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CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 76. WASHINGTON, D. C. June 9, 1891.

MINES AND MINING.—PETROLEUM.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1891.

The following bulletin on the production of petroleum has been prepared by Mr. Jos. D. WEEKS, special agent in charge of statistics relating to petroleum and natural gas, under the supervision of Dr. DAVID T. DAY, special agent in charge of the Division of Mines and Mining of the Census Office. The statistics show that petroleum was produced in eleven states in 1889, namely, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, West Virginia, Colorado, California, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Kansas, and Texas. The total production is shown to be 34,820,306 barrels, valued at $26,554,052. They also show the annual production of petroleum in the United States from 1859 to 1889, inclusive.

The returns show that of the total product of petroleum 109,891 barrels were disposed of for lubricating, 12,330,813 for fuel, and 22,379,602 for illuminating purposes. Nearly the entire amount produced in California, Indiana, and Ohio was used for fuel, while nearly the entire amount produced in Colorado, New York, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia was used for illuminating purposes.

Robert P. Porter.
Superintendent of Census.

C. O. P.—6m

PETROLEUM IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY JOS. D. WEEKS.

PRODUCTION.—In the following table will be found a statement of the total production of petroleum in the United States in 1889, by states:

PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1889, BY STATES.

[Barrels of 42 gallons.]

STATES.	Barrels.
Total	34,820,306
Pennsylvania and New York	21,486,403
Ohio	12,471,965
West Virginia	358,269
Colorado	316,476
California	147,027
Indiana	32,758
Kentucky	5,400
Illinois	1,460
Kansas	500
Texas	48

In this preliminary statement the production of Pennsylvania and New York is united. The Bradford (Pennsylvania) and Allegany (New York) fields are regarded as one in petroleum reports. Of the 21,486,403 barrels produced in Pennsylvania and New York in 1889, 7,158,362 barrels were produced in these two districts. The Bradford district lies partly in Pennsylvania and partly in New York. The collection and shipment of its product by pipe lines is such that it is almost impossible to separate the quantity of oil produced in Pennsylvania from that produced in New York.

It is hoped that before the publication of the final report sufficient data will have been collected to permit of a division which will closely approximate the amount of oil produced in each state.

KINDS OF OIL PRODUCED.—In the following table is shown the production of crude petroleum in the United States in 1889 according to the kind of oil and manner of consumption. Under the head "Lubricating" is included only the production of natural lubricating oils.

PRODUCT OF CRUDE PETROLEUM ACCORDING TO USES.

[Barrels of 42 gallons.]

STATES OR DISTRICTS.	Total.	Illuminating.	Lubricating.	Fuel.
Total	34,820,306	22,379,602	109,891	12,330,813
Pennsylvania and New York	21,486,403	21,393,160	93,243	.....
Ohio	12,471,965	317,037	1,740	12,153,188
West Virginia	358,269	345,369	12,900	.....
Colorado	316,476	316,476	.....	.....
California	147,027	2,160	.....	144,867
Indiana	32,758	.....	.....	32,758
Kentucky	5,400	5,400	.....	.....
Illinois	1,460	.....	1,460	.....
Kansas	500	.....	500	.....
Texas	48	.....	48	.....

VALUE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCED IN 1889.—The following table shows the value of the different kinds of petroleum produced in the census year, by states, and the total value of all the product of petroleum in the United States:

VALUE OF THE CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCT ACCORDING TO USES.

STATES OR DISTRICTS.	Total value.	For illuminating.	For lubricating.	For fuel.
Total	$26,554,052	$24,202,251	$321,068	$2,030,733
Pennsylvania and New York	23,493,449	23,225,460	267,989	.....
Ohio	2,174,219	340,683	10,558	1,822,978
West Virginia	379,643	344,868	34,775	.....
Colorado	278,240	278,240	.....	.....
California	194,062	7,600	.....	186,462
Indiana	21,293	.....	.....	21,293
Kentucky	5,400	5,400	.....	.....
Illinois	4,906	.....	4,906	.....
Kansas	2,500	.....	2,500	.....
Texas	340	.....	340	.....

PRODUCTION BY STATES.—In the following table is given the total production of crude petroleum in the United States in 1889, by states, districts, and months, as far as the same is obtainable:

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM IN 1889, BY STATES, DISTRICTS, AND MONTHS.

[Barrels of 42 gallons.]

STATES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
Total	34,820,306	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania and New York	21,486,403	*a*1,540,303	1,329,979	1,626,158	1,633,430	1,819,273
Bradford district, Pennsylvania, and Allegany county, New York.	7,158,363	603,946	490,878	607,804	548,903	595,371
Forest county	258,955	19,537	16,737	21,689	19,393	23,699
Warren county	2,347,434	174,437	162,844	190,188	201,159	209,474
Butler and Clarion counties, etc	5,358,403	412,733	352,432	405,950	406,797	432,769
Tidioute and Titusville	885,119	66,569	61,135	70,321	67,122	83,560
Allegheny county	541,092	20,495	22,599	28,996	32,625	50,598
Beaver county	602,736	27,361	23,230	28,159	28,092	45,796
Washington county	3,848,145	185,516	171,165	244,474	301,799	349,192
Greene county	392,912	24,707	23,873	22,383	21,836	23,527
Franklin district	64,244	5,002	5,086	6,194	5,704	5,287
Smith's Ferry district	29,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	12,471,965	*b*1,041,552	944,403	1,016,175	1,029,677	1,115,599
Lima	12,153,188	1,016,697	921,185	989,793	1,004,969	1,090,638
Macksburg	317,037	24,855	23,218	26,382	24,708	24,961
Mecca and Belden	1,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	358,269	.....	*c*9,289	14,342	19,833	22,640
Southwest	284,269	.....	9,289	14,342	19,833	22,640
Volcano	71,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burning Springs	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	316,476	27,270	26,120	25,845	17,229	20,550
California	147,027	12,359	10,932	11,206	10,981	11,738
Indiana (*d*)	32,758	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky (*e*)	5,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois (*f*)	1,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas (*g*)	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas (*h*)	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a These totals do not include Smith's Ferry production, which was very regular and averaged 2,416.67 barrels per month.
b These totals do not include Mecca and Belden production, which was very regular and averaged 145 barrels per month.
c These totals do not include Volcano and Burning Springs production, which was very regular and averaged 6,166.67 barrels per month.
d Average production per month 2,729.83 barrels.
e Average production per month 450 barrels.
f Average production per month 121.67 barrels.
g Average production per month 41.67 barrels.
h Average production per month 4 barrels.

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM IN 1889, BY STATES, DISTRICTS, AND MONTHS—CONTINUED.

[Barrels of 42 gallons.]

STATES AND DISTRICTS.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Pennsylvania and New York	*a*1,808,982	1,951,665	1,961,724	1,865,108	1,956,667	1,911,369	2,052,745
Bradford district, Pennsylvania, and Allegany county, New York.	614,286	638,763	628,792	586,686	618,286	598,952	625,656
Forest county	22,647	23,673	22,336	21,823	22,432	23,132	21,857
Warren county	202,385	211,600	201,766	191,843	206,944	195,290	199,504
Butler and Clarion counties, etc.	413,407	451,064	490,873	475,925	502,541	484,772	529,140
Tidioute and Titusville	72,476	77,392	75,450	68,728	78,365	80,920	83,081
Allegheny county	55,214	56,529	54,387	49,942	59,086	49,606	61,015
Beaver county	41,071	51,675	49,354	49,545	57,670	78,007	122,776
Washington county	357,033	401,325	397,093	376,007	363,830	351,509	349,202
Greene county	24,792	33,819	36,767	38,768	42,719	44,176	55,545
Franklin district	5,671	5,825	4,906	5,841	4,794	5,005	4,929
Smith's Ferry district	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	*b*1,074,280	1,052,325	1,074,905	1,060,879	1,048,345	1,030,691	981,394
Lima	1,050,269	1,029,707	1,050,152	1,038,072	1,019,961	997,824	943,921
Macksburg	24,011	22,618	24,753	22,807	28,384	32,867	37,473
Mecca and Belden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	*c*25,901	28,744	31,053	28,664	35,340	35,177	33,286
Southwest	25,901	28,744	31,053	28,664	35,340	35,177	33,286
Volcano	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burning Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	18,837	23,360	27,561	28,071	32,289	34,774	34,570
California	11,353	12,672	12,985	12,887	13,102	13,406	13,406
Indiana (*d*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky (*e*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois (*f*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas (*g*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas (*h*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a These totals do not include Smith's Ferry production, which was very regular and averaged 2,416.67 barrels per month.
b These totals do not include Mecca and Belden production, which was very regular and averaged 145 barrels per month.
c These totals do not include Volcano and Burning Springs production, which was very regular and averaged 6,166.67 barrels per month.
d Average production per month 2,729.83 barrels.
e Average production per month 450 barrels.
f Average production per month 121.67 barrels.
g Average production per month 41.67 barrels.
h Average production per month 4 barrels.

To the above amounts the production of districts, by months, mentioned as having been omitted should be added. The apparent average production of the omitted districts would increase the average monthly production 12,075.51 barrels, making the total production 34,820,306 barrels.

In the following table will be found consolidated the statistics of the production of petroleum in the various states of the United States from the beginning of operations in these fields, so far as the same could be ascertained:

PRODUCT OF CRUDE PETROLEUM IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1859 TO 1889. (*a*)

[Barrels of 42 gallons.]

YEARS.	Total, United States.	Pennsylvania and New York.	Ohio.	West Virginia.	Colorado.	California.	Indiana.	Kentucky and Tennessee.	Illinois.	Kansas.	Texas.
Total	407,985,503	368,283,514	30,513,041	5,141,717	690,383	3,127,069	32,758	195,013	1,460	500	48
1859	2,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860	500,000	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861	2,113,609	2,113,609	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862 (*b*)	3,056,690	3,056,690	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863	2,611,309	2,611,309	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864	2,116,109	2,116,109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865	2,497,700	2,497,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866	3,597,700	3,597,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867	3,347,300	3,347,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868	3,646,117	3,646,117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	4,215,000	4,215,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	5,260,745	5,260,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871	5,205,234	5,205,234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	6,293,194	6,293,194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	9,893,786	9,893,786	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	10,926,945	10,926,945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	12,162,514	8,787,514	*c*200,000	*c*3,000,000	.....	*c*175,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	9,132,669	8,968,906	31,763	120,000	.....	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	13,350,363	13,135,475	29,888	172,000	.....	13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	15,396,868	15,163,462	38,179	180,000	.....	15,227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	19,914,146	19,685,176	29,112	180,000	.....	19,858	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	26,286,123	26,027,631	38,940	179,000	.....	40,552	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	27,661,238	27,376,509	33,867	151,000	.....	99,862	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	*d*30,510,830	30,053,500	39,761	128,000	.....	128,636	.....	*d*160,933	.....	.....	.....
1883	23,449,633	23,128,389	47,632	126,000	.....	142,857	.....	4,755	.....	.....	.....
1884	24,218,438	23,772,209	90,081	90,000	.....	262,000	.....	4,148	.....	.....	.....
1885	21,847,205	20,776,041	650,000	91,000	.....	325,000	.....	5,164	.....	.....	.....
1886	*d*28,064,841	25,798,000	1,782,970	102,000	.....	377,145	.....	4,726	.....	.....	.....
1887	28,278,866	22,356,193	5,018,015	145,000	76,295	678,572	.....	4,791	.....	.....	.....
1888	27,608,025	16,484,668	10,010,868	119,448	297,612	690,333	.....	5,096	.....	.....	.....
1889	34,820,306	21,486,403	12,471,965	358,269	316,476	147,027	32,758	5,400	1,460	500	48

a Some oil was produced in other states, but no record has been secured other than that contained in note *b*.

b In addition to the above, it is estimated that for want of a market some 10,000,000 barrels ran to waste in and prior to 1862 from the Pennsylvania fields; also a large amount from West Virginia and Tennessee.

c Including all production prior to 1876.

d This includes all the petroleum produced in Kentucky and Tennessee prior to 1883.

The stocks of crude petroleum on hand December 31, 1888 and 1889, were as follows:

STOCKS OF CRUDE PETROLEUM ON HAND DECEMBER 31, 1888 AND 1889.

[Barrels of 42 gallons.]

STATES.	December 31, 1888.	December 31, 1889.
Pennsylvania and New York	18,995,814	11,562,594
Ohio	10,161,842	14,415,997
Colorado	13,092	36,034
Kansas	240	150
Illinois	110	100
Texas	6	48

EXPORTS OF OIL.—The following tables show the number of gallons of petroleum and petroleum products exported in the years 1888, 1889, and 1890, by months:

EXPORTS IN 1888.

MONTHS.	Crude.	Naphtha.	Illuminating.	Lubricating.	Residuum.	Total.	Value.
Total	77,387,796	13,466,234	451,964,143	24,280,826	1,861,104	568,960,103	$47,649,345
January	8,830,962	660,051	25,480,403	1,615,856	546	36,587,818	3,020,298
February	6,836,631	662,923	31,446,299	2,303,565	328,440	41,577,858	3,663,388
March	5,373,068	682,957	41,199,781	1,948,326	1,680	49,205,812	4,255,441
April	4,446,978	1,246,391	26,454,633	2,084,203	173,712	34,405,917	3,249,412
May	5,374,691	811,713	36,651,960	2,215,364	173,502	45,227,230	3,890,985
June	5,910,083	500,694	36,479,970	1,397,278	84,294	44,372,319	3,735,584
July	3,690,841	956,073	43,055,749	1,881,990	151,536	49,736,189	4,143,042
August	7,380,805	1,658,771	49,927,615	2,362,827	156,702	61,486,720	4,824,139
September	8,070,218	1,058,864	37,354,056	2,214,139	262,416	48,959,693	4,002,374
October	8,098,291	2,111,464	48,514,087	2,420,289	160,608	61,304,739	4,937,876
November	9,899,857	1,924,097	39,443,136	2,056,170	168,882	53,492,142	4,361,037
December	3,475,371	1,192,236	35,956,454	1,780,819	198,786	42,603,666	3,565,769

EXPORTS IN 1889.

MONTHS.	Crude.	Naphtha.	Illuminating.	Lubricating.	Residuum.	Total.	Value.
Total	83,991,196	13,958,680	548,395,731	27,754,239	1,838,694	675,938,540	$52,793,241
January	6,111,635	1,196,378	40,382,974	1,511,155	182,180	49,384,322	4,099,120
February	6,167,216	480,146	34,246,493	1,562,860	10,248	42,466,963	3,509,479
March	3,977,915	856,432	43,562,785	2,255,634	84,840	50,737,606	4,086,959
April	5,150,680	337,879	35,435,340	3,018,792	85,050	44,027,741	3,641,490
May	3,898,410	1,046,119	43,149,641	2,383,788	43,420	50,521,378	3,988,126
June	6,456,100	1,268,012	47,829,345	1,509,738	151,410	57,214,605	4,262,263
July	6,671,615	1,380,149	51,169,565	2,791,262	136,164	62,148,755	4,600,906
August	10,428,592	1,904,575	71,700,289	2,392,891	126,798	86,553,145	6,431,464
September	8,474,034	1,625,586	46,689,538	2,336,374	90,132	59,215,664	4,578,668
October	11,437,200	1,609,116	49,194,365	2,457,526	419,076	65,117,283	4,916,794
November	8,742,471	1,801,999	41,336,076	2,470,142	338,688	54,689,376	4,184,196
December	6,475,328	452,289	43,699,320	3,064,077	170,688	53,861,702	4,493,776

EXPORTS IN 1890.

MONTHS.	Crude.	Naphtha.	Illuminating.	Lubricating.	Residuum.	Total.	Value.
Total	95,365,765	12,406,586	547,542,569	31,886,146	1,828,900	689,029,966	$51,656,677
January	6,319,780	226,397	30,503,597	2,160,720	279,510	39,490,004	3,090,067
February	2,895,705	599,782	33,948,138	2,320,393	118,986	39,883,004	3,139,123
March	6,829,507	895,811	24,505,490	2,798,983	240,576	35,270,367	2,895,651
April	8,297,753	629,589	33,769,935	3,126,824	120,960	45,945,061	3,716,263
May	9,424,838	247,938	48,959,601	1,903,440	5,460	60,541,277	4,684,336
June	8,002,735	1,529,082	44,658,054	2,182,448	174,258	56,546,577	4,122,861
July	6,969,867	1,350,188	57,293,468	2,312,164	418,740	68,344,427	4,825,268
August	11,666,524	1,833,585	58,606,721	3,001,532	16,800	75,125,162	5,333,976
September	7,995,421	635,913	63,149,213	2,544,533	275,614	74,600,694	5,370,515
October	12,017,720	2,289,415	63,251,630	3,058,719	95,256	80,712,740	6,018,848
November	9,033,385	1,243,378	46,647,222	2,777,425	1,050	59,702,460	4,502,938
December	5,912,530	925,508	42,249,500	3,698,965	81,690	52,868,193	3,956,831

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CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 77. WASHINGTON, D. C. June 10, 1891.

POPULATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA

BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

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

This bulletin gives the population of the state of South Carolina by counties, townships, cities, towns, and villages according to the official count of the returns made under the Eleventh Census. The figures according to the census of 1880 are also presented for purposes of comparison.

The total population of the state under the Eleventh Census, taken as of June 1, 1890, is 1,151,149, an increase of 155,572, or 15.63 per cent, over the population of the state in 1880, which was 995,577.

In only one county of the state is a decrease shown. This is in Newberry county, where a decrease of 63 persons is found. The other counties show increases varying from 3 per cent to 37.06 per cent. Florence and Spartanburg counties show the largest percentages of increase, while Spartanburg county also shows the largest numerical increase. The increase in both of these counties is more than one-third. Anderson county shows an increase of 10,084, or 30 per cent, since 1880. Clarendon, Richland, and York counties show increases of more than 25 per cent, while Horry and Lancaster counties show increases of nearly 25 per cent. The figures for 1880 for Berkeley and Florence counties represent the population of the townships now comprising them, which in 1880 formed parts of other counties. The population of the townships thus taken has been deducted from the total population in 1880 for Charleston, Clarendon, Darlington, and Marion counties.

The figures in detail for each county, together with the figures for 1880 and the increase in the decade, are shown in the summary on the following page.

C. O. P.—15m

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.		COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.	
	1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.		1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.
The State	1,151,149	995,577	155,572	15.63	Greenville	44,310	37,496	6,814	18.17
					Hampton	20,544	18,741	1,803	9.62
					Horry	19,256	15,574	3,682	23.64
Abbeville	46,854	40,815	6,039	14.80	Kershaw	22,361	21,538	823	3.82
Aiken	31,822	28,112	3,710	13.20	Lancaster	20,761	16,903	3,858	22.82
Anderson	43,696	33,612	10,084	30.00	Laurens	31,610	29,444	2,166	7.36
Barnwell	44,613	39,857	4,756	11.93	Lexington	22,181	18,564	3,617	19.48
Beaufort	34,119	30,176	3,943	13.07	Marion	29,976	a25,279	4,697	18.58
Berkeley	55,428	51,633	3,795	7.35	Marlboro	23,500	20,598	2,902	14.09
Charleston	59,903	a51,167	8,736	17.07	Newberry	26,434	26,497	b63	b0.24
Chester	26,660	24,153	2,507	10.38	Oconee	18,687	16,256	2,431	14.95
Chesterfield	18,468	16,345	2,123	12.99	Orangeburg	49,393	41,395	7,998	19.32
Clarendon	23,233	a18,263	4,970	27.21	Pickens	16,389	14,389	2,000	13.90
Colleton	40,293	36,386	3,907	10.74	Richland	36,821	28,573	8,248	28.87
Darlington	29,134	a25,622	3,512	13.71	Spartanburg	55,385	40,409	14,976	37.06
Edgefield	49,259	45,844	3,415	7.45	Sumter	43,605	37,037	6,568	17.73
Fairfield	28,599	27,765	834	3.00	Union	25,363	24,080	1,283	5.33
Florence	25,027	18,618	6,409	34.42	Williamsburg	27,777	a24,110	3,667	15.21
Georgetown	20,857	19,613	1,244	6.34	York	38,831	30,713	8,118	26.43

a For change in population for 1880 see note under this county in table showing population by minor civil divisions.
b Decrease.

Of the cities and towns in the state having a population of 2,000 or more the largest percentages of increase are found in Piedmont, Rock Hill, Laurens, Darlington, and Camden towns, and Sumter city. The largest numerical increases during the decade are found in Columbia and Charleston cities, Columbia having increased 5,317, or 52.98 per cent, while Charleston has increased 4,971, or 9.95 per cent.

The population of twenty cities and towns, in the order of their rank, is as follows:

CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.	
		1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.
Charleston city	Charleston	54,955	49,984	4,971	9.95
Columbia city	Richland	15,353	10,036	5,317	52.98
Greenville city	Greenville	8,607	6,160	2,447	39.72
Spartanburg city	Spartanburg	5,544	3,253	2,291	70.43
Sumter city	Sumter	3,865	2,011	1,854	92.19
Beaufort town	Beaufort	3,587	2,549	1,038	40.72
Camden town	Kershaw	3,533	1,780	1,753	98.48
Florence town	Florence	3,395	1,914	1,481	77.38
Newberry town	Newberry	3,020	2,342	678	28.95
Anderson town	Anderson	3,018	1,850	1,168	63.14
Orangeburg city	Orangeburg	2,964	2,140	824	38.50
Georgetown town	Georgetown	2,895	2,557	338	13.22
Rock Hill town	York	2,744	809	1,935	239.18
Chester town	Chester	2,703	1,899	804	42.34
Clifton town	Spartanburg	2,639			
Piedmont town	Greenville and Anderson	2,436	565	1,871	331.15
Darlington town	Darlington	2,389	940	1,449	154.15
Aiken town	Aiken	2,362	1,817	545	29.99
Laurens town	Laurens	2,245	752	1,493	198.54
Summerville town	Berkeley and Colleton (*b*)	2,219	1,371	848	61.85

b In Charleston county in 1880.

The table which follows gives the population for 1890 and 1880 in detail by minor civil divisions. The population is shown of all places having 200 inhabitants or more, so far as it has been possible to make the separation from the returns of the enumerators. In some cases the enumerators failed to properly distinguish the population of the town from that of the township. In such cases the population for the township only is given.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
ABBEVILLE COUNTY	46,854	40,815
Abbeville township, including Abbeville town	4,028	3,427
Abbeville town	1,696	1,543
Bordeaux township, including McCormick town	3,261	2,749
Calhoun township	3,481	3,170
Cedar Springs township	1,613	1,746
Cokesbury township, including Cokesbury and Hodges towns.	2,825	2,945
Cokesbury town	355	365
Hodges town	255	271
Diamond Hill township	2,168	2,077
Donaldsville township, including Donaldsville town.	1,783	1,677
Donaldsville town	216	.....
Due West township, including Due West town	3,120	2,457
Due West town	644	449
Greenwood township, including Greenwood town.	5,083	3,768
Greenwood town	1,326	745
Indian Hill township, including Troy town	2,535	1,851
Troy town	311	.....
Long Cane township	2,265	2,138
Lowndesville township, including Lowndesville town.	3,197	2,930
Lowndesville town	268	116
Magnolia township	2,518	2,652
Ninety-Six township, including Ninety-Six town.	3,987	3,326
Ninety-Six town	445	468
Smithville township	2,638	2,106
Whitehall township, including Bradley town	2,352	1,798
AIKEN COUNTY	31,822	28,112
Aiken township, including Aiken and Montmorenci towns.	4,497	3,531
Aiken town	2,362	1,817
Chinquapin township, including Stevens town	503	487
Giddy Swamp township, including Wagener town.	722	509
Gregg township, including Graniteville, Madison, Langley, and Vancluse towns.	4,816	5,018
Graniteville town	1,791	1,669
Langley town	671	800
Vancluse town	580	657
Hammond township	3,276	3,589
Hopewell township	734	375
McTier township	600	650
Millbrook township	2,788	1,928
Rocky Grove township, including Sallys town	1,371	901
Sallys town	252	.....
Rocky Spring township	757	521
Shaw township	1,299	1,170
Schultz township, including Hamburg town	2,295	2,442
Hamburg town	484	485
Silverton township	1,721	2,036
Sleepy Hollow township	2,422	1,931
Tabernacle township	1,060	635
Ward township	934	927
Windsor township	2,027	1,462
ANDERSON COUNTY	43,696	33,612
Anderson township, coextensive with Anderson town.	3,018	1,850
Belton township, including Belton town	2,508	2,181
Belton town	494	374
Broadway township	2,181	1,903
Brushy Creek township	3,180	2,459
Centreville township	2,327	1,977
Dark Corner township	1,692	1,437
Fork township	2,300	2,055
Garvin township	2,730	2,239
Hall township	1,793	1,517
Honea Path township, including Honea Path town.	2,727	2,320
Honea Path town	365	228
Hopewell township	2,018	1,546
Martin township	2,098	1,910
Pendleton township, including Pendleton town	2,806	2,559
Pendleton town	476	672
Rock Mills township	1,609	1,293
Savannah township	1,828	1,604
Varennes township	2,357	2,216
Williamston township, including Williamston, Pelzer, and part of Piedmont towns.	6,524	2,546
Williamston town	935	.....
Pelzer town	1,878	.....
Piedmont town (part of)	1,242	.....
Total for Piedmont town in Williamston township and Grove township, Greenville county.	2,436	.....

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
BARNWELL COUNTY	44,613	39,857
Allendale township, including Allendale town	3,144	2,580
Bamberg township, including Bamberg village and Graham town.	3,881	3,479
Bamberg village	696	648
Graham town	366	403
Barnwell township, including Barnwell town	2,994	2,306
Barnwell town	937	648
Beldoc township, including Appleton village	2,157	1,764
Appleton village	358	.....
Bennett Springs township	2,284	2,079
Blackville township, including Blackville town	4,240	3,573
Blackville town	962	684
Bufords Bridge township	1,375	1,567
Bull Pond township	2,198	2,600
Fish Pond township	1,558	1,504
Four-Mile township	1,917	1,972
Georges Creek township	2,378	2,063
Great Cypress township	2,695	2,414
Midway township, including Midway town	2,225	2,100
Red Oak township	1,853	1,761
Richland township	1,252	1,202
Rosemary township	1,052	853
Sycamore township	1,678	1,547
Three-Mile township	2,452	1,824
Williston township, including Williston town	3,280	2,669
Williston town	503	426
BEAUFORT COUNTY	34,119	30,176
Beaufort township, including Beaufort and Port Royal towns.	8,942	7,892
Beaufort town	3,587	2,549
Ward 1	335	
Ward 2	569	
Ward 3	815	
Ward 4	859	
Ward 5	586	
Ward 6	423	
Port Royal town	524	387
Bluffton township, including Bluffton village	2,903	2,580
Bluffton village	421	170
Coosawhatchie township, including Grahamville village.	2,423	1,766
Grahamville village	293	274
Hilton Head township	2,369	2,513
Saint Helena township	7,747	6,644
Sheldon township	5,979	5,466
Yemassee township, including Hardeeville village.	3,756	3,315
Hardeeville village	649	252
BERKELEY COUNTY (*a*)	55,428	51,633
Christ Church township, including Mount Pleasant town.	5,530	*b*5,153
Mount Pleasant town	1,138	783
Saint Andrew township, including Marysville village.	5,671	*c*6,215
Marysville village	421	.....
Saint Dennis and Saint Thomas townships	2,905	2,342
Saint James Goose Creek township, including Holly Hill town, Lincolnville town, and part of Summerville town.	12,603	10,606
Holly Hill town	814	.....
Lincolnville town	388	350
Summerville town (part of)	1,288	636
Total for Summerville town in Saint James Goose Creek township and Dorchester township, Colleton county.	2,219	1,371
Saint James Santee township	2,894	*b*3,744
Saint John Berkeley township, including Eutawville town.	9,381	9,586
Eutawville town	224	.....
Saint John Colleton township	12,244	10,388
Saint Stephen township, including Saint Stephen town.	4,200	3,599
Saint Stephen town	230	79
CHARLESTON COUNTY	59,903	*d*51,167
Charleston city	54,955	49,984
Ward 1	3,209	
Ward 2	5,371	
Ward 3	6,052	
Ward 4	9,734	
Ward 5	6,936	
Ward 6	8,637	
Ward 7	6,748	
Ward 8	8,268	

a Organized in 1882 from part of Charleston county.

b Includes that part now in McClellanville township, Charleston county.

c Includes that part now in James Island township, Charleston county.

d Not including population credited to Berkeley county, organized in 1882 from part of Charleston county.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—CONTINUED.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
CHARLESTON COUNTY—Continued.		
James Island township (*a*)	2,915	.....
McClellanville township (*b*)	974	.....
Saint Phillip township (*c*)	1,059	1,183
CHESTER COUNTY	26,060	24,153
Baton Rouge township	3,538	3,559
Blackstock township	2,602	2,345
Chester township, including Lownesville and Chester towns.	6,955	5,964
Chester town	2,703	1,899
Lownesville town	283	.....
Halsellville township	1,896	1,388
Hazlewood township	2,530	2,654
Landsford township	2,967	2,645
Lewisville township	4,311	3,676
Rossville township	1,861	1,922
CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	18,468	16,345
Alligator township	1,436	1,225
Cheraw township, including Cheraw town	3,923	3,561
Cheraw town	976	918
Cole Hill township	1,138	987
Court House township	2,879	2,357
Jefferson township	2,340	1,761
Mount Croghan township	2,425	2,269
Old Store township	2,363	2,105
Steerpen township	1,964	2,080
CLARENDON COUNTY	23,233	*d*18,263
Brewington township, including Foreston village.	755	508
Foreston village	282	.....
Calvary township	2,038	1,636
Concord township	1,206	964
Douglas township	754	691
Friendship township	2,601	1,860
Fulton township	1,730	1,155
Harmony township	854	721
Manning township, including Manning town	2,134	1,440
Manning town	1,069	.....
Midway township	820	1,039
Mount Zion township	895	574
New Zion township	868	795
Plowdens Mill township	1,187	955
Saint James township	1,423	951
Saint Mark township	749	709
Saint Paul township	1,308	1,083
Sammy Swamp township	1,296	1,029
Sandy Grove township	518	402
Santee township	2,097	1,751
COLLETON COUNTY	40,293	36,386
Adams Run township, including Adams Run village.	4,609	4,409
Bells township	2,509	1,968
Blake township	3,106	2,521
Broxson township	2,828	2,317
Burns township, including Ridgeville town	1,819	1,990
Ridgeville town	212	250
Carn township	922	877
Collins township	1,955	1,431
Dorchester township, including part of Summerville town.	2,538	2,658
Summerville town (part of)	931	735
Fraser township	1,295	1,708
George township, including Saint George town	2,289	2,028
Saint George town	629	279
Givham township, including Givham town	1,301	1,306
Glover township	1,650	1,337
Hayward township, including Hendersonville town.	2,098	1,748
Hendersonville town	286	263
Kozer township	1,683	1,490
Lowndes township	1,243	1,555
Sheridan township	1,778	1,612
Verdier township, including Walterboro town	4,516	3,554
Walterboro town	1,171	691
Warren township	2,154	1,877

a From part of Saint Andrew township.

b From parts of Christ Church and Saint James Santee townships.

c Formerly part of Saint Phillip and Saint Michael townships.

d Not including population of Motts township (927), to Florence county in 1888.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
DARLINGTON COUNTY	29,131	*e*25,622
Antioch township	1,458	1,154
Back Swamp township	596	*f*1,587
Cypress township	1,686	1,413
Darlington township, including Darlington town.	4,112	2,816
Darlington town	2,389	940
Hartsville township, including Hartsville town	1,913	1,537
Hartsville town	342	.....
High Hill township	2,051	1,654
Leavenworth township	2,023	1,564
Lisbon township	2,693	2,225
Lydia township	1,513	1,543
Mechanicsville township	1,559	1,512
Palmetto township	816	*f*1,638
Philadelphia township	1,966	1,309
Society Hill township	2,694	2,664
Stokes Bridge township	2,121	1,300
Swift Creek township	1,933	1,706
EDGEFIELD COUNTY	49,259	45,844
Blocker township	1,252	1,281
Coleman township	3,009	2,461
Collier township	2,062	2,086
Collins township	1,349	1,166
Cooper township	2,700	2,532
Germanville township	2,054	1,382
Gray township	2,569	2,185
Gregg township	76	62
Hibler township	2,027	1,783
Huiet township	2,215	2,376
Meriwether township	3,074	3,645
Mobley township	3,446	2,896
Moss township	1,353	1,480
Norris township, including part of Ridge Spring village.	2,803	2,958
Ridge Spring village (part of)	206	130
Total for Ridge Spring village in Ward and Norris townships.	390	328
Pickens township, including parts of Edgefield and Johnston towns.	3,944	3,939
Edgefield town (part of)	493	448
Total for Edgefield town in Wise and Pickens townships.	1,168	808
Johnston town (part of)	373	328
Total for Johnston town in Pickens and Ward townships.	778	463
Pine Grove township	2,822	2,656
Ryan township	1,321	1,117
Shaws township, including Trenton town	1,883	1,559
Trenton town	302	.....
Talbert township	1,401	1,258
Ward township, including parts of Johnston town and Ridge Spring village.	2,876	2,518
Johnston town (part of)	465	135
Ridge Spring village (part of)	184	198
Washington township	1,997	1,674
Wise township, including part of Edgefield town.	3,026	2,830
Edgefield town (part of)	675	360
FAIRFIELD COUNTY	28,599	27,765
Township No. 1	2,225	2,422
Township No. 2, including Woodward town	3,325	2,867
Woodward town	396	.....
Township No. 3	2,503	2,436
Township No. 4 (Oakland)	1,436	1,522
Township No. 5	1,712	1,519
Township No. 6	1,565	1,556
Township No. 7, including part of Ridgeway town.	979	899
Ridgeway town (part of)	60	.....
Total for Ridgeway town in townships Nos. 7 and 8.	249	.....
Township No. 8, including part of Ridgeway town.	2,608	2,558
Ridgeway town (part of)	189	.....
Township No. 9	2,631	2,088
Township No. 10	1,359	1,292
Township No. 11	1,660	1,647
Township No. 12	1,762	1,840
Township No. 13	2,348	2,969
Township No. 14, including Winnsboro city	2,486	2,150
Winnsboro city	1,738	1,500

e Not including population of Ebenezer, Effingham, Florence, James Cross Roads, Taus Bay, and Timmonsville townships (8,863), to Florence county in 1888.

f In 1888 part to Florence county.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—CONTINUED.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
FLORENCE COUNTY (a)	25,027	b18,618
Back Swamp township	759	.....
Cains township	2,656	2,405
Cartersville township, including Cartersville town.	1,164	.....
Cartersville town	314	.....
Ebenezer township	1,017	1,318
Effingham township	1,219	1,160
Florence town hip, including Florence town	6,224	3,082
Florence town	3,395	1,914
James Cross Roads township	534	671
Jeffreys township	2,365	2,527
Lynches township	1,013	.....
McMillans township	2,187	2,120
Motts township	1,202	927
Pee Dee township	2,172	1,776
Taus Bay township	1,145	1,091
Timmonsville township, including Timmonsville town.	1,370	1,541
Timmonsville town	516	557
GEORGETOWN COUNTY	20,857	19,613
Black River township	1,656	2,633
Collins township	1,963	1,633
Georgetown township, including Georgetown town.	4,978	4,233
Georgetown town	2,895	2,557
Pee Dee township	4,048	3,341
Sampit township	1,877	1,325
Santee township	2,737	2,732
Waccamaw township	3,598	3,716
GREENVILLE COUNTY	44,310	37,496
Austin township	2,557	2,294
Bates township	2,344	2,166
Butler township	2,841	2,392
Chick Springs township, including Greer town	2,595	2,247
Greer town	320	97
Cleveland township	951	877
Dunklin township	2,269	2,007
Fairview township, including Fountain Inn town.	2,587	2,251
Fountain Inn town	212	.....
Gantt township	1,879	1,732
Glassy Mountain township	1,515	1,661
Greenville township, including Greenville city	11,039	8,312
Greenville city	8,607	6,160
Ward 1	2,503	
Ward 2	949	
Ward 3	1,418	
Ward 4	1,630	
Ward 5	1,159	
Ward 6	948	
Grove township, including part of Piedmont town.	3,514	2,361
Piedmont town (part of)	1,194	565
Highland township	2,259	1,836
Oaklawn township	1,841	1,681
O'Neal township	2,616	2,267
Paris Mountain township	1,650	1,473
Saluda township	1,853	1,939
HAMPTON COUNTY	20,544	18,741
Coosawhatchie township	2,303	1,763
Goethe township	3,376	3,077
Lawton township	4,719	4,605
Peeples township, including Brunson, Hampton, and Varnville towns.	5,128	4,735
Brunson town	470	167
Hampton town	318	169
Varnville town	553	.....
Pocotaligo township	1,917	1,922
Robert township	3,101	2,639
HORRY COUNTY	19,256	15,574
Bayboro township	1,762	1,270
Bucks township, including Port Harrelson town.	2,105	2,136
Conway township, including Conway town	3,272	2,362
Conway town	677	575
Dog Bluff township	1,210	830
Dogwood Neck township	688	696
Floyds township	1,704	1,270
Gallivants Ferry township	1,327	1,111
HORRY COUNTY—Continued.		
Green Sea township	1,300	961
Little River township	1,449	1,254
Simpsons Creek township	2,746	2,426
Socastee township	1,693	1,258
KERSHAW COUNTY	22,361	21,538
Buffalo township	3,565	3,325
De Kalb township, including Camden town	8,619	7,868
Camden town	3,533	1,780
Flat Rock township, including part of Kershaw town.	5,479	5,346
Wateree township	4,698	4,999
LANCASTER COUNTY	20,761	16,903
Buford township	2,388	1,677
Cane Creek township	2,706	2,319
Cedar Creek township	1,900	2,019
Flat Creek township, including part of Kershaw town and Haile Gold Mine town.	3,333	2,672
Haile Gold Mine town	209	.....
Gills Creek township, including Lancaster town	3,578	2,841
Lancaster town	1,094	681
Indian Land township	1,635	1,409
Pleasant Hill township	3,649	2,425
Waxhaw township	1,572	1,541
LAURENS COUNTY	31,610	29,444
Cross Hill township, including Cross Hill village	2,973	2,953
Cross Hill village	216	149
Dial township	3,917	3,416
Hunter township, including Goldville and Clinton villages.	4,777	4,867
Clinton village	1,021	459
Goldville village	204	.....
Jacks township	2,572	2,797
Laurens township, including Laurens town	6,291	4,587
Laurens town	2,245	752
Scuffletown township	2,377	2,060
Sullivan township	2,218	2,403
Waterloo township, including Waterloo town	3,669	4,018
Waterloo town	291	.....
Youngs township, including Youngs and Lanford towns.	2,816	2,343
LEXINGTON COUNTY	22,181	18,564
Black Creek township	908	743
Boiling Springs township	1,267	892
Broad River township	2,668	2,426
Bull Swamp township	1,130	943
Chinquapin township, including Batesburg town.	1,407	1,208
Batesburg town	528	286
Congaree township	1,469	1,547
Dutch Fork township	2,492	2,074
Gilbert Hollow township, including Leesville and Summit towns.	2,182	1,785
Leesville town	229	177
Hollow Creek township	1,571	1,254
Lexington township, including Lexington town	2,468	2,065
Lexington town	342	262
Platt Springs township	1,283	851
Saluda township	1,726	1,475
Sandy Run township	1,610	1,301
MARION COUNTY	29,976	c25,279
Bethea township	1,569	1,438
Brittons Neck township	1,406	1,420
Carmichael township	2,130	1,515
Harleeville township, including Little Rock town.	3,991	2,683
Hillsboro township	2,705	2,269
Kirby township	1,812	1,678
Le Getts township	1,894	1,612
Manning township	2,452	1,770
Marion township, including Marion town	4,050	3,259
Marion town	1,640	824
Moody township	1,720	1,378
Reeves township, including Mullins town	2,864	2,907
Mullins town	242	.....
Rowell township	1,245	1,122
Wahee township	1,865	1,998
Woodbury township	273	230

a Organized in 1888 from parts of Clarendon, Darlington, Marion, and Williamsburg counties.

b Exclusive of that part taken from Lees township, Williamsburg county.

c Not including population of Cains, Jeffreys, McMillans, and Pee Dee townships (8,828), to Florence county in 1888.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—CONTINUED.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
MARLBORO COUNTY	23,500	20,598
Adamsville township, including Tatum town	3,270	2,696
Bennettsville township, including Bennettsville town.	3,844	3,171
Bennettsville town	978	343
Brightsville township, including Brightsville town.	1,985	1,889
Brownsville township	2,229	1,938
Hebron township	3,001	2,829
Red Bluff township, including McCall village	3,492	2,435
Red Hill township, including Liberia village	2,935	3,010
Smithville township	2,744	2,630
NEWBERRY COUNTY	26,434	26,497
Caldwell township	1,646	1,556
Cannons township	1,656	1,840
Cromers township	2,223	2,681
Floyds township	2,651	2,830
Hellers township	2,193	2,400
Maybinton township	1,181	1,504
Mendenhalls township	2,125	2,230
Moons township	2,265	2,102
Newberry township, including Helena and Newberry towns.	4,865	4,482
Helena town	481	.....
Newberry town	3,020	2,342
Reeders township	2,109	2,244
Stony Battery township, including Prosperity town.	3,520	2,628
Prosperity town	565	357
OCONEE COUNTY	18,687	16,256
Centre township	3,464	3,085
Chattooga township	711	718
Keowee township	2,179	1,848
Pulaski township	658	741
Seneca township, including Seneca City town	4,493	3,613
Tugaloo township, including Westminster town	3,260	2,234
Westminster town	532	162
Wagener township, including Walhalla and West Union towns.	3,214	3,247
Walhalla town	820	789
West Union town	235	192
Whitewater township	708	770
ORANGEBURG COUNTY	49,393	41,395
Amelia township, including Fort Motte and Saint Matthew towns.	4,661	3,664
Fort Motte town	279	107
Saint Matthew town	524	271
Branchville township, including Branchville town.	2,035	2,010
Branchville town	732	517
Bull Swamp township (a)	1,691	2,116
Caw Caw township	3,503	2,881
Cow Castle township	1,148	1,149
Edisto township	1,217	1,035
Goodbys township	1,696	1,490
Goodland township, including Springfield village and Goodland town.	2,927	2,681
Springfield village	221	.....
Hebron township	961	960
Liberty township	1,164	1,215
Lyons township	3,026	2,428
Middle township	1,539	1,663
New Hope township, including New Hope town	1,441	1,267
Orange township, including Orangeburg city	7,696	6,046
Orangeburg city	2,964	2,140
Pine Grove township	2,426	1,994
Poplar township, including Elloree town	2,137	1,512
Elloree town	311	.....
Providence township	1,591	1,260
Rocky Grove township	771	.....
Union township	1,647	1,418
Vances township	1,727	1,286
Willow township	2,595	1,748
Zion township	1,794	1,572
PICKENS COUNTY	16,389	14,389
Township No. 1, Easley, including Easley town.	3,459	3,030
Easley town	421	327
PICKENS COUNTY—Continued.		
Township No. 2, Liberty, including Liberty town.	2,318	2,145
Liberty town	211	149
Township No. 3, Central, including Central town.	2,695	2,161
Central town	396	184
Township No. 4, Hurricane	1,723	1,470
Township No. 5, Pickens, including Pickens town.	2,321	1,856
Pickens town	283	212
Township No. 6, Dacusville, including Dacusville town.	1,783	1,719
Township No. 7, Pumpkintown	973	841
Township No. 8, Eastatoe, including Eastatoe town.	1,117	1,167
RICHLAND COUNTY	36,821	28,573
Centre township	4,798	3,874
Columbia township, including Columbia city	18,487	13,083
Columbia city	15,353	10,036
Ward 1	4,130	
Ward 2	3,108	
Ward 3	3,926	
Ward 4	4,189	
Lower township	11,082	8,881
Upper township	2,554	2,735
SPARTANBURG COUNTY	55,385	40,409
Beech Springs township, including Duncans town and Wellford village.	6,417	5,257
Campobello township	4,801	3,781
Cherokee township	3,652	2,906
Cross Anchor township, including Cross Anchor town.	2,901	2,254
Fair Forest township	1,847	1,730
Glenn Springs township	2,696	2,545
Limestone township, including Gaffney City town.	6,088	3,880
Gaffney City town	1,631	400
Pacolett township, including part of Pacolett Mills town.	2,658	1,851
Pacolett Mills town (part of)	668	.....
Total for Pacolett Mills town in Pacolett and White Plains townships.	1,125	.....
Reidsville township	4,938	4,420
Spartanburg township, including Spartanburg city, Clifton, Glendale, and Whitney Mills towns.	13,616	7,521
Spartanburg city	5,544	3,253
Clifton town	2,639	.....
Glendale town	468	.....
Whitney Mills town	336	.....
White Plains township, including Cowpens town and part of Pacolett Mills town.	3,362	2,337
Cowpens town	349	112
Pacolett Mills town (part of)	457	.....
Woodruff township, including Woodruffs town	2,409	1,927
Woodruffs town	380	254
SUMTER COUNTY	43,605	37,037
Bishopville township, including Bishopville town.	2,798	2,309
Bishopville town	422	144
Carters Crossing township	2,071	1,623
Concord township	2,321	2,148
Lynchburg township, including Magnolia town.	3,441	2,780
Magnolia town	484	151
Manchester township	653	590
Maysville township, including Maysville town	2,720	2,304
Maysville town	796	396
Middleton township, including Wedgefield town.	2,251	1,773
Mount Clio township	2,881	2,456
Privateer township	2,697	2,171
Providence township	2,333	2,034
Rafting Creek township	2,715	2,176
Shiloh township	2,501	2,405
Spring Hill township	2,181	1,950
Statesburg township	3,120	3,061
Sumter township, including Sumter city	6,572	5,166
Sumter city	3,865	2,011
Ward 1	522	
Ward 2	1,248	
Ward 3	1,254	
Ward 4	841	
Swimming Pens township	2,400	2,091

a Formerly Elizabeth.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—CONTINUED.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
UNION COUNTY	25,363	24,080
Bogansville township	2,198	2,232
Cross Keys township	1,443	1,495
Draytonville township	2,005	2,187
Fish Dam township	2,068	1,714
Goshen Hill township	1,615	1,722
Goudeysville township	3,214	3,252
Jonesville township, including Jonesville town	2,601	2,138
Jonesville town	286	206
Pinckney township	3,087	3,127
Santuc township	2,743	2,576
Union township, including Union town	4,389	3,637
Union town	1,609	1,267
WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY	27,777	a24,110
Anderson township	1,107	733
Hope township	2,719	2,326
Indian township	1,919	1,914
Johnson township	2,485	2,397
Kings township, including Kingstree town	3,253	2,842
Kingstree town	539	384
Lake township, including part of Scranton village.	1,595	1,272
Laws township	2,225	1,295
Lees township, including part of Scranton village	993	b1,619
WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY—Continued.		
Mingo township	1,886	1,371
Penn township	1,951	1,481
Ridge township	2,299	2,001
Sumter township	3,113	2,757
Suttons township	694	779
Turkey township	1,538	1,323
YORK COUNTY	38,831	30,713
Bethel township	3,017	2,572
Bethesda township	4,741	3,681
Broad River township	2,670	2,246
Bullocks Creek township	3,604	3,346
Catawba township, including Rock Hill town	6,678	4,443
Rock Hill town	2,744	809
Cherokee township, including Blacksburg town	3,364	2,441
Blacksburg town	1,245	145
Ebenezer township, including Tirzah town	2,795	2,228
Fort Mill township, including Fort Mill town	3,244	2,834
Fort Mill town	689	290
Kings Mountain township, including Clover town.	3,451	2,674
Clover town	237	73
Yorktown township, including Yorkville town	5,267	4,248
Yorkville town	1,553	1,330

a Includes that part of Lees township given to Florence county in 1888.

b In 1888 part to Florence county.

