia town, which was separated from Derby town April 18, 1889.

f Including population of that part of East Haven town which was annexed to New Haven town in 1881.

g The population of New Haven town outside of New Haven city is divided into wards, as follows: Ward 13, 1,975; ward 14, including Fair Haven East borough, 1,696; ward 15, 1,076. New Haven city and New Haven town were reported in 1880 as coextensive.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—CONTINUED.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
NEW HAVEN COUNTY—Continued.		
North Branford town	825	1,025
North Haven town	1,862	1,763
Orange town	4,537	3,341
Oxford town	902	1,120
Prospect town	445	492
Seymour town	3,300	2,318
Southbury town	1,089	1,740
Wallingford town, including Wallingford borough.	6,584	4,686
Wallingford borough	4,230	3,017
Waterbury town, including Waterbury city	33,202	20,270
Waterbury city	28,646	17,806
Ward 1	5,651	
Ward 2	5,143	
Ward 3	8,321	
Ward 4	9,531	
Wolcott town	522	498
Woodbridge town	926	829
NEW LONDON COUNTY	76,634	73,152
Bozrah town	1,005	1,155
Colchester town	2,988	2,974
East Lyme town	2,048	1,731
Franklin town	585	686
Griswold town	3,113	2,745
Groton town	5,539	5,128
Lebanon town	1,670	1,845
Ledyard town	1,183	1,373
Lisbon town	548	630
Lyme town	977	1,025
Montville town	2,344	2,664
New London town (coextensive with New London city).	13,757	10,537
North Stonington town	1,463	1,769
Norwich town, including Norwich city	23,048	21,143
Norwich city	16,156	15,112
Old Lyme town	1,319	1,387
Preston town	2,555	2,523
Salem town	481	574
Sprague town	1,106	3,207
Stonington town	7,184	7,355

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
NEW LONDON COUNTY—Continued.		
Voluntown town	a1,060	.....
Waterford town	2,661	2,701
TOLLAND COUNTY	25,081	24,112
Andover town	401	428
Bolton town	452	512
Columbia town	740	757
Coventry town	1,875	2,043
Ellington town	1,539	1,569
Hebron town	1,039	1,243
Mansfield town	1,911	2,154
Somers town	1,407	1,242
Stafford town, including Stafford Springs borough.	4,535	4,455
Stafford Springs borough	2,353	2,081
Tolland town	1,037	1,169
Union town	431	539
Vernon town, including Rockville city	8,808	6,915
Rockville city	7,772	5,902
Willington town	906	1,086
WINDHAM COUNTY	45,158	43,856
Ashford town	778	1,041
Brooklyn town	2,628	2,308
Canterbury town	947	1,272
Chaplin town	542	627
Eastford town	561	855
Hampton town	632	827
Killingly town	7,027	6,921
Plainfield town	4,582	4,021
Pomfret town	1,471	1,470
Putnam town	6,512	5,827
Scotland town	506	590
Sterling town	1,051	957
Thompson town	5,580	5,051
Windham town, including Willimantic borough	10,032	8,264
Willimantic borough	8,648	6,608
Woodstock town	2,309	2,639
Voluntown town (a)	.....	1,186

a Voluntown town was annexed to New London county in 1881.

ROBERT P. PORTER,
Superintendent of Census.

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CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 59. WASHINGTON, D. C. April 29, 1891.

AGRICULTURE.—FLORICULTURE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1891.

As an industry floriculture has been for the first time made a subject of census investigation, and herein is presented a preliminary report thereon, prepared by Mr. J. H. HALE, special agent, under the direction of Mr. MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, special agent in charge of the Division of Agriculture "B" of this office. The material from which these statistics are compiled was obtained direct from the florists upon schedules specially prepared for that purpose and by personal visits of special agents to florists' establishments in all parts of the country. These figures are subject to revision before publication in the final report.

It will be noted that while floriculture has been carried on as a business in this country for upward of one hundred years, it is only within the past twenty-five years that it has assumed large proportions. Out of a total of 4,659 establishments 2,795 were started between 1870 and 1890, and of these 1,797 between 1880 and 1890. There are 312 commercial floriculture establishments owned and managed by women. These 4,659 establishments had in use in the census year 38,823,247 square feet of glass, covering a space of more than 891 acres of ground. The establishments, including fixtures and heating apparatus, were valued at $38,355,722.43; tools and implements, $1,587,693.93, and gave employment to 16,847 men and 1,958 women, who earned in the year $8,483,657. Fuel for heating cost $1,160,152.66. The products for the year were 49,056,253 rose bushes, 38,380,872 hardy plants and shrubs, while all other plants amounted to 152,835,292, reaching a total value of $12,036,477.76 for plants. Cut flowers brought an additional income of $14,175,328.01.

From the tabulations in the bulletin it appears that the largest number of square feet of glass in one establishment in the United States is in the District of Columbia; the oldest establishment was started in New York; the largest number of roses propagated were, respectively, in Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio; the largest number of hardy plants propagated were, respectively, in Illinois, New York, and Kansas; the largest total value of plant sales were, respectively, in New York, Pennsylvania, and California, and the largest total value of cut-flower sales were, respectively, in New York, Illinois, and Pennsylvania.

In addition to the Society of American Florists, 965 state and local floral societies and clubs and 358 horticultural societies, aided by the agricultural and horticultural press, helped to develop this industry to its present large proportions.

Robert P. Porter.
Superintendent of Census.

C. O. P.—20m

COMMERCIAL FLORICULTURE.

BY J. H. HALE.

While flowers and flowering plants were grown for sale to a very limited extent in this country one hundred years ago, the business of the commercial florist has made the greater part of its development during the past twenty-five years, and the larger proportion of this business the past ten years.

After inquiry of every florist in the United States, the report indicates that there was but 1 commercial florist in the year 1800, and only 3 establishments started between 1810 and 1820; 8 more were started in the next decade, 25 in the next, followed by 45 between 1840 and 1850, 96 between 1850 and 1860, 313 between 1860 and 1870, 998 between 1870 and 1880, and 1,797 between 1880 and 1890.

The dates of establishment in business of 72 per cent of the florists have been traced, and judging from these it will be seen that 80 per cent of the whole business has been developed during the past twenty-five years. The business being of so comparatively recent development, and never before having been brought within the scope of census statistics, there have naturally been many obstacles in the way of making a complete report. The florists have generally responded with remarkable clearness, and while some have not given all the information desired, and a few have failed to respond even to many repeated requests, it is believed that the figures given fairly represent the business at the present time.

Floral establishments were found in every state and territory except Idaho, Nevada, Indian territory, and Oklahoma, and while there is a possibility that there may be some small establishments in those places the most careful inquiry has failed to find them thus far. In the United States there were 4,659 floral establishments in the census year, 312 of which were owned and conducted by women. The total feet of glass in use in all these establishments was 38,823,247, and the establishments, including fixtures and heating apparatus, were valued at $38,355,722.43. The value of tools and implements used was $1,587,693.93. There were employed 16,847 men and 1,958 women, the combined annual wages amounting to $8,483,657. Fuel cost was $1,160,152.66. 3,425,600 wholesale and 17,630,094 retail catalogues are annually issued, while $767,438.21 was paid for postage, $1,161,168.31 for advertising, $534,221.86 for freight, and $554,390.55 for express bills.

The total products were 49,056,253 roses, 38,380,872 hardy plants and shrubs, and 152,835,292 of all other plants, the value of which was $12,036,477.76, and cut flowers to the amount of $14,175,328.01 were reported as sold.

The greatest area of glass in any one establishment reported was 150,000 square feet and the smallest 60 square feet, the latter a cozy attachment to the sitting room of a New England farm house, from which the lady of the house sells annually $35 to $50 worth of plants and flowers.

There are in the United States 965 state and local floral societies and clubs, besides the Society of American Florists, and to these and the more than 358 horticultural societies, combined with the educational influences of the agricultural and horticultural press, is largely due the rapidly growing taste for flowers and their culture, so plainly indicated by the figures of this report.

The statistics here given have been obtained direct from the florists themselves in answer to questions sent them on special schedules, by personal visitation, and by the combined efforts of some of the florists' clubs. The California State Floral Society went so far as to aid in the good work by appointing a special committee and making a careful canvass of the whole state, and the Census Office investigations fully corroborate the thoroughness of their work.

The following table shows, by states, the number of florists' establishments, number owned by women, largest and smallest greenhouse in each state, total square feet of glass, area of land cultivated, value of tools and implements, and total value of establishments. New Jersey, situated as it is between the New York and Philadelphia city markets, makes the largest showing of any state in the Union in proportion to its size.

NUMBER OF FLORISTS' ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, LARGEST AND SMALLEST ESTABLISHMENTS, TOTAL SQUARE FEET OF GLASS, AREA CULTIVATED, AND VALUES.

DIVISIONS AND STATES.	NUMBER OF FLORISTS' ESTABLISHMENTS.		SQUARE FEET OF GLASS REPORTED FOR ONE ESTABLISHMENT.		Total square feet of glass.	Area of land cultivated. (Acres.)	Value of tools and implements used.	Total value of establishments. (a)
	Total.	Owned and managed by women.	Largest number.	Smallest number.				
The United States	4,659	312	.....	.....	38,823,247	12,161	$1,587,693.93	$38,355,722.43
North Atlantic division	2,448	110	.....	.....	21,566,540	5,485	881,647.03	23,195,051.67
Maine	45	.....	10,000	1,440	211,050	108	4,707.00	183,613.50
New Hampshire	42	1	12,000	250	182,952	52	7,997.22	162,827.28
Vermont	29	2	15,000	800	126,692	77	4,268.00	108,955.12
Massachusetts	407	25	40,000	400	2,717,946	467	104,090.25	2,663,587.08
Rhode Island	102	.....	25,000	500	549,984	178	14,280.00	526,597.68
Connecticut	120	5	100,000	60	1,060,920	255	24,019.20	986,655.60
New York	793	50	90,000	200	6,947,298	2,159	311,900.34	9,254,873.03
New Jersey	366	8	90,000	700	3,703,554	741	155,107.14	3,666,518.46
Pennsylvania	544	19	100,000	300	6,066,144	1,448	255,282.88	5,641,513.92
South Atlantic division	293	31	.....	.....	2,219,134	903	78,498.81	1,907,571.98
Maryland	102	7	60,000	400	872,304	359	22,285.98	758,904.48
Delaware	19	.....	12,000	360	120,243	76	16,625.00	99,750.00
District of Columbia	35	3	150,000	1,440	649,310	61	20,295.00	571,392.80
Virginia	48	7	28,000	150	281,904	86	10,049.83	236,707.84
West Virginia	19	1	8,800	350	88,255	31	1,045.00	72,369.10
North Carolina	16	6	5,000	150	28,000	112	697.50	22,123.00
South Carolina	20	2	7,000	350	60,000	60	740.00	49,800.00
Georgia	26	5	15,000	750	99,918	106	5,720.00	81,932.76
Florida	8	.....	10,000	200	19,200	12	1,040.50	14,592.00
North Central division	1,466	115	.....	.....	11,405,032	4,159	524,710.20	10,363,356.70
Ohio	393	21	65,000	60	2,785,192	918	114,251.96	2,590,228.56
Indiana	107	13	80,000	500	899,549	535	11,029.56	782,607.63
Illinois	330	20	70,000	160	3,236,750	990	220,515.90	2,945,442.50
Michigan	107	15	100,000	450	1,293,443	583	50,121.71	1,165,484.65
Wisconsin	105	6	23,500	300	464,520	367	46,893.00	450,584.40
Minnesota	51	5	92,000	200	408,612	115	28,051.00	388,181.40
Iowa	69	9	95,000	100	476,583	207	17,383.86	424,158.87
Missouri	141	10	65,000	500	1,240,095	287	23,152.21	1,078,882.65
North Dakota	4	.....	2,500	500	7,000	2	175.00	6,440.00
South Dakota	3	.....	4,000	300	8,500	3	350.00	7,700.00
Nebraska	38	4	20,000	200	401,464	65	7,942.00	349,273.68
Kansas	58	12	38,000	185	183,324	87	4,844.00	174,372.36
South Central division	212	21	.....	.....	2,464,213	948	60,614.64	1,887,581.65
Kentucky	81	6	120,000	830	1,163,241	497	24,457.14	918,960.39
Tennessee	32	2	25,000	200	411,840	224	17,920.00	313,198.40
Alabama	14	2	18,000	1,000	56,700	28	7,700.00	46,494.00
Mississippi	9	3	2,000	150	13,950	61	945.00	7,672.50
Louisiana	50	2	50,000	500	742,050	100	5,530.00	549,117.00
Texas	16	5	3,500	78	29,232	18	2,000.00	21,339.36
Arkansas	10	1	15,000	1,000	47,200	20	2,062.50	30,800.00
Western division	240	35	.....	.....	1,168,328	666	42,223.25	1,002,160.43
Montana	6	.....	10,000	200	22,000	12	1,500.00	21,120.00
Wyoming	3	.....	6,000	300	7,100	3	750.00	6,319.00
Colorado	33	8	45,000	100	345,543	150	5,948.25	321,354.99
New Mexico and Arizona	3	.....	1,000	200	2,200	7	145.00	950.00
Utah	7	.....	10,000	600	24,425	7	700.00	13,678.00
Washington	14	6	4,500	700	37,350	28	2,450.00	29,506.50
Oregon	24	3	15,000	330	119,088	36	4,520.00	102,415.68
California	150	18	14,000	150	610,622	423	26,210.00	506,816.26