ROBERT P. PORTER,

Superintendent of Census.

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

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CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 78. WASHINGTON, D. C. June 15, 1891.

MINES AND MINING.—LIMESTONE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 5, 1891.

The following report in relation to limestone has been prepared by Dr. WILLIAM C. DAY, special agent, under the supervision of Dr. DAVID T. DAY, special agent in charge of Mines and Mining of the Census Office. The statistics show the total value of all limestone mined in the United States to be $19,095,179. For building purposes 92,289,896 cubic feet were used, with a value of $5,405,671. During the year 1889 there were made 18,474,668 barrels of lime, valued at $8,217,015. For street work, 46,491,622 cubic feet of limestone were consumed, valued at $2,383,456. There were expended for wages, $10,121,985; for supplies and materials consumed, $4,227,246; for other expenditures at the quarries, $743,483; making a total of $15,092,714. The number of employés, including office force, was reported as 30,644. The capital invested was $27,022,325, distributed as follows: In land, $14,771,200; buildings and fixtures, $4,988,207; tools, implements, etc., $4,541,623; cash, $2,721,295.

Robert P. Porter
Superintendent of Census.

4595—6,000.

LIMESTONE INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY WILLIAM C. DAY.

The production of limestone in the United States for the census year 1889 was as follows: For building purposes, 92,289,896 cubic feet, valued at $5,405,671; converted into lime, 18,474,668 barrels, valued at $8,217,015; stone for burning into lime, 478,082 tons, valued at $184,024; flux for furnaces, 3,894,337 tons, valued at $1,569,312; for street work, 46,491,622 cubic feet, valued at $2,383,456; for bridge, dam, and railroad work, 26,679,012 cubic feet, valued at $1,289,622; miscellaneous uses, 549,875 cubic feet, valued at $46,079; making a total value of $19,095,179. The expenditures were as follows: For wages, $10,121,985; for supplies and materials consumed, $4,227,246; other expenses of quarries, $743,483; making a total of $15,092,714. The capital invested in the industry amounted to $27,022,325; of this sum $14,771,200 was in land, $4,988,207 in buildings and fixtures, $4,541,623 in tools, implements, etc., and $2,721,295 in cash.

The name "limestone" carries with it the meaning "stone from which lime is made." Strictly speaking, therefore, it should apply only to the carbonate of calcium, which, by ignition, is converted into lime. The name, however, in practice covers quite a variety of materials which contain carbonate of calcium, but in very different degrees of purity. When limestone presents itself in crystalline condition, so as to be susceptible of fine polish and delicate ornamentation, it is known as marble. Marble is specially treated of in another report, inasmuch as its beauty of texture and fine crystalline condition make it applicable to uses for which the non-crystalline variety of limestone is entirely out of question.

Calcium carbonate is frequently associated with magnesium carbonate in varying proportions. When the proportion of the latter is small the stone is called magnesian limestone, but when the proportion becomes 54.35 parts of calcium carbonate to 45.65 parts of magnesium carbonate it receives the name of "dolomite," which, if crystalline, may constitute a marble, but if non-crystalline is classed with the ordinary limestones. The term "ordinary limestone" is commonly used to include all the grades and degrees of limestone except marble, and "ordinary limestone" with this meaning is treated of in this report.

The limestones are mainly, though probably not entirely, of organic origin, resulting from the deposition and aggregation of shells, corals, etc.; but at the time of deposition other materials, such as clay, sand, iron oxides, iron pyrites, mica, etc., may have been included, thus producing a large number of grades, which are frequently distinguished by names which imply the presence of the most characteristic impurity. Siliceous, argillaceous, and micaceous limestones are names in common use. Usually the presence of these impurities is an objection to the stone for almost all the great variety of uses to which limestone is applied.

Limestone of all kinds is readily susceptible to the decomposing action of acids, and this fact is very important in connection with the use of limestone as a building material or for purposes which involve its exposure to the weather. The atmosphere of large manufacturing cities is particularly liable to contain acid vapors, which, dissolved and precipitated by rain, cause rapid disintegration and defacement of limestone structures. The presence of impurities, rendering the stone absorptive and porous, are especially objectionable. Highly compact and pure limestones are less liable than other kinds to disintegration from acids, and dolomite, when pure and compact, is among the most durable when exposed to atmospheric agencies. Costly and rash experiments in the use of limestone for outside building have resulted within the last quarter of a century in causing the exercise of greater care in the adoption of limestone as building material under conditions favorable to rapid disintegration. When

limestone is exposed to intense heat, such as is incident to a conflagration, the stone is to a greater or less extent decomposed into lime, and thus it is that walls built of limestone disintegrate and crumble to pieces in cases of serious conflagrations. This fact is one which should, of course, be carefully considered in the selection of limestone as a structural material.

The detailed uses to which ordinary limestone is put are numerous, and some of them are of vast importance, because they can not be fulfilled by any other kind of stone. Some of the uses to which limestone is put bring it into competition with the granites and sandstone, such as building of all kinds, road making, and structural purposes generally. In many of these cases limestone is inferior to other kinds of stone, and is selected on account of accessibility or cheapness. In its application to lime burning and blast-furnace flux, however, limestone stands alone, and, as will be seen from the table of production, large quantities are devoted to these purposes.

It should be carefully noted that, in stating the amount of lime given in this report, the figures are limited to that which is manufactured by the producers of the limestone used, and do not include lime produced by lime burners, who purchase the limestone from quarrymen and then burn it into lime. The figures given in the table of production, pages 5–8, for the total value of the limestone product, namely, $19,095,179, represent the value of the industry to the limestone quarrymen; that is, it is the aggregate value of the product sold by them, whether of the stone itself or of the products made by them from it. The aggregate value of $19,095,179 shows the limestone industry to be greater in point of value of output than that of any other kind of stone on which a separate report has been made. Limestone used for blast-furnace flux is to a large extent quarried by the operators of blast furnaces. Such operators as operate regularly equipped quarries have reported the limestone so quarried and used by them, so that their figures are included in the totals herein given. (*a*)

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.—The following statement shows the value of the output produced in each of the geographical divisions. The North Atlantic division includes the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; the South Atlantic, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; the North Central, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; the South Central, Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas, and the Western, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

North Atlantic	$6,491,834
South Atlantic	464,171
North Central	10,185,203
South Central	937,351
Western	1,016,620
Total	19,095,179

From this it is evident that the North Central division is the most important for the production of limestone, $10,185,203 worth of the total $19,095,179 being produced from this division. The most productive states of the North Central division are Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Ohio, in the order named, three of these states producing more than $1,000,000 worth each, and Illinois more than $2,000,000 worth. In the North Atlantic division the most important states are Pennsylvania, New York, and Maine, in the order named, two of these states producing more than $1,500,000 worth each, while Pennsylvania produces more than $2,500,000 worth.

The table on page 11 gives, among other items, the states producing limestone in the order of value of output for the year 1889. From this it appears that forty states produced limestone in 1889, while eighteen were productive of both marble and limestone at the Tenth Census. All of the states which produce marble, however, also yield limestone. Pennsylvania heads the list with an output valued at $2,655,477. There is a very striking difference in the production in Pennsylvania in the Tenth Census as compared with the value of its output for the Eleventh Census. Limestone and marble together were valued at $240,934 at the former census, which is evidently a very small figure as compared with

a In addition to the limestone quarried for blast-furnace flux, included in this report as coming from regularly operated quarries, there is a considerable amount produced by blast-furnace operators of which no complete account is kept, and consequently no statistics of such operations are given. The total value, however, of limestone used as flux is estimated at $3,500,000.

the value of the output at the present census. Comparisons, however, of the limestone production of the two censuses are almost impracticable, from the fact that ordinary limestone and marble were included in one statement at the Tenth Census, whereas in the present census they are separated. The total value of all limestone produced is $19,095,179, exclusive, of course, of marble, which, as will be seen in the report on marble, amounts to $3,488,170, so that the value of ordinary limestone and marble together would amount to $22,583,349. The combined value of the two kinds of stone for the Tenth Census was $6,856,681; in other words, the value in 1889 is between three and four times as large as that of 1880 for ordinary limestone and marble together.

The table of production following shows that $19,095,179 worth of ordinary limestone was produced from 1,954 quarries by a force of 30,644 men, including office force, to whom a total of $10,121,985 was paid in wages. The total expense of producing the limestone amounted to $15,092,714, thus indicating a profit to the producers of $4,002,465. The capital invested amounts to $27,022,325, of which amount $14,771,200 is invested in land.

Glancing at the purposes for which the stone is used, it appears that the value of the lime produced, namely, $8,217,015, is the greatest. The value of the limestone itself from which this lime was made is estimated at $1,477,974. It is important to remember in this connection that this lime was produced by the quarry operators who burned their own stone into lime, while that produced by lime burners purchasing the stone is not included here.

The item next in importance to lime in point of value is the stone used for building purposes, valued at $5,405,671. Next follows the value of stone used for flux in furnaces, namely, $1,569,312. For bridge, dam, and railroad work, the amount is $1,289,622, and small values are given for stone sold for burning into lime, also for stone used for miscellaneous purposes. In point of value the limestone industry is ahead of all other ston e interests, granite standing second.

PRODUCTION OF LIMESTONE IN 1889, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of quarries.	Total value.	BUILDING PURPOSES.			LIME.			STONE FOR BURNING INTO LIME.		
			Cubic feet.	Value.	Value per cubic foot.	Barrels. (200 pounds.)	Value.	Value per barrel.	Tons. (2,000 pounds.)	Value.	Value per ton.
Total	1,954	$19,095,179	92,289,896	$5,405,671	$0.06	18,474,668	$8,217,015	$0.44	478,082	$184,024	$0.38
Alabama	21	324,814	154,480	37,981	0.25	350,340	178,248	0.51	12,000	6,024	0.50
Arkansas	7	18,360	9,100	1,260	0.14	37,600	14,600	0.39			
California	22	516,780	12,500	360	0.03	533,123	513,130	0.96			
Colorado	15	138,091	56,250	7,300	0.13	146,737	91,101	0.62	15,000	3,750	0.25
Connecticut	9	131,697	33,750	894	0.03	191,795	129,663	0.68			
Idaho	3	28,545				29,871	28,545	0.96			
Illinois	104	2,190,607	21,433,967	1,084,556	0.05	877,274	366,245	0.42			
Indiana	172	1,889,336	7,402,345	994,313	0.13	1,074,517	340,315	0.32			
Iowa	143	530,863	6,280,787	236,792	0.04	365,394	170,043	0.47			
Kansas	115	478,822	4,562,049	269,316	0.06	16,686	9,013	0.54			
Kentucky	54	303,314	1,854,917	187,570	0.10	66,376	24,414	0.37			
Maine	60	1,523,499				1,903,639	1,523,499	0.80			
Maryland	30	164,860	41,807	1,140	0.03	545,591	148,432	0.27			
Massachusetts	12	119,978	283,100	21,833	0.08	82,977	93,702	1.13			
Michigan	8	85,952	1,296,539	46,308	0.04	44,173	15,500	0.35	13,466	3,313	0.25
Minnesota	72	613,247	7,277,348	380,556	0.05	344,102	124,266	0.36	400	200	0.50
Missouri	123	1,859,960	11,083,370	542,871	0.05	1,144,962	465,390	0.41			
Montana	4	24,964	160,000	7,500	0.05	2,217	1,464	0.66			
Nebraska	29	207,019	2,058,614	90,542	0.04	41,805	16,722	0.40			
New Jersey	33	129,662	28,058	636	0.02	400,249	99,406	0.25			
New Mexico	4	3,862	49,675	1,211	0.02	2,850	2,331	0.82			
New York	157	1,708,830	7,154,747	444,291	0.06	1,636,148	837,613	0.51	43,003	21,349	0.50
Ohio	221	1,514,934	9,754,989	407,388	0.04	1,725,336	581,325	0.34	220,095	98,059	0.45
Pennsylvania	373	2,655,477	5,188,013	238,431	0.05	4,043,679	1,195,955	0.30	137,285	37,120	0.27
Rhode Island	2	27,625				32,100	27,500	0.86			
South Carolina	2	14,520				13,500	6,120	0.45			
Tennessee	11	73,028	11,510	1,336	0.12	113,228	60,625	0.54			
Texas	18	217,836	666,160	135,901	0.20	12,000	6,700	0.56			
Utah	2	27,568	120,865	2,600	0.02	16,480	10,300	0.63			
Vermont	16	195,066	95,040	5,010	0.05	324,148	168,808	0.52			
Virginia	11	159,023	471,505	19,520	0.04	178,480	83,667	0.47	15,000	7,500	0.50
Washington	8	231,287	15,970	1,580	0.10	222,759	224,707	1.01			
West Virginia	8	93,856	194,250	3,835	0.02	296,498	82,471	0.28			
Wisconsin	79	813,963	4,537,351	232,780	0.05	1,561,611	514,974	0.33	21,833	6,709	0.31
Other states (a)	6	77,935	840	60	0.07	96,423	60,221	0.62			

a The states here grouped, in order that the business of individual establishments may not be disclosed to the public, embrace Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Oregon, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

PRODUCTION OF LIMESTONE IN 1889, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES—CONTINUED

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	FLUX FOR FURNACES.			STREET WORK.			BRIDGE, DAM, AND RAILROAD WORK.			MISCELLANEOUS.		
	Tons. (2,000 pounds).	Value.	Value per ton.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Value per cubic foot.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Value per cubic foot.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Value per cubic foot.
Total	3,894,337	$1,569,312	$0.40	46,491,622	$2,383,456	$0.05	26,679,012	$1,289,622	$0.05	549,875	$46,079	$0.08
Alabama	247,761	92,761	0.37	98,000	9,800	0.10						
Arkansas				2,000	500	0.25	32,500	650	0.02	13,500	1,350	0.10
California				35,000	1,390	0.04				31,250	1,900	0.06
Colorado	51,851	35,940	0.69									
Connecticut	3,468	1,140	0.33									
Idaho												
Illinois	300,182	166,507	0.55	10,221,392	505,576	0.05	969,899	65,762	0.07	13,211	1,961	0.15
Indiana	2,640	1,056	0.40	2,614,862	316,722	0.12	1,410,285	233,710	0.17	31,400	3,220	0.10
Iowa				1,707,931	53,641	0.03	1,732,630	70,387	0.04			
Kansas				771,041	97,502	0.13	2,532,801	102,991	0.04			
Kentucky	3,244	1,598	0.49	1,762,711	86,054	0.05	14,715	3,178	0.22	150	500	3.33
Maine												
Maryland	10,080	6,750	0.67	145,670	6,750	0.05	43,680	1,788	0.04			
Massachusetts	4,309	2,443	0.57							50,000	2,000	0.04
Michigan	10,957	2,675	0.24	485,377	18,156	0.04						
Minnesota				68,788	11,778	0.17	868,144	90,017	0.10	87,300	6,430	0.07
Missouri	13,488	5,691	0.42	11,542,723	670,351	0.06	5,471,386	169,720	0.03	29,688	5,937	0.20
Montana	17,000	16,000	0.94									
Nebraska	21,600	10,000	0.46	1,926,469	86,643	0.04	10,000	2,500	0.25	56,500	612	0.01
New Jersey	59,275	29,620	0.50									
New Mexico	400	320	0.80									
New York	84,222	32,750	0.39	5,241,262	197,091	0.04	1,434,115	175,736	0.12			
Ohio	280,626	105,963	0.38	7,236,981	183,235	0.03	4,984,581	124,518	0.02	173,788	14,446	0.08
Pennsylvania	2,583,926	949,083	0.37	2,042,804	72,512	0.04	3,714,444	155,653	0.04	60,688	6,723	0.11
Rhode Island	50	125	2.50									
South Carolina							56,700	8,400	0.15			
Tennessee	5,000	2,800	0.56	14,500	3,400	0.23	115,182	4,867	0.04			
Texas	16,455	12,037	0.73	67,750	32,278	0.48	638,921	30,919	0.05			
Utah	32,596	14,668	0.45									
Vermont				9,990	2,098	0.21	445,500	18,150	0.04	2,400	1,000	0.42
Virginia	78,756	48,146	0.61	7,560	190	0.03						
Washington	7,000	5,000	0.71									
West Virginia	21,600	7,200	0.33				25,000	350	0.01			
Wisconsin	21,564	8,641	0.40	488,811	27,789	0.06	2,048,954	23,070	0.01			
Other states (a)	16,287	10,398	0.64				129,575	7,256	0.06			

a The states here grouped, in order that the business of individual establishments may not be disclosed to the public, embrace Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Oregon, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

PRODUCTION OF LIMESTONE IN 1889, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES—CONTINUED.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	LABOR.							POWER.			
	Foremen.	Quarrymen.	Mechanics.	Laborers.	Boys under 16 years.	Office force.	Total number of employés.	Number of boilers.	Total horse power.	Number of animals employed.	Horse power of water wheels.
Total	1,470	16,420	2,037	9,825	459	433	30,644	926	21,945	6,982	417
Alabama	23	209	26	534	31	14	837	23	772	207	.....
Arkansas	6	26	6	8	4	.....	50	.....	.....	13	10
California	21	89	16	170	1	5	302	.....	.....	166	.....
Colorado	12	50	26	24	.....	2	114	.....	.....	44	.....
Connecticut	5	38	23	27	.....	2	95	5	73	30	.....
Idaho	3	20	1	2	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	9	.....
Illinois	125	2,081	151	808	23	52	3,240	109	2,939	606	94
Indiana	162	1,375	238	1,440	99	69	3,383	167	3,533	349	.....
Iowa	70	692	78	371	25	18	1,254	29	662	261	.....
Kansas	54	801	87	223	18	18	1,201	13	240	369	.....
Kentucky	46	423	59	219	23	7	777	28	798	245	.....
Maine	131	607	50	260	.....	15	1,063	25	750	10	.....
Maryland	13	123	17	122	10	1	286	13	345	96	.....
Massachusetts	9	66	4	24	.....	.....	103	2	52	37	.....
Michigan	6	58	8	73	.....	.....	145	8	316	34	.....
Minnesota	68	864	94	190	5	11	1,232	33	847	128	.....
Missouri	133	1,387	202	1,422	36	40	3,220	77	1,963	1,212	.....
Montana	6	14	1	26	.....	1	48	1	45	20	.....
Nebraska	20	272	23	177	4	10	506	9	375	158	.....
New Jersey	11	158	8	48	2	3	230	2	45	64	.....
New Mexico	1	8	2	7	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	7	.....
New York	123	1,052	323	1,023	50	29	2,600	76	1,666	542	293
Ohio	145	1,490	161	737	46	47	2,626	108	2,767	735	.....
Pennsylvania	166	3,270	191	1,094	54	57	4,832	123	2,431	1,003	.....
Rhode Island	2	14	3	10	.....	2	31	2	37	16	.....
South Carolina	2	18	1	24	1	.....	46	1	6	26	.....
Tennessee	6	75	10	71	.....	1	163	2	30	22	.....
Texas	12	154	26	81	3	2	278	6	48	74	.....
Utah	2	6	1	15	1	1	26	.....	.....	10	.....
Vermont	12	79	26	49	3	1	170	5	65	40	20
Virginia	10	63	24	141	7	8	253	3	80	47	.....
Washington	12	48	54	86	3	2	205	2	120	28	.....
West Virginia	7	58	18	41	.....	2	126	7	62	28	.....
Wisconsin	42	637	77	270	9	13	1,048	45	853	317	.....
Other states (a)	4	95	2	8	1	.....	110	2	25	29	.....

a The states here grouped, in order that the business of individual establishments may not be disclosed to the public, embrace Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Oregon, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

PRODUCTION OF LIMESTONE IN 1889, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES—CONTINUED.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	EXPENSES.				CAPITAL.				
	Wages.	Supplies and materials consumed.	Other expenses of quarries.	Total expenses.	Land.	Buildings and fixtures.	Tools, implements, etc.	Cash.	Total capital.
Total	$10,121,985	$4,227,246	$743,483	$15,092,714	$14,771,200	$4,988,207	$4,541,623	$2,721,295	$27,022,325
Alabama	199,480	47,980	11,658	259,118	124,500	112,900	92,371	23,300	353,071
Arkansas	9,850	4,023	567	14,440	27,650	1,600	2,775	506	32,531
California	164,615	175,840	14,475	354,930	525,515	193,250	103,644	35,000	857,409
Colorado	73,960	18,091	2,013	94,064	107,450	34,850	11,620	29,450	183,370
Connecticut	43,186	60,382	4,480	108,048	37,650	26,659	14,720	21,436	100,465
Idaho	11,159	5,532	610	17,301	14,700	6,000	1,300	5,200	27,200
Illinois	1,247,097	376,687	84,154	1,707,938	1,998,575	506,414	605,777	205,850	3,316,616
Indiana	1,025,689	333,625	64,190	1,423,504	1,478,190	463,230	672,810	556,155	3,170,385
Iowa	329,442	81,210	21,813	432,465	489,915	199,100	206,205	113,772	1,008,992
Kansas	317,480	35,696	10,873	364,049	528,313	54,332	96,903	54,753	734,301
Kentucky	194,092	29,763	16,889	240,744	260,087	31,405	176,083	42,614	510,189
Maine	679,825	754,845	40,220	1,474,890	514,200	349,200	68,100	189,000	1,120,500
Maryland	69,980	60,064	8,659	138,703	262,745	69,550	53,215	32,658	418,168
Massachusetts	47,431	46,732	1,668	95,831	30,350	14,750	14,081	13,270	72,451
Michigan	44,211	13,191	730	58,132	123,700	41,652	9,880	9,086	184,318
Minnesota	367,321	102,840	27,337	497,498	628,440	263,914	158,661	135,832	1,186,847
Missouri	1,181,115	281,565	60,577	1,523,257	1,053,102	339,622	433,531	239,762	2,066,017
Montana	16,375	3,800	175	20,350	21,000	7,900	10,600	.....	39,500
Nebraska	129,906	24,390	10,237	164,533	131,000	17,935	80,550	39,225	268,710
New Jersey	62,926	40,588	5,978	109,492	84,797	37,497	21,795	8,450	152,539
New Mexico	1,754	1,195	70	3,019	11,800	5,250	1,500	1,050	19,600
New York	846,623	337,995	83,533	1,268,151	1,612,160	380,224	379,168	293,295	2,664,847
Ohio	797,082	280,247	60,741	1,138,070	1,311,130	478,557	300,833	193,466	2,283,986
Pennsylvania	1,421,496	620,279	136,238	2,178,013	1,799,915	730,040	633,358	239,032	3,402,345
Rhode Island	9,992	12,140	308	22,440	25,000	9,000	3,400	.....	37,400
South Carolina	8,555	1,835	1,050	11,440	7,000	2,100	4,050	1,100	14,250
Tennessee	38,040	12,190	1,257	51,487	32,890	37,850	7,775	1,400	79,915
Texas	96,778	13,678	3,566	114,022	37,355	9,050	21,500	1,800	69,705
Utah	13,172	5,405	1,000	19,577	145,000	7,550	2,675	.....	155,225
Vermont	55,959	79,199	6,502	141,660	64,250	45,450	31,539	19,185	160,424
Virginia	80,994	32,831	2,811	116,636	47,300	29,500	17,300	5,775	99,875
Washington	133,215	67,595	10,608	211,418	333,320	179,680	58,325	13,500	584,825
West Virginia	28,651	21,002	1,670	51,323	120,058	25,261	35,869	36,000	217,188
Wisconsin	345,184	226,925	45,802	617,911	770,143	262,785	205,285	159,773	1,397,986
Other states (a)	29,350	17,886	1,024	48,260	12,000	14,150	4,425	600	31,175

a The states here grouped, in order that the business of individual establishments may not be disclosed to the public, embrace Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Oregon, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

The following table gives statistics of labor and wages for all states producing ordinary limestone. It will be noticed that the highest wages are those paid in the western states, and the lowest are those for the southern states.

It will also be noticed that the total wages reported in the table on page 8 as actually paid do not exactly agree with the figures which would result from computing the total wages from the data given in the following table. This is very naturally the case, since the figures of the latter table are the averages given by the producers in response to an inquiry calling for average statements. The figures given for total wages actually paid are exact.

LABOR AND WAGES CLASSIFIED.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	FOREMEN.				QUARRYMEN.				MECHANICS AND STONECUTTERS.			
	Average number.	Average daily wages.	Average number of days.	Average yearly earnings.	Average number.	Average daily wages.	Average number of days.	Average yearly earnings.	Average number.	Average daily wages.	Average number of days.	Average yearly earnings.
Alabama	23	$2.24	257	$575.68	209	$1.17	202	$236.34	26	$2.09	181	$378.29
Arkansas	6	1.62	175	283.50	26	1.34	127	170.18	6	1.26	195	245.70
California	21	3.47	255	884.85	89	2.18	228	497.04	16	2.31	253	584.43
Colorado	12	2.78	231	642.18	50	2.33	271	631.43	26	2.71	150	406.50
Connecticut	5	1.90	306	581.40	38	1.58	250	395.00	23	1.84	280	515.20
Idaho	3	3.48	192	668.16	20	2.09	201	420.09	1	2.00	90	180.00
Illinois	125	2.55	259	660.45	2,081	1.64	210	344.40	151	2.35	230	540.50
Indiana	162	2.48	208	515.84	1,375	1.59	198	314.82	238	2.33	178	414.74
Iowa	70	2.01	197	395.97	692	1.53	175	267.75	78	2.48	180	446.40
Kansas	54	2.63	190	499.70	801	1.56	175	273.00	87	2.70	173	467.10
Kentucky	46	2.40	225	540.00	423	1.39	167	232.13	59	2.21	172	380.12
Maine	131	2.30	287	660.10	607	2.00	280	560.00	50	2.00	250	500.00
Maryland	13	1.65	235	387.75	123	1.29	182	234.78	17	1.52	173	262.96
Massachusetts	9	1.98	243	481.14	66	1.50	257	385.50	4	3.19	121	385.99
Michigan	6	2.67	281	750.27	58	1.53	201	307.53	8	1.74	293	509.82
Minnesota	68	3.19	210	669.90	864	1.60	173	276.80	94	2.65	169	447.85
Missouri	133	2.73	226	616.98	1,387	1.49	254	378.46	202	2.15	209	449.35
Montana	6	3.00	83	249.00	14	2.51	123	308.73	1	3.00	200	600.00
Nebraska	20	2.30	176	404.80	272	1.59	152	241.68	23	2.74	124	339.76
New Jersey	11	1.79	258	461.82	158	1.28	215	275.20	8	1.60	291	465.60
New Mexico	1	3.00	120	360.00	8	2.82	54	152.28	2	2.00	65	130.00
New York	123	2.41	206	496.46	1,052	2.03	203	412.09	323	2.23	171	381.33
Ohio	145	1.96	218	427.28	1,490	1.44	215	309.60	161	1.86	206	383.16
Pennsylvania	166	2.31	225	519.75	3,270	1.20	222	266.40	191	1.76	215	378.40
Rhode Island	2	1.90	195	370.50	14	1.41	183	258.03	3	2.00	233	466.00
South Carolina	2	1.77	179	316.83	18	1.13	184	207.92	1	2.50	138	345.00
Tennessee	6	2.09	209	436.81	75	1.10	176	193.60	10	1.85	122	225.70
Texas	12	2.70	181	488.70	154	1.82	191	347.62	26	2.67	224	598.08
Utah	2	2.50	295	737.50	6	2.41	233	561.53	1	3.50	150	525.00
Vermont	12	1.78	258	459.24	79	1.33	221	293.93	26	1.52	271	411.92
Virginia	10	1.99	238	473.62	63	1.38	258	356.04	24	1.58	266	420.28
Washington	12	3.11	210	653.10	48	2.25	195	438.75	54	2.96	228	674.88
West Virginia	7	2.31	252	582.12	58	1.06	181	191.86	18	1.39	274	380.86
Wisconsin	42	2.05	234	479.70	637	1.44	212	305.28	77	1.85	238	440.30
Other states (a)	4	2.50	237	592.50	95	2.11	98	206.78	2	2.50	300	750.00

a The states here grouped, in order that the business of individual establishments may not be disclosed to the public, embrace Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Oregon, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

LABOR AND WAGES CLASSIFIED—CONTINUED.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	LABORERS.				BOYS UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS.				OFFICE FORCE.	
	Average number.	Average daily wages.	Average number of days.	Average yearly earnings.	Average number.	Average daily wages.	Average number of days.	Average yearly earnings.	Average number.	Average annual salary.
Alabama	534	$1.00	205	$205.00	31	$0.51	234	$119.34	14	$655.62
Arkansas	8	1.38	156	215.28	4	0.51	112	57.12		
California	170	2.02	242	488.84	1	1.50	85	127.50	5	887.50
Colorado	24	2.03	257	521.71					2	1,087.75
Connecticut	27	1.49	265	394.85					2	1,100.00
Idaho	2	1.77	80	141.60						
Illinois	808	1.54	224	344.96	23	0.91	201	182.91	52	1,037.52
Indiana	1,440	1.37	298	408.26	99	0.69	180	124.20	69	842.60
Iowa	371	1.19	182	216.58	25	0.87	183	159.21	18	663.13
Kansas	223	1.43	182	260.26	18	0.74	138	102.12	18	537.14
Kentucky	219	1.01	137	138.37	23	0.59	149	87.91	7	996.14
Maine	260	1.75	269	470.75					15	880.00
Maryland	122	1.21	221	267.41	10	0.56	164	91.84	1	1,200.00
Massachusetts	24	1.32	152	200.64						
Michigan	73	1.57	227	356.39						
Minnesota	190	1.48	168	248.64	5	0.61	135	82.35	11	350.25
Missouri	1,422	1.70	213	362.10	36	0.85	188	159.80	40	947.31
Montana	26	2.25	162	364.50					1	500.00
Nebraska	177	1.54	118	181.72	4	1.00	160	160.00	10	521.88
New Jersey	48	1.22	185	225.70	2	0.62	205	127.10	3	1,100.00
New Mexico	7	1.45	43	62.35						
New York	1,023	1.31	201	263.31	50	0.89	198	176.22	29	615.67
Ohio	737	1.35	220	297.00	46	0.68	151	102.68	47	691.55
Pennsylvania	1,094	1.29	192	247.68	54	0.71	203	144.13	57	729.58
Rhode Island	10	1.36	244	331.84					2	466.00
South Carolina	24	1.20	186	223.20	1	0.75	138	103.50		
Tennessee	71	1.01	251	253.51					1	800.00
Texas	81	1.39	185	257.15	3	0.93	235	218.55	2	1,500.00
Utah	15	2.06	237	488.22	1	0.75	200	150.00	1	300.00
Vermont	49	1.03	235	242.05	3	0.75	136	102.00	1	900.00
Virginia	141	1.02	279	284.58	7	0.77	249	191.73	8	546.00
Washington	86	2.06	110	226.60	3	1.00	100	100.00	2	1,500.00
West Virginia	41	0.93	207	192.51					2	600.00
Wisconsin	270	1.39	208	289.12	9	0.80	186	148.80	13	876.67
Other states (a)	8	1.05	290	304.50	1	0.60	145	87.00		

a The states here grouped, in order that the business of individual establishments may not be disclosed to the public, embrace Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Oregon, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

The following table shows the relative standing of various states according to various statistical items. It will be noticed that Pennsylvania stands at the head of all the lists except two, and as a limestone-producing state it is of the first importance. The items which contribute largely to the importance of Pennsylvania as a limestone state are limestone converted into lime and that used for blast-furnace flux.

RELATIVE STANDING OF STATES AND TERRITORIES ACCORDING TO VARIOUS STATISTICAL ITEMS.

TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTION.		TOTAL CAPITAL IN LAND.		TOTAL CAPITAL.	
States and territories.	Value.	States and territories.	Amount.	States and territories.	Amount.
Total	$19,095,179	Total	$14,771,200	Total	$27,022,325
1 Pennsylvania	2,655,477	Illinois	1,998,575	Pennsylvania	3,402,345
2 Illinois	2,190,607	Pennsylvania	1,799,915	Illinois	3,316,616
3 Indiana	1,889,336	New York	1,612,160	Indiana	3,170,385
4 Missouri	1,859,960	Indiana	1,478,190	New York	2,664,847
5 New York	1,708,830	Ohio	1,311,130	Ohio	2,283,986
6 Maine	1,523,499	Missouri	1,053,102	Missouri	2,066,017
7 Ohio	1,514,934	Wisconsin	770,143	Wisconsin	1,397,986
8 Wisconsin	813,963	Minnesota	628,440	Minnesota	1,186,847
9 Minnesota	613,247	Kansas	528,313	Maine	1,120,500
10 Iowa	530,863	California	525,515	Iowa	1,008,992
11 California	516,780	Maine	514,200	California	857,409
12 Kansas	478,822	Iowa	489,915	Kansas	734,301
13 Alabama	324,814	Washington	333,320	Washington	584,825
14 Kentucky	303,314	Maryland	262,745	Kentucky	510,189
15 Washington	231,287	Kentucky	260,087	Maryland	418,168
16 Texas	217,825	Utah	145,000	Alabama	353,071
17 Nebraska	207,019	Nebraska	131,000	Nebraska	268,710
18 Vermont	195,066	Alabama	124,500	West Virginia	217,188
19 Maryland	164,860	Michigan	123,700	Michigan	184,318
20 Virginia	159,023	West Virginia	120,058	Colorado	183,370
21 Colorado	138,091	Colorado	107,450	Vermont	160,424
22 Connecticut	131,697	New Jersey	84,797	Utah	155,225
23 New Jersey	129,662	Vermont	64,250	New Jersey	152,539
24 Massachusetts	119,978	Virginia	47,300	Connecticut	100,465
25 West Virginia	93,856	Connecticut	37,650	Virginia	99,875
26 Michigan	85,952	Texas	37,355	Tennessee	79,915
27 Tennessee	73,028	Tennessee	32,890	Massachusetts	72,451
28 Idaho	28,545	Massachusetts	30,350	Texas	69,705
29 Rhode Island	27,625	Arkansas	27,650	Montana	39,500
30 Utah	27,568	Rhode Island	25,000	Rhode Island	37,400
31 Montana	24,964	Montana	21,000	Arkansas	32,531
32 Arkansas	18,360	Idaho	14,700	Idaho	27,200
33 South Carolina	14,520	New Mexico	11,800	New Mexico	19,600
34 New Mexico	3,862	South Carolina	7,000	South Carolina	14,250
Other states (a)	77,935	Other states	12,000	Other states	31,175

a The states here grouped, in order that the business of individual establishments may not be disclosed to the public, embrace Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Oregon, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

RELATIVE STANDING OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

TOTAL NUMBER EMPLOYÉS.		TOTAL AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID EMPLOYÉS.		TOTAL COST OF SUPPLIES.		TOTAL EXPENSES.	
States and territories.	Number.	States and territories.	Amount.	States and territories.	Amount.	States and territories.	Amount.
Total	30,644	Total	$10,121,985	Total	$4,227,246	Total	$15,092,714
1 Pennsylvania	4,832	Pennsylvania	1,421,496	Maine	754,845	Pennsylvania	2,178,013
2 Indiana	3,383	Illinois	1,247,097	Pennsylvania	620,279	Illinois	1,707,938
3 Illinois	3,240	Missouri	1,181,115	Illinois	376,687	Missouri	1,523,257
4 Missouri	3,220	Indiana	1,025,689	New York	337,995	Maine	1,474,890
5 Ohio	2,626	New York	846,623	Indiana	333,625	Indiana	1,423,504
6 New York	2,600	Ohio	797,082	Missouri	281,565	New York	1,268,151
7 Iowa	1,254	Maine	679,825	Ohio	280,247	Ohio	1,138,070
8 Minnesota	1,232	Minnesota	367,321	Wisconsin	226,925	Wisconsin	617,911
9 Kansas	1,201	Wisconsin	345,184	California	175,840	Minnesota	497,498
10 Maine	1,063	Iowa	329,442	Minnesota	102,840	Iowa	432,465
11 Wisconsin	1,048	Kansas	317,480	Iowa	81,210	Kansas	364,049
12 Alabama	837	Alabama	199,480	Vermont	79,199	California	354,930
13 Kentucky	777	Kentucky	194,092	Washington	67,595	Alabama	259,118
14 Nebraska	506	California	164,615	Connecticut	60,382	Kentucky	240,744
15 California	302	Washington	133,215	Maryland	60,064	Washington	211,418
16 Maryland	286	Nebraska	129,906	Alabama	47,980	Nebraska	164,583
17 Texas	278	Texas	96,778	Massachusetts	46,732	Vermont	141,660
18 Virginia	253	Virginia	80,994	New Jersey	40,588	Maryland	138,703
19 New Jersey	230	Colorado	73,960	Kansas	35,696	Virginia	116,636
20 Washington	205	Maryland	69,980	Virginia	32,831	Texas	114,022
21 Vermont	170	New Jersey	62,926	Kentucky	29,763	New Jersey	109,492
22 Tennessee	163	Vermont	55,959	Nebraska	24,390	Connecticut	108,048
23 Michigan	145	Massachusetts	47,431	West Virginia	21,002	Massachusetts	95,831
24 West Virginia	126	Michigan	44,211	Colorado	18,091	Colorado	94,064
25 Colorado	114	Connecticut	43,186	Texas	13,678	Michigan	58,132
26 Massachusetts	103	Tennessee	38,040	Michigan	13,191	Tennessee	51,487
27 Connecticut	95	West Virginia	28,651	Tennessee	12,190	West Virginia	51,323
28 Arkansas	50	Montana	16,375	Rhode Island	12,140	Rhode Island	22,440
29 Montana	48	Utah	13,172	Idaho	5,532	Montana	20,350
30 South Carolina	46	Idaho	11,159	Utah	5,405	Utah	19,577
31 Rhode Island	31	Rhode Island	9,992	Arkansas	4,023	Idaho	17,301
32 Idaho	26	Arkansas	9,850	Montana	3,800	Arkansas	14,440
33 Utah	26	South Carolina	8,555	South Carolina	1,835	South Carolina	11,440
34 New Mexico	18	New Mexico	1,754	New Mexico	1,195	New Mexico	3,019
Other states (a)	110	Other states	29,350	Other states	17,886	Other states	48,260

a The states here grouped, in order that the business of individual establishments may not be disclosed to the public, embrace Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Oregon, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

The tables following give the relative standing of all states producing limestone according to the purposes for which the stone was used. The first table gives the standing according to value for these purposes, while the second refers to the number of cubic feet and the purposes. Considering the first table relative to value, it is evident that for building purposes Illinois stands first. The large amount devoted to building purposes in this state comes chiefly from the Joliet and Lemont quarry regions, and the product from these places is largely used for building. Indiana stands second in value, and the stone which contributes largely to the value given, namely, $994,313, is the oölitic limestone, which is at present quite popular, not only in the immediate vicinity, but in many of the larger and more important cities of the country, both east and west.

In regard to the value of lime produced, it appears that Maine heads the list. The product comes almost entirely from Knox county, where large quarries of very pure limestone are operated exclusively for the purpose of burning the product into lime. In the value of the lime produced Pennsylvania stands second, but by reference to the second table it will be noticed that Pennsylvania stands first, with a product of 4,043,679 barrels, while Maine stands second, with a product about one-half as great. There is evidently a great difference in favor of Maine in the value per barrel of the lime from these two states. This is accounted for by the fact that a large proportion of the lime produced in Pennsylvania is used for agricultural purposes, which require only inferior grades, whereas the lime from Maine is almost entirely used for building purposes in many of the most important cities on the Atlantic coast, principally New York city.

A small amount of stone is reported under the heading "Stone for burning into lime." This represents stone which was sold by quarrymen to lime burners. In connection with the use of limestone for flux Pennsylvania naturally stands at the head of the list. The amount consumed for

this purpose is quite large, being 2,583,926 tons, valued at $949,083. It is evident that there is a very great difference between Pennsylvania and other states in the consumption of limestone for this purpose.

For street work Missouri stands first, the amount being valued at $670,351. The limestone used for street work goes largely into macadamizing.

In connection with miscellaneous uses it will be found that Kentucky has produced 150 cubic feet, with a value of $500. This item needs special explanation because of the exceedingly high value per cubic foot, namely, $3.33. The stone which has this high value is a quite highly siliceous limestone, and is used for purposes of polishing surfaces of marble, and also in polishing gold and silver previous to final buffing or polishing.

It will be noticed also that in Vermont 2,400 cubic feet are reported, with a value of $1,000. This product was used for grinding for the manufacture of paint.

RELATIVE STANDING OF STATES AND TERRITORIES ACCORDING TO VALUE AND PURPOSES.

BUILDING PURPOSES.		LIME.		STONE FOR BURNING INTO LIME.	
States and territories.	Value.	States and territories.	Value.	States.	Value.
Total	$5,405,671	Total	$8,217,015	Total	$184,024
1 Illinois	1,084,556	Maine	1,523,499	Ohio	98,059
2 Indiana	994,313	Pennsylvania	1,195,955	Pennsylvania	37,120
3 Missouri	542,871	New York	837,613	New York	21,349
4 New York	444,291	Ohio	581,325	Virginia	7,500
5 Ohio	407,388	Wisconsin	514,974	Wisconsin	6,709
6 Minnesota	380,556	California	513,130	Alabama	6,024
7 Kansas	269,316	Missouri	465,390	Colorado	3,750
8 Pennsylvania	238,431	Illinois	366,245	Michigan	3,213
9 Iowa	236,792	Indiana	340,315	Minnesota	200
10 Wisconsin	232,780	Washington	224,707		
11 Kentucky	187,570	Alabama	178,248		
12 Texas	135,901	Iowa	170,043		
13 Nebraska	90,542	Vermont	168,808		
14 Michigan	46,308	Maryland	148,432		
15 Alabama	37,981	Connecticut	129,663		
16 Massachusetts	21,833	Minnesota	124,266		
17 Virginia	19,520	New Jersey	99,406		
18 Montana	7,500	Massachusetts	93,702		
19 Colorado	7,300	Colorado	91,101		
20 Vermont	5,010	Virginia	83,667		
21 West Virginia	3,835	West Virginia	82,471		
22 Utah	2,600	Tennessee	60,625		
23 Washington	1,580	Idaho	28,545		
24 Tennessee	1,336	Rhode Island	27,500		
25 Arkansas	1,260	Kentucky	24,414		
26 New Mexico	1,211	Nebraska	16,722		
27 Maryland	1,140	Michigan	15,500		
28 Connecticut	894	Arkansas	14,600		
29 New Jersey	636	Utah	10,300		
30 California	360	Kansas	9,013		
31		Texas	6,700		
32		South Carolina	6,120		
33		New Mexico	2,331		
34		Montana	1,464		
Other states (a)	60	Other states	60,221		

a The states here grouped, in order that the business of individual establishments may not be disclosed to the public, embrace Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Oregon, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

RELATIVE STANDING OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

FLUXING FOR FURNACES.		STREET WORK.		BRIDGE, DAM, AND RAILROAD WORK.		MISCELLANEOUS.	
States and territories.	Value.	States.	Value.	States.	Value.	States.	Value.
Total	$1,569,312	Total	$2,383,456	Total	$1,289,622	Total	$46,079
1 Pennsylvania	949,083	Missouri	670,351	Indiana	233,710	Ohio	14,446
2 Illinois	166,507	Illinois	505,576	New York	175,736	Pennsylvania	6,723
3 Ohio	105,963	Indiana	316,722	Missouri	169,720	Minnesota	6,430
4 Alabama	92,761	New York	197,091	Pennsylvania	155,653	Missouri	5,937
5 Virginia	48,146	Ohio	183,235	Ohio	124,518	Indiana	3,220
6 Colorado	35,940	Kansas	97,502	Kansas	102,991	Massachusetts	2,000
7 New York	32,750	Nebraska	86,643	Minnesota	90,017	Illinois	1,961
8 New Jersey	29,620	Kentucky	86,054	Iowa	70,387	California	1,900
9 Montana	16,000	Pennsylvania	72,512	Illinois	65,762	Arkansas	1,350
10 Utah	14,668	Iowa	53,641	Texas	30,919	Vermont	1,000
11 Texas	12,037	Texas	32,278	Wisconsin	23,070	Nebraska	612
12 Nebraska	10,000	Wisconsin	27,789	Vermont	18,150	Kentucky	500
13 Wisconsin	8,641	Michigan	18,156	South Carolina	8,400		
14 West Virginia	7,200	Minnesota	11,778	Tennessee	4,867		
15 Maryland	6,750	Alabama	9,800	Kentucky	3,178		
16 Missouri	5,691	Maryland	6,750	Nebraska	2,500		
17 Washington	5,000	Tennessee	3,400	Maryland	1,788		
18 Tennessee	2,800	Vermont	2,098	Arkansas	650		
19 Michigan	2,675	California	1,390	West Virginia	350		
20 Massachusetts	2,443	Arkansas	500				
21 Kentucky	1,598	Virginia	190				
22 Connecticut	1,140						
23 Indiana	1,056						
24 New Mexico	320						
25 Rhode Island	125						
Other states (*a*)	10,398			Other states	7,256		

a The states here grouped, in order that the business of individual establishments may not be disclosed to the public, embrace Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Oregon, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

RELATIVE STANDING OF STATES AND TERRITORIES ACCORDING TO AMOUNTS AND PURPOSES.

BUILDING PURPOSES.		LIME.		STONE FOR BURNING INTO LIME.	
States and territories.	Cubic feet.	States and territories.	Barrels.	States.	Tons.
Total	92, 289, 896	Total	18, 474, 668	Total	478, 082
1 Illinois	21, 433, 967	Pennsylvania	4, 043, 679	Ohio	220, 095
2 Missouri	11, 083, 370	Maine	1, 903, 639	Pennsylvania	137, 285
3 Ohio	9, 754, 989	Ohio	1, 725, 336	New York	43, 003
4 Indiana	7, 402, 345	New York	1, 636, 148	Wisconsin	21, 833
5 Minnesota	7, 277, 348	Wisconsin	1, 561, 611	Colorado	15, 000
6 New York	7, 154, 747	Missouri	1, 144, 962	Virginia	15, 000
7 Iowa	6, 280, 787	Indiana	1, 074, 517	Michigan	13, 466
8 Pennsylvania	5, 188, 013	Illinois	877, 274	Alabama	12, 000
9 Kansas	4, 562, 049	Maryland	545, 591	Minnesota	400
10 Wisconsin	4, 537, 351	California	533, 123		
11 Nebraska	2, 058, 614	New Jersey	400, 249		
12 Kentucky	1, 854, 917	Iowa	365, 394		
13 Michigan	1, 296, 539	Alabama	350, 340		
14 Texas	666, 160	Minnesota	344, 102		
15 Virginia	471, 505	Vermont	324, 148		
16 Massachusetts	283, 100	West Virginia	296, 498		
17 West Virginia	194, 250	Washington	222, 759		
18 Montana	160, 000	Connecticut	191, 795		
19 Alabama	154, 480	Virginia	178, 480		
20 Utah	120, 865	Colorado	146, 737		
21 Vermont	95, 040	Tennessee	113, 228		
22 Colorado	56, 250	Massachusetts	82, 977		
23 New Mexico	49, 675	Kentucky	66, 376		
24 Maryland	41, 807	Michigan	44, 173		
25 Connecticut	33, 750	Nebraska	41, 805		
26 New Jersey	28, 058	Arkansas	37, 600		
27 Washington	15, 970	Rhode Island	32, 100		
28 California	12, 500	Idaho	29, 871		
29 Tennessee	11, 510	Kansas	16, 686		
30 Arkansas	9, 100	Utah	16, 480		
31		South Carolina	13, 500		
32		Texas	12, 000		
33		New Mexico	2, 850		
34		Montana	2, 217		
Other states (a)	840	Other states	96, 423		

FLUXING FOR FURNACES.		STREET WORK.		BRIDGE, DAM, AND RAILROAD WORK.		MISCELLANEOUS.	
States and territories.	Tons.	States.	Cubic feet.	States.	Cubic feet.	States.	Cubic feet.
Total	3, 894, 337	Total	46, 491, 622	Total	26, 679, 012	Total	549, 875
1 Pennsylvania	2, 583, 926	Missouri	11, 542, 723	Missouri	5, 471, 386	Ohio	173, 788
2 Illinois	300, 182	Illinois	10, 221, 392	Ohio	4, 984, 581	Minnesota	87, 300
3 Ohio	280, 626	Ohio	7, 236, 981	Pennsylvania	3, 714, 444	Pennsylvania	60, 688
4 Alabama	247, 761	New York	5, 241, 262	Kansas	2, 532, 801	Nebraska	56, 500
5 New York	84, 222	Indiana	2, 614, 862	Wisconsin	2, 048, 954	Massachusetts	50, 000
6 Virginia	78, 756	Pennsylvania	2, 042, 804	Iowa	1, 732, 630	Indiana	31, 400
7 New Jersey	59, 275	Nebraska	1, 926, 469	New York	1, 434, 115	California	31, 250
8 Colorado	51, 851	Kentucky	1, 762, 711	Indiana	1 410, 285	Missouri	29, 688
9 Utah	32, 596	Iowa	1, 707, 931	Illinois	969, 899	Arkansas	13, 500
10 Nebraska	21, 600	Kansas	771, 041	Minnesota	868, 144	Illinois	13, 211
11 West Virginia	21, 600	Wisconsin	488, 811	Texas	638, 921	Vermont	2, 400
12 Wisconsin	21, 564	Michigan	485, 377	Vermont	445, 500	Kentucky	150
13 Montana	17, 000	Maryland	145, 670	Tennessee	115, 182		
14 Texas	16, 455	Alabama	98, 000	South Carolina	56, 700		
15 Missouri	13, 488	Minnesota	68, 788	Maryland	43, 680		
16 Michigan	10, 957	Texas	67, 750	Arkansas	32, 500		
17 Maryland	10, 080	California	35, 000	West Virginia	25, 000		
18 Washington	7, 000	Tennessee	14, 500	Kentucky	14, 715		
19 Tennessee	5, 000	Vermont	9, 990	Nebraska	10, 000		
20 Massachusetts	4, 309	Virginia	7, 560				
21 Connecticut	3, 468	Arkansas	2, 000				
22 Kentucky	3, 244						
23 Indiana	2, 640						
24 New Mexico	400						
25 Rhode Island	50						
Other states (a)	16, 287			Other states	129, 575		

a The states here grouped, in order that the business of individual establishments may not be disclosed to the public, embrace Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Oregon, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

The following table of general deductions in regard to a number of important items is presented. In comparing the percentage of profit on capital and on sales for the state of Maine it will be noticed that the figures 4.34 and 3.19 are very much lower than in most of the other states. The excessively high figures which occur in a few places are generally accounted for by the newness of the industry or the small amount produced.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION IN 1889.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total value of product.	Total wages.	Total expenses.	Total capital.	PER CENT OF PROFIT.		Percentage of wages to total expenses.	Percentage of wages to total value.
					On capital.	On value of product.		
Total	$19,095,179	$10,121,985	$15,092,714	$27,022,325	14.81	20.96	67.07	53.01
Alabama	324,814	199,480	259,118	353,071	18.61	20.23	76.98	61.41
Arkansas	18,360	9,850	14,440	32,531	12.05	21.35	68.21	53.65
California	516,780	164,615	354,930	857,409	18.88	31.32	46.38	31.85
Colorado	138,091	73,960	94,064	183,370	24.01	31.88	78.63	53.56
Connecticut	131,697	43,186	108,048	100,465	23.54	17.96	39.97	32.79
Idaho	28,545	11,159	17,301	27,200	41.34	39.39	64.50	39.09
Illinois	2,190,607	1,247,097	1,707,938	3,316,616	14.55	22.03	73.02	56.93
Indiana	1,889,336	1,025,689	1,423,504	3,170,285	14.69	24.66	72.05	54.29
Iowa	530,863	329,442	432,465	1,008,992	9.75	18.54	76.18	62.06
Kansas	478,822	317,480	364,049	734,301	15.63	23.97	87.21	66.30
Kentucky	303,314	194,092	240,744	510,189	12.26	20.63	80.62	63.99
Maine	1,523,499	679,825	1,474,890	1,120,500	4.34	3.19	46.09	44.62
Maryland	164,860	69,980	138,703	418,168	6.26	15.87	50.45	42.45
Massachusetts	119,978	47,431	95,831	72,451	33.33	20.13	49.49	39.53
Michigan	85,952	44,211	58,132	184,318	15.09	32.37	76.05	51.44
Minnesota	613,247	367,321	497,498	1,186,847	9.75	18.87	73.83	59.90
Missouri	1,859,960	1,181,115	1,523,257	2,066,017	16.30	18.10	77.54	63.50
Montana	24,964	16,375	20,350	39,500	11.68	18.48	80.47	65.59
Nebraska	207,019	129,906	164,533	268,710	15.81	20.52	78.95	62.75
New Jersey	129,662	62,926	109,492	152,539	13.22	15.56	57.47	48.53
New Mexico	3,862	1,754	3,019	19,600	4.30	21.83	58.10	45.42
New York	1,708,830	846,623	1,268,151	2,664,847	16.54	25.79	66.76	49.54
Ohio	1,514,934	797,082	1,138,070	2,283,986	16.50	24.88	70.04	52.61
Pennsylvania	2,655,477	1,421,496	2,178,013	3,402,345	14.03	17.98	65.27	53.53
Rhode Island	27,625	9,992	22,440	37,400	13.86	18.77	44.53	36.17
South Carolina	14,520	8,555	11,440	14,250	21.61	21.21	74.78	58.92
Tennessee	73,028	38,040	51,487	79,915	26.95	29.50	73.88	52.09
Texas	217,835	96,778	114,022	69,705	148.93	47.66	84.88	44.43
Utah	27,568	13,172	19,577	155,225	5.15	28.99	67.28	47.78
Vermont	195,066	55,959	141,660	160,424	33.29	27.38	39.50	28.69
Virginia	159,023	80,994	116,636	99,875	42.44	26.65	69.44	50.93
Washington	231,287	133,215	211,418	584,825	3.40	8.59	63.01	57.60
West Virginia	93,856	28,651	51,322	217,188	19.58	45.32	55.82	30.53
Wisconsin	813,963	345,184	617,911	1,397,986	14.02	24.09	55.86	42.41
Other states (*a*)	77,935	29,350	48,260	31,175	95.19	38.08	60.82	37.66

a The states here grouped, in order that the business of individual establishments may not be disclosed to the public, embrace Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Oregon, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

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CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 79. WASHINGTON, D. C. June 17, 1891.

MINES AND MINING.—ALUMINIUM.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1891.

The following bulletin relating to aluminium has been prepared by Mr. R. L. PACKARD, special agent, under the supervision of Dr. DAVID T. DAY, special agent in charge of the Division of Mines and Mining of the Census Office. This interesting metal has at last reached the stage of actual production, and the United States is now one of the leading producers. The all-important feature of the industry at present, however, is the effort by new processes to reduce the cost of making the metal. Prominence is therefore given to a concise and very exact résumé of the methods of extraction of aluminium and their results for a number of years, with other valuable information relating to this industry. The product for the census year 1889 was 47,468 pounds, including aluminium in alloys, valued at $97,335. The principal sources of aluminium have heretofore been cryolite from Greenland and imported bauxite, but recent discoveries of bauxite have been made in Arkansas, which will, no doubt, lead to the more extensive use of the domestic article.

Robert P. Porter
Superintendent of Census.

4594—6000.

ALUMINIUM.

BY R. L. PACKARD.

METALLURGICAL HISTORY.—Aluminium has been attracting an amount of attention during the last two or three years which is out of proportion to its actual (1890) importance as a metal and the position in the arts which it has hitherto occupied. This is accounted for by the comparatively recent appearance of the metal in commerce, the difficulty of extracting it, and the unfamiliar and elaborate metallurgical processes which have been invented in consequence. Some of these processes are reproductions on a large scale of experiments which are not ordinarily used even in chemical laboratories. A brief résumé of the history of these methods of extraction and their results will give a correct idea of the scope and merit of the industry.

In 1807 and 1808 Sir Humphrey Davy succeeded in obtaining the metals from the alkaline earths baryta, strontia, lime, and magnesia by electricity. His method was to place a paste of the respective earths on a strip of platinum connected with the positive pole of a powerful battery, put mercury in a small cavity in the paste, and connect it with the negative wire of the battery. Under the influence of the current the metallic oxide (the earth) was decomposed, an amalgam of the metal which it contained was formed, and the pure metal was obtained from this by distilling off the mercury. On applying this method to a paste made of alumina, Sir Humphrey Davy could not obtain the expected amalgam; he therefore varied the experiment in a way which is notable in view of certain recent methods, and which he described as follows:

> The first experiment by which I obtained evidence of its composition was made in 1808 by fusing iron negatively electrified in contact with it. The earth was moist in this process, and a very high voltaic power was applied. The globule of metal obtained was whiter than pure iron, effervesced slowly in water, becoming covered with a white powder, and the solution in muriatic acid decomposed by an alkali afforded alumina and oxide of iron.

He continues:

> By passing potassium in vapor through alumina heated to whiteness the greatest part of the potassium became converted into potassa, which formed a coherent mass with that part of the alumina not decompounded, and in this mass there were numerous gray particles having the metallic luster and which became white when heated in the air, and which slowly effervesced in water.—Works, 1840, vol. 4, page 262.

Inconclusive as these experiments are as far as the separation of aluminium is concerned, they are interesting as the pioneers of the two lines of experiments, the electrical and chemical, each of which afterward led to the establishment of a commercial process.

The next step in advance was in the line of chemical experiment. Sir Humphrey Davy had failed to obtain aluminium from alumina, the oxide of the metal, by potassium vapor. Some twenty years later Wöhler, by substituting the chloride of aluminium for the oxide in this operation, succeeded in obtaining the metal, and was able to determine its physical properties.

In the account of his own works, published in 1827 (Poggendorf's Annalen, XI, page 147), Wöhler describes Oersted's experiments, made three years previously, and attributes to him the discovery of volatile aluminium chloride, which he prepared by the method, now well known in practice, of passing chlorine gas over a mixture of alumina and carbon heated to redness. By acting on the chloride so obtained with potassium amalgam Oersted stated that he had obtained an amalgam of aluminium from which he had recovered the metal by distilling off the mercury. Wöhler repeated this experiment, but was unable to obtain aluminium, the metal remaining, after distilling off the mercury, being only potassium left over from the amalgam which had been used in the experiment. He did, however, succeed in reducing aluminium chloride by potassium itself, operating in porcelain crucibles. The aluminium was obtained in the form of a gray powder, and was not pure.

In 1845 Wöhler renewed his experiments (Poggendorf's Annalen, LXIV, 1845, pages 447–451), but in order to avoid the lively chemical reaction he varied the arrangement in such a way as to keep the aluminium chloride and potassium separate while the potassium was melted in the vapor of the chloride. This was accomplished in two ways: first, he introduced the chloride into a platinum tube, and then placed a platinum boat containing potassium in the tube near it. The tube was gradually heated to redness, when the chloride was volatilized and passed in vapor over the melted potassium, which decomposed the chloride and liberated the aluminium. He also placed the potassium in a small porcelain crucible, which was set in a larger one, and the space between was filled with the chloride. The whole was well covered and heated, when the reaction occurred. As before, the aluminium so obtained seemed to be in the form of a gray powder, but on closer inspection this powder was seen to be composed of tin-white metallic globules. Wöhler determined the specific gravity and other properties of these globules.

These laboratory experiments were resumed by H. Sainte-Claire Deville in France in 1854, who substituted sodium for potassium and operated on a larger scale than his predecessors. He placed aluminium chloride in considerable quantity in a glass tube, into which porcelain boats containing sodium were introduced, and the tube was then heated. The aluminium chloride was volatilized, and, coming in contact with the melted sodium, was decomposed thereby with a lively incandescence, forming chlorides of aluminium and sodium and setting free the aluminium, which was retained in the double chloride in a finely divided state. This mixture was then placed in boats made of retort carbon, which were highly heated in a porcelain tube, through which a current of dry hydrogen was passed. The double chloride was distilled off by this means, leaving the aluminium, which was afterward remelted and run into ingots. This was the method which Deville carried out on a large scale in 1855 in a furnace consisting of a retort for distilling the aluminium chloride, a chamber connected therewith containing iron nails to hold any ferric chloride which might distill over, and a third chamber beyond this containing trays of sodium. The inventor found much to improve in the details of the process, and by 1859 it had become modified so that the reduction was effected in a reverberatory furnace and fluorspar or cryolite was used as a flux. The double chloride of aluminium and sodium which was used in this operation was made by heating a mixture of alumina, carbon, and common salt in a retort and passing dry chlorine gas through it, on the principle introduced by Oersted, whereby the double chloride was distilled over and was caught in a receiver. Since that date many improvements have been made in the way of lessening the cost of the materials used in the process, especially in the manufacture of sodium by the Castner process in England, but the metallurgy remains substantially as it was when Deville established it. (Deville, de l'Aluminium, Paris, 1859.) This was the only process in practical operation in Europe down to three or four years ago. No serious attempt was ever made to introduce it into this country, because the limited uses and the high price of aluminium and its difficult metallurgy, which would be still more costly in this country than in Europe, where the refinements of chemical technology are more familiar than here, all conspired to repel investment in any large way.

The first step in advance in the electro-metallurgy of aluminium dates from the electrical decomposition of the fused double chloride of aluminium and sodium in 1854. The electrical decomposition of fused magnesium chloride by Professor Bunsen led to operating in a similar way on the fused double chloride of aluminium and sodium. Bunsen, in Germany, and Deville, in France, obtained metallic aluminium in this way, but no attempt was made to repeat the operation on an industrial scale until a much later date, when the introduction of modern dynamo-electric machines made it feasible.

The Siemens "electric furnace," patented in England in 1879, which was the forerunner of certain recent furnaces, may be regarded as a further advance toward the electro-metallurgy of aluminium. It consisted of a large crucible, placed in a vessel filled with charcoal as a nonconductor. The cathode passed through the bottom of the crucible, and was in contact with the metal to be melted by the heat of the arc. The anode passed through a hole in the cover of the crucible, and the distance between the poles was ingeniously regulated by a solenoid. Iron, steel, and platinum were melted in this crucible. (English patent 2110 of 1879; Description of operation by dynamos, Ann. de chemie, sér. 5, tome 30, page 465.)

The intense heat which the electric current is capable of producing for metallurgical purposes was now known. It was also known that aluminium could be obtained by electrolysis, and the time was

ripe for the industrial application of these facts as soon as dynamo electricity could be made available. Accordingly, in the last decade electro-metallurgical processes for obtaining aluminium have become favorite subjects for patents with inventors. It is sufficient to describe briefly the two which have been commercially successful in this country, and they will serve as types of all. The earlier of these, the Cowles process, was established in 1885, and is carried on by the Cowles Electric Smelting and Aluminum Company at Lockport, New York. It is at present (1890) confined to the production of aluminium alloys, viz, aluminium bronze (and brass) and ferro aluminium. This was the pioneer of such processes in the United States, and created an industry which has since been developed and extended. This process, which is now well known to persons interested in metallurgy, consists in passing the current from a powerful dynamo through a mixture of alumina (in the form of corundum, bauxite, etc.), carbon, and pieces of copper contained in a suitable vessel lined with carbon, through the ends of which vessel the large terminals of the dynamo are inserted. The mixture is arranged so as to prevent short circuiting. On passing the current the alumina is reduced in the presence of carbon and unites with the melted copper to form an alloy rich in aluminium. This alloy is afterward remelted, and enough copper added to it to reduce the aluminium contents to the proportions desired for aluminium alloys of the required grades.

The Cowles Company has produced aluminium bronze as follows:

PRODUCT OF ALUMINIUM BRONZE.

YEARS.	Pounds.	Value.
1885	4,000 to 5,000	$1,600 to $2,000
1886	50,000	20,000
1887	144,764	57,000

Besides aluminium bronze the Cowles Company makes ferro aluminium by the same process by which the bronze is made, substituting iron for copper. The alloy, containing from 5 to 10 per cent of aluminium, is used as a vehicle for introducing aluminium into molten iron to increase its tensile strength and solidity. An idea of the growing demand for ferro aluminium for this metallurgical use is obtained from the statement of the Cowles Company that they made in 1886 from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds, valued at from $780 to $1,170, and in 1887, 42,617 pounds, valued at $16,621. The total aluminium alloys produced in 1889 was 171,759 pounds.

Many proposals have been made and many patents obtained for making alloys of aluminium with iron and sometimes with copper by reducing alumina with carbon in the presence of fluxes and the metals. Clay, kaolin, and other compounds of alumina, it is asserted, may be used for this purpose. Sometimes the iron or copper is added to the melted mixture used as a "bath," sometimes the mixture is added as a flux to iron in a cupola or similar furnace, and sometimes it is used as a paste on iron, which is then heated. The object in most cases is to make an iron aluminium alloy for "beneficiating" iron. The announcement of the good effect produced on iron by adding minute quantities of aluminium to it while melted and Mr. Keep's experiments on this subject have probably led inventors to patent processes of the above kind. It is to be regretted that these processes do not yet offer clear and certain evidence that they are distinct and decided improvements like the electrical processes, or, indeed, that they are operative in the manner described.

The Herault process, which, like the Cowles, makes aluminium alloys, had not been put into commercial operation in this country up to the close of the census year.

In the United States the extraction of aluminium itself is also effected by dynamo electricity, and is a new industry carried on by the Pittsburgh Reduction Company at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, operating under the patents of Mr. C. M. Hall. The process consists in forming a fused bath of the fluorides of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, to which calcium chloride is subsequently added, by melting a mixture of cryolite, aluminium fluoride, and fluorspar in a suitable vessel lined with carbon, adding alumina thereto, and then separating the aluminium by the current from a dynamo, the carbon electrodes of which dip into the bath. The process is continuous, because the alumina is renewed as it becomes exhausted. One merit of the process is that the fused bath is of less specific gravity than the

aluminium set free, which therefore sinks to the bottom of the vessel. If alloys are desired, the negative electrode is formed of the metal which it is desired to alloy with aluminium. Variations in the composition of the bath are described in the different patent specifications, but that above given is believed to be the one used in practice. This company produced 19,200 pounds of aluminium in 1889, which was sold at $2 per pound in quantity. The total production of aluminium in the United States during 1889, including that contained in alloys, was 47,468 pounds, with a total value of $97,335.

Until the recent metallurgical use of aluminium in treating molten iron was introduced the metal was worked in this country in a small way, principally for parts of optical, engineering, and astronomical instruments, balance beams, light weights, and the like, where lightness and strength are desired. An idea of the extent of its use may be had from the following table of imp orts, which shows the amount of aluminium entered for consumption in the United States:

ALUMINIUM IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES.

YEARS ENDING—	Quantity. (Pounds.)	Value.	YEARS ENDING—	Quantity. (Pounds.)	Value.
June 30, 1870	.....	$98.00	June 30, 1880	340.75	$4,042.00
1871	.....	341.00	1881	517.10	6,071.00
1872	.....	.....	1882	566.50	6,495.00
1873	*a*2.00	2.00	1883	426.25	5,079.00
1874	*a*683.00	2,125.00	1884	595.00	8,416.00
1875	*a*434.00	1,355.00	1885	439.00	4,736.00
1876	139.00	1,412.00	1886	452.10	5,369.00
1877	131.00	1,551.00	Dec. 31, 1887	1,260.00	12,119.00
1878	251.00	2,978.00	1888	1,348.53	14,086.00
1879	284.44	3,423.00	1889	998.83	6,688.07

a Probably alloys.

TOTAL PRODUCT OF ALUMINIUM.—To conclude this review of the subject, it is a matter of curiosity to form an idea of the quantity of aluminium which has thus far been extracted. France was the only country which produced aluminium commercially until a few years ago. It had never been seen in any quantity until the Paris Exposition of 1855, where it was shown in ingots and in the form of manufactured articles of various kinds. Among ornamental articles it was noticed that a small body of the imperial guard wore breastplates of aluminium. The price of the metal was then 2,000 francs a kilo. The production was as follows:

FRENCH PRODUCTION OF ALUMINIUM IN 1863, 1867, AND 1872. (*a*)

	TONS.
1863	1.0
1867	1.7
1872	1.8

a Paris Exposition, 1878, Report of United States Commissioners, vol. 4, page 184.

Aluminium was still somewhat of a curiosity in 1878, and was exhibited at the Paris Exposition in blocks, wire, sheets, and foil, and in the form of "objects, from a thimble and penholder to dinner sets of aluminium bronze and metal." (*Ibid.*, page 84.) Telescopes, opera glasses, and other optical instruments, mounted wholly or in part in aluminium, and chemical balances made of the same metal, were shown which were very light and strong.

Later statistics give the aluminium product for France as follows:

LATER ALUMINIUM PRODUCT OF FRANCE.

YEARS.	Amount. (Kilos.)	Value. (Francs.)
1886	2,430	243,000
1887	2,040	204,200
1888	2,955	295,500

These figures are taken from the official report published by the Ministère des travaux publics, "Statistique de l'industrie minérale, etc., 1886-'88."

Allowing the French production to have been 1.5 tons a year from 1860 to 1880 and 2.5 tons from that date to 1889, inclusive, we should have 31.5+22.5=54 tons, or about 60 short tons, in the thirty years.

The Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, July 31, 1890, page 781, gives the English production of aluminium as follows:

ENGLISH PRODUCTION OF ALUMINIUM.

YEARS.	Amount. (Pounds.)	Value at average market price in London.
1888	5,000	£5,000
1889	12,000	6,000

There was an English manufacture of aluminium from about 1860 to 1874, but no statistics of its production are obtainable. It could not have been very considerable, as the price of the metal was then very high. The Castner process was inaugurated in England in 1888. Supposing 5,000 pounds per annum to represent the English production from 1883, when the Webster process was put in operation, to 1888, we have 30,000 pounds, which, with the 12,000 pounds for 1889, equaling 42,000 pounds, or 21 tons, may be regarded as the English production up to the beginning of 1890. The French and English production together would therefore amount to about 82 tons. The Aluminium and Magnesium Fabrik, at Hemelingen, near Bremen, has been in operation since the latter part of 1887, and has supplied all the aluminium produced in Germany. The production of this company is given as follows:

PRODUCTION OF ALUMINIUM BY THE ALUMINIUM UND MAGNESIUM FABRIK.

	KILOS.
1887	1,700
1888	8,400
1889	9,500
Total	19,600

Adding this total to the figures representing the sum of the French, English, and the American production from all sources, exclusive of alloys, which is nearly 94 short tons, we get, in round numbers, 116 short tons, which therefore represents the total production of aluminium from 1860 to 1889, inclusive. This is an inconsiderable quantity of metal, but the indications are that the manufacture will be so largely increased from now on that this amount will soon be exceeded by the annual production.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES.—The tenacity of commercial aluminium is given by Mr. W. J. Keep as 18,866 pounds per square inch for a specimen, the probable composition of which was aluminium, 96.96 per cent; silicon, 0.59 per cent, and iron, 1.79 per cent. This was an average of four tests which were made by Mr. Theodore Stevens. The specific gravity of the metal was 2.66. Another series of tests of commercial aluminium containing 95.50 per cent aluminium, 1.62 per cent silicon, and 2.88 per cent iron gave 17,425 pounds per square inch tensile strength, the specific gravity being 2.72. (Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, Washington meeting, February, 1890.) On the other hand, tests made by Mr. W. H. Barlow give 26,800 pounds per square inch as the tensile strength, and tests of aluminium made by the Deville-Castner process give from 25,000 to 30,000 pounds. (Richards' Aluminium, 1890, pages 65, 66.)

The following table, taken from Professor Thurston's text-book on the "Materials of Construction," gives the specific gravities and weights of one cubic foot of aluminium and several other commercial metals and alloys:

SPECIFIC GRAVITIES AND WEIGHTS OF ALUMINIUM, ETC.

SUBSTANCE.	Specific gravity.	Weight of one cubic foot. (Pounds.)
Aluminium, cast	2.560	160
Aluminium, sheet	2.670	167
Bronze (ordinary)	8.400	524
Copper, bolts	8.850	584
Copper, cast	8.600	537
Copper, sheet	8.880	549
Copper, wire	8.880	550
Iron, cast	from 6.955 to 7.295	435 to 456
Iron, cast, average	7.125	445
Iron, wrought, average	7.680	480
Steel, hard	7.820	496

The tensile strength and other properties of the Cowles aluminium bronze and brass are shown in the following table, taken from the official report of tests made under the direction of the engineer in chief of the navy at Watertown, New York:

TEST MADE ON SPECIMENS OF ALUMINIUM BRONZE AND BRASS.

Mark or number.	APPROXIMATE COMPOSITION.	Length between reference marks.	Diameter.	Area.	Tensile strength per square inch.	Elastic limit per square inch.	Elongation in 15 inches.	Reduction of area.	Diameter at fracture.	HARDNESS.	
										Head.	Stem.
		Inches.	*Inch.*	*Sq. in.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Inch.*		
1 C	Cu 91.5, Al 7.75, Si 0.75	15	1.875	2.7612	60,700	18,000	23.20	30.70	*a*1.56	9.39	13.85
7 C	Cu 88.66, Al 10, Si 1.33	15	1.875	2.7612	66,000	27,000	3.80	7.80	*a*1.80	14.12	14.26
9 C	Cu 91.5, Al 7.75, Si 0.75	15	1.875	2.7612	67,600	24,000	13.00	21.62	*a*1.66	11.18	13.59
10 C	Cu 90, Al 9, Si 1	15	1.875	2.7612	72,830	33,000	2.40	5.78	*a*1.82	.....	.....
11 C	Cu 63, Zn 33.33, Al 3⅓, Si 0.33	15	1.875	2.7612	82,200	66–73,000	2.33	9.88	*a*1.78	14.69	10.60
13 C	Cu 92, Al 7.5, Si 0.5	15	1.875	2.7612	59,100	19,000	15.10	3.592	*a*1.64	.....	.....
9 D	Cu 91.5, Al 7.75, Si 0.75	15	1.900	2.8400	53,000	19,000	6.20	15.50	*b*1.75	.....	.....
10 D	Cu 90, Al 9, Si 1	15	1.890	2.8100	69,930	33,000	1.33	3.30	*b*1.86	.....	.....
11 D	Cu 63, Zn 33.33, Al 3.33, Si 0.33	15	1.900	2.8400	70,400	55,000	0.40	4.33	*b*1.86	.....	.....
13 D	Cu 92, Al 7.5, Si 0.5	15	1.930	2.9300	46,550	17,000	7.80	19.19	*b*1.73	.....	.....

a Chill castings. *b* Dry sand castings.

Aluminium bronze is used for all purposes where strength and durability are required, and is furnished in all forms, such as large and small castings, ingots, billets, slabs, rods, sheets, bars, and wire. The propeller wheel for gunboat No. 2 of the United States navy was cast of this bronze.

For comparison, the following figures, showing the tensile strength of other bronzes and brasses and some kinds of iron and steel, are also taken from Thurston's text-book, referred to above. The strength of brasses varies greatly, the specimens tested being of different composition. The highest tensile strength given in the table from which these figures are taken is 52,928 pounds per square inch (composition, copper 79.65 per cent, zinc 20.35 per cent), and the lowest 1,568 pounds per square inch (composition, copper 29.17 per cent, zinc 70.83 per cent). Copper itself is given at 55,104 pounds. Bronzes range from 42,692 pounds per square inch (composition, copper 96.27 per cent, tin 3.73 per cent) down to 1,455 pounds per square inch (composition, copper 56.70 per cent, tin 43.17 per cent). Steel containing 0.53 per cent of carbon, other constituents not given, had a tensile strength of 79,062 pounds

per square inch, while another specimen with 1.09 per cent carbon had a tensile strength of 116,394 pounds. The tensile strength of cast iron is given as follows:

	POUNDS.
Good cast-iron pig, up to	20,000
Tough cast iron, up to	25,000
Hard cast iron, up to	30,000

A comparison with the above figures will also give an idea of the place aluminium itself occupies in respect to tensile strength.

SOURCES.—The principal sources of aluminium have hitherto been cryolite from Greenland and imported bauxite. The Greenland mine is at Evigtok, near Arksut. Before 1860 only small quantities of this cryolite were exported, but soon after that date the deposit was systematically worked, and cryolite was exported in considerable quantities. In recent years an American company, the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, has imported several thousand tons annually. A writer in the New York Sun describes the present appearance (1890) of the mine or quarry as "a hole in the ground, elliptical in shape, and, say, 450 feet long by 150 wide." The pit is 100 feet deep, and drills have penetrated 140 feet deeper and found cryolite all the way. This prospecting promises well for the future. The mine is close to the water's edge in Arksut fjord, and the ships of the American company's fleet visit the place every season and load directly from the "stock pile" of the mine.

The increased demand for alumina-bearing materials has called attention to American deposits of bauxite and "alum beds." Bauxite has been found in several places in Floyd county, Georgia. A notice of the mineral as far as known in 1887, at which time the deposit had not been opened to any extent, was published by Mr. Edward Nichols in the Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, volume 16 (1888), page 905. The analyses were as follows:

ANALYSES OF BAUXITE FROM FLOYD COUNTY, GEORGIA.

INGREDIENTS.	1	2	3
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Silica	2.80	.....	2.30
Alumina	52.21	57.25	56.88
Iron oxide (Fe_2O_3)	13.50	3.21	1.49
Titanic acid (TiO_2)	3.52	3.60	3.55
Water	27.72	.....	.....
Phosphoric acid (P_2O_5)	.....	.....	0.066

No. 1 was a dark-colored specimen; Nos. 2 and 3, light-colored specimens.

The most recent discoveries of bauxite are in Saline and Pulaski counties, Arkansas. Dr. J. C. Branner, the state geologist, has made a report on the subject to the governor of that state, from which the following information is condensed.

The mineral or ore occurs in Arkansas only in tertiary areas and in the neighborhood of granites. It appears in irregular deposits, whose thickness and extent are determinable only by direct methods of examination. The Arkansas bauxite beds are known to cover a total area of about 640 acres in Saline and Pulaski counties. A sample from the Little Rock region analyzed as follows:

ANALYSES OF BAUXITE FROM PULASKI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

	No. 1. PER CENT.	No. 2. PER CENT.
Silica	10.13	11.48
Alumina	55.59	57.62
Iron (ferric) oxide	6.08	1.83
Water	28.99	28.63
Total	100.79	99.56

ANALYSES OF BAUXITE FROM SALINE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

BLACK VARIETY.

	PER CENT.
Silica	5.11
Alumina	55.89
Iron (ferric) oxide	19.45
Water	17.39
Total	97.84

RED VARIETY.

	No. 1. PER CENT.	No. 2. PER CENT.
Silica	4.89	3.34
Alumina	46.44	58.60
Iron (ferric) oxide	22.15	9.11
Water	26.68	28.63
Total	100.16	99.68

Many localities are mentioned where the deposits crop out in the area specified.

Besides bauxite, kaolin is mentioned in this report as occurring in Pike, Pulaski, Saline, and Ouachita counties. The composition of the Pike county kaolin is as follows:

ANALYSIS OF KAOLIN FROM PIKE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

	PER CENT.
Silica	48.87
Alumina	36.54
Iron (ferric) oxide	0.98
Lime	0.19
Magnesia	0.25
Water	13.29
Total	100.12

That from Pulaski county is described as either modified bauxite or decayed granite, as follows:

ANALYSIS OF KAOLIN FROM PULASKI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

	PER CENT.
Silica	46.27
Alumina	38.57
Iron (ferric) oxide	1.36
Lime	0.34
Magnesia	0.25
Potash	0.23
Soda	0.37
Water	13.61
Total	101.00

The Ouachita kaolin resembles a sandy clay, and its true nature would hardly be suspected from its general appearance. If the sand is washed out and the material analyzed it is found to have the same composition as some of the best kaolins. The following is an analysis of Ouachita county kaolin after removing the greater part of the sand. An analysis of a Pennsylvania kaolin from Brandywine Summit is given for comparison:

COMPARATIVE ANALYSES OF KAOLIN FROM ARKANSAS AND PENNSYLVANIA.

INGREDIENTS.	Ouachita county. (Per cent.)	Pennsylvania. (Per cent.)
Silica	48.62	47.24
Alumina	36.52	37.27
Iron (ferric) oxide	1.74	1.94
Water	13.40	13.62
Total	100.28	100.07

"Alum beds" have been found in Purgatory valley, about twelve miles east of Trinidad, Colorado, and some assessment work has been done there in locating claims and opening up the deposits. Two deposits of a similar material have also been found on the Gila river, in New Mexico, one of which is some twenty miles from Silver City. It is said to be extensive, and many claims have been taken up and some prospecting work done. The other deposit is on the southern Gila, and fluorspar has been found in the neighborhood. Professor Huntington, of Silver City, from whom this information was obtained, forwarded a specimen from the deposit near Silver City, and an analysis shows the following results:

	PER CENT.	
Alumina (Al_2O_3)	12.75	
Sulphuric acid (SO_3)	30.79	
Lime (CaO)	0.32	
Magnesia (MgO)	0.79	
Water (H_2O)	41.35	
Total soluble in water		86.00
Silica (SiO_2)	7.97	
Alumina and a little oxide of iron ($Al_2O_3+Fe_2O_3$)	5.22	
Lime (CaO)	0.27	
Undermined	0.26	
Total insoluble in water		13.72
		99.72

The alumina is present as a sulphate, which easily dissolves in water.