a Including fixtures and heating apparatus.

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT OF SEVENTY-TWO PER CENT OF THE FLORISTS IN BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES. (a)

DIVISIONS AND STATES.	Total reporting date of establishment.	1800 to 1810.	1810 to 1820.	1820 to 1830.	1830 to 1840.	1840 to 1850.	1850 to 1860.	1860 to 1870.	1870 to 1880.	1880 to 1890.	1890. (b)	Total number of florists. (c)
The United States	3,365	1	3	8	25	45	96	313	998	1,797	79	4,659
North Atlantic division	1,835	1	3	7	19	32	47	197	596	902	31	2,448
Maine	30						1	5	11	13		45
New Hampshire	39						1	1	13	23	1	42
Vermont	25					1	1	3	8	12		29
Massachusetts	354		1	2	3	5	9	37	102	192	3	407
Rhode Island	90				1	2	2	6	26	52	1	102
Connecticut	82				1	1	3	14	40	21	2	120
New York	476	1	1	2	4	14	12	52	146	226	18	793
New Jersey	296			1	2	5	6	33	106	140	3	366
Pennsylvania	443		1	2	8	4	12	46	144	223	3	544
South Atlantic division	198			1	4	4	12	13	58	97	9	293
Delaware	15						1	2	5	6	1	19
Maryland	63			1	3	1	4	6	20	24	4	102
District of Columbia	16						1	1	6	8		35
Virginia	40					1	2	1	13	22	1	48
West Virginia	11							1	2	7	1	19
North Carolina	15						1		5	9		16
South Carolina	8					1	2	1	1	3		20
Georgia	24				1	1	1	1	4	14	2	26
Florida	6								2	4		8
North Central division	1,037				2	6	26	79	257	639	28	1,466
Ohio	309				2	3	10	26	80	182	6	393
Indiana	98							12	24	54	8	107
Illinois	230					2	6	10	64	144	4	330
Michigan	98						2	9	21	66		167
Wisconsin	73						2	5	20	44	2	105
Minnesota	30							2	3	24	1	51
Iowa	44						3	7	9	24	1	69
Missouri	89					1	3	5	27	50	3	141
North Dakota	4									3	1	4
South Dakota	3									2	1	3
Nebraska	26							1	2	23		38
Kansas	33							2	7	23	1	58
South Central division	160					3	9	15	52	80	1	212
Kentucky	62						5	4	22	31		81
Tennessee	19							2	4	13		32
Alabama	13							1	3	8	1	14
Mississippi	7							2	3	2		9
Louisiana	35					2	2	1	17	13		50
Texas	15					1	2	4	2	6		16
Arkansas	9							1	1	7		10
Western division	135						2	9	35	79	10	240
Montana	6								1	4	1	6
Wyoming	3									3		3
Colorado	24								7	16	1	33
New Mexico	1									1		1
Arizona	2									1	1	2
Utah	7							1	2	3	1	7
Washington	10								2	6	2	14
Oregon	18							1	5	11	1	24
California	64						2	7	18	34	3	150

a It has been found impossible to obtain the date of establishment of the remaining 28 per cent of the florists of the United States.

b As the column for 1890 includes only the new establishments started before June 1, 1890, and as at least four-fifths of the new greenhouses are built in the fall of the year, these figures are about one-fifth of the new enterprises for 1890.

c This includes the entire number of florists engaged in business in the United States without reference to date of establishment.

LABOR, WAGES, AND FUEL.

A very considerable number of small greenhouses were found having only from 300 to 1,500 square feet of glass area, and in these no outside labor is employed, the owner or some member of his family doing all the work, often in connection with market gardening or a small nursery trade, while some of these small establishments are conducted by women or persons who are invalids, not being able or caring to work all the time. Again, in many of the large establishments, during the busy seasons of plant trade, a number of extra men are employed for a short period. Therefore, in making up these tables of labor, they have been based on an estimate of the number of men and women employed for three hundred days in the year, as it was difficult for many of the florists to account accurately for extra help employed.

The average of wages paid represents all labor, skilled and unskilled, yet in nearly every establishment of any considerable size there are one or more men acting as foremen or experts who receive from $15 to $20 per week, and in some few instances even more than this.

NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN EMPLOYED, WAGES PAID PER DAY, TOTAL WAGES PAID, NUMBER OF HORSES EMPLOYED, AND FUEL USED.

DIVISIONS AND STATES.	Men employed.	Wages paid men per day.	Total wages paid men.	Women employed.	Wages paid women per day.	Total wages paid women.	Number of horses employed.	Cost of fuel used.
The United States	16,847	.....	$7,954,827.00	1,958	.....	$528,830.00	4,635	$1,160,152.66
North Atlantic division	8,549	.....	4,549,914.00	707	.....	190,461.00	2,271	716,453.06
Maine	114	$1.38	47,196.00	58	$0.75	13,050.00	80	10,331.10
New Hampshire	105	1.57	49,455.00	4	1.25	1,200.00	25	8,247.96
Vermont	58	1.53	26,622.00	1	0.75	225.00	18	5,282.06
Massachusetts	814	1.67	407,814.00	64	1.05	20,160.00	305	101,326.72
Rhode Island	306	1.64	150,552.00	23	0.98	6,762.00	88	20,727.42
Connecticut	421	1.63	205,869.00	14	1.00	4,200.00	101	32,997.60
New York	3,172	1.55	2,074,980.00	240	0.92	66,240.00	782	276,503.24
New Jersey	1,191	1.54	550,242.00	63	0.96	18,144.00	289	127,865.76
Pennsylvania	2,368	1.46	1,037,184.00	240	0.84	60,480.00	583	133,171.20
South Atlantic division	1,036	.....	366,414.00	123	.....	26,123.00	289	89,711.25
Delaware	45	1.70	16,200.00	2	1.50	450.00	19	3,990.00
Maryland	302	1.19	107,814.00	45	0.72	9,720.00	102	26,841.66
District of Columbia	388	1.31	152,484.00	12	0.87	3,132.00	66	44,975.00
Virginia	118	0.93	32,922.00	31	0.81	7,533.00	40	7,413.12
West Virginia	38	1.31	14,934.00	4	1.00	1,200.00	23	1,108.27
North Carolina	34	0.90	9,180.00	8	0.42	1,008.00	5	1,027.20
South Carolina	20	0.83	4,980.00	16	0.45	2,150.00	6	2,250.00
Georgia	83	1.00	24,900.00	5	0.62	930.00	26	2,106.00
Florida	8	1.25	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
North Central division	4,892	.....	1,984,392.00	737	.....	195,189.00	1,630	302,059.32
Ohio	1,128	1.32	446,688.00	239	0.85	60,945.00	413	55,630.15
Indiana	510	1.32	141,960.00	53	0.94	14,946.00	99	16,407.38
Illinois	1,151	1.45	500,685.00	71	0.76	16,188.00	322	85,334.70
Michigan	518	1.30	202,020.00	122	0.75	27,450.00	220	36,414.35
Wisconsin	375	1.39	156,375.00	75	0.81	18,225.00	154	25,814.25
Minnesota	231	1.65	114,345.00	33	1.00	9,900.00	68	20,597.88
Iowa	166	1.33	66,234.00	49	0.94	13,818.00	88	9,922.20
Missouri	579	1.48	257,076.00	58	1.25	21,750.00	191	38,237.79
North Dakota	4	1.50	1,800.00	1	1.50	375.00	.....	200.00
South Dakota	3	1.00	1,350.00	1	0.50	150.00	1	1,200.00
Nebraska	109	1.47	48,069.00	9	1.06	2,862.00	30	7,194.54
Kansas	118	1.35	47,790.00	26	1.10	8,580.00	44	5,106.08
South Central division	844	.....	321,288.00	221	.....	51,147.00	272	34,322.03
Kentucky	377	1.26	142,506.00	57	0.93	15,903.00	92	19,192.95
Tennessee	180	1.30	70,200.00	43	0.81	10,449.00	85	7,565.76
Alabama	38	1.12	12,768.00	5	0.86	1,290.00	7	618.24
Mississippi	27	0.78	6,318.00	27	0.50	4,050.00	6	135.00
Louisiana	170	1.32	67,320.00	80	0.72	17,280.00	65	5,600.00
Texas	36	1.64	17,712.00	5	1.05	1,575.00	9	710.08
Arkansas	16	0.93	4,464.00	4	0.50	600.00	8	500.00
Western division	1,526	.....	732,819.00	170	.....	65,910.00	173	17,607.00
Montana	21	2.63	5,523.00	.....	.....	.....	5	1,200.00
Wyoming	4	2.00	2,400.00	1	1.50	450.00	.....	2,300.00
Colorado	352	1.95	205,920.00	10	0.87	2,610.00	53	7,024.38
New Mexico and Arizona	6	1.50	2,700.00	.....	.....	.....	2	40.00
Utah	21	2.12	13,356.00	2	.....	.....	3	1,662.50
Washington	15	1.58	7,110.00	2	1.00	600.00	2	1,715.00
Oregon	60	1.37	24,660.00	5	1.00	1,500.00	8	1,665.12
California	1,047	1.50	471,150.00	150	1.35	60,750.00	100	2,000.00

CATALOGUES, POSTAGE, ADVERTISING, FREIGHT, AND EXPRESS.

The following table shows, by states, the total number of wholesale and retail catalogues issued, amount paid for postage, express, and freight bills, and an estimate of amount of freight and express bills paid by customers on plants and flowers sent out by the florists. While the latter item is not claimed as being absolutely correct, a comparison of the estimates of a great number of florists from different states shows such a near uniformity in proportion to glass area and production that these figures very fairly represent the actual amount received by transportation companies from this branch of business.

NUMBER OF CATALOGUES ISSUED AND AMOUNT PAID FOR ADVERTISING, POSTAGE, FREIGHT, AND EXPRESS, WITH ESTIMATED EXPRESS BILLS ON OUTGOING SHIPMENTS.