On calculating the alumina, the sulphuric acid corresponding to it, and water to 100 per cent, neglecting the lime and magnesia, the result is as follows:

	PER CENT.
Alumina (Al_2O_3)	15.16
Sulphuric acid (SO_3)	35.67
Water (H_2O)	49.17
Total	100.00

which is the composition of alunogen.

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CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 80. WASHINGTON, D. C. June 18, 1891.

MINES AND MINING.—LEAD AND ZINC.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1891.

The following bulletin in relation to the lead and zinc mining and smelting industries has been prepared by Mr. CHARLES KIRCHHOFF, special agent, under the supervision of Dr. DAVID T. DAY, special agent in charge of the Division of Mines and Mining of the Census Office.

The principal producing states, in the order of their rank as to quantity of production, are as follows for the respective ores:

LEAD ORE.

	SHORT TONS.		SHORT TONS.
Colorado	70,788	Montana	10,183
Missouri	44,482	New Mexico	4,764
Idaho	23,172	Kansas	3,617
Utah	16,675	Arizona	3,158

ZINC ORE.

	SHORT TONS.		SHORT TONS.
Missouri	93,131	Wisconsin	24,832
New Jersey and Pennsylvania	63,339	Virginia and Tennessee	12,906
Kansas	39,575	Iowa	450

The statistics of labor and wages are given, and many other items of interest concerning the development of these industries.

Robert P. Porter
Superintendent of Census.

LEAD AND ZINC MINING IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY CHARLES KIRCHHOFF.

Although one of the great industries, lead mining is carried on in only a few localities for the production of lead ore pure and simple. It is the usual practice to separate the product of mines into two groups, that in which the baser metal is associated with the precious metals, and that in which it is practically free from gold and silver. The first group includes all the mines producing lead-bearing ores in the Rocky mountains.

LEAD PRODUCT OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

All the ores of this great division carry gold and silver associated with the base metal. If the principle be adopted of classifying an ore in accordance with its constituent of chief value, a few mines in the Rocky mountains might be classed as lead mines. In order to avoid the confusion, perplexity, and annoyance which would grow out of duplicate correspondence, the investigation so far as lead in the Rocky mountain region is concerned was confined to gathering data as to the lead contents of ores and their value.

Since the concentration of lead-smelting operations in certain localities and the shipment from one state or territory to another of ore for treatment, the task of tracing to its source the lead contents of ores in the Rocky mountain region has outgrown the resources of ordinary statistical research. Those familiar with the difficulties of territorially distributing the lead product of the Rocky mountain region have long since recognized that the only means of arriving at accurate results is to take a census of the mines themselves. It is to this that the present investigation has been confined, and the following summary presents the result:

SUMMARY OF LEAD PRODUCTION OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Tons.	Value.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Tons.	Value.
Total	130,903	$4,712,757.27	Montana	10,183	$456,975.40
			Nevada	1,994	72,653.64
Arizona	3,158	98,747.84	New Mexico	4,764	170,754.59
California	53	1,999.65	South Dakota	116	4,653.44
Colorado	70,788	2,101,014.31	Utah	16,675	763,329.09
Idaho	23,172	1,042,629.31			

LEAD PRODUCTION OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES AND TERRITORIES, BY COUNTIES.

ARIZONA.

COUNTIES.	Pounds.	Value.
Cochise	2, 548, 884	$25, 223. 77
Gila	570	9. 97
Mohave	618, 644	10, 444. 65
Pima	2, 303, 929	48, 684. 73
Yavapai	211, 090	3, 302. 72
Yuma	633, 257	11, 082. 00
Total	6, 316, 374	98, 747. 84
Equals 3,158 tons.		

CALIFORNIA.

Butte	400	8. 00
Inyo	94, 110	1, 871. 65
San Bernardino	12, 000	120. 00
Total	106, 510	1, 999. 65
Equals 53 tons.		

COLORADO.

Boulder	18, 050	190. 50
Chaffee	6, 614, 211	57, 611. 40
Clear Creek	3, 078, 247	52, 222. 38
Custer	465, 454	11, 617. 81
Dolores	338, 360	6, 973. 00
Eagle	984, 783	10, 060. 94
Fremont	620, 800	6, 208. 00
Gilpin	2, 026, 819	35, 738. 28
Gunnison	934, 790	17, 900. 33
Hinsdale	516, 620	10, 668. 72
Lake	100, 983, 862	1, 448, 643. 65
Ouray	2, 666, 282	39, 129. 88
Park	556, 880	10, 622. 60
Pitkin	14, 263, 832	276, 085. 42
Saguache	124, 774	2, 545. 30
San Juan	3, 574, 437	67, 133. 12
San Miguel	616, 190	10, 037. 00
Summit	3, 191, 793	37, 625. 98
Total	141, 576, 184	2, 101, 014. 31
Equals 70,788 tons.		

IDAHO.

Alturas	2, 438, 425	64, 438. 79
Custer	1, 275, 193	21, 215. 45
Logan	5, 501, 370	115, 040. 23
Shoshone	37, 128, 890	841, 934. 84
Total	46, 343, 878	1, 042, 629. 31
Equals 23,172 tons.		

MONTANA.

COUNTIES.	Pounds.	Value.
Beaverhead	6, 906, 258	$169, 008. 45
Deerlodge	640, 000	13, 398. 75
Fergus	39, 200	793. 80
Jefferson	10, 161, 004	247, 696. 65
Meagher	2, 119, 410	15, 952. 75
Missoula	500, 000	10, 125. 00
Total	20, 365, 872	456, 975. 40
Equals 10,183 tons.		

NEVADA.

Elko	60, 000	980. 00
Eureka	2, 977, 040	56, 065. 07
Lincoln	659, 516	10, 751. 09
Nye	19, 674	233. 70
White Pine	272, 415	4, 623. 78
Total	3, 988, 645	72, 653. 64
Equals 1,994 tons.		

NEW MEXICO.

Dona Ana	2, 057, 100	35, 916. 50
Grant	3, 235, 310	44, 623. 06
Lincoln	60, 000	600. 00
Santa Fe	1, 101, 000	22, 020. 00
Sierra	678, 853	9, 536. 06
Socorro	2, 374, 759	57, 858. 97
Taos	20, 000	200. 00
Total	9, 527, 022	170, 754. 59
Equals 4,764 tons.		

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Lawrence	232, 672	4, 653. 44
Equals 116 tons.		

UTAH.

Beaver	8, 974, 084	179, 293. 08
Juab	260, 141	4, 765. 38
Piute	140, 375	2, 885. 62
Salt Lake	9, 588, 325	205, 336. 85
Summit	11, 362, 293	306, 455. 59
Tooele	2, 965, 171	64, 442. 57
Wasatch	60, 000	150. 00
Total	33, 350, 389	763, 329. 09
Equals 16,675 tons.		

LEAD ORES OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

While the lead-bearing ores of the Rocky mountain region are almost universally purchased by sampling works or refiners according to assay, so that their lead contents are easily reported, the product of the second group, the non-argentiferous lead mines of Missouri, Kansas, and Wisconsin, are bought without an exact determination of their lead contents. The reports of the smelters in those districts, however, indicate their grade quite clearly.

The prevalence of the leasing system placed great obstacles in the way of the work of collecting reliable statistics in Missouri, Kansas, and Wisconsin. The owners of the land lease the mining right to others for a royalty, and the lessees in many cases again sublet portions of the ground to individuals or groups of miners. In numerous instances the actual operators work only for short periods or erratically, and no records are kept of the number of employés, their outlays, or their earnings. So far as it was possible an effort was made to reach the groups of miners so as to arrive at some data concerning the number of persons employed, the length of time of their employment, and their earnings. Valuable data have thus been collected, notably for the Shullsburg district, in Wisconsin, where this system of collecting the statistics was most thoroughly carried out by Mr. James Freeman, of Shullsburg, involving, as it did, repeated personal interviews with the small groups of men acting in partnership. In other parts of the district, particularly at some of the isolated points, digging for zinc and lead ore is pursued in the intervals of slack work on the farms. It was not considered advisable to carry out the plan of strictly separating labor into two groups, above and below ground, because the work, even where underground mining is necessary, is not assigned strictly to different groups of men. In the smaller operations from one to five or more individuals work in partnership, sharing alike. In these cases the force has been grouped with the miners and operators. In more ambitious undertakings one or more laborers are hired by the partners at a fixed rate of wages, and have been grouped as such. The earnings of the partners have been regarded as equivalent to wages, and have been arrived at by deducting from the gross receipts for ore sold first the royalty paid, then the amounts expended for supplies and hauling ore, and finally the sums paid to hired labor. The balance has been computed as per diem wages on the basis of the reports made. In a few isolated cases the men have either lost money or have earned a very meager return for their labor. The earnings appear to rise very rarely above the returns obtained by skilled labor. Thus the reports show that they approached $5 per day exceptionally for moderate periods of time, while they were below $1 in a surprisingly large number of instances. In the aggregate the total product of the mines thus worked by lessees, for example, in Wisconsin is quite large, although the output of the few companies and firms regularly employing large bodies of men constitute a very heavy percentage of the total.

WISCONSIN.—As typical of the system the following detailed tables are presented relating to Wisconsin. The mining industry in this state more closely approaches that of the primitive conditions than it does in any part of this country. The amount of machinery employed, excepting by one large company, is small, and the quantity of supplies consumed is very low, even if due allowance be made for the probability that small operators did not fully report their outlays in this respect. The character of the deposits has not, apparently, lent itself readily to systematic operations on a large scale, so that the greater part of the product is the direct result of manual labor applied to small individual operations. Since they are largely surface diggings the period of employment is short, and, considering all the circumstances, the earnings are very moderate. The individual returns indicate clearly that the element of chance enters more frequently into mining so far as the yield of lead ore is concerned. Occasionally there are large findings of this ore, which apparently contribute more frequently to exceptional earnings, although at the best they rarely exceed the rate of wages paid to skilled labor in some sections of the country. The table shows clearly that the average earnings of lessees are not much greater than those of day laborers.

In Wisconsin the number of mines producing lead ore exclusively is small, and both in tonnage and in value lead is the by-product, the main reliance being the zinc ore.

LEAD AND ZINC ORE PRODUCED IN WISCONSIN.

COUNTIES.	Total value.	Zinc ore produced. (Pounds.)	Value.	Lead ore produced. (Pounds.)	Value.
Total	$464, 630. 59	49, 663, 765	$400, 567. 86	3, 355, 159	$64, 062. 53
Iowa	249, 864. 53	33, 992, 803	237, 462. 98	811, 035	12, 401. 55
Lafayette	180, 833. 68	14, 264, 262	152, 972. 88	1, 457, 424	27, 860. 80
Grant	31, 172. 18	1, 406, 700	10, 132. 00	966, 700	21, 040. 18
Green	2, 760. 00	.....	.....	120, 000	2, 760. 00

LABOR EMPLOYED IN LEAD AND ZINC MINING IN WISCONSIN.

COUNTIES.	Number of foremen.	Number of mechanics.	Number of miners or operators.	Number of laborers.	Number of boys.
Total	25	24	598	488	10
Iowa	16	5	380	224	.....
Lafayette	8	18	167	235	10
Grant	1	1	49	27	.....
Green	.....	.....	2	2	.....

EXPENSES OF LEAD AND ZINC MINING IN WISCONSIN.

COUNTIES.	Total expenses.	Total wages paid and net earnings of operators.	Amount paid to contractors.	Royalty paid on zinc ore.	Royalty paid on lead ore.
Total	$383, 438. 72	$308, 506. 37	$25, 286. 36	$43, 175. 73	$6, 470. 26
Iowa	209, 908. 74	166, 132. 52	19, 788. 20	22, 748. 55	1, 239. 47
Lafayette	147, 054. 67	120, 776. 61	4, 623. 66	19, 575. 59	2, 078. 81
Grant	23, 715. 31	19, 302. 24	754. 50	851. 59	2, 806. 98
Green	2, 760. 00	2, 295. 00	120. 00	.....	345. 00

The average wages paid per day, given in the following and all similar tables in the bulletin, were obtained from statements of operators, and are independent of the gross amount paid in wages.

LENGTH OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF LABOR IN LEAD AND ZINC MINING IN WISCONSIN.

COUNTIES.	TOTAL.		FOREMEN.		MECHANICS.		MINERS OR OPERATORS.		LABORERS.		BOYS.	
	Average daily wages.	Average days employed.	Average daily wages.	Average days employed.	Average daily wages.	Average days employed.	Average daily wages.	Average days employed.	Average daily wages.	Average days employed.	Average daily wages.	Average days employed.
Iowa	$1. 99	200	$1. 60	166	$2. 18	185	$1. 27	191	$1. 30	215	.....	.....
Lafayette	2. 53	262	2. 18	185	1. 96	286	1. 45	136	1. 26	246	$0. 85	193
Grant	2. 00	52	2. 00	52	2. 00	52	1. 79	121	1. 25	197	.....	.....
Green	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2. 57	300	1. 25	300	.....	.....

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.—The difficulty in collecting data for the lead and zinc mining industry in southwest Missouri, inherent in the system prevailing, was fatal. Consultation with the leading authorities brought out the points which rendered it impossible, but an effort was made in the hope that some figures might be gathered which could serve as a guide, general in its character, as to the position of the industry. The simple fact is that no records exist except with the larger companies, and they deal simply with product in the majority of cases. Even the statement of output was found to vary when made at different times by different officials. Those from whom the companies leased the land could furnish no information whatever as to the number of men employed, the length of their employment, their necessary outlays, and their earnings. An attempt was made to reach the groups of miners acting as lessees of small tracts, but it was found that the life of many such partnerships was so short that those who had been in existence early in the census year had long dissolved, and that even the majority of those that were reached possessed no records whatever.

The situation in the district is best characterized by the following abstract from a letter of the best-informed engineer of that section, a man of broad views and familiar with conditions in other sections of the country:

The mining contracts which the owners of the land enter into are often erroneously spoken of as leases. There are, however, important points involved in the distinction, some landholders being careful to retain possession of the ownership of the ore and all mining rights. The landowner in many cases receives the money from the sale of all ores and pays every week to some authorized agent of the registered holders of lots, whose ores have been sold, the contract for mining the ore and preparing it for market. That contract price is $25 per 1,000 pounds when pig lead is quoted at seven cents in the Saint Louis market, and a proportionate sum as the price varies from seven cents and a proportionate price for inferior mineral. Two dollars per 1,000 pounds of lead ore are deducted and $1 per ton on zinc ore is deducted for pump rent. The price paid for zinc ore, cleaned ready for market, varies between 77½ and 80 per cent. In the great majority of lots, which rise in number to upward of two hundred for one company, the ore is taken out and cleaned by subcontractors. Settlements are made every week in cash, and the mining company has no means of knowing how the money which it pays out is divided. It is a question whether books are kept for a single one out of hundreds of lots which would give the figures called for in the census schedules.

These indications permit of an estimate of the total wage fund distributed.

In Missouri the product of the mines has been as follows:

PRODUCT OF LEAD AND ZINC ORES IN MISSOURI.

COUNTIES.	ZINC ORE.		LEAD ORE.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Total	186, 262, 308	$2, 024, 057. 14	88, 964, 146	$1, 571, 161, 04
Barry	360, 000	2, 340. 00		
Dade	306, 000	1, 308. 00	152, 000	3, 240. 00
Greene	1, 352, 430	17, 139. 00	660, 630	9, 371. 50
Jasper	144, 051, 380	1, 629, 537. 59	11, 619. 430	245, 856. 52
Lawrence	18, 926, 354	158, 665. 27	6, 009, 871	118, 161. 28
Madison			11, 000, 197	145, 589. 81
Morgan	31, 000	480. 00		
Newton	16, 615, 144	191, 487. 28	339, 557	7, 074. 00
Saint François	4, 620, 000	23, 100. 00	57, 027, 745	1, 014, 162. 13
Washington			2, 148, 716	27, 705. 80

It will be observed that in Greene, Jasper, Lawrence, and Newton counties the mines produce heavily both of zinc and lead ore. In the majority of instances both ores are mined from the same openings, the zinc preponderating, however, both in quantity and value. The same is true of the adjoining mining district of Cherokee county, Kansas. The smaller number of producers and the concentration of the business in the hands of larger concerns have made it possible to present more elaborate data on the industry. In the zinc-ore product is included a considerable quantity of rough ore, the mining companies in some cases being unable to report the exact equivalent in clean, merchantable ore. This accounts for the apparent excess of ore mined over the quantity used at the zinc smelters.

STATISTICS OF ZINC AND LEAD MINES IN KANSAS.

Zinc ore produced, pounds	79,150,902	
Value of zinc ore		$299,192.05
Lead ore produced, pounds	7,233,778	
Value of lead ore		108,236.42
Total value		407,428.47
Wages paid		293,197.20
Salaries		9,166.00
Contractors		700.00
Supplies and materials		53,520.02
Insurance, taxes, rent, etc		7,135.73
Total		363,718.95

MISSOURI LEAD MINES.

In order to arrive at some data which might throw light on the condition of the lead-mining industry of Missouri proper, the figures were aggregated which deal with mines in that state producing lead ore exclusively. Although there are a few diggings in the mineral belt characteristic of producing the two ores together which happened to yield only lead ore in the census year, they were omitted from the aggregate, which includes the two great mines of Saint François county, the Saint Joe and the Doe Run, the mine La Motte, and the mines of Washington county.

Of the 88,964,146 pounds of lead ore produced in the state of Missouri, 69,532,873 pounds were from mines producing this mineral alone.

The following table shows the number of persons employed above and below ground, with the average wages per day and the average number of days worked:

STATISTICS OF MISSOURI LEAD MINES.

EMPLOYÉS.	Number employed.	Average daily wages.	Average days employed.
Total employés	1,118	.....	.....
ABOVE GROUND:			
Foremen	21	$2.19	332
Mechanics	106	1.63	302
Laborers	306	1.27	308
Boys	8	0.72	309
BELOW GROUND:			
Foremen	22	1.87	306
Miners	411	1.13	218
Laborers	244	1.12	305

EXPENDITURES.

Wages	$401,430.77
Paid contractors	8,525.05
Supplies, etc	244,783.84
Rent, taxes, etc	142,153.55
Total	796,893.21

It must be noted that the average wages of the miners are dragged down by the low wages paid in the Washington county mines, where $1 per day is the general rate, and as low as 70 cents per day is paid for what is really common labor and is not skilled miners' labor.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN ZINC MINES.

In the east the industry differs in character from that of the west, since there is only one mining operation in Virginia in which the ores of both metals are extracted from the same deposits. The number of operators is small, and it has been deemed expedient, therefore, to place the mines in two natural groups, one embracing New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and the other, the southern group, including Virginia and Tennessee.

STATISTICS OF EASTERN AND SOUTHERN ZINC MINES.

STOCK, CAPITAL, AND LABOR.	Eastern.	Southern.
Zinc ore produced, tons	63,339	12,906
Value of product	$175,052	$141,560
STOCK OF ORE:		
January 1, 1889, short tons	21,363	3,100
January 1, 1890, short tons	26,724	1,478
CAPITAL:		
Land	$612,500	$194,000
Buildings and fixtures	25,510	32,000
Tools, implements, and machinery	152,093	32,000
Cash, etc	.....	1,000
Total	790,103	259,000
LABOR:		
Number employed above ground—		
Foremen	4	28
Mechanics	24	19
Laborers	65	586
Boys	8	45
Number employed below ground—		
Foremen	8	1
Miners	54	59
Laborers	62	2
Boys	2	1
Office force—		
Males	6	8
Females	.....	.....
Total employés	233	749
Average daily wages above ground—		
Foremen	$4.02	$1.76
Mechanics	1.68	1.33
Laborers	1.15	0.99

LABOR, OFFICE FORCE, AND POWER.	Eastern.	Southern.
LABOR—continued.		
Boys	$0.59	$0.50
Average daily wages below ground—		
Foremen	2.41	3.00
Miners	1.49	1.07
Laborers	1.26	0.75
Boys	0.72	0.30
Average length of employment above ground, in days—		
Foremen	307	314
Mechanics	310	273
Laborers	302	171
Boys	312	202
Average length of employment below ground, in days—		
Foremen	310	175
Miners	279	171
Laborers	304	150
Boys	281	150
Total wages paid	84,683	132,949
OFFICE FORCE:		
Salaries	5,617	6,250
Supplies and materials consumed	53,039	56,595
Rent, interest, insurance, taxes, etc	37,215	6,500
Total expenditures	180,554	202,294
POWER:		
Number of animals	23	101
Number of steam boilers	21	5
Total horse power	1,003	130
Number of engines	12	5

It should be noted that one of the southern mines produced also 268 tons of lead ore, valued at $10,720. It will be observed that the working force of the eastern mines is nearly equally distributed between surface and mine labor, while practically all the work done in the southern district is in open cuts, where a large quantity of barren material must be handled.

The total product of the lead and zinc mines of the states east of the Rocky mountains has been as follows:

TOTAL PRODUCT OF THE LEAD AND ZINC MINES EAST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

STATES.	Total value.	ZINC ORE.		LEAD ORE.	
		Short tons.	Value.	Short tons.	Value.
Total	$4,804,179.24	234,503	$3,049,799.25	50,238	$1,754,379.99
Arkansas	3,650.00	130	3,250.00	20	400.00
Illinois	4,800.00	.....	.....	173	4,800.00
Iowa	3,600.00	450	3,600.00	.....	.....
Kansas	402,428.47	39,575	299,192.05	3,617	103,236.42
Missouri	3,595,218.18	93,131	2,024,057.14	44,482	1,571,161.04
New Mexico	2,520.00	140	2,520.00	.....	.....
Pennsylvania and New Jersey	175,052.20	63,339	175,052.20	.....	.....
Southern states	152,280.00	12,906	141,560.00	268	10,720.00
Wisconsin	464,630.39	24,832	400,567.86	1,678	64,062.53

LEAD SMELTING AND REFINING.

The operations of lead smelting and refining are so inextricably mixed, and are, besides, so often conducted in connection with the parting of the precious metals, that it is quite impossible to present tables covering the operations for the whole country. Nearly all the lead refiners carry on simultaneously a certain amount of ore smelting. They can not segregate the labor and expenditures therefor from those incurred in lead desilverizing, because many intermediate products of the latter are treated together with the ore in the smelting. Others do a large amount of refining and parting of the precious metals, in which the same obstacles in keeping accounts are met with. Some couple with their lead business the refining of copper and the manufacture of bluestone. Under the circumstances it is impossible to present data defining the amount of labor employed in the different branches of the industry, or to give accurate statistics concerning the wages paid and the supplies consumed for the whole country.

So far as lead smelting is concerned, however, it is possible to segregate certain groups, the statistics of which are largely instructive. First among these is that comprising the works which smelt the product of the non-argentiferous ores of Missouri, Kansas, and Wisconsin. A moderate quantity of this class of ore is purchased by the lead desilverizers, who utilize it to some extent in connection with the treatment of antimonial intermediate products, with the object of obtaining antimonial lead low in silver, which accounts for the difference between the output of the mines and the quantity worked by the smelters.

The following table summarizes the data relating to this group:

STATISTICS OF SMELTERS OF NON-ARGENTIFEROUS LEAD ORES IN MISSOURI, KANSAS, WISCONSIN, AND ILLINOIS.

Product of refined lead, short tons	29,258
Product of sublimed lead, short tons	1,250
Stock, January 1, 1889, short tons	4,058
Stock, January 1, 1890, short tons	5,367
Quantity of ore treated, short tons	49,816
Value of ore treated	$1,664,020

LABOR EMPLOYED, AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY, AND AVERAGE DAYS EMPLOYED.

EMPLOYÉS.	Number employed.	Average daily wages.	Average days employed.
Total	476		
Foremen	21	$2.31	331
Mechanics	31	1.94	273
Laborers	423	1.47	292
Boys	1	0.50	364

Office force consists of 15 persons.

EXPENDITURES.

Total wages	$206,541
Salaries	19,680
Paid contractors	3,182
Total expenditures for supplies and materials	184,175
Rent, taxes, insurance, and all other expenditures	166,632
Total	580,210

That the ore worked is thoroughly dressed by concentration is shown by the fact that the yield averaged 60.7 per cent. Of the total, 21,456 short tons is the product of three companies, who smelt the ores produced at their own mines. These companies paid in wages and salaries, $145,540; for supplies and materials consumed, $144,983, and for rent, taxes, and miscellaneous expenditures for mine and smelting works, $165,164, the ore being valued at $1,179,769. The same companies incurred an outlay for mine labor of $345,369, and for mine supplies of $233,341, a total direct outlay of $1,034,287. The other smelters in the group under consideration purchase their ore in the open market, quite a number of them operating only on a very small scale, the product being under 300 tons in the majority of cases.

A second group of smelters, the operations of which it is possible to segregate without risk of obscuring the results by the introduction of figures which should be assigned to allied branches of the industry, are the Colorado smelters, the aggregate embracing the reports from nine plants, the product of base bullion being 67,867 short tons, and the quantity of ore treated 602,014 short tons.

STATISTICS OF LEAD SMELTERS IN COLORADO.

EMPLOYÉS.	Number employed.	Average daily wages.	Average days employed.
Total employés	1,929		
Foremen	47	$4.17	360
Mechanics	62	3.57	345
Laborers	1,818	2.52	315
Boys	2	0.75	365

Office force consists of 77 persons.

EXPENDITURES.

Total wages	$1,645,819.46
Salaries	206,606.81
Paid contractors	45,998.03
Value of supplies and materials consumed	1,774,340.92
Rent, taxes, and miscellaneous expenses	523,639.88
Total disbursements, exclusive of value of ore	4,196,405.10

For years a sharp competition has been waged between two groups of Colorado smelters, those of the Leadville district and those of the Valley. The following table gives aggregates covering the operations of all of the former and of those of the latter which do exclusively a smelting business:

DETAILED STATISTICS OF COLORADO SMELTERS.

ITEMS.	Leadville.	Valley.
Product of base bullion, short tons	26,453	40,253
Ore treated, short tons	238,615	350,399
Total wages	$600,447	$970,373
Salaries	61,728	129,879
Paid contractors	.....	30,998
Taxes, rent, and insurance	269,883	233,756
Supplies and materials	818,402	898,949
Total expenditures	1,750,460	2,263,955

The most striking fact illustrative of the great progress made in lead smelting is the enormous quantity of ore treated when compared with the relatively small amount of lead produced; in other words, the small quantity of the base metal in the furnace mixture. It proves what progress has been made in smelting where it is possible to add to what may be termed lead ores proper such quantities of strictly argentiferous or dry ores. The average percentage of lead in the mixtures was between 11 and 11.5. The exact amount can not be stated in the absence of any data on the silver contents of the base bullion. A decade since such results would have been unattainable without heavy losses both in the base and precious metals. The figures given illustrate to what extent smelting has become the method of treating silver ores. The cost, too, has been very considerably lowered, having apparently been in the census year $6.97 per ton of material treated, without any allowance, however, for loss of base and precious metals.

The returns from four Montana smelters show the product of base bullion to be 16,335 short tons, and the quantity of ore treated, 71,403 short tons. The following table shows the number of employés, average wages per day, and average days employed:

STATISTICS OF MONTANA LEAD SMELTERS.

EMPLOYÉS.	Number employed.	Average daily wages.	Average days employed.
Total	457	.....	.....
Foremen	12	$5.06	327
Mechanics	22	4.90	322
Laborers	423	2.57	305
Boys	.....	.....	.....

EXPENDITURES.

Total wages and salaries paid	$360,694.38
Total supplies, materials, rent, and miscellaneous expenditures	499,320.52
Total expenses, exclusive of cost of ore	860,014.90

The contrast between the conditions under which the Montana smelters operated in 1889 and those prevailing in Colorado is well illustrated by the fact that the smelting mixture of the former yielded nearly 23 per cent of lead. The cost of treatment was apparently $7 per ton.

A third group of smelters in the Rocky mountains, working under conditions characteristically their own, is that of the Utah works. The returns from three establishments show the product of base bullion to be 12,908 short tons, and the quantity of ore treated, 66,797 short tons.

The following table shows the number of employés engaged in lead smelting in Utah, average wages per day, and average number of days employed:

STATISTICS OF UTAH LEAD SMELTERS.

EMPLOYÉS.	Number employed.	Average daily wages.	Average days employed.
Total	354		
Foremen	5	$3.58	365
Mechanics	8	3.03	308
Laborers	341	2.12	327
Boys			

Office force consists of 10 persons.

EXPENDITURES.

Total wages paid	$253,805.60
Salaries	19,170.00
Paid contractors	6,532.05
Supplies and materials	362,347.14
Rent, taxes, insurance, etc	48,959.00
Total expenditures, exclusive of cost of ore	690,813.79

Special interest is attached to the operations of smelting establishments near the Mexican border, in Texas and New Mexico. One of them, however, did not begin operations until the close of the census year. The number of establishments was three, and the product of bullion was 13,733 short tons, and the quantity of ore treated was 79,168 short tons.

STATISTICS OF BORDER SMELTERS.

EMPLOYÉS.	Number employed.	Average daily wages.	Average days employed.
Total	565		
Foremen	9	$4.04	322
Mechanics	12	3.45	325
Laborers	544	2.07	319
Boys			

Office force consists of 19 persons.

EXPENDITURES.

Total wages paid	$244,674.72
Salaries	46,480.00
Paid contractors	1,350.00
Supplies and materials	479,654.48
Rent, taxes, insurance, etc	71,080.59
Total expenditures, exclusive of cost of ore	843,239.79

LEAD DESILVERIZING AND REFINING.

Practically all the lead refining and desilverizing works are also engaged in lead smelting. In some cases lead refining is a minor part of the business, while in others ore smelting plays a very subordinate part. In some instances the parting of the precious metals is the principal business, while in others the smelting and refining is an operation subsidiary to the manufacture of sheet lead, shot, and white lead. Only a few works have found it possible, therefore, to give in detail the data relating to this one particular department. An aggregate of their special reports will suffice to illustrate the conditions affecting the industry. How large the smelting operations of the works are may be understood from the fact that four refineries made 33,638 tons of base bullion from 108,781 tons of lead ore, and that two others worked 21,775 tons of ore, without, however, being able to state their lead contents. All of them lie east of the Rocky mountains. The production of refined lead amounted to 95,287 tons, and the quantity of ore smelted was 7,425 tons. The total wages paid were $373,601.98.

The following table shows the number of employés, average wages per day, and average days employed:

EMPLOYÉS.	Number employed.	Average daily wages.	Average days employed.
Total	620		
Foremen	15	$3.48	318
Mechanics	80	2.39	352
Laborers	523	1.72	317
Boys	2	0.75	365

While it is true that two of the works included in the aggregate treated 7,425 tons of lead ore, it must be considered that the others which separated the two departments did not take account of the labor which would be employed in working up intermediate products in smelting them if the works did not also treat ore. Works with a product of 70,787 tons of refined lead reported that their expenditures for supplies, materials, etc., amounted to $307,784.36, while their outlays for rent, taxes, insurance, and all other expenditures amounted to $185,879.32. This does not include the salaries paid to officers, which could not well be distributed between the departments.

The table following summarizes the data for the whole lead-smelting and desilverizing industry, California alone excepted. An effort has also been made to ascertain the stocks of base bullion and of refined lead in the hands of smelters and refiners in transit and in the hands of agents.

LEAD SMELTING AND REFINING WORKS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	PRODUCT.			STOCK.			
	Base bullion. (Short tons.)	Refined lead. (Short tons.)	Fine copper in matte. (Pounds.)	Base bullion. (Short tons.)		Refined lead. (Short tons.)	
				January 1, 1889.	January 1, 1890.	January 1, 1889.	January 1, 1890.
The United States	.....	182,967	4,195,929	1,474	4,730	12,058	9,230
Colorado	73,205	2,784	1,360,617	290	3,138	18	168
Montana	19,404	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	12,908	1,180	.....	611	659	.....	17
Idaho	878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	1,328	1,104	23,218	.....	.....	1,280	1,402
California	.....	5,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico and Texas	13,733	.....	.....	116	81	.....	.....
Nebraska, Illinois, and Missouri (desilverized)	33,638	114,634	2,689,229	457	852	4,739	493
Kansas, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Wisconsin (soft lead).	.....	a29,258	.....	.....	.....	4,058	5,267
Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Virginia	(b)	28,507	122,865	.....	.....	1,963	1,883

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	LABOR.											
	Number employed.				Average daily wages.				Average days employed.			
	Foremen.	Mechanics.	Laborers.	Boys.	Foremen.	Mechanics.	Laborers.	Boys.	Foremen.	Mechanics.	Laborers.	Boys.
The United States	173	354	5,595	9	$3.98	$2.98	$2.15	$0.50	337	322	307	336
Colorado	61	71	2,019	2	3.99	3.52	2.48	0.75	361	353	321	365
Montana	14	26	493	.....	5.05	4.72	2.63	.....	328	322	306	.....
Utah	6	8	353	.....	3.57	3.03	2.13	.....	365	308	321	.....
Idaho	4	13	21	.....	4.50	3.50	3.00	.....	135	135	135	.....
Nevada	9	9	101	.....	4.91	4.17	3.24	.....	177	185	125	.....
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico and Texas	9	12	544	.....	4.04	3.46	2.07	.....	322	325	319	.....
Nebraska, Illinois, and Missouri (desilverized)	45	151	1,333	2	4.33	2.48	1.76	0.75	360	344	289	365
Kansas, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Wisconsin (soft lead).	21	31	423	1	2.31	1.94	1.47	0.50	331	273	292	364
Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Virginia	4	33	308	4	2.95	2.48	1.63	0.25	332	312	343	300

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Office force.	EXPENDITURES.					
		Total.	Wages.	Salaries.	Supplies and materials.	Rent, insurance, taxes, etc.	Contractors.
The United States	249	$11,457,367.25	$4,228,634.15	$510,715.97	$5,154,682.04	$1,489,715.30	$73,619.79
Colorado	98	4,590,932.39	1,839,360.81	243,328.01	1,898,898.75	563,346.79	45,998.03
Montana	16	1,109,236.15	433,373.58	44,920.00	555,048.09	75,894.48	.....
Utah	10	705,265.14	257,958.95	19,170.00	369,248.14	52,356.00	6,532.05
Idaho	2	81,798.57	17,110.00	3,300.00	61,388.57	.....	.....
Nevada	3	174,663.73	50,694.71	4,935.00	89,034.02	30,000.00	.....
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico and Texas	19	843,239.79	244,674.72	46,480.00	479,654.48	71,080.59	1,350.00
Nebraska, Illinois, and Missouri (desilverized)	64	2,787,020.77	949,787.25	99,648.00	1,278,613.11	453,497.21	5,475.20
Kansas, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Wisconsin (soft lead).	15	580,210.00	206,540.69	19,680.00	184,174.71	166,631.95	3,182.65
Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Virginia	22	585,000.71	229,133.44	29,254.96	238,622.17	76,908.28	11,081.86

a Produced also 1,250 tons sublimated lead.

b Quantity of base bullion produced from 21,665 tons of ore unknown.

The production of lead in the census year compares as follows with preceding years, as reported in "Mineral Resources of the United States":

PRODUCTION OF LEAD IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1825 TO 1889, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

YEARS.	Total production. (Short tons.)	Desilverized lead. (Short tons.)	Non-argentiferous lead. (Short tons.)	Percentage of desilverized lead.	YEARS.	Total production. (Short tons.)	Desilverized lead. (Short tons.)	Non-argentiferous lead (Short tons.)	Percentage of desilverized lead.
1825	1,500				1859	16,400			
1830	8,000				1860	15,600			
1831	7,500				1861	14,100			
1832	10,000				1862	14,200			
1833	11,000				1863	14,800			
1834	12,000				1864	15,300			
1835	13,000				1865	14,700			
1836	15,000				1866	16,100			
1837	13,500				1867	15,200			
1838	15,600				1868	16,400			
1839	17,500				1869	17,500			
1840	17,000				1870	17,830			
1841	20,500				1871	20,000			
1842	24,000				1872	25,880			
1843	25,000				1873	42,540	20,159	22,381	47.39
1844	26,000				1874	52,080			
1845	30,000				1875	59,640	34,909	24,699	58.53
1846	28,000				1876	64,070	37,649	26,421	58.76
1847	28,000				1877	81,900	50,748	31,152	61.96
1848	25,000				1878	91,060	64,290	26,770	70.60
1849	23,500				1879	92,780	64,650	28,130	69.68
1850	22,000				1880	97,825	70,135	27,690	71.69
1851	18,500				1881	117,085	86,315	30,770	73.72
1852	15,700				1882	132,890	103,875	29,015	78.17
1853	16,800				1883	143,957	122,157	21,800	84.86
1854	16,500				1884	139,897	119,965	19,932	85.75
1855	15,800				1885	129,412	107,437	21,975	83.02
1856	16,000				1886	135,629	114,829	20,800	84.66
1857	15,800				1887	160,700	135,552	25,148	84.35
1858	15,300				1888	180,555	151,465	29,090	83.89
					1889	182,967	153,709	29,258	85.10

The product of the census year was 153,709 tons of desilverized lead, while the aggregate returns of the lead contents of the ores mined show 130,958 tons. The lead contents of the Mexican ore imported during 1889 were 26,570 short tons, leaving as the apparent product of the American mines 127,139 tons. The allowance for waste on the Mexican ores would moderately increase this quantity. Considering the loss in smelting and desilverizing the domestic ore, the aggregate quantity of the returns does not therefore cover the entire product, although it probably approaches it. In view of the quantities on the dumps, in stock at the smelters, and in transit an exact balance can not be struck.

THE ZINC SMELTING AND OXIDE INDUSTRY.

The smelting of zinc or spelter and the manufacture of oxide of zinc are so closely allied in the United States that it has been found impossible to separate the data relating to them and submit a report on each. The rolling of sheet zinc is confined to one establishment, whose report does not admit of separate presentation. The works in New Jersey and Pennsylvania carry on the manufacture of oxide and spelter in what is practically one plant, and in some instances the spelter produced is obtained by the distillation of unmarketable color. It has therefore been deemed expedient to embrace the industries named in one report.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—The industry may be geographically grouped in three divisions: The Western, embracing Kansas, Illinois, Missouri, and Wisconsin, the latter state making only oxide; the Eastern, comprising Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and the Southern, including Virginia and Tennessee.

The first group draws its supplies of ore from the southwestern Missouri, the southeastern Kansas, and the Wisconsin districts, the fuel in the majority of works being local coal. The Pennsylvania and New Jersey works obtain the greater part of their ore supply from local deposits, but occasionally draw upon distant markets. The New Jersey works make primarily oxide and relatively little spelter. The Southern group, which has shown considerable development during the past few years, uses ores mined within easy access.

Nearly all the spelter produced east of the Alleghany mountains is exceptionally high in quality, some of it being exported to Europe for special purposes.

The following table embodies the data relating to the production of spelter and oxide of zinc:

PRODUCTION OF SPELTER AND OXIDE OF ZINC IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Short tons.)

STATES.	Number of establishments.	PRODUCT.		STOCK.				ORE.	
		Spelter.	Oxide of zinc.	Spelter, January 1, 1889.	Spelter, January 1, 1890.	Oxide of zinc, January 1, 1889.	Oxide of zinc, January 1, 1890.	Ore treated.	Value of ore treated.
Total	21	58,860	16,970	2,781	2,492	1,425	1,261	196,309	$4,154,403.98
Kansas	6	13,658	.....	800	1,075	.....	.....	41,995	1,178,662.73
Illinois and Wisconsin	3	a23,860	3,445	360	268	73	62	66,141	1,515,939.47
Missouri	5	11,077	351	.....	.....	100	140	20,580	727,503.33
Pennsylvania and New Jersey	4	7,075	13,174	1,041	845	1,252	1,059	53,617	590,738.45
Virginia and Tennessee	3	3,190	.....	580	304	.....	.....	13,976	141,560.00

STATES.	LABOR.					OFFICE FORCE.		Total wages and salaries.
	Number of employés.				Total wages. (b)	Number.	Salaries.	
	Foremen.	Mechanics.	Laborers	Boys.				
Total	82	457	2,024	127	$1,424,980.52	95	$140,279.91	$1,565,260.43
Kansas	9	128	380	24	311,150.50	8	6,965.00	318,115.50
Illinois and Wisconsin	25	66	800	86	484,190.83	54	90,854.65	575,045.48
Missouri	8	210	225	2	237,062.62	11	19,550.00	256,612.62
Pennsylvania and New Jersey	16	41	438	.....	281,475.13	17	18,410.26	299,885.39
Virginia and Tennessee	24	12	181	15	111,101.44	5	4,500.00	115,601.44

STATES.	EXPENSES.			CAPITAL.				
	Expenses exclusive of wages, salaries, raw materials, and supplies.	Value of supplies and materials consumed exclusive of ore.	Amount paid to contractors.	Land.	Buildings and fixtures.	Tools, implements, and machinery.	Cash.	Total capital.
Total	$210,913.39	$653,305.75	$15,318.84	$613,000	$2,019,914.77	$975,856.50	$860,614.98	$4,469,386.25
Kansas	42,900.00	48,500.00	.....	64,000	281,000.00	38,500.00	155,000.00	538,500.00
Illinois and Wisconsin	69,096.88	261,924.22	.....	139,000	799,000.00	357,766.13	223,154.55	1,518,920.68
Missouri	44,281.00	81,187.53	.....	40,000	389,914.77	60,666.00	36,740.59	527,321.36
Pennsylvania and New Jersey	43,885.51	210,344.00	15,318.84	350,000	410,000.00	449,924.37	434,719.84	1,644,644.21
Virginia and Tennessee	9,850.00	51,350.00	.....	20,000	140,000.00	69,000.00	11,000.00	240,000.00

a Including 9,389 tons of sheet zinc.

b Wages paid during the year.

PRODUCTION OF SPELTER AND OXIDE OF ZINC IN THE UNITED STATES—CONTINUED.

STATES.	LENGTH OF EMPLOYMENT AND AVERAGE WAGES.								POWER.			
	Foremen.		Mechanics.		Laborers.		Boys.					
	Average daily wages.	Average number of days employed.	Average daily wages.	Average number of days employed.	Average daily wages.	Average number of days employed.	Average daily wages.	Average number of days employed.	Number of animals.	Number of boilers.	Horse power of boilers.	Number of engines.
Total	$2.62	331	$1.93	333	$1.48	324	$0.68	287	165	115	5,171	33
Kansas	2.45	356	1.93	357	1.74	336	0.75	306	37	13	370	6
Illinois and Wisconsin	3.00	326	2.16	274	1.24	316	0.70	290	44	37	1,839	11
Missouri	2.59	331	1.74	345	1.76	304	0.60	310	25	39	1,800	7
Pennsylvania and New Jersey	2.38	343	2.36	298	1.60	342	.....	.....	59	24	1,102	7
Virginia and Tennessee	2.46	320	2.40	294	1.35	314	0.50	240	.....	2	60	2

The production of spelter in the United States has kept pace fairly well with the rapid expansion in the consumption, while, aside from the quantity used for sheet, zinc is called for by galvanizers of iron sheets and wire and by brass manufacturers. During the year 1889 the amount used for these purposes was about 50,000 short tons.

According to the reports published in "Mineral Resources of the United States" for years previous to 1889, the production has been as follows for a series of years:

PRODUCTION OF SPELTER IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS.

YEARS.	Short tons.	YEARS.	Short tons.
1873	7,343	1885	40,688
1875	15,833	1886	42,641
1880 (census year ending May 31)	23,239	1887	50,340
1882	33,765	1888	55,903
1883	36,872	1889 (census statistics)	58,860
1884	38,544		

Grouped by states, the production has been as follows for the years given:

PRODUCTION OF SPELTER IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES.

(Short tons.)

STATES.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Total	33,765	36,872	38,544	40,688	42,641	50,340	55,903	58,860
Eastern and southern states	5,698	5,340	7,861	8,082	6,762	7,446	9,561	10,265
Illinois	18,201	16,792	17,594	19,427	21,077	22,279	22,445	23,860
Kansas	7,366	9,010	7,859	8,502	8,932	11,955	10,432	13,658
Missouri	2,500	5,730	5,230	4,677	5,870	8,660	13,465	11,077

LABOR AND WAGES.—The most striking fact in connection with the data presented on the labor engaged in the spelter and oxide of zinc industries is the full employment given to it. This is clearly shown in the table giving the length of employment. The works in the majority of cases have not reported the number of days employed with mathematical accuracy, but the schedules confirm the general result, since the question calling for a statement of the causes of idleness has almost invariably received the reply that the establishments had been busy throughout the whole year. Since in the distillation of zinc the furnaces must be operated on Sunday, the average is naturally high. None of the works reported any strikes or lockouts.

It should be noted that the reports differ in their classification of labor. Some of the managers have included under "Mechanics" all the skilled labor in their establishments, while others have reported only carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, etc., as belonging under that head, placing the furnacemen, etc., under the head of "Laborers." In the latter case the figures reported show that the special class of labor, in the particular instances in which this system was followed, received wages only slightly higher than those of common labor and as low as those paid in other sections for the latter. This explains the apparent anomaly in the case of Missouri, where the average daily wages of mechanics was only $1.74, while that of common laborers was $1.76.

[7—010]

CENSUS BULLETIN.

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No. 81. WASHINGTON, D. C. June 19, 1891.

SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND IN THE UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1891.

The statistics furnished for this bulletin have been prepared by Mr. W. H. OLCOTT, chief of the Division of Statistics of Special Classes, under the direction of Dr. JOHN S. BILLINGS, special agent of the Census Office, and show the number of pupils and the expenditures for each year of the last decade, with corresponding figures for the four previous decades wherever possible.

The average annual cost and the average annual current expenditures per pupil in schools for the blind by decades from 1840 to 1890 were as follows:

DECADES.	Average annual cost.	Average annual current expenditures.
1840 to 1850	$268	$226
1850 to 1860	325	243
1860 to 1870	388	285
1870 to 1880	373	268
1880 to 1890	288	232

The average annual cost and the average annual current expenditures per pupil in schools for the blind by years from 1880 to 1889, inclusive, were as follows:

YEARS.	Average cost.	Average current expenditures.
1880	$321	$233
1881	272	234
1882	297	252
1883	280	238
1884	319	240
1885	317	240
1886	260	225
1887	267	231
1888	283	223
1889	280	216

These averages are based only upon those institutions m. king complete returns.

The total number of pupils in schools for the blind in the United States in 1889 was 2,931, while in 1880 the number was 2,041, an increase in the decade of 890. It must be borne in mind that the apparent increase in the decade is due to some extent to the increased facilities for the reception and education of the blind in the schools established for this purpose.

Robert P. Porter

Superintendent of Census.

(1637—5,000.)

SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND IN THE UNITED STATES.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF SCHOOLS FROM 1840 TO 1890, BY DECADES.

DECADES.	PUPILS.			EXPENDITURES.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Current.	Building.
Total	56,485	25,795	22,942	$15,598,952	$11,909,514	$3,689,438
1840 to 1850	3,444	1,103	921	610,747	514,134	96,613
1850 to 1860	6,087	2,211	1,979	1,337,955	1,000,372	337,583
1860 to 1870	9,117	3,316	3,224	2,600,687	1,911,794	688,893
1870 to 1880	13,856	6,493	5,819	4,207,601	3,022,201	1,185,400
1880 to 1890	23,981	12,672	10,999	6,620,265	5,339,316	1,280,949

The following institutions do not state sex in their reports for the decades indicated, which will account for the apparent discrepancies between the items and total of the above summary:

The Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind: Total number of pupils, 1840 to 1850, 817; 1850 to 1860, 1,112; 1860 to 1870, 1,261.

Ohio Institution for the Blind, Columbus: Total number of pupils, 1840 to 1850, 603; 1850 to 1860, 785; 1860 to 1870, 1,316; 1870 to 1880, 1,544.

West Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind, Romney: Total number of pupils, 1880 to 1890, 310.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF SCHOOLS FOR THE YEARS 1880 TO 1889, INCLUSIVE.

YEARS.	PUPILS.			EXPENDITURES.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Current.	Building.
Total	23,981	12,672	10,999	$6,620,265	$5,339,316	$1,280,949
1880	2,041	1,064	955	572,225	415,108	157,117
1881	2,096	1,097	974	560,183	481,197	78,986
1882	2,038	1,062	946	591,817	502,149	89,668
1883	2,230	1,159	1,039	611,894	520,864	91,030
1884	2,286	1,200	1,050	715,034	538,441	176,593
1885	2,397	1,266	1,099	743,232	563,078	180,154
1886	2,554	1,353	1,170	647,710	561,002	86,708
1887	2,638	1,415	1,190	679,632	587,636	91,996
1888	2,770	1,478	1,257	753,775	594,168	159,607
1889	2,931	1,578	1,319	744,763	575,673	169,090

The West Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind, Romney, total number of pupils 310, does not state sex, which accounts for the apparent discrepancy between the items and total of the above summary.

The reports of expenditures for the Arkansas School for the Blind being incomplete, the amounts are omitted from both of the above summaries.

No reports have been received from the following institutions, and do not appear in this bulletin:

The Kansas Institution for the Education of the Blind, Wyandotte.
The Louisiana Institution for the Education of the Blind, Baton Rouge.
The Mississippi Institute for the Blind, Jackson.
The Missouri School for the Blind, Saint Louis.
The Virginia Institution for the Education of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, Staunton.

The tables on the following pages show the number of pupils under instruction in schools for the blind in the United States, with the expenditures for the same from 1840, or date of establishment of school if subsequent to that time, to the year 1889, inclusive.

SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALABAMA ACADEMY FOR THE BLIND, TALLADEGA. (a)

(Established 1886.)

PERIODS.	PUPILS.			EXPENDITURES.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Current.	Building.
1886 to 1890	170	86	84	$58,524	$48,524	$10,000
1886	38	13	25	8,740	8,740	----------
1887	32	13	19	7,360	7,360	----------
1888	45	25	20	26,212	16,212	10,000
1889	55	35	20	16,212	16,212	----------

a Formerly a branch of Deaf Institution.

ARKANSAS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, LITTLE ROCK.

(Established 1867.)

1860 to 1870	108	44	64	14,000	a14,000	----------
1870 to 1880	133	57	76	18,620	a18,620	----------
1880 to 1890	654	335	319	189,600	a89,600	100,000
1880	32	16	16	14,480	4,480	10,000
1881	36	19	17	15,040	5,040	10,000
1882	44	22	22	16,160	6,160	10,000
1883	43	24	19	16,020	6,020	10,000
1884	43	27	16	16,020	6,020	10,000
1885	51	28	23	17,140	7,140	10,000
1886	63	33	30	18,820	8,820	10,000
1887	96	48	48	23,440	13,440	10,000
1888	102	50	52	24,280	14,280	10,000
1889	144	68	76	28,200	18,200	10,000

a Salaries of officers not included.

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BERKLEY.

(Established 1860.)

1860 to 1870	304	146	158	118,380	60,474	57,906
1870 to 1880	350	224	126	161,282	104,595	56,687
1880 to 1890	321	164	157	125,029	85,081	39,948
1880	31	14	17	19,524	7,684	11,840
1881	32	15	17	18,215	7,687	10,528
1882	33	15	18	18,830	8,315	10,515
1883	35	17	18	8,941	8,433	508
1884	31	16	15	8,648	8,318	330
1885	32	16	16	10,611	9,245	1,366
1886	27	12	15	9,780	7,716	2,064
1887	31	15	16	10,362	8,962	1,400
1888	34	20	14	9,486	9,237	249
1889	35	24	11	10,632	9,484	1,148

COLORADO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, COLORADO SPRINGS. (a)

(Established 1883.)

1883 to 1890	143	87	56	79,266	49,166	30,100
1883	12	9	3	5,166	3,166	2,000
1884	11	8	3	7,000	6,000	1,000
1885	20	12	8	10,600	10,000	600
1886	20	11	9	6,400	6,000	400
1887	18	12	6	7,700	7,000	700
1888	28	15	13	8,400	8,000	400
1889	34	20	14	34,000	9,000	25,000

a Institution for Deaf and Blind established 1874.

FLORIDA INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, SAINT AUGUSTINE.

(Established 1885.)

1885 to 1890	27	10	17	12,296	7,776	4,520
1885	3	1	2	5,533	1,875	3,658
1886	6	3	3	1,765	1,765	----------
1887	6	3	3	1,250	1,250	----------
1888	7	2	5	1,522	1,522	----------
1889	5	1	4	2,226	1,364	862

GEORGIA ACADEMY FOR THE BLIND, MACON.

(Established ——.)

PERIODS.	PUPILS.			EXPENDITURES.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Current.	Building.
1850 to 1860	158	53	105	$93,013	$36,013	$57,000
1860 to 1870	264	126	138	a103,583	98,583	5,000
1870 to 1880	517	267	250	111,962	106,962	5,000
1880 to 1890	766	450	316	155,234	137,234	18,000
1880	60	38	22	10,341	10,341	----------
1881	60	38	22	11,373	11,373	----------
1882	68	40	28	11,246	11,246	----------
1883	75	42	33	29,491	14,491	15,000
1884	72	42	30	17,462	17,462	----------
1885	80	50	30	13,923	13,923	----------
1886	89	51	38	13,575	13,575	----------
1887	93	52	41	16,269	16,269	----------
1888	80	45	35	17,475	14,475	3,000
1889	89	52	37	14,079	14,079	----------

a Amounts for 1860–'70 are in confederate money.

ILLINOIS INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, JACKSONVILLE.

(Established 1849.)

1840 to 1850	19	10	9	----------	----------	----------
1850 to 1860	117	75	42	----------	----------	----------
1860 to 1870	280	162	118	----------	----------	----------
1870 to 1880	336	210	126	----------	----------	----------
1880 to 1890	1,808	1,095	713	394,191	296,931	97,260
1880	141	85	56	(a)	----------	----------
1881	153	95	58	56,125	30,039	26,086
1882	144	94	50	49,800	24,718	25,082
1883	176	109	67	35,268	28,766	6,502
1884	174	108	66	32,724	31,056	1,668
1885	169	108	61	44,042	33,537	10,505
1886	215	128	87	36,767	35,892	875
1887	216	130	86	43,416	38,154	5,262
1888	205	113	92	42,951	35,804	7,147
1889	215	125	90	53,098	38,965	14,133

a No report of expenditures previous to 1881 on account of fire.

INDIANA INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, INDIANAPOLIS.

(Established 1847.)

1840 to 1850	91	73	18	35,737	23,311	12,426
1850 to 1860	610	335	275	262,937	181,272	81,665
1860 to 1870	1,016	455	561	270,044	251,621	18,423
1870 to 1880	1,122	528	594	340,292	291,362	48,930
1880 to 1890	1,269	634	635	317,414	272,414	45,000
1880	127	66	61	30,301	30,301	----------
1881	126	64	62	27,548	27,548	----------
1882	128	64	64	28,696	28,696	----------
1883	120	56	64	28,683	28,683	----------
1884	120	58	62	24,919	24,919	----------
1885	126	61	65	26,617	26,617	----------
1886	130	60	70	25,889	25,889	----------
1887	132	67	65	28,143	28,143	----------
1888	128	68	60	24,115	24,115	----------
1889	132	70	62	72,503	27,503	45,000

IOWA COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON.

(Established 1853.)

1880 to 1890 (a)	1,438	648	790	337,689	295,916	41,773
1880	90	41	49	29,175	24,771	4,404
1881	114	54	60	24,779	24,129	650
1882	94	42	52	33,207	27,626	5,581
1883	141	60	81	38,241	35,128	3,113
1884	157	67	90	35,597	33,256	2,341
1885	151	71	80	34,699	31,708	2,991
1886	170	79	91	37,712	30,240	7,472
1887	187	76	111	32,766	28,857	3,909
1888	157	74	83	39,531	30,481	9,050
1889	177	84	93	31,982	29,720	2,262

a No report previous to 1880.

SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND IN THE UNITED STATES—CONTINUED.

KENTUCKY INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, LOUISVILLE.

(Established 1842.)

PERIODS.	PUPILS.			EXPENDITURES.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Current.	Building.
1840 to 1850	56	26	30	$44,664	$29,277	$15,387
1850 to 1860	142	65	77	151,679	79,890	71,789
1860 to 1870	141	82	59	137,766	19,815	117,951
1870 to 1880	183	93	90	193,624	28,503	165,121
1880 to 1890	835	478	357	245,323	176,183	69,140
1880	78	47	31	22,578	3,582	18,996
1881	81	48	33	18,562	17,021	1,541
1882	77	47	30	20,084	18,871	1,213
1883	78	45	33	21,424	19,522	1,902
1884	81	44	37	26,266	18,996	7,270
1885	77	41	36	18,991	17,910	1,081
1886	77	42	35	38,061	17,239	20,822
1887	83	50	33	25,232	19,569	5,663
1888	92	53	39	25,477	20,811	4,666
1889	111	61	50	28,648	22,662	5,986

MARYLAND SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, BALTIMORE.

(Established 1862.)

1860 to 1870	271	134	137	188,172	74,051	114,121
1870 to 1880	584	290	294	153,794	147,420	6,374
1880 to 1890	722	369	353	190,170	169,117	21,053
1880	74	42	32	16,533	16,533	----------
1881	60	33	27	10,458	10,018	440
1882	67	37	30	20,096	18,311	1,785
1883	78	40	38	20,797	17,883	2,914
1884	74	38	36	18,835	17,890	945
1885	66	36	30	18,804	17,902	902
1886	69	29	40	17,475	16,181	1,294
1887	71	34	37	22,040	18,066	3,974
1888	81	40	41	20,913	16,537	4,376
1889	82	40	42	24,219	19,796	4,423

MARYLAND SCHOOL FOR COLORED BLIND AND DEAF, BALTIMORE.

(Established 1872.)

1870 to 1880	155	77	78	39,281	27,952	11,329
1880 to 1890	205	101	104	58,870	44,390	14,480
1880	16	7	9	8,884	5,975	2,909
1881	16	6	10	2,207	2,207	----------
1882	19	8	11	3,665	3,665	----------
1883	24	11	13	11,125	6,107	5,018
1884	23	10	13	3,094	3,094	----------
1885	20	12	8	3,355	3,355	----------
1886	20	11	9	3,096	3,096	----------
1887	21	10	11	16,685	10,132	6,553
1888	19	10	9	3,102	3,102	----------
1889	27	16	11	3,657	3,657	----------

PERKINS INSTITUTE AND MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, BOSTON.

(Established 1829.)

1840 to 1850	817	(a)	----------	183,394	162,718	20,676
1850 to 1860	1,112	(a)	----------	205,287	181,375	23,912
1860 to 1870	1,261	(a)	----------	341,755	317,179	24,576
1870 to 1880	1,624	929	695	629,709	430,859	198,850
1880 to 1890	1,760	965	795	595,732	455,142	140,590
1880	160	95	65	54,743	41,670	13,073
1881	153	84	69	53,287	44,005	9,282
1882	161	85	76	47,976	44,766	3,210
1883	158	83	75	47,448	42,550	4,898
1884	163	85	78	53,067	43,789	9,278
1885	169	90	79	77,088	43,871	33,217
1886	184	103	81	68,100	41,738	26,362
1887	187	102	85	68,661	45,408	23,253
1888	204	113	91	59,280	51,938	7,342
1889	221	125	96	66,082	55,407	10,675

a Report by sexes can not be obtained.

MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, LANSING. (a)

(Established ——.)

PERIODS.	PUPILS.			EXPENDITURES.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Current.	Building.
1880 to 1890	736	411	325	$350,177	$214,854	$135,323
1880	50	30	20	14,428	5,387	9,041
1881	57	32	25	33,422	14,519	18,903
1882	60	33	27	38,139	24,868	13,271
1883	67	35	32	49,930	22,536	27,394
1884	62	33	29	70,117	31,068	39,049
1885	76	34	42	50,227	25,471	24,756
1886	91	52	39	24,230	21,879	2,351
1887	83	48	35	23,916	23,358	558
1888	94	57	37	22,523	22,523	----------
1889	96	57	39	23,245	23,245	----------

a Separated from the deaf and dumb school in 1880.

MINNESOTA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, FARIBAULT.

(Established 1866.)

1860 to 1870	10	6	4	6,250	6,250	----------
1870 to 1880	50	30	20	59,250	45,250	14,000
1880 to 1890	424	229	195	161,850	106,615	55,235
1880	28	17	11	7,735	7,735	----------
1881	35	20	15	8,124	6,903	1,221
1882	36	19	17	7,244	6,733	511
1883	34	19	15	11,239	9,817	1,422
1884	39	23	16	52,321	9,858	42,463
1885	36	19	17	13,723	9,751	3,972
1886	47	23	24	14,040	12,894	1,146
1887	50	26	24	12,996	12,996	----------
1888	57	31	26	14,928	14,928	----------
1889	62	32	30	19,500	15,000	4,500

NEBRASKA INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, NEBRASKA CITY.

(Established 1875.)

1870 to 1880	71	30	41	19,803	9,803	10,000
1880 to 1890	337	139	198	184,020	80,223	103,797
1880	21	9	12	54,500	4,500	50,000
1881	27	11	16	7,156	6,600	556
1882	28	10	18	6,744	6,600	144
1883	28	12	16	9,149	8,000	1,149
1884	29	13	16	8,551	8,500	51
1885	38	19	19	8,459	7,159	1,300
1886	27	12	15	7,507	7,307	200
1887	38	14	24	8,424	8,424	----------
1888	45	15	30	53,519	11,519	42,000
1889	56	24	32	20,011	11,614	8,397

THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, NEW YORK CITY.

(Established 1831.)

1840 to 1850	1,148	624	524	(a)	----------	----------
1850 to 1860	1,813	950	863	(a)	----------	----------
1860 to 1870	1,764	871	893	(a)	----------	----------
1870 to 1880	2,023	990	1,033	(a)	----------	----------
1880 to 1890	2,415	1,203	1,212	926,806	670,439	256,367
1880	232	104	128	109,505	66,858	42,647
1881	236	106	130	69,145	65,856	3,289
1882	231	101	130	80,915	63,705	17,210
1883	243	116	127	70,710	61,455	9,255
1884	257	125	132	114,105	68,577	45,528
1885	247	125	122	140,694	68,415	72,279
1886	230	123	107	80,410	68,250	12,160
1887	234	130	104	89,266	75,277	13,989
1888	265	141	124	94,235	66,174	28,061
1889	240	132	108	77,821	65,872	11,949

a Report of expenditures can not be obtained.

SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND IN THE UNITED STATES—CONTINUED.

NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BATAVIA.

(Established 1868.)

PERIODS.	PUPILS.			EXPENDITURES.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Current.	Building.
1860 to 1870	173	97	76	$280,858	$56,453	$224,405
1870 to 1880	1,674	833	841	381,873	366,873	15,000
1880 to 1890	1,566	801	765	406,926	349,779	57,147
1880	170	86	84	38,004	38,004	
1881	165	85	80	38,083	35,794	2,289
1882	156	79	77	42,982	38,763	4,219
1883	174	82	92	40,951	38,286	2,665
1884	186	94	92	51,592	35,244	16,348
1885	163	80	83	48,364	41,047	7,317
1886	159	78	81	49,957	42,163	7,794
1887	140	78	62	52,535	41,023	11,512
1888	127	68	59	44,458	39,455	5,003
1889	126	71	55			

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND, RALEIGH.

(Established 1845.)

1860 to 1870	a175	90	85	(b)		
1870 to 1880	425	255	170	19,362	19,362	
1880 to 1890	942	530	412	176,656	159,513	17,143
1880	85	45	40	17,971	17,971	
1881	92	54	38	17,729	17,729	
1882	70	40	30	14,231	14,231	
1883	76	41	35	14,347	14,347	
1884	90	48	42	15,857	15,857	
1885	98	56	42	15,904	15,904	
1886	98	56	42	15,235	15,235	
1887	100	60	40	14,800	14,800	
1888	110	65	45	16,296	16,296	
1889	123	65	58	34,286	17,143	17,143

a Report of pupils previous to 1860 can not be obtained.
b Report of expenditures incomplete.

OHIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, COLUMBUS.

(Established 1837.)

1840 to 1850	603	(a)		129,569	101,569	28,000
1850 to 1860	785	(a)		142,167	134,167	8,000
1860 to 1870	1,316	(a)		292,167	276,667	15,500
1870 to 1880	1,544	(a)		794,843	359,843	435,000
1880 to 1890	2,552	1,427	1,125	446,271	425,607	20,664
1880	239	122	117	42,236	40,236	2,000
1881	243	120	123	37,023	35,372	1,651
1882	226	118	108	40,164	38,581	1,583
1883	238	134	104	39,654	37,991	1,663
1884	240	138	102	46,011	44,511	1,500
1885	260	153	107	42,993	40,993	2,000
1886	263	158	105	50,751	48,931	1,820
1887	261	156	105	42,760	41,241	1,519
1888	299	171	128	52,918	49,422	3,496
1889	283	157	126	51,761	48,329	3,432

a Report by sexes can not be obtained.

OREGON INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, SALEM.

(Established 1873.)

1870 to 1880	117	40	77	17,000	17,000	
1880 to 1890	89	43	46	33,750	28,000	5,750
1880 (a)						
1881						
1882						
1883	13	6	7	4,000	4,000	
1884	13	6	7	4,000	4,000	
1885	13	5	8	4,000	4,000	
1886	13	5	8	4,000	4,000	
887	13	9	4	4,000	4,000	
888	15	7	8	4,000	4,000	
889	9	5	4	9,750	4,000	5,750

a School closed from 1880 to 1883.

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND, PHILADELPHIA.

(Established 1833.)

PERIODS.	PUPILS.			EXPENDITURES.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Current.	Building.
1840 to 1850	710	370	340	$217,383	$197,259	$20,124
1850 to 1860	1,250	680	570	367,729	334,212	33,517
1860 to 1870	1,800	980	820	605,612	592,401	13,211
1870 to 1880	1,960	1,140	820	776,567	726,567	50,000
1880 to 1890	1,955	1,134	821	612,470	612,470	
1880	210	121	89	66,796	66,796	
1881	192	120	72	71,246	71,246	
1882	197	122	75	70,160	70,160	
1883	197	121	76	63,593	63,593	
1884	196	115	81	60,946	60,946	
1885	197	115	82	60,308	60,308	
1886	194	113	81	59,988	59,988	
1887	185	105	80	54,337	54,337	
1888	189	98	91	52,189	52,189	
1889	198	104	94	52,907	52,907	

SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND, CEDAR SPRINGS.

(Established 1849.)

1850 to 1860	38	21	17	(a)		
1860 to 1870	86	48	38	(a)		
1870 to 1880	97	49	48	(a)		
1880 to 1890	193	110	83	31,900	24,730	7,170
1880	18	7	11	3,310	2,303	1,007
1881	16	6	10	2,748	2,194	554
1882	14	7	7	2,960	2,053	907
1883	14	7	7	2,372	1,870	502
1884	18	11	7	3,529	2,297	1,232
1885	18	11	7	3,958	2,296	1,662
1886	19	11	8	2,694	2,337	357
1887	24	15	9	3,144	3,064	80
1888	22	14	8	2,817	2,675	142
1889	30	21	9	4,368	3,641	727

a Report of expenditures can not be obtained.

TENNESSEE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, NASHVILLE.

(Established ———.)

1885 to 1890	396	185	211	a84,500	81,660	2,840
1885	69	22	47	16,627	16,627	
1886	71	30	41	17,467	16,627	840
1887	84	44	40	15,953	15,953	
1888	85	45	40	15,953	15,953	
1889	87	44	43	18,500	16,500	2,000

a Figures only approximately correct.

TEXAS INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, AUSTIN.

(Established 1857.)

1870 to 1880 (a)	546	250	296	59,957	59,957	
1880 to 1890	1,120	629	491	336,497	273,302	63,195
1880	84	42	42	(b)		
1881	100	52	48	27,478	26,247	1,231
1882	91	51	40	29,843	26,274	3,569
1883	104	58	46	33,097	28,522	4,575
1884	105	61	44	33,560	26,876	6,684
1885	112	66	46	44,181	32,586	11,595
1886	121	74	47	27,250	26,895	355
1887	121	65	56	47,274	35,658	11,616
1888	138	78	60	54,162	34,398	19,764
1889	144	82	62	39,652	35,846	3,806

a Report previous to 1870 can not be obtained. b No return.

TEXAS INSTITUTION FOR COLORED DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND YOUTHS, AUSTIN.

(Established 1887.)

1887 to 1890	52	27	25	24,765	9,156	15,609
1887	9	4	5	1,186	1,186	
1888	17	10	7	17,713	3,263	14,450
1889	26	13	13	5,866	4,707	1,159

SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND IN THE UNITED STATES—CONTINUED.

WEST VIRGINIA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND, ROMNEY.

(Established 1870.)

PERIODS.	PUPILS.			EXPENDITURES.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Current.	Building.
1870 to 1880	157	102	55	$58,102	$46,593	$11,509
1880 to 1890	310	(a)	----------	90,535	89,416	1,119
1880	22	----------	----------	6,661	6,661	----------
1881	25	----------	----------	8,257	8,133	124
1882	30	----------	----------	8,109	7,882	227
1883	32	----------	----------	9,598	9,548	50
1884	36	----------	----------	9,308	9,150	158
1885	32	----------	----------	10,096	9,918	178
1886	31	----------	----------	9,337	9,337	----------
1887	33	----------	----------	9,527	9,371	156
1888	35	----------	----------	9,235	9,235	----------
1889	34	----------	----------	10,407	10,181	226

a Report by sexes can not be obtained.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, JANESVILLE.

(Established 1850.)

PERIODS.	PUPILS.			EXPENDITURES.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Current.	Building.
1850 to 1860	62	32	30	$115,143	$53,443	$61,700
1860 to 1870	148	75	73	256,100	158,300	97,800
1870 to 1880	188	99	89	390,900	233,300	157,600
1880 to 1890	776	382	394	183,404	175,678	7,726
1880	73	30	43	19,000	17,800	1,200
1881	77	35	42	17,218	16,577	641
1882	64	28	36	16,726	16,085	641
1883	70	32	38	16,670	16,170	500
1884	66	30	36	17,525	16,777	748
1885	74	35	39	19,435	18,660	775
1886	82	43	39	17,484	17,088	396
1887	90	49	41	19,630	17,778	1,852
1888	90	50	40	20,365	19,904	461
1889	90	50	40	19,351	18,839	512

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CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 82. WASHINGTON, D. C. June 22, 1891.

Receipts and Expenditures of One Hundred Principal or Representative Cities of the United States.

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

The statistics of this bulletin, showing in detail the receipts and expenditures of one hundred principal or representative cities of the United States, aggregating a population of 12,425,366, about two-thirds of the urban population of the United States, with total and per capita ordinary and administrative expenditures for the year named in each case, have been prepared by Mr. J. K. UPTON, special agent.

The financial transactions of the principal cities of the United States have attracted much attention of late years both at home and abroad, but this is the first successful attempt to classify and balance the financial transactions of so large a number of such cities. Few who have investigated the subject have an idea of the difficulties encountered in every step of this inquiry. In nearly every case elaborate correspondence has been necessary, and in many instances a personal visit by a special agent of the Census Office was required in order to obtain the data. As there are 443 cities in the United States having a population of 8,000 or upward, the total annual ordinary expenditure of about $235,000,000, as herein shown, is far from the total of the municipal expenses.

The following table shows the total receipts and expenditures as classified by the detailed statement:

SUMMARY SHOWING TOTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF ONE HUNDRED PRINCIPAL OR REPRESENTATIVE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Taxes	$139,283,226	Libraries	$818,202
Special assessments, streets and bridges	13,296,035	Schools	26,198,173
Special assessments, sewers	1,380,057	Fire	11,865,402
Licenses { Liquor	11,782,307	Health	2,280,317
Licenses { Other	3,411,539	Lighting	7,747,313
Fees, fines, and penalties	2,714,464	Police	17,817,435
Waterworks	18,826,269	Charitable objects	7,166,901
Interest on deposits	575,057	Streets and bridges	33,580,209
Income from funds and investments	10,852,461	Sewers	6,943,519
Miscellaneous	12,880,033	Buildings and improvements	9,715,070
		Parks and public grounds	12,672,494
		Salaries	11,833,458
		Waterworks	19,086,751
		Interest on debt	32,250,368
		Miscellaneous	34,651,043
Total ordinary receipts	215,001,448	Total ordinary expenses	234,626,655
Loans	84,352,668	Loans	59,488,191
Funds and transfers	18,381,673	Funds and transfers	28,330,353
From state or county	5,443,947	Balance, cash on hand end of year	36,579,193
Balance, cash on hand beginning of year	35,844,656		
Grand total	359,024,392	Grand total	359,024,392

C. O. P.—6m

noticed that the average per capita expenditure of the first three classes grows less as the population decreases, a relation not true in case of individual cities. The high rate of per capita expenditures may be attributed in some cases to the extraordinary amounts expended on account of new sewers, streets, parks, and other public improvements, which had not been separated in the accounts from amounts expended on account of those already in use, and, if the money was judiciously expended, its amount may denote a commendable public spirit instead of wasteful extravagance, but the figures given should suggest to the citizens of those places where such conditions exist a careful inquiry as to the cause of such extraordinarily high per capita expenditures, an inquiry not within the scope of this office.

The cities named are among the principal ones of all sections of the country as far as returns have been received, no minimum limit of population being recognized in making the selection.

In the final volume, which will be ready this year, a like classification and grouping of the items of receipts and expenditures will be made of all municipalities in the United States having a population of 2,500 or upward from which returns can be obtained.

When finished, this report will be the most comprehensive and complete exhibit of local finances ever published by any government, and will furnish the student of political economy with material which will throw new light upon important questions affecting local government of cities in the United States.

Robert P. Porter.

Superintendent of Census.

Receipts and Expenditures of One Hundred Principal or Representative Cities of the United States.

BY J. K. UPTON.

Herewith is presented a balanced statement showing in detail the receipts and expenditures for one year of one hundred principal or representative cities in the United States, compiled in each case mainly from the published reports of the respective cities in question; also a tabular statement showing the total and per capita ordinary and approximate administrative expenditures of each city for the same period.

The statement includes the transactions in all the municipal funds of the city in question as far as reports could be obtained, by whatever officer or board they were controlled, the several accounts being herein merged into one, in order to show in condensed form the sources of all the receipts and the objects of all the expenditures in the city for one year, and in every case it has been approved by the proper municipal officer or no objection made thereto.

The ordinary receipts include collections for the use of the city only, moneys collected for the state or county not entering in any way into the account. The amounts received from state or county, the sale of investment securities, and the issue of credits appear as a part of the grand total, but are excluded from the ordinary receipts, having no relation to the actual income from municipal sources.

The ordinary expenditures, as herein shown, do not include amounts paid for investment securities or redemption of the municipal debt or amounts transferred from one account to another, though to preserve aggregates, as stated in the accounts compiled, such amounts enter into the grand total of this statement, but only as extraordinary expenditures.

Where no expenditures are reported for schools, such expenditures had been made outside of the municipal organization and in some cases by school districts not coextensive with the municipality in question, or no report had been received, and it was found impracticable for the present to include their amounts.

The approximate administrative expenditures include that part of the ordinary expenditures presumed to be necessary for the conduct of ordinary city affairs. To determine the amount there has been deducted in each case from the ordinary expenditures of the city the amount expended for libraries, schools, public buildings, charitable objects, and waterworks or use of water.

The expenditures on account of construction of new streets, bridges, and sewers, and for the purchase and opening of new grounds for parks and places, could not in many cases be separated in the reports from those incurred for the maintenance of such works and grounds already in use. No deduction of their amount could therefore be made in ascertaining the ordinary expenses of administration, as otherwise would have been done. Expenditures for such purposes, it is thought, were unusually large in the cities of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Saint Paul, Saint Louis, and San Francisco for the years reported.

In any case where outstanding warrants entered into the account as reported the amount has been deducted from the proper cash balance as though the warrants had been paid, except where the amount exceeded the balance, in which case warrants to the amount of the excess have been classified as temporary loans to avoid reporting an overdraft.

In cases where the whole tax levy was entered in the report as a receipt and the amount of uncollected tax as an expenditure the amount uncollected has been stricken from its side of the account and its equivalent from the other, decreasing the grand total in each case to that extent.

RECAPITULATION SHOWING TOTAL AND PER CAPITA ORDINARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES OF CITIES NAMED.

CITIES.	STATES.	Population 1890.	ORDINARY EXPENDITURES.		APPROXIMATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES.	
			Total.	Per capita.	Total.	Per capita.
Albany	New York	94,923	$1,761,958	$18.56	$1,182,756	$12.46
Allegheny	Pennsylvania	105,287	857,153	8.14	551,697	5.24
Augusta	Georgia	33,300	503,290	15.11	469,006	14.08
Baltimore	Maryland	434,439	7,779,638	17.91	5,618,832	12.93
Bangor	Maine	19,103	a436,516	22.85	325,584	17.04
Bay City	Michigan	27,839	233,660	8.39	142,500	5.12
Bloomington	Illinois	20,048	204,861	10.22	195,137	9.73
Boston	Massachusetts	448,477	16,117,043	35.94	10,647,928	23.74
Bridgeport	Connecticut	48,866	625,724	12.80	559,068	11.44
Brooklyn	New York	806,343	16,839,675	20.88	13,981,943	17.34
Buffalo	New York	255,664	6,751,294	26.41	4,696,954	18.37
Burlington	Vermont	14,590	154,242	10.57	94,722	6.49
Cambridge	Massachusetts	70,028	1,582,363	22.60	1,103,793	15.76
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	18,020	118,923	6.60	105,365	5.85
Charleston	South Carolina	54,955	737,833	13.43	553,328	10.07
Chelsea	Massachusetts	27,909	443,194	15.88	265,114	9.50
Chicago	Illinois	1,099,850	18,402,336	16.73	12,132,045	11.03
Cincinnati	Ohio	296,908	6,453,976	21.74	5,206,638	17.54
Cleveland	Ohio	261,353	2,891,257	11.06	1,965,632	7.52
Columbus	Ohio	88,150	1,753,646	19.89	1,472,007	16.70
Dayton	Ohio	61,220	380,451	6.21	324,538	5.30
Denver	Colorado	106,713	795,049	7.45	482,059	4.52
Des Moines	Iowa	50,093	406,734	8.12	359,643	7.18
Detroit	Michigan	205,876	3,077,037	14.95	2,535,152	12.31
Dubuque	Iowa	30,311	230,465	7.60	218,521	7.21
Duluth	Minnesota	33,115	918,805	27.75	871,327	26.31
Elmira	New York	29,708	289,543	9.75	209,151	7.04
Fall River	Massachusetts	74,398	1,224,282	16.46	839,244	11.28
Fort Wayne	Indiana	35,393	161,117	4.55	152,808	4.32
Galveston	Texas	29,084	562,530	19.34	322,910	11.10
Gloucester	Massachusetts	24,651	323,069	13.11	162,819	6.60
Grand Rapids	Michigan	60,278	853,212	14.15	450,620	7.48
Hartford	Connecticut	53,230	923,862	17.36	757,823	14.24
Haverhill	Massachusetts	27,412	375,131	13.68	195,586	7.14
Hoboken	New Jersey	43,648	627,003	14.36	521,129	11.94
Holyoke	Massachusetts	35,637	546,740	15.34	329,912	9.26
Indianapolis	Indiana	105,436	654,843	6.21	611,283	5.80
Jackson	Michigan	20,798	221,611	10.66	116,384	5.60
Jacksonville	Florida	17,201	91,869	5.34	67,371	3.92
Jersey City	New Jersey	163,003	2,056,733	12.62	1,722,946	10.57
Kansas City	Missouri	b132,716	1,534,112	11.56	936,243	7.05
La Crosse	Wisconsin	25,090	281,669	11.23	176,950	7.05
Lawrence	Massachusetts	44,654	657,660	14.73	455,954	10.21
Leavenworth	Kansas	19,768	229,075	11.59	160,952	8.14
Lewiston	Maine	21,701	251,280	11.58	142,617	6.57
Little Rock	Arkansas	25,874	99,375	3.84	97,951	3.79
Louisville	Kentucky	161,129	1,375,868	8.54	1,328,818	8.25
Lowell	Massachusetts	77,696	1,373,099	17.67	666,921	8.58
Lynchburg	Virginia	19,709	248,020	12.58	186,129	9.44
Lynn	Massachusetts	55,727	1,130,999	20.30	571,595	10.26
Manchester	New Hampshire	44,126	504,289	11.43	341,745	7.74
Memphis	Tennessee	64,495	690,112	10.70	636,878	9.87
Meriden	Connecticut	21,652	147,239	6.80	119,003	5.50
Minneapolis	Minnesota	164,738	3,962,656	24.05	2,888,298	17.53
Mobile	Alabama	31,076	142,852	4.60	120,481	3.88
Montgomery	Alabama	21,883	259,871	11.88	230,103	10.52
Nashville	Tennessee	76,168	1,061,481	13.94	519,104	6.82
Newark	New Jersey	181,830	2,464,901	13.56	1,993,937	10.97
New Bedford	Massachusetts	40,733	726,411	17.83	424,200	10.41
New Haven	Connecticut	81,298	689,602	8.48	661,217	8.13
New Orleans	Louisiana	242,039	2,828,743	11.69	2,544,402	10.51
New York	New York	1,515,301	48,937,694	32.30	36,203,653	23.89
Oakland	California	48,682	857,284	17.61	585,361	12.02
Omaha	Nebraska	140,452	1,563,303	11.13	1,455,363	10.36
Oshkosh	Wisconsin	22,836	191,714	8.40	125,527	5.50
Oswego	New York	21,842	162,893	7.46	82,773	3.79
Paterson	New Jersey	78,347	963,444	12.30	750,123	9.57
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	1,046,964	19,845,121	18.95	14,624,662	13.97
Pittsburg	Pennsylvania	238,617	3,086,320	12.93	2,114,533	8.86
Portland	Maine	36,425	775,185	21.28	629,325	17.28
Portland	Oregon	46,385	397,379	8.57	393,478	8.48
Providence	Rhode Island	132,146	2,890,482	21.87	2,275,490	17.22
Racine	Wisconsin	21,014	186,558	8.88	119,537	5.69
Reading	Pennsylvania	58,661	487,041	8.30	256,176	4.37
Richmond	Virginia	81,388	1,089,202	13.38	726,347	8.92

a Includes $118,750, interest paid on railroad aid bonds, for which the city was reimbursed.