DIVISIONS AND STATES.	Wholesale catalogues issued.	Retail catalogues issued.	Paid for postage.	Paid for advertising.	Paid for freight.	Paid for express.	Estimated freight and express bills on outgoing shipments.
The United States	3,425,600	17,630,094	$767,438.21	$1,161,168.31	$534,221.86	$554,390.55	$1,086,904.60
North Atlantic division	2,147,400	10,992,494	478,270.45	633,977.74	302,723.73	284,196.61	487,682.10
Maine	18,000	66,600	4,505.75	4,200.30	1,049.30	5,464.35	13,500.00
New Hampshire	1,000	33,000	1,559.46	2,529.66	678.72	2,179.80	2,065.14
Vermont	1,200	115,420	5,133.00	6,275.00	3,100.00	2,126.86	10,300.00
Massachusetts	40,700	770,044	20,768.89	41,469.23	46,707.32	40,327.88	46,176.01
Rhode Island	3,000	171,400	12,485.82	13,935.24	5,480.46	5,455.98	10,447.86
Connecticut	15,000	102,000	5,616.00	21,656.40	24,960.00	8,092.80	15,172.80
New York	902,000	4,588,000	303,481.11	335,325.91	145,650.31	141,027.12	223,444.61
New Jersey	274,500	1,683,878	20,038.50	24,697.68	31,882.26	34,832.22	53,875.20
Pennsylvania	892,000	3,462,152	104,681.92	183,888.32	43,215.36	44,689.60	112,700.48
South Atlantic division	41,000	335,300	12,103.23	20,272.58	11,453.94	21,645.00	38,850.00
Delaware	1,500	21,300	1,425.00	487.54	633.46	506.54	1,425.00
Maryland	15,000	150,000	2,538.78	6,234.24	4,175.88	7,535.78	13,209.00
District of Columbia	12,000	60,000	1,936.25	5,250.00	1,575.00	3,465.00	5,250.00
Virginia	5,000	40,000	3,189.60	5,888.80	2,507.04	3,870.40	9,216.00
West Virginia	.....	5,000	700.00	350.00	425.00	875.00	1,300.00
North Carolina	2,000	10,000	313.60	620.00	346.56	373.28	1,600.00
South Carolina	.....	3,000	100.00	.....	210.00	415.00	650.00
Georgia	5,000	36,000	1,300.00	1,222.00	1,456.00	4,394.00	5,200.00
Florida	500	10,000	600.00	220.00	125.00	210.00	1,000.00
North Central division	1,153,000	5,360,050	244,552.91	457,978.11	177,568.61	188,832.09	469,656.69
Ohio	350,000	2,900,000	110,388.02	91,525.77	25,403.52	23,973.00	121,830.00
Indiana	64,200	144,450	32,421.00	45,234.00	12,132.73	12,532.91	53,749.31
Illinois	313,500	568,500	24,743.00	51,932.10	74,814.30	51,602.10	97,399.50
Michigan	83,500	334,000	18,921.00	73,141.00	15,789.85	8,520.34	9,532.36
Wisconsin	175,000	406,500	30,112.95	44,389.80	27,394.50	37,359.00	103,546.80
Minnesota	3,800	95,600	1,356.60	13,687.38	8,221.20	6,739.14	12,750.00
Iowa	37,000	130,000	3,006.74	49,014.66	3,492.09	12,027.39	30,593.22
Missouri	90,000	553,000	17,613.72	67,792.80	7,069.74	30,948.09	28,552.50
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.00	240.00
South Dakota	.....	.....	225.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	12,000	73,000	1,927.36	11,301.00	1,737.36	2,660.00	7,258.00
Kansas	24,000	155,000	3,837.52	9,959.60	1,513.32	2,270.12	4,205.00
South Central division	65,200	581,250	23,854.73	33,285.47	21,215.20	43,314.66	48,646.03
Kentucky	40,500	260,000	12,397.45	16,662.51	6,221.20	15,978.06	18,927.71
Tennessee	5,000	197,000	6,613.28	6,400.00	3,264.00	6,560.00	8,800.00
Alabama	1,500	25,000	1,575.00	3,173.24	810.00	1,540.00	2,475.00
Mississippi	.....	2,000	40.00	60.00	85.00	.....	.....
Louisiana	15,000	68,750	2,642.50	3,187.50	7,250.00	17,000.00	11,500.00
Texas	3,200	22,000	453.00	3,466.72	3,360.00	1,920.00	6,666.72
Arkansas	.....	6,500	133.50	335.50	225.00	316.60	276.60
Western division	19,000	361,000	8,656.89	15,654.41	21,260.38	16,402.19	42,069.78
Montana	.....	1,000	65.00	500.00	1,125.00	1,800.00	4,800.00
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	10,000	50,000	1,231.89	9,192.15	7,205.22	4,337.19	24,474.78
New Mexico and Arizona	1,000	.....	300.00	500.00	650.00	225.00	.....
Utah	.....	.....	25.00	42.00	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	4,000	98.00	350.00	980.00	590.00	560.00
Oregon	1,000	20,000	1,937.00	1,520.26	3,800.16	3,600.00	5,820.00
California	7,000	286,000	5,000.00	3,550.00	7,500.00	5,850.00	6,415.00

PRODUCTIONS AND SALES.

In this investigation it was found unadvisable to attempt to ascertain the number of plants propagated and sold of each variety, and therefore the inquiries were grouped under three heads: roses, hardy plants and shrubs, and all other plants, and under these heads most of the florists were able to furnish a complete statement of their business. Roses, both the plants and bloom, appear to be in the greatest demand. One firm making a specialty of rose propagation reports having sold one million plants in 1889. Their plants were mostly small ones, grown in 2½-inch pots, sent out by mail all over the country, and delivered promptly and in good condition.

Other florists make a specialty of the rose for the production of cut flowers. Others, again, grow only carnations or violets, and wholesale their productions to the retail florists in cities. Still others grow a variety of both plants and cut flowers, and wholesale most of the entire product; and, in fact, this is the business of nearly all the large establishments, while the medium ones, of from 1,500 to 5,000 square feet of glass area, do mostly local business, largely at retail, of both plants and flowers. Many of these florists also do a considerable business in the spring season in the arrangement and planting of both public and private grounds, and especially is this the case with florists located near the summer resorts.

Of the plants sold the demand in the northern and eastern states is greatest for geraniums, coleus, roses, pansies, verbenas, heliotrope, carnations, chrysanthemums, palms, ferns, and fuchsias, nearly in the order named. In the south the demand is for roses, chrysanthemums, geraniums, coleus, palms, and ferns, while California shows the demand to be largest for roses, carnations, chrysanthemums, geraniums, palms, and pansies. There is also a very general and growing demand for aquatic plants, and specialists are giving marked attention to this branch of the business. Regarding cut-flower sales, reports show that, while there is a slight variation in the demands of the different markets, the greatest demand everywhere is for roses, followed closely by carnations. These two furnish about 65 per cent in value of all cut flowers sold. Violets, chrysanthemums, lilies, hyacinths, smilax, bourvardia, heliotrope, pansies, and tulips, in the order named, supply 25 per cent more, while the other 10 per cent is made of orchids, tuberoses, mignonette, primroses, camellias, daffodils, and many others cultivated in a small way to supply a special or local demand. In the final report it will be the endeavor to give a detailed statement regarding each class of production, insect enemies, remedies, etc. As to the profits in the business from the different classes of plants, 80 per cent of the reports mention roses as most profitable, carnations second, and violets third, while 20 per cent rank carnations first, roses second, and violets third.

PLANTS PROPAGATED, PLANT SALES, CUT-FLOWER SALES, AND PER CENT OF STOCK SOLD AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DIVISIONS AND STATES.	Roses propagated.	Hardy plants propagated.	All other plants propagated.	Total plant sales.	Total cut-flower sales.	Per cent of stock sold at wholesale.	Per cent of stock sold at retail.
The United States	49,056,253	38,380,872	152,835,292	$12,036,477.76	$14,175,328.01	.....	.....
North Atlantic division	23,030,460	14,510,083	81,258,117	5,972,211.97	8,323,006.03	.....	.....
Maine	188,235	29,250	3,175,290	48,899.60	47,167.80	59	41
New Hampshire	108,906	70,450	740,712	52,049.76	69,364.68	24	76
Vermont	119,074	135,343	1,173,543	33,170.93	21,720.93	17	83
Massachusetts	884,411	1,275,945	9,320,600	594 053.13	1,036,409.22	49	51
Rhode Island	464,610	135,354	1,246,644	132,786.66	133,717.92	28	72
Connecticut	256,560	483,360	3,201,360	202,222.70	228,889.20	40	60
New York	4,156,906	5,692,947	29,187,158	2,228,720.93	3,615,667.64	45	55
New Jersey	5,808,014	4,006,602	12,912,114	897,908.58	1,288,478.56	65	35
Pennsylvania	11,043,744	2,680,832	20,300,696	1,782,399.68	1,881,590.08	46	54
South Atlantic division	950,500	1,393,762	8,944,592	602,646.04	753,313.50	.....	.....
Delaware	68,067	38,000	938,600	33,408.46	13,028.68	22	78
Maryland	254,592	183,600	2,360,484	233,686.30	265,175.74	40	60
District of Columbia	257,715	51,100	917,490	181,718.10	348,833.45	22	78
Virginia	178,800	148,320	1,034,928	37,714.08	79,273.44	37	63
West Virginia	21,850	30,400	266,000	23,275.00	6,016.55	42	58
North Carolina	28,160	818,000	309,872	10,827.52	1,800.00	28	72
South Carolina	40,000	20,000	320,700	24,750.00	14,000.00	15	85
Georgia	69,316	56,342	2,260,190	37,266.58	18,385.64	18	82
Florida	32,000	48,000	536,328	20,000.00	6,800.00	30	70
North Central division	20,791,426	16,063,617	48,484,874	2,961,672.10	4,106,760.33	.....	.....
Ohio	6,302,541	2,267,610	14,284,371	1,051,058.85	586,278.55	38	62
Indiana	2,797,622	438,165	6,401,168	276,909.58	184,647.76	37	63
Illinois	6,395,070	5,954,740	10,772,190	605,796.40	1,888,722.60	42	58
Michigan	1,175,012	869,736	4,096,009	189,872.32	350,432.80	46	54
Wisconsin	1,391,355	611,835	1,772,400	101,952.20	200,711.45	30	70
Minnesota	719,100	56,100	714,000	96,823.50	205,672.80	27	73
Iowa	255,300	1,109,037	1,838,850	125,164.55	107,633.79	37	63
Missouri	1,452,300	180,762	4,403,128	374,123.48	496,367.94	35	65
North Dakota	.....	.....	20,000	2,000.00	2,200.00	.....	.....
South Dakota	.....	.....	45,000	4,300.00	2,100.00	.....	.....
Nebraska	80,290	59,926	2,541,250	97,897.56	64,388.48	24	76
Kansas	222,836	4,515,706	1,596,508	35,773.66	17,604.16	26	74
South Central division	3,890,282	2,699,146	10,158,584	766,397.65	660,604.54	.....	.....
Kentucky	2,646,222	572,184	7,362,090	297,959.31	315,448.02	29	71
Tennessee	877,696	96,000	989,656	135,890.88	153,371.20	09	91
Alabama	64,050	46,662	177,338	28,519.96	13,288.10	10	90
Mississippi	8,064	4,050	5,000	9,000.00	1,800.00	75	25
Louisiana	187,500	339,250	1,108,350	242,777.50	165,555.50	18	82
Texas	80,000	1,616,000	302,400	31,000.00	8,266.72	43	57
Arkansas	26,750	25,000	213,750	21,250.00	2,875.00	08	92
Western division	393,585	3,714,264	3,989,125	1,733,550.00	331,643.61	.....	.....
Montana	12,000	13,800	360,000	1,200.00	3,000.00	38	62
Wyoming	4,500	15,000	6,000	7,500.00	7,500.00	25	75
Colorado	183,348	36,564	1,555,125	120,116.70	137,579;97	21	79
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	75.00	100.00	.....	100
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	75.00	67	33
Utah	.....	.....	35,000	4,025.00	7,700.00	.....	100
Washington	14,000	20,000	42,000	16,930.00	5,460.00	.....	100
Oregon	95,712	63,600	388,000	29,820.00	20,228.64	32	68
California	84,025	3,565,300	1,603,000	1,548,883.30	150,000.00	28	72

PRESENT STANDING AND FUTURE OUTLOOK AS SEEN BY THE FLORISTS.

While the table giving date of establishment of greenhouses in the various states clearly indicates the healthful increase of the business, the following extracts, taken from the reports of florists from various states, show exactly the present standing of the business, with the causes of its growth and progress as understood by those engaged in it, and are fully as valuable as any of the statistics of the bulletin:

"General increase caused by larger quantities produced, making flowers cheaper."

"Business is increasing on cut flowers. The poorer classes show an increase of a desire for flowering plants of a soft-wood order, such as geraniums, etc. This town is built up mainly by workingmen, who aim to own their homes and beautify them. The cost of new houses has of late increased, and also the taste for outdoor comfort, and hence our business seems strongly to increase."

"Business is increasing in bedding plants, mostly geraniums, roses, pinks, and violets, owing to the increased demand of the ordinary working class of our people."

"Larger demand for roses, carnations, chrysanthemums, Dutch bulbous flowers, and bedding plants, caused by an increase in the desire for home decorations and a great increase in the use of lawn mowers."

"Business is increasing in cut flowers, caused by a rapid increase in wealth and the artistic manner in which flowers are now furnished to consumers."

"Business increasing through general taste and education."

"Quantities sold in all lines increasing about 20 per cent per annum, but the cutting of prices by competitors prevents much increase of profits."

"Plant business is increasing, but prices slowly decreasing on account of larger competition."

"The florist business, like everything else, has lessened in profit, and the man who succeeds is the one who has brains and uses them rightly."

"The business is, to my certain knowledge, increasing all over the country. In 1880 there were scarcely fifty stores in the city of New York, but now there are about two hundred and fifty, and all seem to be making a living. Many are making money, due in a measure to increase of population and wealth, and also to increase of quantity of flowers grown together, with better quality and greater variety."

"The times regulate our business. If men had steady work with regular pay then business would be good. As it is, the mechanic is the best customer in our parts, and the only cause when our business is dull is when men have no work."

"Business in our city is, I think, increasing in bedding plants from year to year, owing to lower prices, brought about by lively competition. Another great factor in the increase is the decorating of all our public schoolrooms in winter with fine plants and the pains our teachers take to plant the love for flowers into the hearts of our children."

"The love of flowers is increasing, consequently the business is increasing at the rate of 25 per cent annually."

"The demand is increasing every year in all lines of horticulture. Our people are becoming more interested in bringing the cultivation of flowers to a greater perfection."

"Plant business decreasing. Grassy lawns increasing take the place of beds, but the same increases the cut-flower trade."

"Express charges are the greatest drawback to our business. Why can not the weight of parcels which can be forwarded through the mail be increased to double, triple, or more of the present maximum of four pounds?"

"Cut-flower business is increasing, caused by a greater demand for cut-flower work, also a better demand for roses and carnations among working people for wearing."

"Demand for fine cut flowers, particularly roses, orchids, violets, etc., is increasing, partly through fashion but mainly for reason of a more cultivated taste."

"Business generally on the increase, particularly first-class roses."

"Business has increased over 300 per cent with us during the last ten years, caused by cultivation of the taste of the people. We were the first florists who started in this place, and it was uphill work until the taste for flowers increased."

"The use of plants for lawn and cemetery decoration is very much on the increase. In cut flowers the demand seems to be running more to loose flowers, and basket work is scarcely demanded at all. The only reason we can suggest is an improvement in taste."

"Business increasing in plants 33 per cent, owing to the diffusion of floricultural literature of various kinds."

"Increasing business, caused by extended suburban improvements."

"Business increasing rapidly, owing to the increase of wealth and cultivation of taste of the people."

"The demand is increasing in every branch of the business, particularly cut flowers."

"Cut-flower business is growing. I find it necessary to put up more glass each year."

"The demand for flowers and plants is increasing, but the number of new florists springing up all around us makes business less profitable every year. Plants that brought ten cents two years ago can be had for one-half that sum now."

"In our locality business has increased 500 per cent in the last five years, owing to the growth of our little place and the cultivated taste of the inhabitants."

"Business doubled in five years."

"Our business has increased about 100 per cent in the last five years. The apparent cause is, where one person in any

locality plants flowering roots from a greenhouse the spirit of emulation and imitation causes several to follow the example. The same may be said of the cut-flower trade."

"The business is on the increase. Ten years ago there was but one commercial greenhouse in the place, and that scarcely lived; now there are three, and all appear to thrive."

"Business is increasing, but prices in bedding plants are very low, owing to so much competition. A superior quality of stock, however, is always in demand and pays best."

"Business increasing because prices are 50 per cent lower than ten years ago, and has placed flowers in reach of a more than proportionately large circle of consumers. Plants sold have also increased for very much the same reason."

"Increase of business about 10 per cent, caused by increased love of flowers and the opportunity to obtain them."

"There is certainly a great increase in all branches. The local-trade florist can easily discern a greater demand for decoration, and the cut-flower trade is constantly and rapidly increasing, owing to the improved taste of the people."

"Cut-flower business among poorer classes increasing, village and farming classes being more frequent buyers than before. Plant trade not increasing here."

"The business is increasing to a vast extent, because people are getting more cultivated in the knowledge of flowers and plants, which is a very great improvement in the country. I think the knowledge and love of flowers are very appropriate to enlightenment of the classes and the delightful amusement of the masses."

From the figures and statements contained in this bulletin it will be seen that this industry is in a healthy and prosperous condition, giving employment to thousands of persons and fair rewards for capital invested, in addition to which it is doing much toward the adornment of the homes and the elevation of the taste of people of all classes.

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CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 60. WASHINGTON, D. C. April 30, 1891.

AGRICULTURE.—IRRIGATION IN NEW MEXICO.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1891.

This bulletin, the second of the series devoted to irrigation in the arid states and territories, has been prepared by Mr. F. H. NEWELL, special agent for the collection of the statistics of irrigation, under the direction of Mr. JOHN HYDE, special agent in charge of the Division of Agriculture "A," of the Census Office, and relates to the territory of New Mexico, in which there are 3,085 farms that are irrigated, out of a total number of 4,174, not including those of the Pueblo Indians. The average size of the irrigated farms, or more strictly of those portions of farms on which irrigation is practiced, is 30 acres. The average first cost of water right is $5.58 per acre, and the average cost of preparing the soil for cultivation, including the purchase price of the land, is $12.96 per acre. The average present value of the irrigated land of the territory, including buildings, etc., is reported as $50.98 per acre, showing an apparent profit, less cost of buildings, of $32.44 per acre. The average annual cost of water is $1.54 per acre, which, deducted from the average annual value of products per acre, leaves an average annual return of $11.26 per acre.

The invariable tendency to describe as "irrigated" all land to which water has been applied within any recent period by artificial means, land to which ditches so far destitute of water have been constructed, and even land for which water rights merely are claimed, has placed the Census Office under the necessity of absolutely restricting itself in its official bulletins on irrigation to *land on which crops were actually raised by the artificial application of water during the census year 1889.* Although this important limitation was made sufficiently clear in the bulletin on Irrigation in Arizona, it has been so generally overlooked that occasion is now taken to repeat and emphasize it.

Robert P. Porter
Superintendent of Census.

C. O. P.—10m

IRRIGATION IN NEW MEXICO.

BY F. H. NEWELL.

In New Mexico crops were raised by irrigation in the census year ending June 30, 1890, on 91,745 acres, or 143.35 square miles, a little more than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the entire area of the territory. The aggregate number of farms was 4,174 (not including those of the Pueblo Indians), and of these 3,085, or nearly three-fourths, depended upon irrigation.

The average size of irrigated farms, or rather of irrigated portions of farms, was 30 acres. In this connection the term "irrigated farm" is used to include only the area on which crops were raised by irrigation, the uncultivated portions of such farms not being taken into account. With this understanding, the irrigated farms have been classified as follows: 3 irrigated farms of 640 acres or upward, 14 of from 320 to 640 acres, and 46 of from 160 to 320 acres. These 63 farms contained an average of about 312 acres each, and had a total area of 19,676 acres, over one-fifth of the entire amount watered in the territory. The remaining 3,022 farms, under 160 acres in size, comprised nearly four-fifths of the total irrigated area, and averaged 24 acres each; that is to say, 2 per cent of the farmers of the territory owned over one-fifth of the productive land, excluding the non-irrigated areas, and the remaining 98 per cent of irrigators cultivated farms whose average size was 24 acres.

The following table gives by counties the number of irrigators, total irrigated acreage in crop, average size of irrigated farms, and average value of products per acre:

COUNTIES.	Number of irrigators.	Total irrigated acreage in crop.	Average size of irrigated farms, in acres.	Average value of products per acre.
Total	3,085	91,745	30	$12.80
Bernalillo	220	4,643	21	23.50
Chaves (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colfax	46	5,994	130	16.44
Doña Ana	275	11,051	40	8.82
Eddy (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant	158	5,718	36	16.32
Lincoln (a)	194	7,789	40	17.48
Mora	348	11,403	33	8.78
Rio Arriba	281	6,368	23	15.10
San Juan	256	9,510	37	18.34
San Miguel	335	9,163	27	7.92
Santa Fé	123	1,358	11	14.22
Sierra	65	1,417	22	(b)
Socorro	218	4,798	22	16.46
Taos	262	6,420	25	8.95
Valencia	304	6,113	20	21.08

a Act creating Chaves and Eddy counties had not gone into effect on June 1, 1890.
b Value of products not obtained.

Besides the land on which crops were actually raised there were other extensive tracts wholly or in part under ditch; that is, tracts to which water had already been brought, or which would soon be made available for cultivation by the completion of canals now in process of construction. It has been found impracticable, however, to give this acreage, from the fact that it is impossible to draw the line between projects in various stages of completion; to pass judgment, as it were, upon the future success of what for the time being are non-productive works. Most of this land under ditch will probably produce crops in future years, but, like other enterprises, some of the canals will almost certainly fail, either from overestimation of the probable water supply or other unforeseen causes. The investigation

is confined, therefore, to the areas upon which farming was actually in operation during the census year, leaving the acreage under ditch for discussion in a later bulletin in connection with other statistics of canals. It must not be forgotten in this connection that in the vicinity of the different towns are many irrigated gardens and vineyards which have not been considered as farms, farms for census purposes consisting of at least three acres of land or having had five hundred dollars' worth of produce sold from them during the census year. The number of irrigators is therefore smaller and the average size of farms larger than would be the case if the entire cultivated area were included in the report.

The average first cost of water right for the entire territory, with its varying conditions, is estimated to have been $5.58 per acre. This was the cost of bringing the water to the land, and was usually paid in labor in the construction of ditches. Where it was paid to some canal or ditch company the price was much higher, being from eight to fifteen dollars per acre.