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

RECAPITULATION SHOWING TOTAL AND PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

CITIES.	STATES.	Population 1890.	ORDINARY EXPENDITURES.		APPROXIMATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES.	
			Total.	Per capita.	Total.	Per capita.
Rochester	New York	133,896	$2,194,723	$16.39	$1,572,633	$11.75
Sacramento	California	26,386	513,516	19.46	385,916	14.63
Saint Louis	Missouri	451,770	6,205,440	13.74	5,023,915	11.12
Saint Paul	Minnesota	133,156	5,482,793	41.18	3,676,243	27.61
Salem	Massachusetts	30,801	541,435	17.58	315,541	10.24
Salt Lake City	Utah	44,843	915,450	20.41	658,630	14.69
San Antonio	Texas	37,673	524,142	13.91	381,867	10.14
Sandusky	Ohio	18,471	194,091	10.51	139,225	7.54
San Francisco	California	298,997	5,639,934	18.86	4,175,172	13.96
Savannah	Georgia	43,189	648,573	15.02	604,057	13.99
Seattle	Washington	42,837	609,746	14.23	515,458	12.03
Somerville	Massachusetts	40,152	597,704	14.89	315,567	7.86
Springfield	Illinois	24,963	249,140	9.98	177,066	7.09
Springfield	Massachusetts	44,179	746,956	16.91	435,322	9.85
Syracuse	New York	88,143	1,203,011	13.65	496,311	5.63
Taunton	Massachusetts	25,448	369,782	14.53	219,175	8.61
Toledo	Ohio	81,434	1,063,553	13.06	931,624	11.44
Topeka	Kansas	31,007	300,172	9.68	280,997	9.06
Trenton	New Jersey	57,458	718,759	12.51	502,516	8.75
Troy	New York	60,956	702,111	11.52	456,000	7.48
Wheeling	West Virginia	35,013	332,367	9.49	282,236	8.06
Wilmington	Delaware	61,431	592,414	9.64	393,854	6.41
Wilmington	North Carolina	20,056	126,561	6.31	114,911	5.73
Worcester	Massachusetts	84,655	2,032,026	24.00	999,684	11.81
Yonkers	New York	32,033	660,654	20.62	520,517	16.25

RECEIPTS OF ONE HUNDRED PRINCIPAL OR REPRESENTATIVE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

CITIES.	Fiscal year ending—	Aggregate, including balance on hand at beginning of year.	ORDINARY RECEIPTS IN DETAIL.					
			Net ordinary taxes.	Special assessments.		Net licenses.		Net fees, fines, and penalties.
				Streets and bridges.	Sewers.	Liquor.	Other.	
Albany, N. Y	Nov. 1, 1890	$2,554,217	$940,160	$152,785	$137,580	$51,595	$15,201	$5,652
Allegheny, Pa	Feb. 28, 1890	1,138,075	391,490	21,749	23,359	7,402	15,176	15,326
Augusta, Ga	Dec. 31, 1889	667,318	342,630	24,946			53,010	5,389
Baltimore, Md	Dec. 31, 1889	10,766,181	5,148,638	260,016			46,015	9,497
Bangor, Me	March 10, 1890	570,665	248,673	3,362	4,073			
Bay City, Mich	March 22, 1890	278,411	153,147	16,190	28,110	21,165	2,278	704
Bloomington, Ill	April 30, 1890	303,476	74,802	38,817	1,309	33,737	4,367	2,702
Boston, Mass	April 30, 1890	a29,100,752	10,371,154	30,225	84,135	755,968	37,579	231,666
Bridgeport, Conn	Feb. 23, 1890	1,045,475	418,008	16,131		71,027	3,633	13,959
Brooklyn, N. Y	Dec. 31, 1889	18,639,879	11,121,275			355,925	72,946	31,652
Buffalo, N. Y	Dec. 31, 1889	8,310,009	3,974,922	117,736		282,678	13,935	24,676
Burlington, Vt	Dec. 31, 1889	272,391	114,646	3,580	3,870		716	466
Cambridge, Mass	Nov. 30, 1889	2,512,479	1,126,934	11,308	16,275	40	5,924	4,873
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	March 10, 1890	151,425	87,260				1,882	1,451
Charleston, S. C	Dec. 31, 1889	822,257	540,668			28,500	77,744	5,214
Chelsea, Mass	Dec. 31, 1889	815,600	325,422	8,338		25,125	2,606	6,256
Chicago, Ill	Dec. 31, 1889	21,084,143	7,402,713	b4,921,782		2,131,897	590,342	106,186
Cincinnati, Ohio	Dec. 31, 1889	8,617,403	2,671,609	b459,569		699,128	144,726	18,863
Cleveland, Ohio	Dec. 31, 1890	4,319,397	1,949,849			310,435	45,838	22,901
Columbus, Ohio	March 31, 1890	2,976,096	694,083	49,912	652	32,402	10,499	7,644
Dayton, Ohio	March 1, 1889	859,245	253,511			23,738	1,809	
Denver, Colo	Dec. 31, 1889	1,050,388	609,363			190,395	109,082	19,199
Des Moines, Iowa	Jan. 1, 1890	411,798	130,254					
Detroit, Mich	June 30, 1889	3,812,222	1,988,878	336,588	53,626	138,848	11,688	870
Dubuque, Iowa	Feb. 28, 1890	372,124	199,394	35,087	14,951		24,422	176
Duluth, Minn	Feb. 15, 1890	985,899	415,522	237,670	10,673	79,000	5,144	14,020
Elmira, N. Y	Jan. 31, 1890	411,028	194,033	614	372	11,447	1,468	3,466
Fall River, Mass	Dec. 31, 1889	1,746,234	962,612			77,134	5,470	11,592
Fort Wayne, Ind	Dec. 31, 1889	367,078	176,034	2,042		8,650	2,441	3,246
Galveston, Texas	Feb. 28, 1890	735,782	295,095	130		16,859		1,484
Gloucester, Mass	Dec. 19, 1889	573,366	203,242	525			188	2,875
Grand Rapids, Mich	April 30, 1890	1,067,389	606,033			45,945	5,309	5,064
Hartford, Conn	April 1, 1890	1,384,833	764,154	4,284		71,470		5,081
Haverhill, Mass	Dec. 31, 1889	576,033	264,110		1,261	24,363	2,229	3,191
Hoboken, N. J	May 6, 1889	846,903	216,839			66,000	1,864	2,530
Holyoke, Mass	Nov. 30, 1889	752,522	356,898	4,895		35,022	3,434	2,931
Indianapolis, Ind	Dec. 31, 1889	997,994	471,207				95,968	7,429
Jackson, Mich	Feb. 28, 1890	245,691	106,311	450		13,137	1,059	1,007
Jacksonville, Fla	June 30, 1890	142,466	78,707			9,000	5,250	7,816
Jersey City, N. J	Dec. 1, 1889	8,093,377	1,072,314	171,532		214,055	4,193	23,079
Kansas City, Mo	April 21, 1890	1,733,852	915,497					12,670
La Crosse, Wis	Dec. 31, 1889	454,935	191,569			28,200	3,631	6,243
Lawrence, Mass	Dec. 31, 1889	916,081	451,371	3,588	5,278	45,223	2,130	7,738
Leavenworth, Kans	April 1, 1890	370,321	203,361	17,844	905		9,656	19,090
Lewiston, Me	March 1, 1890	357,890	167,860	3,770				
Little Rock, Ark	Dec. 31, 1889	113,548	67,162				22,578	19,525
Louisville, Ky	Aug. 31, 1889	1,728,644	1,057,306	661	6,481	286,052		
Lowell, Mass	Dec. 31, 1889	2,362,463	958,548	6,847	8,388	63,109	3,642	16,591
Lynchburg, Va	Jan. 31, 1890	266,469	145,571	1,384	795		64,031	3,448
Lynn, Mass	Dec. 31, 1889	1,831,074	509,396	16,189	11,956			
Manchester, N. H	Dec. 31, 1889	684,638	410,260		1,606		1,716	7,803
Memphis, Tenn	Dec. 31, 1889	845,241	587,397				65,989	42,193
Meriden, Conn	Nov. 30, 1889	505,469	81,151	4,013			981	3,392
Minneapolis, Minn	Dec. 31, 1889	4,656,597	2,398,866	4,588		250,000	21,632	51,701
Mobile, Ala	March 14, 1891	147,335	75,069			5,295	36,793	9,051
Montgomery, Ala	April 30, 1890	276,270	111,825			7,888	36,576	7,201
Nashville, Tenn	Sept. 30, 1889	1,219,069	606,982					10,484
Newark, N. J	Dec. 31, 1889	4,905,710	1,303,672	118,127	142,448	297,249		5,788
New Bedford, Mass	Jan. 6, 1890	1,367,570	489,114	214	3,490	24,830	4,072	5,557
New Haven, Conn	Dec. 31, 1889	1,020,863	548,997	1,758	37,411		4,854	10,937
New Orleans, La	Dec. 31, 1889	4,138,167	2,448,296			218,459		20,962
New York, N. Y	Dec. 31, 1889	c98,471,224	29,791,391	b2,068,015		1,441,020	422,664	454,555
Oakland, Cal	June 30, 1890	932,284	356,773	242,106	23,154	67,000	4,891	8,633
Omaha, Nebr	Dec. 31, 1889	2,014,412	1,263,116	35,420	1,299		11,897	13,219
Oshkosh, Wis	April 30, 1890	252,971	167,040			19,200	959	
Oswego, N. Y	Feb. 20, 1890	167,791	130,038			23,100	267	1,284
Paterson, N. J	March 20, 1889	1,507,025	660,604	1,284		104,694		
Philadelphia, Pa	Dec. 31, 1889	23,894,264	12,086,936		27,728	610,145		570,194
Pittsburg, Pa	Jan. 31, 1890	4,794,162	2,684,501	375,718		17,025	64,683	75
Portland, Me	March 31, 1890	1,606,790	691,166	3,048	5,404		364	5,565
Portland, Ore	Dec. 31, 1889	485,187	149,820	45,636	66,895		95,349	250
Providence, R. I	Sept. 30, 1889	5,265,813	2,046,962	25,794	32,080	116,968	15,955	12,519
Racine, Wis	March 31, 1890	274,416	145,100	25,204	1,026	19,400	1,490	267
Reading, Pa	Dec. 31, 1889	530,666	182,548	629		36,168	1,234	80
Richmond, Va	Jan. 31, 1890	2,107,782	739,462	13,999	1,408	44,484	19,254	9,753

a Includes receipts of county of Suffolk. b Includes all assessments. c Includes receipts on account of New York county.

RECEIPTS OF ONE HUNDRED PRINCIPAL OR REPRESENTATIVE CITIES—CONTINUED.

CITIES.	ORDINARY RECEIPTS IN DETAIL—continued.					EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.			Balance on hand beginning of year.
	Waterworks.	Interest on deposits.	Income from funds and investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total ordinary receipts.	Principal of loans.	Principal of funds and transfers.	From state or county for schools, etc.	
Albany, N. Y.	$323,697	$16,503	$2,070	$13,172	$1,658,415	$97,500	$79,782	$53,410	$665,110
Allegheny, Pa.	182,831	405		104,234	761,972	186,146			189,957
Augusta, Ga.	24,173	197		61,051	511,396	145,800			10,122
Baltimore, Md.	820,253		873,714	251,802	7,409,935	2,879,000	21,148	162,142	293,956
Bangor, Me.	39,878		120,142	37,639	453,767	102,000		11,399	3,499
Bay City, Mich.		95		5,364	227,053			9,627	41,731
Bloomington, Ill.	14,821			2,238	172,793	82,825	23		47,835
Boston, Mass.	1,698,602	180,861	1,143,451	512,568	15,046,209	7,717,000	2,360,189	918,516	3,058,838
Bridgeport, Conn.				44,204	566,962	443,009		22,849	12,655
Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,468,825		106,879	524,314	13,681,816	4,792,000			166,063
Buffalo, N. Y.	547,257	58,738		183,057	5,202,999	1,122,528	4,828	102,863	1,876,791
Burlington, Vt.	33,908			10,148	167,334	96,500	8,221		336
Cambridge, Mass.	239,744	4,477		79,734	1,489,309	655,000	212,000	10,066	146,104
Cedar Rapids, Iowa				265	90,858	15,771			44,796
Charleston, S. C.			4,459	56,353	712,938		1,930	41,538	65,851
Chelsea, Mass.	36,826		6,111	5,678	416,362	295,817	46,000	17,630	39,791
Chicago, Ill.	1,767,024		407,887	831,000	18,158,831	333,566	159,199	137,621	2,294,926
Cincinnati, Ohio	718,624	26,542	1,420,617	219,647	6,379,325	1,003,163	361,769		873,146
Cleveland, Ohio	478,996		135,221	252,202	3,195,442	453,300	194,017		476,638
Columbus, Ohio	136,927		17,921	17	950,057	1,193,100	380,968		451,971
Dayton, Ohio			11,329	11,254	301,641	226,628	101,053	6,527	223,396
Denver, Colo.	6,000			39,727	973,766			33,842	42,780
Des Moines, Iowa	42,057			185,149	357,460		46		54,292
Detroit, Mich.			37,120	72,911	2,640,529	57,000	68,614		1,046,079
Dubuque, Iowa				4,221	278,251	51,100			42,773
Duluth, Minn.			2,102	7,894	772,025	186,678	16,018		11,178
Elmira, N. Y.			2,241	15,703	229,344	127,514	1,045	14,446	38,679
Fall River, Mass.	129,967			39,084	1,225,859	360,000	11,254	24,934	124,187
Fort Wayne, Ind.				1,159	193,572				173,506
Galveston, Texas	12,333		14,268	33,304	373,473	50,000	17,176		295,133
Gloucester, Mass.			2,173	38,237	247,240	313,355		4,285	8,486
Grand Rapids, Mich.	46,562		6,906	14,596	730,415		116,676	20,327	199,971
Hartford, Conn.			21,957	42,064	909,010	283,600		23,346	168,877
Haverhill, Mass.			5,073	31,717	331,944	167,867	24,000	14,609	37,613
Hoboken, N. J.				333,705	620,938	60,643	4,247	73,155	87,920
Holyoke, Mass.	95,163	1,422		33,055	532,820	160,000	1,437	841	57,424
Indianapolis, Ind.			30,000	21,655	626,259	111,249			260,486
Jackson, Mich.	16,708			7,261	145,933		67,775	6,970	25,013
Jacksonville, Fla.	20,060	152		8	120,993				21,473
Jersey City, N. J.			147,958	49,212	1,682,343	5,728,734		417,476	264,824
Kansas City, Mo.				122,841	1,051,008		111,205		571,639
La Crosse, Wis.	16,619			7,746	254,008	70,000			130,927
Lawrence, Mass.	81,204		3,144	101,504	701,180	100,000	27,272	6,736	80,893
Leavenworth, Kans.	8,675	1,737		3,721	264,989	96	5		105,231
Lewiston, Me.	36,696		13,636	34,752	256,714	100,600			576
Little Rock, Ark.				835	110,100				3,448
Louisville, Ky.			60,680	60,543	1,471,723				256,921
Lowell, Mass.	189,258	22,199	46,369	86,416	1,401,367	685,000	139,389	77,446	59,261
Lynchburg, Va.	19,327	1,160		18,330	254,046				12,423
Lynn, Mass.	149,824		97,784	105,771	890,920	848,000	2,285	41,585	48,284
Manchester, N. H.	86,692			27,882	535,959	101,650			47,029
Memphis, Tenn.				69,975	765,554				79,687
Meriden, Conn.	51,068		2,474	1,304	144,383	227,650	111,265		22,171
Minneapolis, Minn.	157,514	530		157,032	3,041,863	1,329,625		78,646	206,463
Mobile, Ala.			10,224	3,195	139,627				7,708
Montgomery, Ala.				103,162	266,652			4,000	5,618
Nashville, Tenn.	242,385		5,787	28,431	894,069	325,000			
Newark, N. J.			104,890	359,305	2,331,479	2,033,000		309,817	231,414
New Bedford, Mass.	69,666	1,382	7,724	47,056	653,105	595,000	4,392	75,248	39,825
New Haven, Conn.				6,570	610,527	320,000			90,336
New Orleans, La.			58,069	254,512	3,000,298	1,040,958			96,911
New York, N. Y.	2,747,548	162,048	4,129,218	517,703	41,734,162	32,205,970	11,987,796	735,509	11,807,787
Oakland, Cal.					702,557			103,921	125,806
Omaha, Nebr.		62		9,872	1,334,885	322,158	329		357,040
Oshkosh, Wis.				1,246	188,445			10,269	54,257
Oswego, N. Y.					154,689			13,102	
Paterson, N. J.		584		13,805	780,971	639,500		79,754	6,800
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,205,559		1,461,838	3,957,003	20,919,403	436,724	342,003	286,360	1,909,774
Pittsburg, Pa.	541,908			230,554	3,914,464		85,719	51,802	742,177
Portland, Me.	20,467		42,445	365,489	1,133,948	415,000		23,053	34,789
Portland, Ore.		152		79,436	437,538				47,649
Providence, R. I.	399,742		67,747	172,439	2,890,206	2,020,184	14,662	27,230	313,531
Racine, Wis.				5,175	197,662			10,751	66,003
Reading, Penn.	225,945	860		27,564	475,028	40,000			15,638
Richmond, Va.	115,611			237,342	1,181,313	910,900	270		15,299

RECEIPTS OF ONE HUNDRED PRINCIPAL OR REPRESENTATIVE CITIES—CONTINUED.

CITIES.	Fiscal year ending—	Aggregate, including balance on hand at beginning of year.	ORDINARY RECEIPTS IN DETAIL.					
			Net ordinary taxes.	Special assessments.		Net licenses.		Net fees, fines, and penalties.
				Streets and bridges.	Sewers.	Liquor.	Other.	
Rochester, N. Y	March 31, 1890	$2,348,742	$1,398,854	$342,975	$157,383	$45,740	$458	$12,249
Sacramento, Cal	April 1, 1890	657,568	271,796	.....	.....	29,016	.....	1,730
Saint Louis, Mo	April 8, 1889	11,110,800	3,266,224	84,199	.....	853,700	b539,114	178,474
Saint Paul, Minn	Jan. 1, 1890	5,729,624	1,579,675	a1,464,843	.....	385,000	32,338	69,381
Salem, Mass	Dec. 15, 1889	807,569	401,752	.....	.....	24,761	3,493	5,779
Salt Lake City, Utah	Dec. 31, 1890	955,481	220,645	102,860	.....	94,150	86,107	23,331
San Antonio, Texas	Feb. 28, 1890	993,809	141,296	.....	.....	.....	30,718	8,974
Sandusky, Ohio	March 7, 1890	337,862	96,739	2,733	41,241	24,302	.....	2,301
San Francisco, Cal	June 30, 1890	7,175,780	3,023,454	1,080,801	268,076	249,360	239,913	296,056
Savannah, Ga	Dec. 31, 1889	699,224	401,999	36,054	323	52,290	10,781	23,068
Seattle, Wash	May 31, 1890	730,755	171,165	.....	.....	109,200	20,405	31,097
Somerville, Mass	Dec. 31, 1889	1,205,707	405,643	11,475	8,595	.....	2,383	.....
Springfield, Ill	March 1, 1890	271,630	151,938	4,058	6,429	.....	61,216	5,373
Springfield, Mass	Dec. 10, 1889	1,348,410	608,016	12,754	646	47,731	17,669	8,636
Syracuse, N. Y	Feb. 21, 1891	1,909,392	799,353	758	.....	.....	16	16,227
Taunton, Mass	Nov. 30, 1889	621,102	269,350	326	561	31,908	.....	.....
Toledo, Ohio	Dec. 31, 1889	1,535,457	658,770	46,428	.....	68,052	3,115	6,040
Topeka, Kan	March 31, 1890	646,981	120,798	.....	.....	5,265	.....	6,784
Trenton, N. J	Feb. 28, 1890	979,441	381,218	29,161	209	69,960	1,108	5,218
Troy, N. Y	Feb. 28, 1890	1,258,106	645,245	10,930	.....	17,988	.....	989
Wheeling, W. Va	Dec. 31, 1889	339,693	110,359	.....	.....	36,766	3,671	13,412
Wilmington, Del	June 30, 1890	724,274	444,553	.....	.....	.....	1,806	9,885
Wilmington, N. C	March 31, 1890	149,147	126,580	.....	.....	7,705	2,309	3,875
Worcester, Mass	Nov. 30, 1889	2,989,292	1,024,816	48,097	27,767	62,404	10,851	15,515
Yonkers, N. Y	March 1, 1890	913,532	275,667	71,484	110,829	9,413	1,345	3,169

a Includes all assessments.

b Franchises included ($57,117).

RECEIPTS OF ONE HUNDRED PRINCIPAL OR REPRESENTATIVE CITIES—CONTINUED.

CITIES.	ORDINARY RECEIPTS IN DETAIL—continued.					EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.			Balance on hand beginning of year.
	Waterworks.	Interest on deposits.	Income from funds and investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total ordinary receipts.	Principal of loans.	Principal of funds and transfers.	From state or county for schools, etc.	
Rochester, N. Y		$3,357		$22,774	$1,983,790	$193,433		$84,000	$107,519
Sacramento, Cal	$75,438			32,949	410,929	85,002		36,203	125,434
Saint Louis, Mo	952,689	69,133	$120,852	159,312	6,223,697	3,666,867	$492,038	69,317	658,881
Saint Paul, Minn	583,571	6,055		371,311	4,492,174	828,557			408,893
Salem, Mass	51,576	739		41,886	529,986	205,000		51,817	20,766
Salt Lake City, Utah	42,196		6,893	272,824	849,006	50,000		1,600	54,875
San Antonio, Texas			14,911		195,899	595,409		45,322	157,179
Sandusky, Ohio	23,807			1,226	192,349	37,827	10,140		97,546
San Francisco, Cal				64,899	5,222,559	256,800	17,682	667,114	1,011,625
Savannah, Ga	54,213	2,291		86,041	667,060				32,164
Seattle, Wash				7,868	339,735	358,049			32,971
Somerville, Mass	50,731	1,260		29,631	509,718	659,000		16,887	20,102
Springfield, Ill		175		8,264	237,453	3,060		6,546	24,571
Springfield, Mass	138,458	3,270	2,521	9,894	849,595	330,000	1,000	85,221	82,594
Syracuse, N. Y		6,318	7,278	4,980	834,930	374,740	408,672	41,282	249,768
Taunton, Mass	52,327	926		24,149	379,547	211,350	9,296		20,909
Toledo, Ohio		949		50,084	833,438	541,997			160,022
Topeka, Kans	12,773		2,976	22,095	170,691	115,925	194,675		165,690
Trenton, N. J	80,306			1,976	569,156	289,800		85,785	34,700
Troy, N. Y	20,805		3,078	54,959	753,994	312,366		71,872	119,874
Wheeling, W. Va	66,152			109,333	339,693				
Wilmington, Del	120,141		5,404	7,045	588,834	50,027			85,413
Wilmington, N. C				8,678	149,147				
Worcester, Mass	160,634		56,920	91,659	1,498,663	600,000	152,223	126,062	612,334
Yonkers, N. Y	73,508	478		1,082	546,975	322,051	9,930	11,271	23,305

EXPENDITURES OF ONE HUNDRED PRINCIPAL OR REPRESENTATIVE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES. (a)

CITIES.	Aggregate, including balance on hand at end of year.	ORDINARY EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL.								
		Educational.		Maintenance and construction.						
		Libraries.	Schools.	Fire.	Health.	Lighting.	Police.	Charitable objects.	Streets and bridges.	Sewers.
Albany, N. Y.	$2,554,217	.....	$259,050	$94,687	$10,412	$97,731	$135,053	$62,363	$278,721	$151,745
Allegheny, Pa.	1,138,075	.....	.....	93,402	5,500	34,982	79,434	55,379	107,042	19,699
Augusta, Ga.	667,318	.....	7,716	45,084	12,240	11,152	51,939	3,808	89,758	15,178
Baltimore, Md.	10,766,181	$57,499	982,954	282,229	91,586	311,505	779,942	217,043	973,273	167,292
Bangor, Me.	570,665	.....	42,401	18,943	.....	8,638	11,736	16,419	30,583	21,347
Bay City, Mich.	278,411	1,000	68,912	29,494	600	8,605	15,566	.....	21,143	13,500
Bloomington, Ill.	303,476	.....	.....	14,073	2,530	40,345	17,533	.....	90,129	4,075
Boston, Mass.	b29,100,752	162,827	1,918,241	872,455	582,941	592,318	1,184,282	1,022,673	c1,717,363	803,467
Bridgeport, Conn.	1,045,475	11,656	.....	45,851	3,837	26,458	38,683	55,000	68,660	13,919
Brooklyn, N. Y.	18,639,879	.....	1,536,086	131,987	147,854	481,857	126,265	73,500	829,850	83,447
Buffalo, N. Y.	8,310,009	3,821	747,669	303,021	17,911	260,342	373,820	78,445	215,825	177,649
Burlington, Vt.	272,391	2,408	26,788	12,156	835	8,877	4,069	3,350	21,548	9,627
Cambridge, Mass.	2,512,479	9,490	281,241	55,560	21,135	45,005	87,401	58,876	345,722	66,695
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	151,425	.....	.....	6,632	1,143	11,060	9,639	.....	52,220	2,846
Charleston, S. C.	822,257	.....	121,164	44,005	16,059	27,000	68,979	50,409	117,140	3,704
Chelsea, Mass.	815,600	4,742	96,764	25,526	6,755	15,353	30,360	17,666	48,269	7,770
Chicago, Ill.	21,084,143	84,063	3,238,659	989,975	176,853	919,235	1,514,665	22,411	4,879,009	584,941
Cincinnati, Ohio.	8,617,403	.....	d49,335	330,648	43,861	222,608	469,196	260,894	1,399,558	189,781
Cleveland, Ohio.	4,319,397	.....	.....	253,264	32,086	164,575	294,866	83,171	282,832	.....
Columbus, Ohio.	2,976,096	2,003	.....	61,335	14,802	48,309	55,932	2,810	952,369	16,572
Dayton, Ohio.	859,245	.....	.....	.....	200	33,448	282	1,000	91,777	63,171
Denver, Colo.	1,050,388	.....	302,990	107,554	62,580	50,000	92,000	.....	53,000	31,035
Des Moines, Iowa	411,798	.....	.....	13,680	.....	33,606	17,280	.....	39,437	11,221
Detroit, Mich.	3,812,222	27,864	375,877	322,365	41,275	129,097	296,247	37,555	997,559	318,691
Dubuque, Iowa	372,124	.....	.....	20,560	1,378	12,839	20,411	.....	89,476	42,228
Duluth, Minn.	985,899	.....	.....	47,268	4,802	14,119	45,327	871	570,387	70,348
Elmira, N. Y.	411,028	.....	68,146	21,202	4,399	14,353	22,713	3,257	25,760	58,914
Fall River, Mass.	1,746,234	10,144	188,510	47,525	2,752	27,031	90,491	61,104	92,453	53,332
Fort Wayne, Ind.	367,078	.....	.....	20,186	850	17,169	25,272	.....	17,015	4,259
Galveston, Tex.	735,782	1,700	234,407	44,316	27,527	19,089	33,887	.....	32,470	.....
Gloucester, Mass.	573,366	1,405	97,696	21,447	744	6,770	17,837	20,269	26,742	1,329
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1,067,389	.....	201,108	57,685	5,114	37,702	56,583	28,089	95,260	18,054
Hartford, Conn.	1,384,833	.....	97,761	71,339	2,824	39,248	63,354	68,278	116,557	8,029
Haverhill, Mass.	576,033	5,485	72,575	33,803	1,975	15,241	25,718	19,627	46,217	23,487
Hoboken, N. J.	846,903	.....	100,627	15,658	.....	19,259	58,786	5,247	10,942	4,303
Holyoke, Mass.	752,522	2,500	83,139	44,343	6,725	16,166	28,886	33,969	66,237	17,586
Indianapolis, Ind.	997,994	.....	.....	79,693	3,337	51,271	61,261	.....	95,231	4,439
Jackson, Mich.	245,691	4,338	6,635	17,145	1,284	16,406	12,527	7,084	23,436	3,328
Jacksonville, Fla.	142,466	.....	.....	14,247	12,158	3,173	21,900	2,500	2,611	866
Jersey City, N. J.	8,093,377	.....	313,223	113,249	1,172	.....	333,790	8,112	139,642	19,396
Kansas City, Mo.	1,733,852	.....	.....	120,360	.....	77,543	166,465	500,000	(e)	(e)
La Crosse, Wis.	454,935	.....	61,097	24,998	954	11,272	17,459	16,387	72,361	3,907
Lawrence, Mass.	916,081	9,784	117,856	33,336	25,283	14,211	38,308	39,818	55,445	31,479
Leavenworth, Kans.	370,321	.....	59,022	10,088	.....	5,879	13,614	.....	17,885	2,335
Lewiston, Me.	357,890	.....	62,388	13,793	1,192	4,512	13,675	15,470	28,427	5,264
Little Rock, Ark.	113,548	.....	.....	23,116	238	10,120	19,606	356	5,433	9,645
Louisville, Ky.	1,728,644	.....	.....	143,994	4,195	18,523	164,914	19,677	139,238	42,045
Lowell, Mass.	2,362,463	17,956	189,619	94,957	33,043	55,900	89,103	90,071	176,268	46,819
Lynchburg, Va.	266,469	.....	22,663	17,077	387	15,424	17,023	5,800	19,015	3,000
Lynn, Mass.	1,831,074	5,894	201,439	52,079	27,121	32,468	62,875	44,662	74,442	63,224
Manchester, N. H.	684,638	3,164	67,753	40,976	1,101	31,041	35,970	15,375	97,422	28,214
Memphis, Tenn.	845,241	.....	29,687	71,458	56,064	29,938	53,572	.....	165,294	.....
Meriden, Conn.	505,469	.....	.....	18,703	1,850	15,474	11,056	.....	26,266	500
Minneapolis, Minn.	4,656,597	127,203	637,544	245,980	20,510	162,254	194,242	30,217	742,000	610,166
Mobile, Ala.	147,335	.....	.....	20,925	4,452	16,350	28,693	7,315	24,825	.....
Montgomery, Ala.	276,270	.....	20,410	10,193	10,290	15,653	24,037	1,004	15,291	101,848
Nashville, Tenn.	1,219,069	.....	95,506	55,738	425	27,868	57,321	13,336	138,954	35,911
Newark, N. J.	4,905,710	.....	470,964	136,827	.....	.....	211,905	.....	(e)	(e)
New Bedford, Mass.	1,367,570	13,094	123,460	37,314	1,278	27,057	65,098	41,641	103,896	64,451
New Haven, Conn.	1,020,863	10,000	.....	87,335	11,617	63,097	117,728	.....	126,251	133,189
New Orleans, La.	4,138,167	.....	182,825	235,978	20,247	184,831	152,728	15,102	206,193	5,357
New York, N. Y.	f98,471,224	25,000	4,082,246	2,019,957	123,331	713,449	4,607,445	2,390,403	4,624,185	176,366
Oakland, Cal.	932,284	11,787	260,136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	242,106	23,154
Omaha, Nebr.	2,014,412	14,018	.....	70,164	.....	40,000	87,102	.....	851,090	154,468
Oshkosh, Wis.	252,971	.....	42,114	1,474	.....	.....	7,680	7,733	51,464	11,680
Oswego, N. Y.	167,791	1,150	47,616	17,324	1,045	18,888	12,474	16,107	15,000	3,837
Paterson, N. J.	1,507,025	8,127	145,354	48,122	3,591	33,105	71,000	37,713	65,700	50,758
Philadelphia, Pa.	23,894,264	.....	2,646,352	669,974	85,313	385,668	1,929,003	483,817	2,107,665	463,828
Pittsburg, Pa.	4,794,162	.....	615,053	226,775	34,011	125,124	299,674	78,406	337,592	.....
Portland, Me.	1,606,790	5,000	104,303	43,794	7,546	27,670	36,556	27,707	76,599	28,652

a The fiscal years for the towns given in this table are the same as noted in the second column of the preceding table of receipts.
b Includes expenditures of Suffolk county.
c Includes ferries, $199,030.
d University of Cincinnati.
e Included in "Miscellaneous."
f Includes expenditures on account of New York county.

EXPENDITURES OF ONE HUNDRED PRINCIPAL OR REPRESENTATIVE CITIES—CONTINUED.

CITIES.	ORDINARY EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL—continued.							EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.		Balance on hand end of year.
	Maintenance and expenditures in detail—continued.		Salaries. (a)	Waterworks or use of water.	Interest on debt.	Miscellaneous.	Total ordinary expenditures.	Principal of loans.	Principal of funds and transfers.	
	Public buildings and improvements.	Parks and public grounds.								
Albany, N. Y.	.....	$31,440	$84,472	$257,789	$223,939	$74,556	$1,761,958	$148,098	$119,886	$524,275
Allegheny, Pa.	$15,998	17,495	58,017	234,079	57,068	79,058	857,153	155,220	47,504	78,198
Augusta, Ga.	2,279	1,871	13,408	20,481	130,313	98,063	503,290	144,207	10,873	8,948
Baltimore, Md.	29,215	173,837	72,241	874,095	2,012,260	754,667	7,779,638	2,574,116	39,879	372,548
Bangor, Me.	.....	.....	8,570	52,112	136,946	88,821	436,516	112,000	.....	22,149
Bay City, Mich.	638	2,972	15,914	20,610	22,820	11,886	233,660	.....	.....	44,751
Bloomington, Ill.	.....	1,026	10,368	9,724	11,580	3,478	204,861	78,456	373	19,786
Boston, Mass.	1,391,903	649,536	588,051	973,471	2,444,504	1,213,011	16,117,043	3,709,380	4,045,833	5,228,496
Bridgeport, Conn.	.....	12,325	21,709	.....	82,606	245,020	625,724	400,000	.....	19,751
Brooklyn, N. Y.	11,121	.....	2,325,684	1,237,025	2,223,570	7,631,429	16,839,675	691,000	.....	1,109,204
Buffalo, N. Y.	192,650	64,428	150,583	1,031,755	487,469	2,645,906	6,751,294	773,683	.....	785,032
Burlington, Vt.	3,161	616	.....	23,813	25,782	11,212	154,242	111,500	5,000	1,649
Cambridge, Mass.	12,595	23,489	27,917	116,368	199,491	231,378	1,582,363	702,000	120,452	107,664
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	.....	.....	5,914	13,558	7,425	8,486	118,923	.....	.....	32,502
Charleston, S. C.	1,229	4,018	25,458	11,703	174,749	72,216	737,833	8,800	432	75,192
Chelsea, Mass.	7,362	.....	14,879	51,546	96,709	19,493	443,194	338,198	17,670	16,538
Chicago, Ill.	904,271	23,439	488,350	2,020,887	780,176	1,775,402	18,402,336	296,584	598,627	1,786,596
Cincinnati, Ohio	336,440	38,281	160,924	600,669	1,865,750	486,031	6,453,976	476,609	706,174	980,644
Cleveland, Ohio	395,794	18,632	.....	446,660	488,203	431,174	2,891,257	643,850	276,853	507,437
Columbus, Ohio	19,530	36,459	49,945	257,296	202,090	34,194	1,753,646	225,029	478,454	518,967
Dayton, Ohio	4,858	471	24,243	50,055	66,097	44,849	380,451	153,724	120,487	204,583
Denver, Colo.	10,000	10,390	72,000	.....	.....	3,500	795,049	.....	250,000	5,339
Des Moines, Iowa	.....	.....	41,029	47,091	32,018	171,372	406,734	.....	4,000	1,064
Detroit, Mich.	26,942	73,964	225,738	73,647	67,578	62,638	3,077,037	.....	234,260	500,925
Dubuque, Iowa	.....	.....	18,876	11,944	5,903	6,850	230,465	101,319	.....	40,340
Duluth, Minn.	39,070	.....	51,516	7,537	28,494	39,066	918,805	.....	15,000	52,094
Elmira, N. Y.	739	5,971	13,635	8,250	13,680	28,524	289,543	65,430	808	55,247
Fall River, Mass.	69,787	2,440	27,780	55,493	206,482	288,958	1,224,282	260,754	87,582	173,616
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1,809	2,223	12,975	6,500	39,625	13,224	161,117	105,000	.....	100,961
Galveston, Tex.	3,513	3,610	26,220	.....	102,446	33,345	562,530	50,000	34,000	89,252
Gloucester, Mass.	33,885	.....	14,070	6,995	15,792	58,088	323,069	194,405	16,600	39,292
Grand Rapids, Mich.	12,096	2,727	53,063	161,299	50,381	73,451	853,212	21,500	.....	192,677
Hartford, Conn.	.....	8,600	.....	.....	171,863	276,009	923,862	351,400	.....	109,571
Haverhill, Mass.	79,468	.....	10,321	2,390	18,189	20,635	375,131	130,000	36,400	34,502
Hoboken, N. J.	.....	.....	37,875	.....	67,794	306,512	627,003	45,504	81,999	92,397
Holyoke, Mass.	6,153	1,848	11,432	91,067	60,182	76,507	546,740	153,000	7,762	45,020
Indianapolis, Ind.	6,910	12,890	27,414	36,650	199,088	76,659	654,843	150,500	.....	192,651
Jackson, Mich.	65,000	.....	12,007	22,170	13,020	17,231	221,611	.....	.....	24,080
Jacksonville, Fla.	1,924	.....	12,289	20,074	.....	127	91,869	17,667	11,172	21,758
Jersey City, N. J.	2,452	.....	86,394	10,000	918,360	110,943	2,056,733	5,191,018	59,651	785,975
Kansas City, Mo.	30,489	.....	82,714	67,380	78,357	410,804	1,534,112	.....	46,552	153,188
La Crosse, Wis.	10,729	570	12,899	16,506	13,645	18,885	281,669	4,000	3,586	165,680
Lawrence, Mass.	.....	1,444	19,443	34,248	120,550	116,455	657,660	100,000	46,384	112,037
Leavenworth, Kans.	.....	.....	10,901	9,101	77,107	23,143	229,075	31,234	.....	110,012
Lewiston, Me.	8,417	500	7,752	22,388	50,542	16,960	251,280	100,100	.....	6,510
Little Rock, Ark.	1,068	.....	11,406	.....	14,468	3,919	99,375	.....	.....	14,173
Louisville, Ky.	10,454	22,237	54,167	16,919	611,436	128,069	1,375,868	259,000	.....	93,776
Lowell, Mass.	214,997	8,071	35,884	193,535	75,617	51,259	1,373,099	605,500	315,696	68,168
Lynchburg, Va.	964	636	7,828	32,464	77,194	28,545	248,020	.....	14,100	4,349
Lynn, Mass.	4,996	3,313	24,399	302,413	137,803	93,871	1,130,999	508,082	104,629	87,364
Manchester, N. H.	11,684	4,148	14,328	64,568	51,369	37,176	504,289	100,500	.....	79,849
Memphis, Tenn.	23,547	.....	.....	.....	177,129	83,423	690,112	.....	37,832	117,297
Meriden, Conn.	.....	450	4,364	28,236	30,294	10,046	147,239	351,500	.....	6,730
Minneapolis, Minn.	.....	268,138	70,402	279,394	258,936	315,670	3,962,656	330,500	.....	363,441
Mobile, Ala.	2,502	4,577	9,968	12,554	.....	10,691	142,852	.....	.....	4,483
Montgomery, Ala.	8,354	.....	14,228	.....	34,442	4,121	259,871	.....	.....	16,399
Nashville, Tenn.	37,120	.....	29,226	396,415	128,215	45,446	1,061,481	.....	44,900	112,688
Newark, N. J.	.....	.....	18,912	.....	267,861	1,358,432	2,464,901	2,298,195	.....	142,614
New Bedford, Mass.	55,031	.....	13,829	68,985	73,141	38,136	726,411	570,000	45,534	25,625
New Haven, Conn.	2,385	11,061	19,267	16,000	61,523	30,149	689,602	220,000	75,000	36,261
New Orleans, La.	22,118	3,849	117,645	64,296	585,591	1,031,983	2,828,743	1,125,172	.....	184,252
New York, N. Y.	3,063,809	10,075,925	3,488,834	3,172,583	7,146,215	3,227,946	48,937,694	23,583,023	16,230,746	9,719,761
Oakland, Cal.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320,101	857,284	.....	.....	75,000
Omaha, Nebr.	27,432	16,473	150,152	66,490	.....	85,914	1,563,303	.....	.....	451,109
Oshkosh, Wis.	.....	.....	16,660	16,340	7,300	29,269	191,714	7,000	.....	54,257
Oswego, N. Y.	.....	.....	9,025	15,247	5,180	.....	162,893	.....	.....	4,898
Paterson, N. J.	2,727	122,146	34,219	19,400	89,834	231,648	963,444	538,600	.....	4,981
Philadelphia, Pa.	758,037	404,465	1,131,376	1,332,253	3,326,411	4,120,959	19,845,121	1,169,777	1,108,126	1,771,240
Pittsburg, Pa.	.....	.....	61,588	278,328	706,950	322,819	3,086,320	.....	570,329	1,137,513
Portland, Me.	2,825	4,913	30,357	6,025	192,204	181,034	775,185	763,000	.....	68,605

a Includes salaries of judicial, legislative, and such general executive officers as are not included in the several departments.

EXPENDITURES OF ONE HUNDRED PRINCIPAL OR REPRESENTATIVE CITIES—CONTINUED.

CITIES.	Aggregate, including balance on hand at end of year.	ORDINARY EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL.								
		Educational.		Maintenance and construction.						
		Libraries.	Schools.	Fire.	Health.	Lighting.	Police.	Charitable objects.	Streets and bridges.	Sewers.
Portland, Ore	$485,187	.....	.....	$73,218	.....	$23,235	$50,702	$1,302	$91,576	$66,198
Providence, R. I	5,265,813	$3,500	$341,876	161,527	$24,721	146,734	250,654	13,275	281,524	115,169
Racine, Wis	274,416	.....	43,716	14,150	.....	5,700	7,591	8,391	34,684	1,280
Reading, Pa	530,666	.....	.....	26,302	1,825	38,278	28,621	.....	41,881	31,125
Richmond, Va	2,107,782	.....	110,607	65,146	29,625	152,313	97,301	26,497	176,312	510
Rochester, N. Y	2,348,742	1,126	326,052	140,909	27,017	151,314	130,811	75,553	508,160	161,855
Sacramento, Cal	657,568	6,272	112,371	44,387	.....	27,123	.....	.....	35,296	.....
Saint Louis, Mo	11,110,800	.....	.....	481,777	74,885	313,599	557,114	354,262	1,258,899	147,052
Saint Paul, Minn	5,729,624	13,795	784,432	225,045	.....	.....	.....	30,084	1,832,094	(a)
Salem, Mass	807,569	.....	92,991	20,590	13,880	38,082	36,771	39,811	71,716	8,503
Salt Lake City, Utah	955,481	.....	.....	23,338	10,009	20,572	46,808	.....	102,093	212,168
San Antonio, Tex	993,809	.....	64,132	15,201	13,960	17,307	36,015	.....	224,312	4,413
Sandusky, Ohio	337,862	.....	.....	10,450	1,413	11,873	11,668	.....	20,068	34,095
San Francisco, Cal	7,175,780	30,746	992,414	462,873	68,207	288,106	541,159	86,904	1,409,663	327,359
Savannah, Ga	699,224	.....	.....	38,562	64,111	25,510	53,994	.....	151,891	.....
Seattle, Wash	730,755	.....	.....	103,614	3,671	13,181	42,419	4,593	264,766	12,068
Somerville, Mass	1,205,707	6,152	154,113	40,017	5,227	16,986	41,241	14,611	77,426	33,330
Springfield, Ill	271,630	3,864	65,000	24,523	1,631	23,980	20,165	.....	38,831	22,438
Springfield, Mass	1,348,410	15,165	131,192	59,221	10,356	27,437	43,737	51,974	109,218	34,143
Syracuse, N. Y	1,909,392	.....	233,591	72,856	28,365	46,735	76,108	37,111	50,698	2,817
Taunton, Mass	621,102	5,964	79,838	43,791	.....	14,279	22,598	27,686	37,445	569
Toledo, Ohio	1,535,457	48,458	9,003	61,055	12,817	26,616	73,016	5,552	260,485	13,845
Topeka, Kans	646,981	4,969	.....	23,426	5,359	12,401	16,273	.....	50,752	50,493
Trenton, N. J	979,441	.....	129,410	28,107	2,320	36,756	59,092	15,954	77,850	87,905
Troy, N. Y	1,258,106	.....	128,553	42,409	5,702	51,399	97,679	17,931	84,137	3,168
Wheeling, W. Va	339,693	.....	.....	23,518	6,799	15,144	22,668	.....	84,078	8,384
Wilmington, Del	724,274	.....	119,750	23,970	10,468	26,850	43,298	229	83,387	64,762
Wilmington, N. C	149,147	.....	.....	13,414	5,757	9,022	16,762	2,020	11,502	.....
Worcester, Mass	2,989,292	32,300	365,540	76,477	4,057	68,726	99,452	71,423	216,777	160,814
Yonkers, N. Y	913,532	769	108,511	6,128	3,015	42,794	13,480	2,442	133,158	131,689

a Included in "Miscellaneous."

EXPENDITURES OF ONE HUNDRED PRINCIPAL OR REPRESENTATIVE CITIES—CONTINUED.