This estimate of the average first cost of water is unquestionably very low, possibly below the actual condition of things if the exact facts could be ascertained. Most of the smaller ditches, however, have been in use for many years, and even for generations, and the estimates as to their cost are consequently not very reliable. Besides this fact, the value per day of the labor of the Indian and Mexican constructors has been quoted at an exceedingly low figure.

The selling value of these water rights wherever they are transferable, that is, where the water right can be sold independently of the land, has been placed by the owners at an average of $18.30 per acre.

The irrigator has to pay besides the first cost of water right a certain amount each year, either in the form of labor expended in maintaining the main ditches and in cleaning out the sediment and repairing the breaks, or, if he buys water from a corporation, as a fixed assessment per acre in cash for the water he uses. This annual cost ranges in the various counties from about 50 cents to $2.85 per acre, the average for the entire territory being $1.54.

An estimate has been made of the cost of bringing the land from a wild state under cultivation, excluding the cost of water, but including plowing, grubbing, cutting mesquite, fencing, and leveling, or otherwise preparing the ground for irrigation. This cost averages $11.71 per acre.

Assuming the original purchase price of the land, not including the Mexican grants, to have been $1.25 per acre, the cost of preparing the ground, as above stated, $11.71 per acre, and the first cost of water right $5.58 per acre, the entire cost to the farmer has averaged $18.54 per acre. In comparison with this, the estimated present value of the irrigated farms of the territory, including buildings, fences, and other improvements, is placed at an average of $50.98 per acre, showing an apparent profit, less cost of buildings, of $32.44 per acre.

Comparing the average annual expense for water, $1.54 per acre, with the average annual value of productions, which is $12.80 per acre, it appears that the average annual return per acre is $11.26.

In the following table the more important of the foregoing statements are compared with those for the adjoining territory of Arizona, the statistics for which were published in Bulletin No. 35, dated February 27, 1891:

ITEMS.	Arizona.	New Mexico.
Total irrigated acreage in crop	65,821	91,745
Total number of irrigators	1,075	3,085
Average size of irrigated farms, in acres	61	30
Average size of irrigated farms of 160 acres and upward, in acres	287	312
Per cent of acreage of irrigated farms of 160 acres and upward to total acreage irrigated	34	21
Average size of irrigated farms under 160 acres, in acres	43	24
Average first cost of water right per acre	$7.07	$5.58
Average annual cost of water per acre	$1.55	$1.54
Average first cost per acre of preparation for cultivation	$8.60	$11.71
Average present value of irrigated land, including buildings, etc., per acre	$48.68	$50.98
Average annual value of products per acre	$13.92	$12.80

In this table one of the most noticeable facts is the smaller average size of farms in New Mexico, and another is the smaller proportion of the irrigated land which is in the hands of a few owners.

Deducting the total area of the larger farms, viz, those of 160 acres and upward, from the total for the territory, there remain 3,022 farms with an average of a little less than 24 acres each. This shows the small area on which the greater part of the farmers depended. The average annual value of the products of these small farms was $13 per acre, or $312 for 24 acres; that is to say, $312 per annum constituted the average earnings of these small farms.

As in Arizona, the average value of products per acre is usually less on the large irrigated farms, but the operation of this rule is not always apparent in New Mexico, owing to the diversity in the methods of cultivation and in the habits of irrigators. As a rule, the average value of products from the lands of farmers whose names indicate that they have migrated from the eastern states is placed higher than that of the products of farms cultivated mainly by Mexicans, whose holdings are usually of small size, and who also report the average value of their products per acre in very small figures. The standard of living varying so much among the different races inhabiting the territory, a comparison of values and products on a uniform basis is difficult and somewhat unsatisfactory. Both the Mexican and Pueblo Indian have placed very low estimates on the cost of their ditches and the value of their products, but, on the other hand, the cost of their subsistence is proportionately small.

The average value of products to the acre is greatest in Bernalillo county, doubtless due to its containing so many small, well-cultivated farms with their vineyards, orchards, and market gardens, the produce of which finds a ready sale. Next in importance come Valencia, with its small farms; then Lincoln, with larger farms, owned mainly by an English-speaking people; then Socorro, similar in situation to Bernalillo; then Colfax, Grant, and others.

The lowest average value of products to the acre is in San Miguel and Mora counties, where the principal farming area is owned by Mexicans and the water supply is scanty. Next to these comes Doña Ana, where the average under ordinary circumstances should be high, but where it is somewhat reduced, owing to lack of water and consequent loss of crops.

Agriculture, as practiced under the old Mexican system, can not be said to be profitable if account is taken of the labor which is required. The small ditches, often poorly constructed, require an immense amount of labor to keep them clean and in repair, and the water is applied to the land in a laborious, time-wasting fashion. The owners of the smaller farms, however, have usually some other occupation, such as herding sheep or cattle, and many of them occasionally earn a small amount as day laborers, so that the time which is spent upon their own small farms may practically be considered as unemployed. It is stated that if they could earn regular wages it would be cheaper for them to buy farm produce than to raise it.

The data upon which this bulletin is based were obtained partly by field work and partly by correspondence. The census enumerators in each district obtained the acreage and value of farms and the acreage, yield, and value of the different products. After the schedules containing these items had been examined, there was mailed to each irrigator in the territory a blank schedule, specially prepared for the purpose, requesting more detailed information as to the location of his land, the source and character of his water supply, and the first cost and annual expense of irrigation, with any other facts pertaining either to his own experience or to local custom that he might be in a position to give. From the hundreds of replies received to these questions the general statements have been compiled, in the light of a personal knowledge of the territory and of the results of the careful investigations and measurements of the United States Geological Survey.

New Mexico can be divided into three great geographical divisions. On the east are the broad plains and prairies, a continuation of the Staked Plains of Texas, which, extending nearly one-third of the way across the territory, gradually rise to form the plateau which is the base of the Rocky mountains. This plains region is similar to that of Colorado, on the north. The rivers which issue upon the plains from the mountain ranges in the northern part of the territory flow eastward and finally unite in the Canadian, a tributary of the Arkansas. South of this drainage, however, the rivers, after flowing eastward a short distance, unite and flow southward into the Pecos, a tributary of the Rio Grande.

On the western side of the mountain ranges is the long, narrow valley of the Rio Grande, which traverses the territory from north to south, being confined for a great portion of its way by lofty

mountain ranges. In the central and southern parts of the territory, cut off by high mountains from the Great Plains region and the narrow Rio Grande valley, are elevated table-lands, perfectly arid, excepting at the edge adjoining the foot of the higher mountains, from which small streams issue. These broad, level plateaus are useless even for grazing, although their soil could be rendered extremely productive by the application of water. On their margins, however, especially among the western foothills of the Sierra Blanca, agriculture is carried on along the creek bottoms.

West of the Rio Grande valley are the high plateaus and mountain ranges, many of them timbered, which form the continental divide, and from which flow the tributaries of the San Juan and Gila rivers, part of the Colorado river drainage.

The agriculture of the territory is governed in its character by these great natural divisions. On the east, in the Great Plains region, cattle raising has for years been the only industry, and the farmer has been prevented by force from entering upon the domain of the cattle kings. It was therefore only among the foothills in the western end of Mora and San Miguel counties that agriculture existed in this eastern division.

The Rio Grande valley, however, has from the earliest times been the home of agriculture by irrigation. The original Indian inhabitants, and subsequently the Spanish invaders, took water from the river and its tributaries, not only in very much the same manner as that now prevailing, but even to some extent by the same ditches. There has, in fact, been comparatively little change in many localities along this river within the memory of man. The towns are located at short intervals, wherever the valley widens out to form bottom lands of an extent sufficient for agricultural purposes. Each town or group of farms has its own ditch, and where the population is comparatively dense these small ditches cross and intermingle in apparently the greatest confusion. Owing to the lack of system there is a great loss of water, which might often be avoided by the construction of a single well-built canal in the place of the many poorly-constructed ditches.

The water is diverted from the river by means of temporary dams, constructed of boulders and brush. These are often swept away by floods, and thus a loss of crops has at various times occurred, not because of any lack of water in the river, but because a sudden freshet has destroyed the headworks of the ditch. Usually only the lowest-lying land has been irrigated, and from lack of drainage this land has in certain localities become so saturated with alkaline salts as to be worthless, resulting in the abandonment of farms, and even in the desertion of some small towns. Artificial drainage therefore is for such localities as necessary as irrigation.

Many Mexican farms are long, narrow strips, from 25 to 300 yards wide by about 1,000 yards long, extending from the river up the slope of the hill. As these are divided by inheritance, they are cut lengthwise, so as to give each heir a water frontage, the result being that farms so dealt with eventually become absurdly narrow, in fact, mere strips. Owing to this inconvenient form of the tract to be irrigated there is a considerable loss both of water and of time.

These ditches are owned in common by the farmers of each community, and one of the irrigators is annually elected to the position of mayor-domo or superintendent of the ditch, his business being to attend to all necessary repairs, and particularly to regulate the distribution of water, which is done largely according to his judgment.

West of the Rio Grande valley the irrigation is principally in the hands of eastern men, who have settled on the headwaters of the San Juan and Gila rivers, where there was a good supply of water. In that region irrigation has been developed largely through experimentation, not unfrequently resulting in failure, and it has been but little influenced by older methods or customs.

Although in the Mexican methods of controlling water there is much to criticise, there is nevertheless one fact which is worthy of commendation, and that is that the control of the water is in the hands of the farmers. The general appearance of shiftlessness and the lack of progress are due rather to climatic and race characteristics than to the defects of the agricultural system, and there is no doubt that security of water right has been insured by this common ownership of the chief source of agricultural wealth, viz, the running water.

From many of the localities where the irrigators do not control the water there come complaints of the exactions of the corporations that own the great canals. Not only are the annual assessments

declared to be unreasonably heavy, but expensive water rights are said to have failed to furnish the promised supply to the parched and withering crops.

Taking the territory as a whole, the water supply of New Mexico is comparatively well distributed, nearly all the counties of the territory having their small rivers, and some of them large ones. Unfortunately, however, much of the water is far below the level of some of the best arable land. For example, the Rio Grande, the largest river, has at the point where it enters New Mexico cut through a great lava-covered plateau, and flows at a depth of from 500 to 1,000 feet below the general level, a depth so great that by no possible means can water ever be brought upon much of this fertile land. Its tributaries likewise, soon after leaving the mountains, cut through this lava sheet and excavate deep cañons in the soft underlying rocks. Occasionally these narrow cañons open out, as, for example, into the valley of Española, where there is a large amount of irrigable land; then, the walls closing in again, the river flows through other cañons until it emerges near Peña Blanca and enters the northern end of Albuquerque valley.

This alternation of cañon and narrow valley continues throughout the entire course of the river in this territory, the agricultural land being confined to the bottom lands or lower mesas near the river. The investigations of the Geological Survey have shown that the lower ends of many of these valleys furnish excellent reservoir sites, where flood waters can be stored for the benefit of the valleys below.

As in the case of Arizona, it may be said that in New Mexico nearly all the water that can be taken out upon arable land by the efforts of individuals or of farmers acting in partnership has now been appropriated, and further agricultural growth and development can not be looked for in this way. Greater economy in the use of the present water supply and the conservation of waste waters will alone admit of any considerable extension of farming operations.

There are many small streams issuing from the mountains which sink into the ground within a few miles from the point where they leave their cañons. These streams are not tributary to any river, and the farmers who have appropriated their waters are independent of the actions of other irrigators, who may depend upon neighboring streams. The amount of land irrigated by these streams depends entirely upon the care with which the water is used and upon the conservation of the floods. No one outside of this small group of farmers is directly interested in the water.