CITIES.	ORDINARY EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL—continued.							EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.		Balance on hand end of year.
	Maintenance and expenditures in detail—continued.		Salaries.	Waterworks or use of water.	Interest on debt.	Miscellaneous.	Total ordinary expenditures.	Principal of loans.	Principal of funds and transfers.	
	Public buildings and improvements.	Parks and public grounds.								
Portland, Ore	$2,599	$5,051	$26,739	.....	$33,265	$23,494	$397,379	.....	.....	$87,808
Providence, R. I	14,907	.....	68,205	$241,434	492,717	734,239	2,890,482	$1,805,221	$93,545	476,565
Racine, Wis	884	1,184	11,812	14,030	9,657	33,479	186,558	10,615	.....	77,243
Reading, Pa	7,993	8,999	30,926	222,872	.....	48,219	487,041	37,500	6,125	.....
Richmond, Va	180,134	15,659	24,310	45,617	.....	165,171	1,089,202	600,000	402,657	15,923
Rochester, N. Y	9,558	187,520	76,756	209,801	108,432	79,859	2,194,723	.....	.....	154,019
Sacramento, Cal	4,860	.....	49,935	4,097	205,122	24,053	513,516	97,542	.....	46,510
Saint Louis, Mo	129,871	97,990	466,221	697,392	1,250,966	375,412	6,205,440	2,038,000	461,989	2,405,371
Saint Paul, Minn	298,054	.....	.....	680,185	492,206	a1,126,898	5,482,793	189,236	.....	57,595
Salem, Mass	56,257	.....	13,308	36,835	70,243	42,448	541,435	210,000	51,000	5,134
Salt Lake City, Utah	88,959	7,981	28,010	167,861	22,500	185,151	915,450	.....	2,165	37,866
San Antonio, Tex	56,557	1,894	43,294	21,586	.....	25,471	524,142	149,820	39,740	280,107
Sandusky, Ohio	15,215	1,456	.....	39,651	34,125	14,077	194,091	35,800	.....	107,971
San Francisco, Cal	330,523	.....	259,284	24,175	117,291	701,230	5,639,934	113,000	304,921	1,117,925
Savannah, Ga	995	7,059	23,745	43,521	182,344	56,841	648,573	31,482	.....	19,169
Seattle, Wash	3,093	526	10,900	86,602	7,759	56,554	609,746	.....	.....	121,009
Somerville, Mass	.....	.....	25,495	107,261	45,804	30,041	597,704	587,000	.....	21,003
Springfield, Ill	3,210	.....	8,341	.....	4,818	32,339	249,140	.....	510	21,980
Springfield, Mass	52,738	9,176	26,767	60,565	96,412	18,855	746,956	372,000	136,632	92,822
Syracuse, N. Y	409,998	12,527	53,969	26,000	93,335	58,901	1,203,011	326,000	280,857	99,524
Taunton, Mass	6,918	.....	10,098	30,201	52,899	37,496	369,782	188,850	57,900	4,570
Toledo, Ohio	1,621	13,079	35,745	67,295	205,623	226,343	1,063,553	252,259	19,691	199,954
Topeka, Kans	805	.....	16,092	13,401	61,298	44,903	300,172	.....	148,324	198,485
Trenton, N. J	.....	10,688	23,659	70,879	67,066	109,073	718,759	168,502	65,581	26,599
Troy, N. Y	25,995	.....	.....	73,632	43,121	128,385	702,111	366,355	.....	189,640
Wheeling, W. Va	.....	.....	9,145	50,131	27,471	85,029	332,367	.....	.....	7,326
Wilmington, Del	4,499	14,599	39,587	74,082	74,880	12,053	592,414	87,095	.....	44,765
Wilmington, N. C	2,880	.....	7,600	6,750	36,727	14,127	126,561	9,780	2,224	10,582
Worcester, Mass	16,114	99,182	23,561	546,965	179,402	71,236	2,032,026	340,000	183,347	433,919
Yonkers, N. Y	1,356	.....	16,300	27,059	85,129	88,824	660,654	227,000	2,000	23,878

a Expenditures in detail for health, lighting, police, and salaries not being separately reported, are presumed to be included under the head of "Miscellaneous."

[7-010]

CENSUS BULLETIN.

139739 JUN 29 1891 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

No. 83. WASHINGTON, D. C. June 23, 1891.

POPULATION OF VIRGINIA

BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

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

This bulletin gives the population of the state of Virginia in detail by counties, cities, towns, villages, and magisterial districts; also by wards of cities, according to the official count of the returns made under the Eleventh Census, taken as of June 1, 1890. The figures according to the census of 1880 are also given for purposes of comparison.

The total population of the state as returned in 1890 is 1,655,980, while the population in 1880 was 1,512,565, an increase during the decade of 143,415, or 9.48 per cent. Of the 100 counties in the state 35 show decreases, although but six show decreases of over 10 per cent. Warwick, Roanoke, Alleghany, and Tazewell counties show the largest percentages of increase, the first named showing an increase of 194.51 per cent, while Roanoke county shows an increase of 129.69 per cent. Henrico, Norfolk, and Roanoke counties show the largest numerical increases. Petersburg city, being separate and distinct from any county, is given in the list of counties. The population of Petersburg according to the census of 1880 is taken from the population in 1880 of the counties of which the city formerly formed a part for purposes of more accurate comparison. In previous bulletins, namely, the county and urban bulletins, the city of Petersburg was considered as part of Dinwiddie county.

The following table shows the population for each county in detail according to the censuses of 1890 and 1880 and the increase during the decade:

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.		COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.	
	1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.		1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.
The State	1,655,980	1,512,565	143,415	9.48	Campbell	41,087	36,250	4,837	13.34
					Caroline	16,681	17,243	a562	a3.26
					Carroll	15,497	13,323	2,174	16.32
Accomac	27,277	24,408	2,869	11.75	Charles City	5,066	5,512	a446	a8.09
Albemarle	32,379	32,618	a239	a0.73	Charlotte	15,077	16,653	a1,576	a9.46
Alexandria	18,597	17,546	1,051	5.99	Chesterfield	26,211	c23,773	2,438	10.26
Alleghany	9,283	5,586	3,697	66.18	Clarke	8,071	7,682	389	5.06
Amelia	9,068	10,377	a1,309	a12.61	Craig	3,835	3,794	41	1.08
Amherst	17,551	18,709	a1,158	a6.19	Culpeper	13,233	13,408	a175	a1.31
Appomattox	9,589	10,080	a491	a4.87	Cumberland	9,482	10,540	a1,058	a10.04
Augusta	37,005	35,710	1,295	3.63	Dickenson (d)	5,077	.....	5,077	.....
Bath	4,587	4,482	105	2.34	Dinwiddie	13,515	c13,719	a204	a1.49
Bedford	31,213	31,205	8	0.03	Elizabeth City	16,168	10,689	5,479	51.26
Bland	5,129	5,004	125	2.50	Essex	10,047	11,032	a985	a8.93
Botetourt	14,854	14,809	45	0.30	Fairfax	16,655	16,025	630	3.93
Brunswick	17,245	16,707	538	3.22	Fauquier	22,590	22,993	a403	a1.75
Buchanan	5,867	b5,694	173	3.04	Floyd	14,405	13,255	1,150	8.68
Buckingham	14,383	15,540	a1,157	a7.45	Fluvanna	9,508	10,802	a1,294	a11.98

a Decrease.
b Includes that part given to Dickenson county in 1880.
c Exclusive of part of Petersburg city.
d Organized in 1880 from parts of Buchanan, Russell, and Wise counties.

C. O. P.—15m

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.		COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.	
	1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.		1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.
Franklin	24,985	25,084	a99	a0.39	Nottoway	11,582	11,156	426	3.82
Frederick	17,880	17,553	327	1.86	Orange	12,814	13,052	a238	a1.82
Giles	9,090	8,794	296	3.37	Page	13,092	9,965	3,127	31.38
Gloucester	11,653	11,876	a223	a1.88	Patrick	14,147	12,833	1,314	10.24
Goochland	9,958	10,292	a334	a3.25	Petersburg city (b)	22,680	21,656	1,024	4.73
Grayson	14,394	13,068	1,326	10.15	Pittsylvania	59,941	52,589	7,352	13.98
Greene	5,622	5,830	a208	a3.57	Powhatan	6,791	7,817	a1,026	a13.13
Greenesville	8,230	8,407	a177	a2.11	Prince Edward	14,694	14,668	26	0.18
Halifax	34,424	33,588	836	2.49	Prince George	7,872	c8,861	a989	a11.16
Hanover	17,402	18,588	a1,186	a6.38	Princess Anne	9,510	9,394	116	1.23
Henrico	103,394	82,703	20,691	25.02	Prince William	9,805	9,180	625	6.81
Henry	18,208	16,009	2,199	13.74	Pulaski	12,790	8,755	4,035	46.09
Highland	5,352	5,164	188	3.64	Rappahannock	8,678	9,291	a613	a6.60
Isle of Wight	11,313	10,572	741	7.01	Richmond	7,146	7,195	a49	a0.68
James City	5,643	5,422	221	4.08	Roanoke	30,101	13,105	16,996	129.69
King and Queen	9,669	10,502	a833	a7.93	Rockbridge	23,062	20,003	3,059	15.29
King George	6,641	6,397	244	3.81	Rockingham	31,299	29,567	1,732	5.86
King William	9,605	8,751	854	9.76	Russell	16,126	d13,906	2,220	15.96
Lancaster	7,191	6,160	1,031	16.74	Scott	21,694	17,233	4,461	25.89
Lee	18,216	15,116	3,100	20.51	Shenandoah	19,671	18,204	1,467	8.06
Loudoun	23,274	23,634	a360	a1.52	Smyth	13,360	12,160	1,200	9.87
Louisa	16,997	18,942	a1,945	a10.27	Southampton	20,078	18,012	2,066	11.47
Lunenburg	11,372	11,535	a163	a1.41	Spottsylvania	14,233	14,828	a595	a4.01
Madison	10,225	10,562	a337	a3.19	Stafford	7,362	7,211	151	2.09
Mathews	7,584	7,501	83	1.11	Surry	8,256	7,391	865	11.70
Mecklenburg	25,359	24,610	749	3.04	Sussex	11,100	10,062	1,038	10.32
Middlesex	7,458	6,252	1,206	19.29	Tazewell	19,899	12,861	7,038	54.72
Montgomery	17,742	16,693	1,049	6.28	Warren	8,280	7,399	881	11.91
Nansemond	19,692	15,903	3,789	23.83	Warwick	6,650	2,258	4,392	194.51
Nelson	15,336	16,536	a1,200	a7.26	Washington	29,020	25,203	3,817	15.15
New Kent	5,511	5,515	a4	a0.07	Westmoreland	8,399	8,846	a447	a5.05
Norfolk	77,038	58,657	18,381	31.34	Wise	9,345	d7,772	1,573	20.24
Northampton	10,313	9,152	1,161	12.69	Wythe	18,019	14,318	3,701	25.85
Northumberland	7,885	7,929	a44	a0.55	York	7,596	7,349	247	3.36

a Decrease.
b Formerly in Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, and Prince George counties; now independent.
c Exclusive of part of Petersburg city.
d Includes that part given to Dickenson county in 1880.

The population of thirty cities, towns, and villages, in the order of their rank, is as follows:

CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.	COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.		CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.	COUNTIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.	
		1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.			1890.	1880.	Number.	Per cent.
Richmond city	Henrico	81,388	63,600	17,788	27.97	North Danville town	Pittsylvania	3,799	1,200	2,599	216.58
Norfolk city	Norfolk	34,871	21,966	12,905	58.75	Suffolk town	Nansemond	3,354	1,963	1,391	70.86
Petersburg city		22,680	21,656	1,024	4.73	Salem town	Roanoke	3,279	1,759	1,520	86.41
Lynchburg city	Campbell	19,709	15,959	3,750	23.50	Lexington town	Rockbridge	3,059	2,771	288	10.39
Roanoke city (a)	Roanoke	16,159	669	15,490	2315.40	Pocahontas town	Tazewell	2,953	(c)		
Alexandria city	Alexandria	14,339	13,659	680	4.98	Bristol town (d)	Washington	2,902	1,562	1,340	85.79
Portsmouth city	Norfolk	13,268	11,390	1,878	16.49	Bedford City (e)	Bedford	2,897	2,191	706	32.22
Danville city	Pittsylvania	10,305	7,526	2,779	36.93	Luray village	Page	2,809	632	2,177	344.46
Manchester city	Chesterfield	9,246	5,729	3,517	61.39	Harrisonburg city	Rockingham	2,792	2,831	b39	b1.38
Staunton city	Augusta	6,975	6,664	311	4.67	Wytheville town	Wythe	2,570	1,885	685	36.34
Charlottesville city	Albemarle	5,591	2,676	2,915	108.93	Hampton town	Elizabeth City	2,513	2,684	b171	b6.37
Winchester city	Frederick	5,196	4,958	238	4.80	Farmville town	Prince Edward	2,404	2,058	346	16.81
Fredericksburg city	Spottsylvania	4,528	5,010	b482	b9.62	Pulaski town	Pulaski	2,112	(c)		
Newport News town	Warwick	4,449	(c)			Radford town	Montgomery	2,060	(c)		
Berkley town	Norfolk	3,899	(c)			West Point town	King William	2,018	557	1,461	262.30

a Formerly Big Lick town.
b Decrease.
c Not separately returned in 1880.
d Formerly Goodson town.
e Formerly Liberty town.

The following table shows the population in detail by minor civil divisions (magisterial districts); also for towns and villages having a population of two hundred or more where it has been possible to separate the population of such places from the population of the magisterial districts in which they are situated. In some cases the enumerators failed to properly indicate town or village limits where such limits are not sharply defined.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.		1890.	1880.
ACCOMAC COUNTY		27,277	24,408
Atlantic magisterial district, including Greenbackville town.		5,904	4,974
Greenbackville town		320	249
Lee magisterial district, including Onancock town. (a)		7,889	7,486
Metompkin magisterial district		5,122	4,782
Pungoteague magisterial district		6,217	5,504
The Islands magisterial district, including Chincoteague Island.		2,145	1,662
Chincoteague Island		210	.....
ALBEMARLE COUNTY		32,379	32,618
Charlottesville city		5,591	2,676
Ward 1	1,236		
Ward 2	1,531		
Ward 3	1,427		
Ward 4	1,397		
Charlottesville magisterial district		3,978	b5,452
Ivy magisterial district		1,359	1,413
Rivanna magisterial district		6,536	6,449
Samuel Miller magisterial district		5,258	5,085
Scottsville magisterial district, including Scottsville village.		6,033	7,290
Scottsville village		362	465
Whitehall magisterial district		3,624	4,253
ALEXANDRIA COUNTY		18,597	17,546
Alexandria city		14,339	13,659
Ward 1	2,494		
Ward 2	2,051		
Ward 3	6,037		
Ward 4	3,757		
Arlington magisterial district, including Freedman village.		2,013	1,754
Freedman village		338	.....
Jefferson magisterial district		1,803	1,319
Washington magisterial district		942	814
ALLEGHANY COUNTY		9,283	5,586
Boiling Spring magisterial district		1,967	1,658
Clifton magisterial district, including Clifton Forge town and Long Dale and Lowmoor villages.		4,835	2,035
Clifton Forge town		1,792	.....
Long Dale village		810	.....
Lowmoor village		989	.....
Covington magisterial district, including Covington town.		2,481	1,893
Covington town		704	436
AMELIA COUNTY		9,068	10,377
Giles magisterial district		3,801	4,024
Jackson magisterial district		2,411	2,708
Leigh magisterial district		2,856	3,645
AMHERST COUNTY		17,551	18,709
Amherst magisterial district, including Amherst town.		4,424	4,619
Amherst town		590	.....
Elon magisterial district		4,499	4,342
Pedlar magisterial district		4,993	5,665
Temperance magisterial district		3,635	4,083
APPOMATTOX COUNTY		9,589	10,080
Clover Hill magisterial district		3,860	4,273
South Side magisterial district, including Pamplin city.		3,148	3,064
Pamplin city		294	117
Stonewall magisterial district		2,581	2,743
AUGUSTA COUNTY		37,005	35,710
Beverly Manor magisterial district, including West End town and Staunton city.		12,419	12,026
West End town		283	.....
Staunton city		6,975	6,664
Ward 1	3,535		
Ward 2	3,440		
Middle River magisterial district, including Mount Sidney village.		6,156	5,549
Mount Sidney village		304	244
North River magisterial district		4,153	4,313
Pastures magisterial district		3,554	3,991
Riverhead magisterial district, including Greenville and Middlebrook villages.		4,785	4,757
Greenville village		328	296
Middlebrook village		222	274
South River magisterial district, including Waynesboro town.		5,938	5,074
Waynesboro town		646	484
BATH COUNTY		4,587	4,482
Cedar Creek magisterial district		867	948
Millboro magisterial district		1,542	1,360
Warm Springs magisterial district		1,058	1,075
Williamsville magisterial district		1,120	1,099
BEDFORD COUNTY		31,213	31,205
Bellevue magisterial district (c)		1,432	.....
Central (d) magisterial district, including Bedford City. (d)		7,908	6,811
Bedford City (d)		2,897	2,191
Chamblissburg magisterial district		3,552	3,941
Charlemont magisterial district		2,720	3,657
Forest magisterial district		4,041	4,008
Lisbon magisterial district		3,885	4,231
Otter magisterial district		3,570	4,236
Staunton magisterial district		4,105	4,321
BLAND COUNTY		5,129	5,004
Mechanicsburg magisterial district		1,495	1,480
Rocky Gap magisterial district		1,429	1,180
Seddon magisterial district		965	1,058
Sharon magisterial district		1,240	1,286
BOTETOURT COUNTY		14,854	14,809
Amsterdam magisterial district, including part of Fincastle town. (a)		5,477	5,009
Buchanan magisterial district, including Buchanan village.		4,144	4,808
Buchanan village		802	414
Fincastle magisterial district, including part of Fincastle town (a) and Glen Wilton and Eagle Rock villages.		5,233	4,992
Glen Wilton village		455	.....
Eagle Rock village		223	.....

a Not separately returned. b Exclusive of Charlottesville city. c Organized since 1880. d Formerly Liberty town.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—CONTINUED.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
BRUNSWICK COUNTY	17,245	16,707
Meherrin magisterial district	4,333	4,112
Powellton magisterial district	2,898	2,933
Red Oak magisterial district	3,673	4,069
Sturgeon magisterial district, including Sturgeonville village.	2,922	2,660
Sturgeonville village	519	.....
Totaro magisterial district, including Lawrenceville town.	3,419	2,933
Lawrenceville town	305	238
BUCHANAN COUNTY	5,867	a5,694
Garden magisterial district	2,299	1,623
Grundy magisterial district	2,114	1,871
Rock Lick magisterial district (b)	1,454	2,200
BUCKINGHAM COUNTY	14,383	15,540
Curdsville magisterial district	2,359	2,491
Francisco magisterial district	1,831	1,985
James River magisterial district	3,098	3,397
Marshall magisterial district	2,409	2,626
Maysville magisterial district	2,022	2,167
Slate River magisterial district	2,664	2,874
CAMPBELL COUNTY	41,087	36,250
Brookville magisterial district, including Daniel town, Reusen village, and Lynchburg city.	24,935	20,318
Daniel town	838	445
Reusen village	361	.....
Lynchburg city	19,709	15,959
Ward 1	8,197	
Ward 2	4,612	
Ward 3	6,900	
Falling River magisterial district	3,662	3,230
Otter River magisterial district, including Lynch Station village.	3,832	3,834
Lynch Station village	213	.....
Rustburg magisterial district, including Rustburg village.	5,477	5,359
Rustburg village	352	194
Seneca magisterial district	3,181	3,509
CAROLINE COUNTY	16,681	17,243
Bowling Green magisterial district, including Bowling Green town.	6,083	5,789
Bowling Green town	511	426
Madison magisterial district	3,840	4,086
Port Royal magisterial district, including Port Royal town.	3,091	3,826
Port Royal town	236	347
Reedy Church magisterial district	3,667	3,542
CARROLL COUNTY	15,497	13,323
Fancy Gap magisterial district	2,272	2,006
Laurel Fork magisterial district	3,932	3,331
Pine Creek magisterial district	3,120	2,582
Piper Gap magisterial district	2,973	2,742
Sulphur Springs magisterial district	3,200	2,662
CHARLES CITY COUNTY	5,066	5,512
Chickahominy magisterial district	1,250	1,464
Harrison magisterial district	2,036	1,987
Tyler magisterial district	1,780	2,061
CHARLOTTE COUNTY	15,077	16,653
Bacon magisterial district	3,704	4,053
Madison magisterial district	3,370	3,562
Roanoke magisterial district	4,962	5,703
Walton magisterial district	3,041	3,335
CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	26,211	c23,773
Bermuda magisterial district	2,044	2,279
Clover Hill magisterial district, including Clover Hill village. (d)	2,410	3,734
Dale magisterial district	1,670	1,815
Manchester magisterial district, including Manchester city.	13,632	8,887
Manchester city	9,246	5,729
Ward 1	1,608	
Ward 2	1,439	
Ward 3	2,918	
Ward 4	3,281	
Matoaca magisterial district, including Ettricks and Matoaca villages.	4,162	4,415
Ettricks village	991	677
Matoaca village	545	596
Midlothian magisterial district	2,293	2,643
CLARKE COUNTY	8,071	7,682
Battletown magisterial district, including Berryville town. (d)	2,610	2,629
Chapel magisterial district, including Millwood town.	2,357	1,949
Millwood town	400	.....
Greenway magisterial district	1,691	1,854
Long Marsh magisterial district	1,413	1,250
CRAIG COUNTY	3,835	3,794
Alleghany magisterial district	1,301	1,268
New Castle magisterial district, including New Castle village.	1,601	1,536
New Castle village	214	182
Simmonsville magisterial district	933	990
CULPEPER COUNTY	13,233	13,408
Catalpa magisterial district, including Culpeper town.	3,361	3,328
Culpeper town	1,620	1,613
Cedar Mountain magisterial district	2,183	2,583
Jefferson magisterial district	2,264	2,252
Salem magisterial district	2,570	2,590
Stevensburg magisterial district	2,855	2,655
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	9,482	10,540
Hamilton magisterial district	3,276	3,930
Madison magisterial district	3,196	3,485
Randolph magisterial district	3,010	3,125
DICKENSON COUNTY (e)	5,077	.....
Clintwood magisterial district, including Clintwood town. (d)	2,058	.....
Ervington magisterial district	1,093	.....
Sand Lick magisterial district	1,140	.....
Willis magisterial district	786	.....
DINWIDDIE COUNTY	13,515	c13,719
Darville magisterial district	2,961	3,348
Namozine magisterial district	4,350	3,925
Rowanta magisterial district	3,919	3,981
Sapony magisterial district	2,285	2,465
ELIZABETH CITY COUNTY	16,168	10,689
Chesapeake magisterial district, including Fortress Monroe.	9,815	5,070
Fortress Monroe	741	525
Hampton magisterial district, (f) coextensive with Hampton town.	2,513	1,594
Hampton town	2,513	2,684
Wythe magisterial district	3,840	g4,025

a Includes that part given to Dickenson county in 1880.
b Formerly part of Sand Lick magisterial district.
c Exclusive of part of Petersburg city.
d Not separately returned.
e Organized in 1880 from parts of Buchanan, Russell, and Wise counties.
f Organized in 1880 from Southfield and part of Wythe districts.
g Includes part of Hampton town.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—CONTINUED.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
ESSEX COUNTY	10,047	11,032
Central magisterial district, including Tappahannock village.	3,226	3,710
Tappahannock village	452	574
Occupacia magisterial district	3,140	3,646
Rappahannock magisterial district	3,681	3,676
FAIRFAX COUNTY	16,655	16,025
Centerville magisterial district	2,127	2,129
Dranesville magisterial district, including Herndon town.	2,994	2,567
Herndon town	795	422
Falls Church magisterial district, including Falls Church town.	3,257	3,281
Falls Church town	792	660
Lee magisterial district	1,669	1,643
Mount Vernon magisterial district	2,673	2,555
Providence magisterial district, including Fairfax town. (a)	3,935	3,850
FAUQUIER COUNTY	22,590	22,993
Cedar Run magisterial district	2,683	2,694
Center magisterial district, including Warrenton town.	5,106	5,553
Warrenton town	1,346	1,464
Lee magisterial district (b)	4,212	4,136
Marshall magisterial district	5,601	5,461
Scott magisterial district, including Upperville village. (a)	4,988	5,149
FLOYD COUNTY	14,405	13,255
Alum Ridge magisterial district	1,721	1,428
Burks Fork magisterial district	2,365	1,547
Indian Valley magisterial district	2,012	2,171
Jacksonville magisterial district	2,735	2,748
Little River magisterial district	2,622	2,592
Locust Grove magisterial district	2,950	2,769
FLUVANNA COUNTY	9,508	10,802
Columbia magisterial district, including Columbia village.	2,309	2,643
Columbia village	239	239
Cunningham magisterial district	2,378	2,714
Fork Union magisterial district	3,033	3,346
Palmyra magisterial district	1,788	2,099
FRANKLIN COUNTY	24,985	25,084
Blackwater magisterial district	2,332	2,572
Bonbrook magisterial district	2,314	2,257
Brown Hill magisterial district	2,332	2,055
Gill Creek magisterial district	3,505	3,747
Little Creek magisterial district	1,752	1,663
Long Branch magisterial district	1,892	1,947
Maggodee magisterial district	1,246	1,192
Rocky Mount magisterial district, including Rocky Mount town.	3,399	3,370
Rocky Mount town	628	315
Snow Creek magisterial district	2,459	2,705
Union Hall magisterial district	3,754	3,576
FREDERICK COUNTY	17,880	17,553
Back Creek magisterial district	2,149	2,184
Gainesboro magisterial district	2,379	2,247
Opequon magisterial district, including Middletown and Stephen City towns.	3,068	3,003
Middletown town	410	372
Stephen City town	443	.....
Shawnee magisterial district	1,975	1,812
Stonewall magisterial district	3,113	3,349
Winchester city	5,196	4,958
Ward 1	1,557	
Ward 2	1,248	
Ward 3	1,353	
Ward 4	1,038	

a Not separately returned.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
GILES COUNTY	9,090	8,794
Newport magisterial district	1,424	1,531
Pearisburg magisterial district, including Pearisburg town.	2,969	2,577
Pearisburg town	341	285
Pembroke magisterial district	2,051	1,961
Walker Creek magisterial district	2,646	2,725
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	11,653	11,876
Abingdon magisterial district	5,510	5,126
Petsworth magisterial district	2,373	3,197
Ware magisterial district	3,770	3,553
GOOCHLAND COUNTY	9,958	10,292
Byrd magisterial district	3,620	3,526
Dover magisterial district	2,907	3,238
Licking Hole magisterial district	3,431	3,528
GRAYSON COUNTY	14,394	13,068
Elk Creek magisterial district, including Independence town. (a)	5,486	5,299
Old Town magisterial district	3,400	3,084
Wilson Creek magisterial district	5,508	4,685
GREENE COUNTY	5,622	5,830
Monroe magisterial district	1,714	1,692
Ruckersville magisterial district	1,794	1,911
Stanardsville magisterial district, including Stanardsville town.	2,114	2,227
Stanardsville town	330	308
GREENESVILLE COUNTY	8,230	8,407
Belfield magisterial district, including Belfield village and Emporia town.	4,011	3,024
Belfield village	493	.....
Emporia town	595	.....
Hicksford magisterial district, including Hicksford village.	2,194	3,114
Zion magisterial district	2,025	2,269
HALIFAX COUNTY	34,424	33,588
Banister magisterial district, including Banister (a), South Boston, and Houston towns.	6,604	4,262
South Boston town	1,789	328
Houston town	1,285	.....
Birch Creek magisterial district	4,904	5,662
Black Walnut magisterial district	4,476	4,625
Meadsville magisterial district	2,710	2,433
Mount Carmel magisterial district	2,015	2,773
Red Bank magisterial district	2,250	2,491
Roanoke magisterial district, including Clover Depot and Scottsburg villages.	6,791	7,124
Clover Depot village	422	.....
Scottsburg village	297	87
Staunton magisterial district	4,674	4,218
HANOVER COUNTY	17,402	18,588
Ashland magisterial district, including Ashland town.	5,241	5,494
Ashland town	948	764
Beaver Dam magisterial district	5,744	6,753
Henry magisterial district	6,417	6,341
HENRICO COUNTY	103,394	82,703
Brookland magisterial district	5,347	4,117
Fairfield magisterial district	9,028	6,851
Richmond city	81,388	63,600
Clay ward	18,703	
Monroe ward	14,194	
Madison ward	9,271	
Jefferson ward	10,638	
Marshall ward	11,372	
Jackson ward	17,210	
Tuckahoe magisterial district	4,875	4,727
Varina magisterial district	2,756	3,408

b Formerly Rappahannock magisterial district.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—CONTINUED.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
HENRY COUNTY	18,208	16,009
Horse Pasture magisterial district	4,924	4,975
Irisburg magisterial district	2,324	2,001
Leatherwood magisterial district	2,889	2,840
Martinsville magisterial district, including Martinsville village. (*b*)	3,768	*a*3,785
Ridgeway magisterial district, including Ridgeway town.	2,429	2,408
Ridgeway town	236	.....
Reed Creek magisterial district (*c*)	1,874	.....
HIGHLAND COUNTY	5,352	5,164
Blue Grass magisterial district	1,762	1,667
Monterey magisterial district	1,571	1,406
Stonewall magisterial district	2,019	2,091
ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY	11,313	10,572
Hardy magisterial district	4,081	3,802
Newport magisterial district, including Smithfield town.	3,792	3,802
Smithfield town	891	814
Windsor magisterial district	3,440	2,968
JAMES CITY COUNTY	5,643	5,422
Jamestown magisterial district	1,254	*d*1,235
Powhatan magisterial district	1,536	1,488
Stonehouse magisterial district	1,022	1,219
Williamsburg city	1,831	1,480
KING AND QUEEN COUNTY	9,669	10,502
Buena Vista magisterial district, including Centerville village (*b*) or King and Queen post office.	2,829	3,233
Newtown magisterial district	3,178	3,287
Stevensville magisterial district	3,662	3,982
KING GEORGE COUNTY	6,641	6,397
Potomac magisterial district	2,485	2,222
Rappahannock magisterial district	2,030	2,176
Shiloh magisterial district	2,126	1,999
KING WILLIAM COUNTY	9,605	8,751
Acquinton magisterial district	2,672	3,142
Mangohick magisterial district	2,411	2,549
West Point magisterial district, including West Point town.	4,522	3,060
West Point town	2,018	557
LANCASTER COUNTY	7,191	6,160
Mantua magisterial district	1,761	1,744
White Chapel magisterial district	2,626	1,896
White Stone magisterial district	2,804	2,520
LEE COUNTY	18,216	15,116
Jonesville magisterial district	4,731	4,061
Rocky Station magisterial district	3,257	2,778
Rose Hill magisterial district	3,762	3,287
White Shoals magisterial district	3,544	2,767
Yokum Station magisterial district	2,922	2,223
LOUDOUN COUNTY	23,274	23,634
Broad Run magisterial district	3,463	3,308
Jefferson magisterial district, including Waterford and Round Hill towns.	3,307	3,239
Waterford town	385	478
Round Hill town	207	.....

a Includes Reed Creek magisterial district.
b Not separately returned.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
LOUDOUN COUNTY—Continued.		
Leesburg magisterial district, including Leesburg town.	4,246	4,285
Leesburg town	1,650	1,726
Lovettsville magisterial district, including Lovettsville town. (*b*)	3,210	3,442
Mercer magisterial district, including Middleburg town.	4,570	4,866
Middleburg town	429	419
Mount Gilead magisterial district, including Hamilton town.	4,478	4,494
Hamilton town	407	248
LOUISA COUNTY	16,997	18,942
Cuckoo magisterial district	4,294	5,119
Green Spring magisterial district	4,448	4,017
Jackson magisterial district	3,510	3,878
Louisa magisterial district, including Louisa town. (*b*)	4,745	5,928
LUNENBURG COUNTY	11,372	11,535
Brown Store magisterial district	2,523	2,122
Columbian Grove magisterial district	1,530	1,543
Lewiston magisterial district	1,700	1,995
Lochleven magisterial district	1,791	1,889
Pleasant Grove magisterial district	2,000	1,945
Rehoboth magisterial district	1,828	2,041
MADISON COUNTY	10,225	10,562
Locust Dale magisterial district	3,826	4,405
Rapidan magisterial district, including Madison town.	2,496	2,712
Madison town	353	461
Robertson magisterial district	3,903	3,445
MATHEWS COUNTY	7,584	7,501
Chesapeake magisterial district	2,152	2,384
Piankatank magisterial district	2,493	2,250
Westville magisterial district	2,939	2,867
MECKLENBURG COUNTY	25,359	24,610
Blue Stone magisterial district	2,303	2,257
Boydton magisterial district, including Boydton village. (*b*)	5,467	5,153
Buckhorn magisterial district	2,412	2,624
Christiansville magisterial district, including Chase City village.	3,419	2,768
Chase City village	618	251
Clarksville magisterial district, including Clarksville village.	4,517	4,056
Clarksville village	656	582
Flat Creek magisterial district	2,492	2,851
Palmer Springs magisterial district	2,114	2,344
South Hill magisterial district	2,635	2,557
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	7,458	6,252
Jamaica magisterial district	1,948	1,785
Pine Top magisterial district	2,863	2,363
Saluda magisterial district	2,647	2,104
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	17,742	16,693
Alleghany magisterial district	3,787	3,725
Auburn magisterial district, including Radford town.	4,971	3,547
Radford town	2,060	.....
Blacksburg magisterial district, including Blacksburg town. (*b*)	3,769	4,649
Christiansburg magisterial district, including Christiansburg town. (*b*)	5,215	4,772

c Organized since 1880 from Martinsville magisterial district.
d Exclusive of Williamsburg city.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—CONTINUED.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
NANSEMOND COUNTY	19,692	15,903
Chuckatuck magisterial district	3,700	3,848
Cypress magisterial district, including Whaleyville village.	4,209	3,084
Whaleyville village	290	.....
Holly Neck magisterial district, including Suffolk town.	8,759	6,161
Suffolk town	3,354	1,963
Sleepy Hole magisterial district	3,024	2,810
NELSON COUNTY	15,336	16,536
Lovingston magisterial district, including Arrington and Lovingston villages.	5,993	6,442
Arrington village	208	.....
Lovingston village	300	.....
Massie Mills magisterial district	5,186	5,758
Rockfish magisterial district	4,157	4,336
NEW KENT COUNTY	5,511	5,515
Black Creek magisterial district	1,278	1,246
Cumberland magisterial district	1,708	1,626
Saint Peter magisterial district	1,424	1,408
Ware Creek magisterial district	1,101	1,235
NORFOLK COUNTY	77,038	58,657
Butts Road magisterial district	2,163	2,387
Deep Creek magisterial district	2,589	2,482
Norfolk city	34,871	21,966
Ward 1 ... 7,882		
Ward 2 ... 4,375		
Ward 3 ... 7,354		
Ward 4 ... 9,931		
Ward 5 ... 3,447		
Ward 6 (or Atlantic City) ... 1,882		
Pleasant Grove magisterial district	3,084	2,739
Portsmouth city	13,268	11,390
Ward 1 ... 2,080		
Ward 2 ... 4,306		
Ward 3 ... 2,879		
Ward 4 ... 4,003		
Tanner Creek magisterial district	4,966	5,480
Washington magisterial district, including Berkley town.	6,507	4,223
Berkley town	3,899	.....
Western Branch magisterial district	9,590	7,990
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY	10,313	9,152
Capeville magisterial district, including Cape Charles town. (a)	3,668	2,875
Eastville magisterial district	3,812	3,653
Franktown magisterial district	2,833	2,624
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY	7,885	7,929
Fairfield magisterial district	2,313	2,272
Heathsville magisterial district	1,990	2,063
Lottsburg magisterial district	2,073	1,892
Wicomico magisterial district	1,509	1,702
NOTTOWAY COUNTY	11,582	11,156
Bellefonte magisterial district, including Blackstone town.	3,554	3,526
Blackstone town	580	.....
Blendon magisterial district	3,267	3,306
Haytokah magisterial district, including Burkeville and Crewe towns.	4,761	4,324
Burkeville town	404	237
Crewe town	887	.....
ORANGE COUNTY	12,814	13,052
Barbour magisterial district	2,020	2,195
Gordon magisterial district	1,878	1,775
ORANGE COUNTY—Continued.		
Madison magisterial district, including Gordonsville and Orange villages.	4,129	4,233
Gordonsville village	962	919
Orange village	571	547
Taylor magisterial district	4,787	4,849
PAGE COUNTY	13,092	9,965
Luray magisterial district, including Luray village.	3,737	2,301
Luray village	2,809	632
Marksville magisterial district	3,073	2,760
Shenandoah Iron Works magisterial district, including Shenandoah village (Milnes post office)	3,875	2,627
Shenandoah village (Milnes post office)	751	197
Springfield magisterial district	2,407	2,277
PATRICK COUNTY	14,147	12,833
Dan River magisterial district, including part of Stuart village.	4,559	3,702
Stuart village (part of)	78	.....
Total for Stuart village, in Dan River and Mayo River magisterial districts.	332	.....
Mayo River magisterial district, including part of Stuart village.	5,025	5,021
Stuart village (part of)	254	.....
Smith River magisterial district	4,563	4,110
PETERSBURG CITY (b)	22,680	21,656
Ward 1 ... 3,163		
Ward 2 ... 2,221		
Ward 3 ... 3,928		
Ward 4 ... 4,488		
Ward 5 ... 4,433		
Ward 6 ... 4,447		
PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY	59,941	52,589
Bannister magisterial district	4,245	4,253
Calland magisterial district	4,681	4,500
Chatham magisterial district, including Chatham town.	7,394	6,463
Chatham town	757	543
Dan River magisterial district	8,357	8,382
Pigg River magisterial district	4,578	4,134
Staunton magisterial district	4,978	4,810
Tunstall magisterial district, including North Danville town and Danville city.	25,708	20,047
North Danville town	3,799	1,200
Danville city	10,305	7,526
Ward 1 ... 2,857		
Ward 2 ... 3,063		
Ward 3 ... 4,385		
POWHATAN COUNTY	6,791	7,817
Huguenot magisterial district	2,102	2,409
Macon magisterial district	2,785	2,964
Spencer magisterial district	1,904	2,444
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY	14,694	14,668
Buffalo magisterial district	4,002	3,797
Farmville magisterial district, including Farmville town.	3,684	3,310
Farmville town	2,404	2,058
Hampden magisterial district	2,945	3,178
Leigh magisterial district	2,051	2,256
Lockett magisterial district	2,012	2,127
PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY	7,872	c8,861
Blackwater magisterial district, including Newville town.	1,633	1,618
Newville town	309	.....

a Not separately returned.

b Formerly in Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, and Prince George counties; now independent.

c Exclusive of part of Petersburg city.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—CONTINUED.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY—Continued.		
Bland magisterial district, including City Point town.	2,033	2,208
City Point town	409	484
Brandon magisterial district	1,441	1,494
Rives magisterial district	1,517	1,884
Templeton magisterial district	1,248	1,657
PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY	9,510	9,394
Kempsville magisterial district, including Kempsville village. (a)	3,193	3,277
Pungo magisterial district	2,605	2,436
Seaboard magisterial district	3,712	3,681
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY	9,805	9,180
Brentsville magisterial district	1,419	1,285
Coles magisterial district	1,214	1,337
Dumfries magisterial district, including Dumfries and Potomac City villages. (a)	1,091	1,033
Gainesville magisterial district	2,571	2,488
Manassas magisterial district, including Manassas village.	2,287	1,949
Manassas village	530	361
Occoquan magisterial district, including Occoquan village.	1,223	1,088
Occoquan village	297	306
PULASKI COUNTY	12,790	8,755
Dublin magisterial district, including Dublin and Pulaski towns and Churchwood and New River Depot villages.	7,253	3,959
Dublin town	410	285
Pulaski town	2,112	.....
Churchwood village	346	.....
New River Depot village	685	192
Highwassie magisterial district	2,605	2,333
Newbern magisterial district, including Newbern town. (a)	2,932	2,463
RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY	8,678	9,291
Hampton magisterial district, including Washington town.	1,860	2,006
Washington town	252	254
Hawthorn magisterial district (b)	1,130	.....
Jackson magisterial district	1,488	1,702
Piedmont magisterial district	1,569	2,170
Stonewall magisterial district	1,197	1,766
Wakefield magisterial district	1,434	1,647
RICHMOND COUNTY	7,146	7,195
Farnham magisterial district	1,616	1,465
Marshall magisterial district	2,088	2,109
Stonewall magisterial district	1,406	1,538
Washington magisterial district	2,036	2,083
ROANOKE COUNTY	30,101	13,105
Big Lick magisterial district, including Roanoke city and Vinton town.	19,362	3,659
Roanoke city (c)	16,159	669
Ward 1 6,213		
Ward 2 5,648		
Ward 3 4,298		
Vinton town	1,057	.....
Catawba magisterial district	807	1,032
Cave Spring magisterial district	3,222	3,315
Salem magisterial district, including Salem town.	6,710	5,099
Salem town	3,279	1,759
Ward 1 1,043		
Ward 2 750		
Ward 3 1,486		
ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY	23,062	20,003
Buffalo magisterial district	3,072	2,961
Kerr Creek magisterial district	2,757	2,651
Lexington magisterial district, including Lexington town.	4,418	4,051
Lexington town	3,059	2,771
Natural Bridge magisterial district, including part of Buena Vista town.	5,185	4,001
Buena Vista town (part of)	646	.....
Total for Buena Vista town, in Natural Bridge and South River magisterial districts.	1,044	.....
South River magisterial district, including part of Buena Vista town.	4,375	3,059
Buena Vista town (part of)	398	.....
Walker Creek magisterial district, including Goshen town (a) and Brownsburg village.	3,255	3,280
Brownsburg village	237	220
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY	31,299	29,567
Ashby magisterial district, including Bridgewater and Dayton towns. (a)	7,533	7,324
Central magisterial district, including Harrisonburg city.	6,569	6,356
Harrisonburg city	2,792	2,831
Linville magisterial district	4,210	4,182
Plains magisterial district, including Broadway town.	6,223	5,529
Broadway town	497	323
Stonewall magisterial district	6,764	6,176
RUSSELL COUNTY	16,126	d13,906
Castlewood magisterial district	3,209	2,522
Copper Creek magisterial district	1,604	1,697
Elk Garden magisterial district	2,167	2,221
Lebanon magisterial district, including Lebanon town.	2,861	2,690
Lebanon town	310	244
Moccasin magisterial district	1,463	1,369
New Garden magisterial district	4,822	3,407
SCOTT COUNTY	21,694	17,233
De Kalb magisterial district	2,927	2,449
Estillville magisterial district, including Estillville village. (a)	3,828	2,964
Floyd magisterial district	1,949	1,486
Fulkerson magisterial district	2,635	2,087
Johnson magisterial district	2,762	2,276
Powell magisterial district	4,336	3,513
Taylor magisterial district	3,257	2,458
SHENANDOAH COUNTY	19,671	18,204
Ashby magisterial district, including Mount Jackson town. (a)	3,734	3,474
Davis magisterial district, including Strasburg town.	2,940	2,635
Strasburg town	646	647
Johnston magisterial district, including part of Woodstock town.	2,401	2,392
Woodstock town (part of)	348	399
Total for Woodstock town, in Johnston and Stonewall magisterial districts.	1,068	1,000
Lee magisterial district, including New Market town.	3,406	3,236
New Market town	697	662
Madison magisterial district, including Edenburg town.	3,332	3,241
Edenburg town	512	478
Stonewall magisterial district, including part of Woodstock town.	3,858	3,226
Woodstock town (part of)	720	601
SMYTH COUNTY	13,360	12,160
Marion magisterial district, including Marion town.	6,090	5,377
Marion town	1,651	919
Rich Valley magisterial district	4,502	4,379
Saint Clair magisterial district	2,768	2,404

a Not separately returned.

b Organized since 1880 from part of Stonewall magisterial district.

c Formerly Big Lick town.

d Includes that part given to Dickenson county in 1880.