In sharp contrast to the conditions of irrigation along these small lost rivers are those obtaining in the case of the irrigated lands which depend upon the great river systems of the territory, as, for example, that of the Rio Grande. Here, where the water is in great demand, the action of each individual farmer is of more or less importance to every other farmer throughout this great drainage system, for all alike depend upon the one great source of supply, and waste by one person when the water is in great demand may mean loss to somebody else. So long as there is water enough for all there is no necessity for regulation or co-operation, but when the time comes, as it now has on the Rio Grande, that the land under cultivation exceeds the quantity of water that is available for its cultivation, then arises the necessity for a broad co-operation among the farmers along the river and a government by those interested so far-reaching that the rights of each one shall be protected.

Agriculture has increased near the headwaters of the Rio Grande until in that portion of the river basin which is in Colorado there is more than three times as much land under irrigation as there is along its entire course in New Mexico. As a result of this, and perhaps also of climatic oscillations, the lower valleys have received less and less water, the drought being especially felt in those counties farthest south. As irrigation increases, however, the scarcity of water can not fail to be appreciated farther and farther toward the north. The farmers in these lower valleys, whose rights date back for an indefinite period, look with apprehension toward the future, fearing that all the water will be absorbed by the newer ditches farther up the river, and foresee that they must abandon their lands and homesteads unless systems of water storage are provided by which the flood waters can be held until times of need. They call attention to the various reservoir sites, many of which have been surveyed and favorably reported upon.

Water storage in this great drainage basin is, however, not a matter that can be entered upon immediately or without great care. It demands a comprehensive knowledge of the water supply and

of the factors by which it is modified, as well as the highest engineering skill. Canals and ditches may be laid out with less care and foresight, their failure or even destruction involving only the property of their owners; but by weak storage dams the lives of entire communities, to say nothing of property, may be placed in constant jeopardy. The proper location of these works, their financial success, and the necessity that the greatest good shall be done to the greatest number, demand a broad yet detailed knowledge of the topography and agricultural resources of the entire basin.

The foundation for this work has already been laid by the government through the operations of the Geological Survey, and a large amount of valuable data concerning the daily discharge of rivers, the extent of floods, the average monthly flow, and the amount of sediment that would be deposited in the reservoirs has been obtained. For instance, the amount of water entering New Mexico from Colorado by the Rio Grande has been measured and recorded daily for over two years, and for a somewhat less time that flowing from New Mexico into Texas. It is only after such measurements have been carried on for several years that engineers can with any confidence plan the necessary works and estimate with any accuracy the acreage that can always be irrigated.

Bernalillo county is in the north central portion of the territory, the main portion of the county extending from the Sandia mountains westward across the Rio Grande and to the Arizona line, while a small strip extends from the southeast corner eastward to the headwaters of the Pecos. The greater portion of the cultivated land of the county is along the Rio Grande, where there are many towns and small villages on or near the flood plain of the river. The valley is from two to five miles in width, is exceedingly fertile, and, having an elevation of about 5,000 feet, has a climate favorable to the production of all the various fruits and vegetables proper to the south temperate zone.

The Rio Grande furnishes an ample supply of water for the land at present under cultivation along its banks, but the methods of taking the water from the river are so primitive that losses of crops frequently occur. The ditches, many of which are of great age, are usually of small size, and are taken from the river at short intervals, each supplying a small town or collection of farms. The water is diverted from the river by rude headworks of brush and stone, which are frequently either partially or wholly destroyed in times of flood, and must be reconstructed or tightened whenever low water occurs.

In addition to the lands in the Rio Grande valley, there are irrigated tracts bordering the principal tributaries, as, for example, the Jémez and its headwaters. In nearly every case the amount irrigated is but a small percentage of what could be brought under cultivation by improved methods and by comprehensive systems of water storage and canals.

During May, June, and the early part of July there is usually a large excess of water, but from he middle of July, through August, and into September there is a scarcity, considerable trouble is xperienced in filling the ditches, and owing to the great number and small size of the latter there is great loss of water by evaporation and seepage.

On the lower bottom lands of the Rio Grande valley much of the ground is saturated, and occasionally crops of wheat and other small grains, as well as alfalfa, grapes and other fruit, are raised without irrigation, the water being sufficiently near the surface to moisten the roots.

The method of irrigation usually practiced is that of pools or borders. Small ridges of earth are thrown up by hand, inclosing rectangular spaces of from 15 to 20 feet in width and 20 to 40 feet or more in length. Into each of these little rectangles the water is allowed to flow until it forms a small pond. It is then allowed to flow into the next rectangle, and so on, until the whole field is irrigated. This requires a great outlay of time and labor, both in preparing the ridges and in applying the water.

In this county only a small percentage of the irrigable land is actually under cultivation. There are extensive tracts of arable land and an immense volume of flood waters, and it requires only the conservation of this water to increase enormously the agricultural area of the county. The majority of the present inhabitants, however, are satisfied, and apparently do not care to improve upon the ways of their fathers.

Colfax county is in the northeastern corner of the territory, being its most northerly county on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountain range. The agricultural land is at an elevation of about 7,000 feet, and possesses the delightful climate peculiar to the country at the base of these mountains.

The county lies on the headwaters of the Canadian river, the extreme eastern portion including also a portion of the headwaters of the Cimarron, both of which rivers ultimately flow into the Arkansas. The irrigated land is situated along the small streams tributary to the Canadian, among or at a short distance from the foothills. Until within the last few years little attention has been given to the cultivation of the soil, cattle and sheep raising being the principal industry. A large number of ditches, and recently two comprehensive canal systems, have, however, been constructed.

The acreage now under cultivation demands the ordinary unregulated water supply, and there is already some complaint from the owners of small ditches that the larger systems have deprived them of a portion of the water, the result being a partial loss of crops. Water conservation, for which there are good facilities, is urgently demanded, and will probably be carried out, to a certain extent at least, by the larger canal companies.

Doña Ana county is in the south central part of the territory, adjoining the republic of Mexico. It includes the Mesilla valley, which lies along the Rio Grande, and in which is situated the greater portion of the irrigated land. In the extreme eastern portion of the county, west of the Mescalero Apache Indian reservation, are smaller tracts of lands irrigated by the streams which issue from the mountains, the principal towns in that locality being Tularosa and La Luz.

In the valleys along the Rio Grande the supply of water is not at all times sufficient for the area now under cultivation, and during the years 1888 and 1889 it fell seriously short. This scarcity of water was due largely to fluctuations of rainfall, but to some extent also to the diversions of water made by the large canals in the San Luis Park of Colorado and by ditches in the northern part of New Mexico. In 1890, owing to a larger rainfall, the water supply was more satisfactory, and the farmers renewed their courage. There is, however, a unanimously expressed desire for water storage, and a belief that unless this is accomplished some portion of the land now under cultivation must be abandoned.

There are few irrigating canals of noteworthy size, the water being diverted from the river by a great number of small ditches, which are laid out without engineering skill. On account of the poor alignment, which allows a great many crooks and turns, sediment is deposited from the muddy waters brought by the Rio Grande, and this must be dug out at frequent intervals and at great expense. From the lack of system contentions are constantly arising between the owners of the various ditches, and there is no economy and but little care in the administration of the waters.

In the eastern portion of the county are enormous tracts of prairie land between the Sacramento mountains on the east and the San Andreas range on the west. A small portion of this fertile land can undoubtedly be irrigated in the future by a careful conservation of the waters which issue from many of the mountain valleys.

Grant county is in the extreme southwestern corner of the territory, bordering upon Arizona and the republic of Mexico. The Gila river crosses the northwestern part of the county, and the Mimbres river, rising near the central portion of the county, flows southeasterly for about 30 miles, to be lost in ordinary seasons in the sand. The agricultural land lies along the valleys of these two rivers, with the exception of small patches where springs issue at the foot of the mountains, and of other areas on the plains, which are watered by means of pumps run by windmills.

The principal industries of the county are mining and stock-raising, the cultivation of the soil being carried on largely in connection with herding or in the vicinity of the railroad towns and mining camps. The irrigating ditches are small, and are usually built by a few owners to supply a cluster of farms. The Mimbres river can not always be relied upon to furnish sufficient water for the land at present under cultivation, and injury to the crops is liable to occur, especially in the month of June. Much of the water which sinks into the ground in the channel of this river, as well as on the plains, can be recovered by wells, and by that means small garden spots are rendered very productive. The windmills, which raise the water both for stock and for irrigation, are reported to furnish a supply for from one acre to six acres of fruit trees and vegetables.

Lincoln county formerly included an area of 26,452 square miles in the southeastern corner of the territory. Two new counties, however, Eddy and Chaves, have recently been formed from it,

but the act creating them had not gone into effect when the census was taken, and the returns from the enumerators do not distinguish between them. A careful examination, however, shows that of the 7,789 acres reported as irrigated in Lincoln county there were 2,101 in Eddy, 2,011 in Chaves, and 3,677 acres in Lincoln as it now stands.

The water supply of these counties is derived wholly from the Pecos river and its tributaries. In Lincoln county, as now constituted, the principal irrigated land is in the vicinity of Fort Stanton and the town of Lincoln, where the water is derived from Bonita creek, and in the vicinity of Ruidosa, where the water is obtained from the stream of the same name. A large number of small streams issue from the Capitan, Sierra Blanca, and Sacramento mountains and flow eastward, some sinking in the sands, while others finally reach the Pecos. Farmers have settled along most of these streams and have taken out small ditches, thus making use of the greater portion of the water. A further extension of farming operations depends now upon a more economical use of this water and upon the storage of the flood waters in tanks or small reservoirs.

Along the headwaters of the Bonita, Ruidosa, and Penasco rivers, in Lincoln county, there appears to be an ample supply of water, and it is reported that in the higher valleys irrigation is not always necessary, crops being successfully raised without the application of water during the growing season. Lower down the river valleys, however, the limit of agricultural development under present methods is nearly reached.

In Chaves county the farming land depends upon the Pecos and its tributaries, and especially upon the springs and streams which enter it near the town of Roswell. Besides a number of small ditches taking water from the Hondo and neighboring rivers, a large and comprehensive canal system has been begun, which is intended to irrigate a large area on each side of the Pecos. In its course through this county the Pecos is a perennial river, but it is exceedingly difficult to control on account of its shifting, sandy channel and its liability to destructive floods. For this reason attempts to divert its waters in a small way have been unsuccessful, and a large investment is required, as well as the most skillful engineering, before the river water can be diverted upon the adjacent lands.

In Eddy county the land at present irrigated is principally along the valleys of the Penasco, Seven Rivers, and Black river, where a great majority of the farmers have taken out their own ditches. On the Penasco complaint is made that corporations have diverted the water higher up the river, tending to deprive the older settlers of their rights. On the Black river the water supply in its present unregulated condition is reported to be insufficient for the needs of the land already under cultivation.

Above the town of Eddy a masonry dam has been built across the Pecos, holding back the water and diverting it into two large canals, one on each side of the river. The canal on the west side is reported to be 25 feet wide on bottom and at present about 25 miles long, the plan being to continue it for 30 miles farther south. The eastern canal is projected to be 20 miles long. The corporation constructing this great irrigation system purposes to sell water rights to the farmers at a fixed sum per acre, subject to annual assessment for the water furnished.

Mora county lies south of Colfax and parallel with it, extending in a narrow belt from the mountains eastward toward the plains. It has the largest amount of irrigated land of any county in the territory, aggregating nearly one-half of 1 per cent of the total area of the county. The principal body of irrigated land is in the Mora valley, along the river of the same name. At the upper end of this valley there is an ample supply of water, but farther down the demand far exceeds the supply, resulting often in disappointment and loss to the farmer.

Small reservoirs have been built and are in successful operation, but the amount of land which they supply is insignificant. They prove, however, the feasibility of this method of water conservation. High among the foothills and in the mountain valleys a small amount of dry farming has been attempted, but with little success, good crops being obtained only about one year in four.

Besides the Mora river, there are considerable bodies of land depending upon Ocate creek and its tributaries, but the water supply from this stream is not always sufficient to meet the demands upon it.

Rio Arriba county is situated in the northern portion of the territory, adjoining the Colorado line. It embraces on the west a portion of the headwaters of the San Juan river, and on the east it extends nearly to the Rio Grande. On the southeast a prolongation of the county extends across the Rio Grande, and thus includes the Española valley, where is situated the largest body of irrigated lands in this county.

This valley is about twenty miles in length and from two to four miles wide. It extends from La Joya on the north to San Ildefonso at the southern end, and includes various Mexican towns and Indian pueblos. The Chama enters the valley from the west and joins the Rio Grande, thus adding to the already ample water supply.

Next in importance to this valley is that of the Chama, in the vicinity of Tierra Amarilla, on the grant of that name. The greater portion of the drainage basin of the Chama is included within this county. The water supply from this river and its tributaries is usually sufficient for the area at present under cultivation, but it occasionally fails in the months of June and July.

In the extreme northwestern corner of the county, on the headwaters of the San Juan, at an elevation of 7,000 feet and over, there is a small amount of dry farming, and near Tres Piedras, in the eastern part of the county, there are also a few farmers endeavoring to cultivate the soil without irrigation, but with little success in either locality.

In a few places tanks or small reservoirs have been constructed to store the water of certain springs. These have been successful, but the area thus irrigated is insignificant. The necessity of water storage is not as yet generally felt, since the loss of crops for want of water is due usually to the condition of the ditches rather than to a deficiency in the amount of water available. Many of the ditches, especially in the Española valley, are of great age, some of them of which the history is known having been constructed as long ago as 1712. The land under these ditches has been divided and subdivided by inheritance, so that the ownership is now very large, and great difficulty has accordingly been found in maintaining the ditches and keeping them clear from sediment. On Nutrias and El Rito creeks, tributaries of the Chama, there has been some loss of crops for lack of water, but taking the county as a whole the water supply is ample for present requirements.

San Juan county is in the extreme northwestern corner, at an elevation of from 5,000 to 6,000 feet. The agricultural land is confined to the northern edge of the county, along the valleys of the San Juan and its tributaries, which receive their waters from the high mountain ranges of southwestern Colorado. The southern portion of the county consists of high plateaus, on which the rainfall is very small, and from which therefore there are no perennial streams. Farming in this county without irrigation is impossible, except perhaps in a few spots on the bottom-lands, where corn and potatoes have occasionally matured.

The climate is excellent, and is especially favorable for fruit culture, apples, pears, plums, apricots, peaches, nectarines, cherries, and various smaller fruits attaining great perfection. Beyond this the principal crop is alfalfa, of which there are obtained three and sometimes four cuttings annually, the best results, however, being usually obtained when but three cuttings are made.

The settlers in this county, on account of their lack of capital, have not been able to construct comprehensive or systematic irrigating schemes, but have been compelled to adopt methods of a temporary and unsatisfactory character. As the population increases, therefore, complicated and wasteful ditch systems will almost inevitably arise, as is the case in other counties. The farmers acknowledge the present methods to be bad, but they are powerless to improve upon them.

Probably the best agricultural land in the county is that which is at present untouched, lying as it does on the mesas back from the river. This is more nearly level and better adapted to cultivation than that now being farmed, but neither the present owners nor the inhabitants of the county possess the capital necessary to the extension of their ditches to these lands or to the construction of new canals of sufficient size.

This county offers, perhaps, some of the best opportunities in the entire west for the construction and profitable operation of large irrigating canals or systems of ditches on account of the abundance of water and of the great extent of arable mesa land. The Animas river is especially noteworthy for its constant discharge and its large amount of unappropriated water. This stream has a decided fall, and it has also gravelly banks and bed, so that the channel shifts but slightly, if at all, in times of

flood, and there are consequently no great obstacles to be overcome in the construction and maintenance of canal headworks. It is bounded, however, by rocky bluffs, and the construction of canals of any considerable size would involve an outlay of capital probably far in excess of the means possessed by the present inhabitants of the county.

The San Juan river also contains a large amount of water in excess of what is needed for the land now under cultivation, but it is even less favorably situated for the construction of irrigation works than is the Animas. The land now irrigated consists of a narrow strip along the bottoms, which is quite uneven and in its natural state is covered with brush, thus requiring a considerable expenditure before it can be brought under cultivation.

The La Plata river, unlike the foregoing, does not always carry as much water as is needed for the agricultural lands in its vicinity, and occasionally crops are lost through the scarcity during July and August.

One interesting feature of irrigation in this county is the use of norias or undershot water wheels, turned by the stream and carrying on their rims a number of buckets, which raise the water 15 or 20 feet and throw it into troughs, from which it flows into the irrigating ditches. These wheels are among the earliest inventions on record, having been used in Egypt and other eastern countries long before the Christian era. They are not always a success, partly on account of the expense being out of proportion to the amount of water they can deliver and partly from their liability to be washed out in times of flood. They are used, however, to irrigate a considerable acreage, and, meeting present needs until better methods can be adopted, they are not without value. Pumps driven by windmills have been tried, but they are not entirely satisfactory, from the fact that they are somewhat uncertain and can not deliver a large amount of water.

San Miguel is the largest county in the territory, but the greater portion of it consists of plains too arid for cultivation. The agricultural land is principally in the western part of the county near the base of the mountains, a small amount extending southward along the Pecos river.

The water supply of the county is derived from two drainage systems, both of which have their rise in the same range and on the same side of it. The most northerly of these is that of the Sapello river and its tributaries, a portion of the Canadian river drainage, and the second consists of the headwaters of the Pecos, which finds its way into the Rio Grande.

The Sapello river does not furnish sufficient water for the lands now under cultivation along its course, and there is general complaint of scarcity whenever a dry season occurs. A number of small reservoirs have been successfully constructed, and they would be of great benefit if their owners possessed sufficient capital to enlarge them to a size sufficient to meet the demand for water.

On the headwaters of the Pecos there appears to be a greater quantity of available water, but lower down the stream the same want is felt. In the southern part of the county there are many engineering difficulties to prevent the inhabitants from diverting the river successfully upon their lands. In this portion of the county the principal industry is sheep-raising, agriculture being confined to small garden patches. Irrigation is, however, carried on to a small extent by means of springs and of tributary streams which enter the Pecos mainly from the east.

As in Mora county, there is a little dry farming, especially in the valleys among the mountains, where corn, beans, potatoes, and forage crops are raised.

Santa Fé county, which includes the capital of the territory, is the smallest in area of all the counties in New Mexico. The largest body of irrigated land is on the extreme northern edge of the county, in the Española valley. The principal water supply for this district comes from the Nambe river, which flows into the Rio Grande near the Indian town of San Ildefonso. Besides this area, there are in the vicinity of the city of Santa Fé, and along Santa Fé creek, various small irrigated tracts depending upon the water of the latter stream.

The ditches in this county are small and numerous, each supplying a village or group of farms. There is apparently sufficient water for the acreage now under cultivation, loss of crops, whenever it occurs, being generally due either to poor management or to accidents to the ditches rather than to a deficiency of water in the rivers.

SIERRA COUNTY, as its name implies, is rough and mountainous, and of all the counties of the territory it contains the smallest amount of cultivated land. The Rio Grande flows through the county from north to south, but for the greater portion of the distance it is in a deep, narrow cañon, with little or no agricultural land along its course. In the mountain valleys to the west of the Rio Grande are scattered tracts of cultivated land, but the water supply is insufficient for their further extension without recourse to storage. During certain seasons of the year there is an ample supply of water and by the construction of small reservoirs in localities that are admirably adapted for the purpose the area of agricultural land can be largely increased.

The principal industry of the county is mining, and next in importance to this is grazing, the higher valleys, so far as concerns the needs of cattle, being well watered and having an abundant supply of forage.

SOCORRO COUNTY includes a large portion of the Rio Grande valley, and extends on the west to the headwaters of the Gila, where there is some little land under cultivation. The greater portion of the county, however, is composed of high table-lands and forested mountain ranges; in fact, Socorro county is probably the best timbered county in the territory, including, as it does, the great forest areas at the headwaters of the San Francisco river and other tributaries of the Gila. Cattle raising is also an important industry, since the valleys contains excellent pasturage.

The character of the irrigated lands along the Rio Grande is similar to that of Bernalillo county, the water supply, however, being somewhat less. As in the latter county, the losses of crops, when they occur, are largely due to lack of care in maintaining the ditches and headworks.

Many of the inhabitants view with apprehension the apparent diminution from year to year of the supply of water, and many gloomy forebodings are entertained as to the future of their agricultural operations, for they believe that ultimately in seasons of scarcity all the water will be absorbed by the ditches to the north of them, if not by the great canals in southern Colorado. They point, however, to the excellent facilities for water storage, and have hopes that in the future legislation favorable to such enterprises may be enacted.

On the headwaters of the Gila, however, where the altitude is about 6,000 feet, there is ample water for all the land under cultivation, and the inhabitants, from their situation, feel assured of a sufficient supply for their future needs. Being in a different territory from that in which the greater portion of the water of the Gila is used, they are under no obligations as to economy in its use or as to the storage of floods.

TAOS COUNTY is in the northern part of New Mexico, adjoining the Colorado line, and extends from the summits of the Taos mountains westward across the Rio Grande. At the foot of these mountains, at an elevation of about 7,000 feet, are large tracts of arable land. Only a small portion however, of this land has been utilized for agriculture, the unregulated water supply being inadequate for the entire area. The Rio Grande flows through in a cañon at a depth of from 600 to 1,000 feet below the general level of the plateau, so that its waters can not be diverted, except to a very small extent, upon the narrow flood plains in the bottom of the cañon. Nearly all the small streams issuing from the mountains have been utilized by the construction of innumerable ditches, which carry the waters to the lands of the Mexican and Indian owners. Taos and Embudo creeks and their tributaries supply water for the greater part of the land now under irrigation.

In general, it may be said that irrigation in this county is of the most primitive character, there having been apparently but little improvement or other change during several decades, or perhaps during the entire century. The inhabitants are scattered along the creek bottoms, wherever a small ditch can be taken out from a perennial stream. The principal towns are among the oldest on the continent, and they have had comparatively little growth for many years. The water supply that is easily available may be said to be entirely exhausted, but there are great possibilities depending upon a better conservation of the flood waters, since the greater portion of the level arable land of the county is not as yet under cultivation.

Loss of crops from lack of water is unusual, from the fact that by long experience the inhabitants have learned to adapt their acreage to the probable supply from the streams. The ownership of the

land, especially in the small towns, is greatly subdivided by inheritance, the tracts lying in long, narrow strips. These holdings are so small that the customary unit of measurement is the yard rather than the acre. For example, a man's farm may be given as 1,000 yards long and 30 yards wide, the 30 yards being along the ditch and the 1,000 yards sloping away from it. The local customs as to management of water are very old, having been handed down with the land from past generations.

VALENCIA COUNTY is a long, narrow county, extending two-thirds of the width of the territory, the Rio Grande crossing it about the center at its narrowest part. The principal portion of the irrigated land is along this river, the conditions being in every way similar to those prevailing in Bernalillo county, to the north.

The principal tributary of the Rio Grande in this county is the San José, which flows into the Rio Puerco. A small amount of irrigation is carried on by means of the water of this stream. In the eastern part of the county, to the east of the Manzano range and at an elevation of about 7,000 feet, corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye, beans, and potatoes are raised without irrigation. The crops, however, are not so good as those raised elsewhere on irrigated land.

[7-010]

CENSUS BULLETIN.

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MINES AND MINING.—MICA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1891.

The following bulletin on the mica industry of the United States has been prepared by Mr. L. J. CHILDS, under the supervision of Dr. DAVID T. DAY, special agent in charge of the Division of Mines and Mining of the Census Office. It gives a brief review of the industry in 1889 and previous years and other information concerning the occurrence, methods of mining, uses, etc. The production during the census year was confined to the states of New Hampshire, North Carolina, Virginia, and South Dakota in the order of rank here given, and amounted to 49,500 pounds of cut mica, valued at $50,000. There were also 196 short tons of scrap and waste mica utilized for grinding purposes, with a value of $2,450. The expenditures for the entire product amounted to $45,425, distributed as follows: In wages, $34,292; for supplies, $6,103; other expenditures, $5,030. In addition to this there was expended in the development of mines at which no mica was produced a total of $12,910, as follows: In wages, $7,882; for supplies, $1,305; other expenditures, $3,723. The capital invested in the industry was $691,550.

Robert P. Porter.
Superintendent of Census.

C. O. P.—6m

THE PRODUCTION OF MICA.

BY L. J. CHILDS.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRY.—The production of cut mica in the United States in the census year amounted to 49,500 pounds, valued at $50,000. In addition to this, 196 short tons of scrap or waste mica were sold for grinding purposes, with a value of $2,450. The production in 1880, as given in the Tenth Census report, was 81,669 pounds of cut mica, valued at $127,825.

A review of the annual production during the past nine years shows that the industry advanced in importance until 1885. Since then the tendency has been downward, though the fluctuations in the production of the different regions have caused much irregularity in the annual totals. The following table does not include statistics of scrap and waste mica, as there had been no attempt prior to 1889 to determine the amount of this waste which has been utilized:

CUT MICA PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEARS.	Amount. (Pounds.)	Value.
1880	81,669	$127,825
1881	100,000	250,000
1882	100,000	250,000
1883	114,000	285,000
1884	147,410	368,525
1885	92,000	161,000
1886	40,000	70,000
1887	70,000	142,250
1888	48,000	70,000
1889	49,500	50,000

During the years 1883 and 1884, when mica mining was in its most flourishing condition, the manufacturers of stoves consumed probably 95 per cent of the product, and the fancy grades and large sizes of sheet mica which were then used found a ready sale at highly profitable prices. Under this stimulus of large profits many surface deposits or pockets were opened by farmers or other individuals of small means, who worked them occasionally when other business was dull and realized a considerable profit on their production. As long as the demand for large sizes continued this intermittent sort of mining could be carried on with a degree of success, but when the fashion in stove panels changed, and small sheets were used in place of the large ones, the demand for the latter fell off to a great extent. Mica suitable for cutting into large sheets was much less abundant than that available for small sizes; therefore lower rates had always prevailed for the latter, and careful, steady, and systematic methods were necessary to produce such grades profitably. When the demand changed from large to small sizes the majority of miners were unprepared through lack of capital or for other reasons to adopt such methods. The result was a great reduction in the number of producing mines, and consumers were compelled either to raise the price of mica or look to foreign sources for their supply. Another factor in increasing importation came into existence with the extended manufacture of dynamos and other electrical apparatus, in which a great deal of mica is used. The foreign article, especially that produced in Canada, was, on account of its superior cleavage, preferred to the domestic for this purpose, but since miners have become more fully acquainted with the qualities desired for electrical uses it has been proved that the United States can produce mica for this purpose equal to

any found abroad. The foreign supply, after gaining a foothold in American markets, has more than held its own, and as its tendency has always been toward a reduction in prices there has been little inducement for the outlay of capital in mica mining.

Only a small number of mines were operated in 1889, and few of these were worked steadily throughout the year. However, there was a fair amount of development work done in the different mica regions, and it is expected that the introduction of more systematic methods of mining will greatly increase the importance of the industry.

Occurrence.—Mica is one of the natural constituents of a number of the more common rocks, and as such it is widely distributed throughout the United States, but the localities in which it occurs in an available form are not very numerous. While deposits have been noted in nearly all of the states on the eastern border of the Appalachian Mountain system, it is only in New Hampshire and North Carolina that the industry has assumed at any time much importance. In the west the most important deposits are located in the Black Hills, in the neighborhood of Harteville, Wyoming, and in the Cribbensville district of New Mexico.

The available deposits of mica occur in bands of coarsely crystalline granite. In these bands the three constituents of the granite (mica, feldspar, and quartz) have in a measure crystallized in separate masses, and the mica is found in bunches or pockets irregularly distributed throughout the mass. The deposits are of great interest aside from their commercial importance on account of the number of rare minerals which are nearly always present. Among these are beryl, tourmaline, garnet, columbite, and samarskite. In some cases one or more of these minerals is present in sufficient quantity and of such fine quality as to give value to the deposit. Some of the finest tourmalines in the world have been found at Mount Mica, near the town of Paris, Maine, in the mica deposit at that place. Tin ore is also an accompaniment of the mica deposits in the Black Hills region.

Treatment of the crude product.—Mica is used in two forms, sheet mica and ground mica, and the manner in which it is treated when taken from the mine depends upon the form in which it is to be used. If it is to be sold as scrap for grinding, all that is necessary is to remove the adhering fragments of quartz and feldspar and such parts of the mica as may contain foreign ingredients. If it is to be used in the sheet form the process is much more complicated, the blocks being first split into sheets thin enough to cut easily, then marked with a pattern of the size desired, cut along the lines marked, and the different sizes wrapped in paper and packed for shipment. There is a great amount of waste about this operation. The amount of sheet mica obtained does not usually exceed from four to eight per cent of the block mica treated.

Uses.—The most common and well-known use for mica is in the paneling of stove and furnace doors. For this purpose the mica must be clear, free from spots, and of a uniform color throughout the sheet. The most desirable color is a wine red, and next to this comes white mica, which is nearly as valuable. Another important use is in the manufacture of electrical apparatus, for which purpose its non-conducting properties render it valuable. The qualities required for this use are firmness of texture, toughness, and ready cleavage.

There is a greater range of use for ground mica than for the mineral in sheets, and though the value of that part of the product made use of in this form is small, the many peculiar properties which ground mica possesses render it quite probable that its use will be widely extended. The difficulties to be overcome in grinding mica are considerable, and there are only two or three firms engaged in the business at present. Eight standard grades of ground mica are made. The coarsest of these are used to give frosted and spangled effects to the fancy grades of wall paper. The medium grades are employed in the manufacture of a lubricant for the journals of railway carriages, for heavy bearings generally, and for the axles of road vehicles. The finest grades are used in producing a uniform metallic white surface on wall paper. Scrap mica for grinding must be white and as free from specks or colored matter as possible, since any impurities in the scrap will affect the color and luster of the product.

Production.—Much trouble has been experienced in collecting statistics of production and other data owing to the general lack of systematic records among the miners, and the figures furnished by them for the Census Office were for the most part estimates. The greater part of the product in 1889

was taken from one mine in New Hampshire. Of the North Carolina mines none were in steady operation throughout the year, and the production of that state was the result of irregular and spasmodic efforts. In Virginia the production was confined to one mine, located at Amelia Court House, which was exhausted early in the year. In the Black Hills region, where in 1884 eleven mines were operated, with a production of over 18,000 pounds of mica, only one produced in 1889, and that only a small amount. In New Mexico a good deal of development work was done and a quantity of good mica was reported as taken out; but as none of this was marketed it has not been included in the totals for 1889. In the following table the production of Virginia and South Dakota is included under one head that the operations of private individuals may not be disclosed:

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF MICA IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1889.

DISTRIBUTION.	Cut.		Scrap.	
	Pounds.	*Value.*	*Short tons.*	*Value.*
Total	49,500	$50,000	196	$2,450
New Hampshire	40,000	40,000	160	2,000
North Carolina	6,700	7,000	.....	.....
Virginia and South Dakota	2,800	3,000	36	450

EXPENDITURES.—The laws relating to mining claims in the western states require that work to the extent of not less than one hundred dollars per year shall be expended on each claim. The amount involved in this assessment work, together with that expended in the development of mines at which no mica was produced in 1889, amounted to $12,910, and this sum has been included in the following table of expenditures:

EXPENDITURES AT MICA MINES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1889.

DISTRIBUTION.	Total.	Wages.	Supplies.	Other expenses.
Total	$58,335	$42,174	$7,408	$8,753
New Hampshire	38,635	28,330	5,305	5,000
North Carolina	12,722	7,266	1,703	3,753
New Mexico	2,250	2,050	200	.....
Other states (*a*)	4,728	4,528	200	.....

a Including Virginia, Massachusetts, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Idaho.

LABOR AND WAGES.—The men employed at mica mines in 1889 numbered 185 and drew wages to the amount of $42,174, but of this number only a small proportion were steadily employed throughout the year. The scale of wages in force in the mines in different sections of the country shows a wide range in the amounts paid for the same class of work in different localities. The following table gives the number of men of each class employed in each state, with the average wages per day and the average number of days worked:

MEN EMPLOYED AND WAGES PAID AT MICA MINES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1889.

STATES.	FOREMEN.			MECHANICS.			MINERS.			LABORERS.		
	Number employed.	Average wages per day.	Average number of days worked.	Number employed.	Average wages per day.	Average number of days worked.	Number employed.	Average wages per day.	Average number of days worked.	Number employed.	Average wages per day.	Average number of days worked.
New Hampshire	*a*6	$2.75	300	7	$1.50	300	24	$1.50	250	33	$1.50	250
North Carolina	4	1.10	110	.....	.....	.....	34	0.75	110	25	0.75	75
Virginia	3	1.75	100	.....	.....	.....	16	0.75	100	7	1.10	80
South Dakota	1	3.00	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3.00	60
New Mexico	1	2.00	100	.....	.....	.....	10	2.00	75	1	1.00	15
Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1.50	180	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2.50	50	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2.00	17	.....	.....	.....

a Including office force.

CAPITAL INVESTED.—The total amount invested in the mica mining industry in the United States in 1889 is given at $691,550. The North Carolina region contains a majority of the mines of the country, but most of these are small and little improved in the way of buildings and machinery. Those of New Hampshire are much better fitted in this respect for steady and systematic mining, and this fact accounts, in part at least, for the larger production of that state. The following table gives the capital invested by states:

CAPITAL INVESTED IN MICA MINES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1889.

DISTRIBUTION.	Total.	Land.	Buildings, etc.	Tools, etc.	Cash.
Total	$691,550	$636,560	$28,340	$21,250	$5,400
North Carolina	438,475	420,710	6,090	8,675	3,000
New Hampshire	194,750	160,350	20,350	11,650	2,400
Georgia	21,500	21,250	200	50	.....
New Mexico	14,700	13,400	950	350	.....
South Dakota	13,300	13,000	200	100	.....
South Carolina	4,600	4,600	.....	.....	.....
New York	2,000	1,300	500	200	.....
Idaho	1,000	925	50	25	.....
Other states (a)	1,225	1,025	.....	200	.....

a Including Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Wyoming.

UNMANUFACTURED MICA IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES.

		VALUE.
Year ended June 30,	1869	$1,165
	1870	226
	1871	1,460
	1872	1,002
	1873	498
	1874	1,204
	1875	.....
	1876	569
	1877	13,085
	1878	7,930
	1879	9,274
	1880	12,562
	1881	5,839
	1882	5,175
	1883	9,884
	1884	28,284
	1885	28,685
Year ended Dec. 31,	1886	56,354
	1887	49,085
	1888	57,541
	1889	97,351