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS—CONTINUED.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1890.	1880.
SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY	20,078	18,012
Berlin and Ivor magisterial districts	3,858	3,898
Boykin magisterial district	3,949	3,424
Drewrysville magisterial district	2,498	2,505
Franklin magisterial district, including Franklin town.	3,638	2,552
Franklin town	875	477
Jerusalem magisterial district	3,142	2,739
Newsom magisterial district	2,993	2,894
SPOTTSYLVANIA COUNTY	14,233	14,828
Berkley magisterial district	2,344	2,256
Chancellor magisterial district	2,033	1,982
Courtland magisterial district, including Fredericksburg city.	6,967	7,597
Fredericksburg city	4,528	5,010
Upper ward	1,936	
Lower ward	2,592	
Livingston magisterial district	2,889	2,993
STAFFORD COUNTY	7,362	7,211
Aquia magisterial district	2,356	2,341
Falmouth magisterial district	1,887	1,834
Hartwood magisterial district	1,726	1,703
Rock Hill magisterial district	1,393	1,333
SURRY COUNTY	8,256	7,391
Blackwater magisterial district	2,050	1,767
Cobham magisterial district	3,195	2,972
Guilford magisterial district	3,011	2,652
SUSSEX COUNTY	11,100	10,062
Henry magisterial district	2,073	1,855
Newville magisterial district	1,991	1,685
Stony Creek magisterial district	2,176	2,022
Sussex magisterial district	2,468	2,166
Wakefield and Waverly magisterial districts (*a*)	2,392	2,334
TAZEWELL COUNTY	19,899	12,861
Clear Fork magisterial district, including Graham and Pocahontas towns and Falls Mills village.	8,313	4,278
Graham town	1,021	
Pocahontas town	2,953	
Falls Mills village	228	
Jeffersonville magisterial district, including Jeffersonville town.	5,813	4,508
Jeffersonville town	604	508
Maiden Spring magisterial district	5,773	4,075
WARREN COUNTY	8,280	7,399
Cedarville magisterial dist ict	2,065	2,050
Fork magisterial district	1,218	1,006
WARREN COUNTY—Continued.		
Front Royal magisterial district, including Front Royal town.	2,850	2,599
Front Royal town	868	829
South River magisterial district	2,147	1,744
WARWICK COUNTY	6,650	2,258
Denbigh magisterial district	588	613
Newport magisterial district, including Newport News town.	5,389	948
Newport News town	4,449	.....
Stanley magisterial district	673	697
WASHINGTON COUNTY	29,020	25,203
Abingdon magisterial district, including Abingdon town.	5,506	4,721
Abingdon town	1,674	1,064
Glade Spring magisterial district, including Glade Spring village.	3,316	2,628
Glade Spring village	500	262
Goodson magisterial district, including Bristol town and Wallace Switch village.	7,456	5,394
Bristol town (*b*)	2,902	1,562
Wallace Switch village	407	137
Holston magisterial district	2,485	2,557
Kinderhook magisterial district	3,934	3,829
North Fork magisterial district	3,214	2,954
Saltville magisterial district	3,109	3,120
WESTMORELAND COUNTY	8,399	8,846
Cople magisterial district	3,658	3,698
Montross magisterial district	2,032	2,156
Washington magisterial district	2,709	2,992
WISE COUNTY	9,345	*c*7,772
Gladeville magisterial district	2,860	1,891
Lipp magisterial district	2,326	1,394
Richmond magisterial district, including Big Stone Gap village. (*a*)	2,484	1,333
Roberson magisterial district	1,675	1,321
Walker magisterial district (*d*)	.....	1,833
WYTHE COUNTY	18,019	14,318
Black Lick magisterial district	3,466	3,019
Fort Chiswell magisterial district	2,847	2,301
Lead Mines magisterial district	4,114	2,415
Speedwell magisterial district	2,603	2,659
Wytheville magisterial district, including Wytheville town.	4,989	3,924
Wytheville town	2,570	1,885
YORK COUNTY	7,596	7,349
Bruton magisterial district	1,768	1,828
Grafton magisterial district	1,810	1,729
Nelson magisterial district, including Yorktown town.	1,550	1,820
Yorktown town	221	250
Pocoson magisterial district	2,468	1,972

a Not separately returned.
b Formerly Goodson town.
c Includes that part given to Dickenson county in 1880.
d In 1880 to Dickenson county.

ROBERT P. PORTER,
Superintendent of Census.

[7-010]

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JUL 10 1891

CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 84. WASHINGTON, D. C. June 26, 1891.

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION.

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

This bulletin, prepared by Mr. JAMES H. BLODGETT, expert special agent, completes a preliminary statement of the condition of schools as derived from records of school officers, a statement liable to change in final publication, particularly by a fuller showing of private and parochial schools. An extra census bulletin, giving a summary of the statistics embraced in Bulletins Nos. 17, 36, 53, and 84, accompanied by a map, will shortly follow the present bulletin.

The prevailing lines of work in the public schools of the country are known without question to be elementary. The true high schools are mainly secondary. It was deemed best not to burden the general schedule with investigations of the courses of study, important as they are, beyond the question whether a high-school enrollment was included in the return. The superior public institutions are reached by other schedules.

This investigation has met with a most cordial response in general, and with extraordinary special efforts to facilitate the work in particular cases. Changes of officers and teachers during the year have proved an obstacle to complete returns in some instances.

The subjoined table sho ws the apparent changes in population and in school enrollment during the past decade:

APPARENT 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.
Alabama	19.84	61.53	Montana	237.49	260.12
Arizona	47.43	85.85	Nebraska	134.06	138.23
Arkansas	40.58	106.10	Nevada	a26.51	a17.17
California	39.72	37.33	New Hampshire	8.51	a7.51
Colorado	112.12	131.81	New Jersey	27.74	14.05
Connecticut	19.84	6.68	New Mexico	28.46	283.07
Delaware	14.93	19.01	New York	18.00	1.38
District of Columbia	29.71	39.59	North Carolina	15.59	27.08
Florida	45.24	110.58	North Dakota	395.05	722.77
Georgia	19.14	44.47	Ohio	14.83	5.98
Idaho	158.77	145.30	Oregon	79.53	69.23
Illinois	24.32	10.55	Pennsylvania	22.77	1.59
Indiana	10.82	a0.96	Rhode Island	24.94	27.49
Iowa	17.68	15.88	South Carolina	15.63	50.89
Kansas	43.27	62.24	South Dakota	234.60	563.36
Kentucky	12.73	39.37	Tennessee	14.60	56.34
Louisiana	19.01	53.52	Texas	40.44	133.15
Maine	1.87	a7.38	Utah	44.42	41.02
Maryland	11.49	22.85	Vermont	0.04	a10.42
Massachusetts	25.57	17.33	Virginia	9.48	55.06
Michigan	27.92	17.82	Washington	365.13	275.05
Minnesota	66.74	51.10	West Virginia	23.34	34.42
Mississippi	13.96	47.90	Wisconsin	28.23	16.97
Missouri	23.56	27.64	Wyoming	192.01	142.59

a Loss.

The wide diversities of school age and of methods of record are to be remembered in interpreting the preceding table.

In the Tenth Census a vast amount of material regarding education was collected, but the delay in the preparation of so much detail prevented its publication. In marking out the lines of inquiry among schools for the Eleventh Census it was determined to use a small number of questions that might be readily answered and whose results could be quickly published. It was observed that while many particulars as to teachers and pupils are matters of record in the United States, the use of some items is intensely local, and not a single fact is uniformly recorded throughout the country.

It was believed that the number of pupils would be available wherever any system of records prevailed, though subject to error, by duplication for example, and that where sex and color were not matters of record any teacher could tell promptly how many of each sex or race were under his or her care and could make a close estimate of any variation that had occurred since the census year.

The following table shows the apparent relation of the sexes in the public schools:

APPARENT 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—
Alabama (a)	1 to 0.6	10 to 10.0	Louisiana	1 to 1.2	10 to 9.5	North Dakota	1 to 2.4	10 to 8.7
White	1 to 0.6	10 to 9.6	White	1 to 1.7	10 to 9.4	Ohio	1 to 1.3	10 to 9.3
Colored	1 to 0.5	10 to 10.6	Colored	1 to 0.5	10 to 9.8	Oregon	1 to 1.3	10 to 9.6
Arizona	1 to 1.7	10 to 8.5	Maine	1 to 3.3	10 to 10.3	Pennsylvania	1 to 1.9	10 to 9.6
Arkansas	1 to 0.5	10 to 9.2	Maryland	1 to 2.6	10 to 9.6	Rhode Island	1 to 6.9	10 to 9.9
White	1 to 0.4	10 to 9.1	White	1 to 2.9	10 to 9.4	South Carolina	1 to 1.0	10 to 10.1
Colored	1 to 0.5	10 to 9.6	Colored	1 to 1.3	10 to 10.1	White	1 to 1.4	10 to 9.3
California	1 to 3.7	10 to 9.4	Massachusetts	1 to 9.2	10 to 9.7	Colored	1 to 0.6	10 to 10.9
Colorado	1 to 2.8	10 to 9.6	Michigan	1 to 3.5	10 to 9.6	South Dakota	1 to 2.4	10 to 8.7
Connecticut	1 to 6.0	10 to 10.1	Minnesota	1 to 3.2	10 to 9.4	Tennessee	1 to 0.6	10 to 9.5
Delaware	1 to 2.1	10 to 10.2	Mississippi	1 to 1.0	10 to 9.9	White	1 to 0.6	10 to 9.3
White	1 to 2.2	10 to 10.2	White	1 to 1.4	10 to 9.5	Colored	1 to 0.7	10 to 10.1
Colored	1 to 1.7	10 to 9.8	Colored	1 to 0.7	10 to 10.4	Texas	1 to 0.7	10 to 11.2
District of Columbia	1 to 7.1	10 to 11.3	Missouri	1 to 1.3	10 to 9.6	White	1 to 0.7	10 to 11.1
White	1 to 7.3	10 to 10.6	White	1 to 1.2	10 to 9.6	Colored	1 to 0.5	10 to 11.5
Colored	1 to 6.8	10 to 12.8	Colored	1 to 1.4	10 to 10.3	Utah	1 to 1.1	10 to 9.3
Florida	1 to 1.1	10 to 9.8	Montana	1 to 3.5	10 to 9.6	Vermont	1 to 7.3	10 to 9.5
White	1 to 1.3	10 to 9.3	Nebraska	1 to 2.7	10 to 9.4	Virginia	1 to 1.4	10 to 9.9
Colored	1 to 0.7	10 to 10.6	Nevada	1 to 5.1	10 to 9.9	White	1 to 1.5	10 to 9.2
Georgia	1 to 0.9	10 to 9.8	New Hampshire	1 to 9.5	10 to 9.4	Colored	1 to 1.1	10 to 11.4
White	1 to 0.8	10 to 9.2	New Jersey	1 to 4.4	10 to 10.5	Washington	1 to 1.5	10 to 10.1
Colored	1 to 0.9	10 to 10.8	New Mexico	1 to 0.5	10 to 5.4	West Virginia	1 to 0.6	10 to 9.1
Idaho	1 to 1.1	10 to 10.6	New York	1 to 4.9	10 to 9.9	White	1 to 0.6	10 to 9.0
Illinois	1 to 2.4	10 to 9.6	North Carolina	1 to 0.7	10 to 9.9	Colored	1 to 0.7	10 to 10.9
Indiana	1 to 1.0	10 to 9.4	White	1 to 0.7	10 to 9.2	Wisconsin	1 to 4.0	10 to 9.6
Iowa	1 to 3.9	10 to 9.6	Colored	1 to 0.6	10 to 11.1	Wyoming	1 to 3.5	10 to 10.2
Kansas	1 to 1.5	10 to 9.5						
Kentucky	1 to 1.0	10 to 9.6						
White	1 to 1.0	10 to 9.5						
Colored	1 to 1.1	10 to 10.3						

a Sex of pupils estimated on ratio in adjoining states.

The foremost educational statisticians recognize as of prominent importance the number, race, sex, and nationality of teachers, the number, race, sex, age, and nationality of pupils, and the number, race, sex, age, nationality, and occupation of illiterates.

The fuller showing of these items, aggregated from the replies of the people to the enumerators, is being prepared for publication.

ROBERT P. PORTER,
Superintendent of Census.

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION.

ALABAMA, COLORADO, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, IDAHO, INDIANA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW JERSEY, TENNESSEE, AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE CITIES.

BY JAMES H. BLODGETT.

This bulletin, with a summary to be shortly issued, will complete the preliminary showing of schools as based on their records. The statements are liable to change in the final report. The reports of age, sex, race, maternal nativity, and illiteracy, as given by the enumerators, are yet to be treated.

RELATION OF THE BULLETINS TO THE FINAL REPORT.

The bulletins on education have been used for the double purpose of prompt information to the public and of securing the advantage of criticism before the results assume their permanent form. This latter is especially important from the difficulty experienced in obtaining comparable data from records of diverse forms.

Some state superintendents make up the tables by counties as complete summaries, using tables of cities or of special schools to analyze portions of their general statements. Other superintendents exclude from like statements all independent cities and districts. It will be necessary to add the city enrollment to the "whole number of different persons enrolled in school" given for North Dakota in the state superintendent's table by counties, and followed in Bulletin No. 53. This will make the following increase: male teachers, 3; female teachers, 85; male pupils, 2,267; female pupils, 2,455; making a total for the state of 560 male teachers, 1,422 female teachers, 18,722 male pupils, and 16,821 female pupils, increasing the per cent of attendance from 1880 to 1890.

The state superintendent of Pennsylvania writes that except for a change in the form of records in Philadelphia during the decade the increase of school enrollment in the state would have appeared much greater. The case is stated in treating of records on another page.

Nashville, Tennessee, published in Bulletin No. 17 as having 3,773 white male pupils, is found to have 2,773, changing the aggregate in the city from 9,475 to 8,475.

Utica, New York, printed in Bulletin No. 17 as having an aggregate enrollment of 6,720, should have 6,853.

Vermont during the census year was under a law reducing the maximum school age from 20 to 18 years. The former limit has been restored.

The enrollment of Montana is stated to be 173 greater than in Bulletin No. 36. The change is explained as occurring in final revision after advance reports to the Census Office.

Wisconsin has 1,381 pupils in the public schools (366 under 4 years of age and 1,015 over 20) not included in the state superintendent's manuscript report used for Bulletin No. 17.

The city superintendent of Cairo, Illinois, reports 25 teachers of graded schools, 8 of whom are colored, omitted from the details of Alexander county in the state superintendent's report for 1890, page 203, followed in Bulletin No. 53.

DISSIMILARITY OF RECORDS.

The plan of the Division of Education of the Census Office has been to endeavor to secure only the leading facts, avoiding all complications, since the varying methods of record for the year to be reported were already past changing in portions of the country when the Census Office was organized. The records of schools of less than a dozen pupils each, thousands of which are to be found in the country, must furnish a large portion of the facts on which town, county, or state officers build up their reports. If these local records are deficient, the successively greater reports and the summary for the census,

utilizing all forms of existing record to the fullest extent, must correspondingly fall short of a complete showing of the work of the people.

It might be supposed that the three elements of number, sex, and color for both teachers and pupils would be readily obtainable. Every teacher knows the sex of a pupil when he records the name. In cities pupils are separated by sex to a greater or less extent, while at the little country schoolhouse each sex often has a separate recess. The race characteristics are plainly evident to teachers making inquiry for the nationality of parents, as is customary in many cities. Any one of these items, clear as it may be on any day when one looks into a schoolroom, becomes a difficult question for a past day or term or year without preserved record. There are many districts in the United States for which no one can report even the number of pupils after the teacher closes an engagement.

With the question whether a high-school enrollment was included, the Educational Division had, in all, three questions as to teachers, three as to pupils, and one as to the school.

In many cities, counties, and states the sex of pupils is not a matter of record, and in states where the colored population is very sparse color is still less recorded.

The following chart indicates the peculiarities of state and territorial reports on these points when the census inquiries were agreed upon:

Reported by—	For teachers.			For pupils.		
	Number.	Sex.	Color.	Number.	Sex.	Color.
Alabama	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Alaska	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Arizona	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Arkansas	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
California	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes (*a*)
Colorado	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Connecticut	Yes (*b*)	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.
Delaware	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.
District of Columbia	Yes.	Yes (*c*)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Florida	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Georgia	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Idaho	Yes (*d*)	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.
Illinois	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Indiana	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Iowa	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.
Kansas	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Kentucky	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes (*e*)	No.	Yes.
Louisiana	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Maine	Yes (*f*)	Yes (*f*)	No.	Yes.	No.	No.
Maryland	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Massachusetts	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.
Michigan	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.
Minnesota	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.
Mississippi	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Missouri	Yes.	Yes (*g*)	Yes (*g*)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Montana	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.
Nebraska	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Nevada	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
New Hampshire	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
New Jersey	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.
New Mexico	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
New York	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.
North Carolina	Yes (*d*)	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
North Dakota	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Ohio	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Oklahoma (*h*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Pennsylvania	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Rhode Island	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
South Carolina	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
South Dakota	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Tennessee	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Texas	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No. (*i*)	Yes.
Utah	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Vermont	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.
Virginia	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.
Washington	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
West Virginia	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Wisconsin	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.
Wyoming	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.

a As an aggregate for the state.
b In summer and winter.
c In part.
d Teachers holding certificates.
e Highest and lowest enrollment, not whole number in year.
f Number for seasons and year, sex for seasons only.
g Totals of each sex and color, but not the sex of each color.
h No public schools in the census year except in Greer county.
i Except in independent districts.

What constitutes a system of public schools? How many points of administration must be harmonious in different localities to entitle the schools of these localities to a place in the same category? The records of public schools in the different states are so diverse that not one item is fairly comparable throughout the Union. For example: Maine reports number and sex of teachers for each term and only number for the year; Connecticut reports by number and sex for winter and summer separately; Massachusetts reports number and sex for the year; North Carolina, number, sex, and race of licensed teachers, leaving the number and race of employed teachers to be derived from the number of schools of each race; Georgia does not report teachers except for schools under local laws. One state gives two sets of tables of enrollment of pupils, another two summaries of teachers, without expressed reason

for a difference, requiring explanation through correspondence. The varying age limits of pupils have been cited in a previous bulletin.

The best statisticians have demanded such particulars as these for the school year with more or less detail: How many teachers of each sex, race, and nativity? How many pupils of each sex, age, race, nativity, and occupation of parents? What courses of study, elementary, secondary, or superior?

In bodies of population dense enough to give them permanent employment the question of how many teachers might be comparatively simple, but in localities where schools have but a few weeks' connected duration the question is more complicated. The record of annual enrollment of pupils is also much simpler where schools have a permanent organization.

The superintendents of the following states and territories by special effort furnished the Census Office the particulars named for the census year: Alaska, Delaware, Montana, North Carolina, Virginia, Wisconsin, sex of pupils; the District of Columbia, perfected sex of teachers; New Jersey, color of teachers and color and sex of pupils; all of which indicates an advance toward unity of plan of state reports.

The Census Office received valuable aid from local officers, as noted in connection with individual states.

Two serious conditions interfere with accuracy of record. One may be termed a frontier difficulty, but frontier conditions exist in old, feeble districts as well as in the infant districts of new settlements. When a school can be maintained but a few weeks at a time, its records, even if properly made, are apt to be lost through inadequate provision for their preservation. The primary need in some parts of the country is the preservation of the records of transient schools. In one state the superintendent shows that hundreds of districts are delinquent in their reports, and a like complaint comes from others.

When this frontier difficulty of imperfect or lost records is remedied, a second arises of even more formidable numerical proportions, namely, duplication. This may occur by adding enrollment of different brief terms in a district with temporary schools to obtain the annual enrollment, or it may arise by treating every transfer, promotion, or return after protracted absence as an original entry, so that the first result of securing complete records may be an exaggerated annual enrollment. This form of error is not confined to schools with transient terms. In a recent state report are returns from one school for the professional training of teachers, giving the separate enrollment for each of three terms into which the year is divided and combining the three as a total. In the same report are included the returns of a kindred school, showing the "whole number of different persons enrolled during the year." The returns given for the two schools are not comparable.

Distinguished educators are justified in the belief that one immediate effect of improving the records will often be an apparent loss in enrollment, even when the number of different pupils is actually greater, as illustrated in the following letter, which also emphasizes the impracticability of fair comparison through records kept in dissimilar methods:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
HARRISBURG, March 13, 1891.

ROBERT P. PORTER,
Superintendent of Census, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to invite your attention to important facts in making comparison of educational statistics of Pennsylvania. A change was made in the statistics of Philadelphia in the report of this department for 1887, and has been adhered to in all subsequent reports, reducing the reported number attending school by 70,000, or from 177,853 in 1886 to 107,807 in 1887. It was seen that in each year the average attendance was reported at 99,400. Investigation showed that when Philadelphia reported "number of pupils registered" she gave the sum of names on all the rolls of the several schools. Thus every pupil promoted was enrolled more than once. All promotions are therefore included in the number given.

When, therefore, a comparison is made of the number of pupils in Pennsylvania in 1880 with that of 1890 the increase, from the tables, appears to be in your bulletin but 1.59 per cent, while, as you will see from the inclosed sheet, outside of Philadelphia it has been 10.24 per cent, and even greater in Philadelphia.

The basis of computation of attendance in Philadelphia, given in the report of this department, is now the number of children in the schools at the close of their school year in December.

Very truly, D. J. WALLER, Jr.,
Superintendent Public Instruction.

Under date of March 24, 1891, Superintendent Waller writes as follows:

As to the statistics on page viii, Report of Superintendent Public Instruction, Pennsylvania, for 1890, 849,055 is the total number of pupils enrolled in the state outside of Philadelphia, but it does not include any repetitions arising from promotions. Philadelphia's "No. of pupils in school at end of year," 116,389, is the number in attendance at the end of December. Philadelphia is not under our general school law, but has a body of legislation specially designed for her; hence the statistics do not conform to those sent in from the rest of the state. There is an element of discrepancy, but it is much smaller than heretofore.

An obstacle to fair comparison still remains in that the Philadelphia returns show the enrollment at a selected date, not the number of different pupils in the year. The number published in Bulletin No. 17 as the enrollment of Philadelphia was as given for 1889 by the city superintendent. Changes in the superintendency followed. Assistant Superintendent James F. C. Sickel writes that there are no data for a definite statement of the different pupils enrolled in 1889, but that 159,255 may be considered a very close approximation. This would add 42,866 to the enrollment of December 31, 1889, and correspondingly increase the state enrollment and the ratio of gain in the decade.

The public-school enrollment of the Dakotas has already been noted as phenomenal. In a number of counties in South Dakota the school enrollment exceeds the school census, for which the correspondence of this office develops two reasons:

1. Duplication by attendance of pupils in more than one district, greatly enlarged by the changes of residence of families trying different locations. One district may have a summer school and an adjacent district only a winter school, the same pupils in part attending both.

2. The enrollment of those who are too young or too old for the school census.

The perplexing influence of duplicated enrollment is generally recognized but not generally adequately met. The commissioner of public schools of Rhode Island, in his manuscript report to the Census Office, had rejected 6,011 names reported as duplicated in the same town. In further revision he rejected 1,396 as enrolled in more than one town, leaving 52,774 different pupils in the public schools at some time in the year, losing almost one-eighth of the apparent number by reduction to the real number. The full detection of duplications for a large state can hardly be expected, but single counties, cities, towns, or districts may hopefully emulate these efforts in Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere in dealing with duplications within their own borders.

REPORTS OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

The collection of the statistics of private and parochial schools is subject to difficulties in part like those pertaining to inquiries as to public schools. Brief terms of private schools often have no records. The teacher and the patrons are more or less satisfied with their temporary relations, and when the former has closed his work no details are traceable. In many cases some confusion of names or of addresses has required numerous letters to obtain statements for permanent schools. This office has still many letters in transit, and expects in the final report to add to the statements of the bulletins.

There are difficulties and liabilities to error in grouping pupils as public and private in institutions combining both functions, as when a private academy is used as a state school for training teachers, receiving certain pupils in its capacity of state service and certain others in its capacity of private service. There are still other institutions receiving large sums of money from the national or state treasuries which are controlled by private corporations without distinctively public pupils. The custom of the Census Office has been to call an institution private that is controlled by a private corporation, even though it depends largely on public funds for its support.

In the schedules for private and parochial schools questions as to studies were introduced to aid in determining the proper classification of each school. Elementary schools maintained by single congregations making religious instruction dominant have been counted as parochial. Denominational schools of more advanced character or maintained as missionary enterprises have been counted with private schools. It is not always beyond doubt in which group a school should be placed. Mere catechetical classes, meeting on Saturday or at special hours for religious instruction only, have not been here included, which is a numerical disadvantage of several thousand to this report if compared with any denominational statistics that include more or less of such classes in their statements of parochial schools.

Many definitely organized parochial schools are held in the vacation seasons of the public schools, which the pupils faithfully attend. The undetermined amount of duplication in adding public, private, and parochial enrollment for a total enrollment would be greatly increased if the catechetical classes, doing only religious work without conflicting with other school attendance, were added.

EVENING OR NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Many cities maintain schools from 7 to 9 o'clock p. m. for from thirty to ninety or more sessions between November and May, presumably for those deprived of the benefit of ordinary schools by age or occupation.

The tone of reports on these evening or night schools is more of faith in their future possibilities than of confidence in their present usefulness. Meager numbers, irregular attendance, difficulty of discipline, exhaustion of both pupils and teachers by the employments of the day, damage to day schools by a loss of power in those who teach in night schools as well as day schools, are general comments relieved by some statements of excellent results.

This is not the place for discussing what has been termed the unsolved problem of evening schools, but it is proper to emphasize the importance to statistical accuracy that enrollment in evening schools should not be combined with day-school enrollment as of like value. Some reports have reached the Census Office that combined the night and day enrollment without distinguishing them. The office has used no report in this form where the union was recognized, but some cases may still remain undetected.

Statistics of night schools have a value, but they ought not to lose their identity in any summary.

The available reports for public night schools justify the following statement, as approximately indicating the enrollment in the states named:

EVENING SCHOOLS.

California	4,000	Minnesota	5,000
Colorado	200	Missouri	2,000
Connecticut	2,500	Nebraska	1,000
Delaware	150	New Hampshire	1,100
District of Columbia	2,512	New Jersey	9,000
Illinois	9,300	New York	41,000
Iowa	1,000	Ohio	2,700
Kentucky	1,400	Oregon	200
Maine	500	Pennsylvania	27,300
Maryland	500	Rhode Island	7,623
Massachusetts	24,820	Vermont	200
Michigan	900	Wisconsin	3,000

The round number of 150,000 would cover all yet reported to the Census Office as distinctively public night schools, a number that may be somewhat swollen by additional reports. Men and boys largely predominate over women and girls in the enrollment.

There are some thousands to be added for evening schools maintained by benevolent associations, but in popular reports the boundary lines between a definitely organized school and a reading room are very poorly defined. There are also institutions conducted day and evening without separate evening organization. Some so-called schools, made conspicuous by public letter writers, prove on searching inquiry to be no more than literary associations.

ALABAMA.

1880. Population	1,262,505.	Enrolled in public schools	187,550
1890. Population	1,513,017.	Enrolled in public schools	302,949
Gain of population	19.84 per cent.	Gain of enrollment in public schools	61.53 per cent.

The totals for county enrollment are mainly from the report of Hon. Solomon Palmer, late superintendent of public instruction. The obtainable reports of cities and independent districts are here combined with those of their respective counties. Some districts are delinquent, to the disadvantage of the county and state totals. The record of the sex of pupils is too meager for a basis of estimate for the state. The columns for sex have been filled upon convenient ratios, closely like those of the adjacent states of Georgia and Mississippi.

The conditions in Alabama are somewhat influenced by the national land system and the grant of the sixteenth section to each township. In the distribution of public money parents who have found it necessary to send children out of their own districts can receive a pro rata allotment in certain contingencies. (Code, sec. 968, 4.) Alabama has many schools combining public and private features. About 14,000 of the pupils tabulated as private are reported from schools given as public and private.

The parochial schools of Alabama are mostly Catholic, the rest Episcopal and Lutheran.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ALABAMA FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 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	6,291	4,156	2,586	1,570	2,135	1,423	712	302,949	186,794	95,224	91,570	116,155	56,343	59,812
Autauga	52	25	13	12	27	23	4	2,432	888	447	441	1,544	744	800
Baldwin	60	25	6	19	35	29	6	1,259	672	345	327	587	286	301
Barbour	111	57	26	31	54	38	16	7,001	2,791	1,431	1,360	4,210	2,054	2,156
Bibb	66	50	27	23	16	14	2	3,027	2,230	1,144	1,086	797	389	408
Blount	108	100	86	14	8	6	2	5,404	5,170	2,651	2,519	234	114	120
Bullock	73	31	20	11	42	30	12	5,640	1,293	663	630	4,347	2,120	2,227
Butler	96	57	36	21	39	34	5	4,647	2,254	1,156	1,098	2,393	1,167	1,226
Calhoun	85	61	39	22	24	13	11	3,851	2,824	1,448	1,376	1,027	501	526
Chambers	111	73	29	44	38	30	8	6,537	3,341	1,713	1,628	3,196	1,559	1,637
Cherokee	97	79	42	37	18	13	5	4,937	4,340	2,226	2,114	597	291	306
Chilton	66	50	35	15	16	11	5	2,848	2,325	1,192	1,133	523	255	268
Choctaw	54	33	18	15	21	18	3	3,314	1,412	724	688	1,902	928	974
Clarke	83	43	17	26	40	33	7	4,051	3,859	1,979	1,880	192	94	98
Clay	90	78	64	14	12	7	5	4,818	4,254	2,181	2,073	564	275	289
Cleburne	64	56	44	12	8	7	1	3,834	3,600	1,846	1,754	234	114	120
Coffee	68	54	42	12	14	10	4	3,130	2,584	1,325	1,259	546	266	280
Colbert	89	60	31	29	29	18	11	3,789	2,557	1,315	1,242	1,232	606	626
Conecuh	71	46	27	19	25	20	5	3,051	1,571	806	765	1,480	722	758
Coosa	118	82	56	26	36	22	14	4,563	2,908	1,491	1,417	1,655	807	848
Covington	49	46	33	13	3	3	.....	2,330	2,165	1,110	1,055	165	80	85
Crenshaw	93	69	51	18	24	19	5	4,743	3,647	1,870	1,777	1,096	535	561
Cullman	81	79	69	10	2	1	1	3,595	3,589	1,840	1,749	6	3	3
Dale	83	65	56	9	18	16	2	4,417	3,552	1,821	1,731	865	422	443
Dallas	104	22	9	13	82	46	36	5,571	1,241	636	605	4,330	2,112	2,218
Dekalb	105	102	75	27	3	3	.....	6,873	6,797	3,486	3,311	76	37	39
Elmore	93	54	30	24	39	32	7	4,398	2,192	1,124	1,068	2,206	1,076	1,130
Escambia	48	39	22	17	9	6	3	1,918	1,462	750	712	456	222	234
Etowah	96	81	53	28	15	11	4	5,045	4,406	2,221	2,185	639	303	336
Fayette	76	66	56	10	10	9	1	3,451	2,929	1,502	1,427	522	255	267
Franklin	74	65	50	15	9	8	1	3,132	2,857	1,465	1,392	275	134	141
Geneva	73	67	55	12	6	5	1	2,076	1,840	944	896	236	115	121
Greene	64	19	7	12	45	28	17	3,378	462	237	225	2,916	1,422	1,494
Hale	71	22	10	12	49	26	23	5,253	905	464	441	4,348	2,121	2,227
Henry	117	85	57	28	32	24	8	6,187	4,083	2,094	1,989	2,104	1,026	1,078
Jackson	146	130	82	48	16	12	4	6,068	5,237	2,686	2,551	831	405	426

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ALABAMA FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1890—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Jefferson	231	172	105	67	59	30	29	13,661	9,760	4,918	4,842	3,901	1,854	2,047
Lamar	87	69	51	18	18	10	8	3,550	2,879	1,476	1,403	671	327	344
Lauderdale	83	63	33	30	20	8	12	5,296	3,594	1,843	1,751	1,702	830	872
Lawrence	102	71	47	24	31	22	9	3,786	1,902	975	927	1,884	919	965
Lee	111	56	19	37	55	42	13	4,869	3,089	1,584	1,505	1,780	868	912
Limestone	101	63	32	31	38	27	11	4,793	2,658	1,363	1,295	2,135	1,041	1,094
Lowndes	102	24	5	19	78	54	24	3,906	600	312	297	3,297	1,608	1,689
Macon	71	26	8	18	45	26	19	3,625	682	350	332	2,943	1,460	1,483
Madison	140	77	28	49	63	37	26	5,606	2,977	1,527	1,450	2,629	1,282	1,347
Marengo	100	45	14	31	55	46	9	4,108	1,328	681	647	2,780	1,356	1,424
Marion	86	81	73	8	5	4	1	3,812	3,638	1,866	1,772	174	85	89
Marshall	92	84	70	14	8	7	1	5,717	5,343	2,740	2,603	374	182	192
Mobile	179	112	24	88	67	21	46	6,166	3,810	1,524	2,286	2,356	885	1,471
Monroe	122	75	55	20	47	38	9	4,306	1,804	925	879	2,502	1,220	1,282
Montgomery	117	34	14	20	83	46	37	7,180	2,014	1,033	981	5,166	2,520	2,646
Morgan	108	81	56	25	27	17	10	4,987	3,689	1,883	1,806	1,298	617	681
Perry	91	37	13	24	54	26	28	4,603	1,326	680	646	3,277	1,599	1,678
Pickens	92	55	25	30	37	22	15	3,816	1,919	984	935	1,897	925	972
Pike	91	67	41	26	24	15	9	4,199	2,785	1,429	1,356	1,414	692	722
Randolph	101	75	59	16	26	18	8	5,313	3,968	2,035	1,933	1,345	656	689
Russell	114	45	22	23	69	56	13	5,143	1,289	661	628	3,854	1,880	1,974
Saint Clair	91	73	56	17	18	12	6	4,173	3,447	1,768	1,679	726	354	372
Shelby	81	57	36	21	24	18	6	4,066	2,777	1,427	1,350	1,289	633	656
Sumter	118	40	9	31	78	42	36	5,543	1,160	595	565	4,383	2,138	2,245
Talladega	128	77	41	36	51	25	26	6,236	3,071	1,575	1,496	3,165	1,544	1,621
Tallapoosa	148	106	68	38	42	26	16	6,627	4,449	2,281	2,168	2,178	1,062	1,116
Tuscaloosa	144	98	55	43	46	31	15	6,383	3,970	2,036	1,934	2,413	1,177	1,236
Walker	103	96	76	20	7	6	1	4,971	4,687	2,403	2,284	284	139	145
Washington	25	15	9	6	10	8	2	1,071	533	273	260	538	262	276
Wilcox	141	55	17	38	86	58	28	6,873	1,404	720	684	5,469	2,668	2,801
Winston	56	56	52	4	.....	.....	.....	1,996	1,996	1,024	972	.....	.....	.....

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS REPORTED TO JUNE 1, 1891.

SCHOOLS.														
Private	806	740	304	436	66	32	34	22,953	18,240	8,933	9,307	4,713	2,245	2,468
Parochial	48	47	20	27	1	1	.....	1,150	1,020	497	523	130	57	73

COLORADO.

1880. Population ..... 194,327. Enrolled in public schools 28,252
1890. Population ..... 412,198. Enrolled in public schools 65,490
Gain of population ..... 112.12 per cent. Gain of enrollment in public schools ..... 131.81 per cent.

The table for the public schools of Colorado is from the report of Hon. Fred Dick, late superintendent of public instruction.

There are 1,190 schoolhouses reported.

The parochial schools of Colorado are mostly Catholic.

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

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
The State	2,376	2,376	622	1,754	.....	.....	.....	65,490	65,490	33,450	32,040	.....	.....	.....
Arapahoe	363	363	66	297	.....	.....	.....	17,406	17,406	8,821	8,585	.....	.....	.....
Archuleta	6	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	99	99	69	30	.....	.....	.....
Baca	45	45	19	26	.....	.....	.....	698	698	390	308	.....	.....	.....
Bent	14	14	1	13	.....	.....	.....	369	369	196	173	.....	.....	.....
Boulder	117	117	23	94	.....	.....	.....	3,330	3,330	1,651	1,679	.....	.....	.....
Chaffee	47	47	5	42	.....	.....	.....	1,121	1,121	576	545	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne	9	9	5	4	.....	.....	.....	127	127	60	67	.....	.....	.....
Clear Creek	35	35	6	29	.....	.....	.....	1,314	1,314	637	677	.....	.....	.....
Conejos	44	44	22	22	.....	.....	.....	1,933	1,933	1,097	836	.....	.....	.....
Costilla	29	29	17	12	.....	.....	.....	674	674	404	270	.....	.....	.....
Custer	29	29	17	12	.....	.....	.....	683	683	340	343	.....	.....	.....
Delta	24	24	10	14	.....	.....	.....	554	554	284	270	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	73	73	42	31	.....	.....	.....
Douglas	36	36	9	27	.....	.....	.....	612	612	290	322	.....	.....	.....
Eagle	15	15	1	14	.....	.....	.....	305	305	156	149	.....	.....	.....
Elbert	26	26	8	18	.....	.....	.....	371	371	198	173	.....	.....	.....
Elpaso	132	132	19	113	.....	.....	.....	3,450	3,450	1,724	1,726	.....	.....	.....
Fremont	59	59	19	40	.....	.....	.....	2,069	2,069	1,039	1,030	.....	.....	.....
Garfield	38	38	3	35	.....	.....	.....	750	750	367	383	.....	.....	.....
Gilpin	31	31	6	25	.....	.....	.....	1,184	1,184	586	598	.....	.....	.....
Grand	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	59	59	27	32	.....	.....	.....
Gunnison	36	36	3	33	.....	.....	.....	676	676	338	338	.....	.....	.....
Hinsdale	3	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	115	115	55	60	.....	.....	.....
Huerfano	42	42	15	27	.....	.....	.....	1,350	1,350	736	614	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	57	57	9	48	.....	.....	.....	1,548	1,548	793	755	.....	.....	.....
Kiowa	29	29	10	19	.....	.....	.....	411	411	224	187	.....	.....	.....
Kit Carson	68	68	27	41	.....	.....	.....	641	641	329	312	.....	.....	.....
Lake	25	25	1	24	.....	.....	.....	1,309	1,309	661	648	.....	.....	.....
Laplata	33	33	7	26	.....	.....	.....	745	745	395	350	.....	.....	.....
Larimer	76	76	18	58	.....	.....	.....	2,272	2,272	1,184	1,088	.....	.....	.....
Las Animas	69	69	26	43	.....	.....	.....	1,844	1,844	993	851	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	9	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	109	109	60	49	.....	.....	.....
Logan	55	55	22	33	.....	.....	.....	873	873	452	421	.....	.....	.....
Mesa	19	19	7	12	.....	.....	.....	691	691	346	345	.....	.....	.....
Montezuma	20	20	10	10	.....	.....	.....	366	366	192	174	.....	.....	.....
Montrose	21	21	9	12	.....	.....	.....	746	746	398	348	.....	.....	.....
Morgan	18	18	4	14	.....	.....	.....	315	315	146	169	.....	.....	.....
Otero	16	16	5	11	.....	.....	.....	497	497	262	235	.....	.....	.....
Ouray	22	22	7	15	.....	.....	.....	586	586	284	302	.....	.....	.....
Park	32	32	13	19	.....	.....	.....	497	497	246	251	.....	.....	.....
Phillips	80	80	26	54	.....	.....	.....	777	777	416	361	.....	.....	.....
Pitkin	30	30	2	28	.....	.....	.....	1,100	1,100	505	595	.....	.....	.....
Prowers	29	29	10	19	.....	.....	.....	535	535	247	288	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo	133	133	28	105	.....	.....	.....	3,657	3,657	1,810	1,847	.....	.....	.....

a Includes the unseparated colored.

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

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Rio Blanco	11	11	1	10	.....	.....	.....	153	153	78	75	.....	.....	.....
Rio Grande	27	27	13	14	.....	.....	.....	817	817	448	369	.....	.....	.....
Routt	20	20	4	16	.....	.....	.....	338	338	204	134	.....	.....	.....
Saguache	42	42	15	27	.....	.....	.....	651	651	358	293	.....	.....	.....
San Juan	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	109	109	55	54	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel	5	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....	109	109	60	49	.....	.....	.....
Sedgwick	40	40	12	28	.....	.....	.....	313	313	146	167	.....	.....	.....
Summit	11	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	416	416	211	205	.....	.....	.....
Washington	51	51	17	34	.....	.....	.....	602	602	303	299	.....	.....	.....
Weld	90	90	18	72	.....	.....	.....	2,568	2,568	1,296	1,272	.....	.....	.....
Yuma	49	49	19	30	.....	.....	.....	573	573	265	308	.....	.....	.....

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS REPORTED TO JUNE 1, 1891.

SCHOOLS.														
Private	301	301	154	147	.....	.....	.....	4,631	4,606	2,172	2,434	25	10	15
Parochial	49	49	6	43	.....	.....	.....	2,441	2,441	1,194	1,247	.....	.....	.....

a Includes the unseparated colored.

FLORIDA.

1880. Population	269,493.	Enrolled in public schools	43,304
1890. Population	391,422.	Enrolled in public schools	91,188
Gain of population	45.24 per cent.	Gain of enrollment in public schools	110.58 per cent.

The table for the public schools of Florida is mainly from the report of Hon. Albert J. Russell, superintendent of public instruction. His report does not show the sex of teachers. Every county superintendent replied to the requests of the Census Office for the sex of colored teachers, but no reply has been received from certain counties as to the sex of white teachers, for which an estimate is therefore used. Some reports appear to show the number of persons who taught, while some reported the number of schools and the number of teachers for each school. As one person sometimes taught more than one school in the year, the first mode of making the return tends to show more schools than teachers, offset by the relative increase of persons when different teachers were employed in the same school for different terms. The second mode would tend to show more teachers than schools in so far as a person would be counted as a teacher once for every school he taught.

Many schools are in buildings put up by the general effort of the community, but without any charge to public funds or any record as public property.

In connection with the transient winter population is an amount of private instruction without definite record. Less than one thousand of the pupils given as in private schools are reported as in schools of the double character of public and private.

The parochial schools of Florida are mostly Catholic.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF FLORIDA FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 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	2,577	1,907	844	1,063	670	394	276	91,188	54,811	28,390	26,421	36,377	17,660	18,717
Alachua (a)	132	73	32	41	59	36	23	5,843	2,651	1,374	1,277	3,192	1,555	1,637
Baker	29	24	20	4	5	5	.....	1,069	821	404	417	248	122	126
Bradford	60	51	32	19	9	5	4	2,338	2,016	1,116	900	322	157	165
Brevard	46	41	10	31	5	3	2	687	599	286	313	88	54	34
Calhoun (a)	22	17	8	9	5	5	.....	680	490	270	220	190	100	90
Citrus	33	30	14	16	3	3	.....	572	499	269	230	73	42	31
Clay	56	47	21	26	9	9	.....	1,257	994	473	521	263	132	131
Columbia	78	49	17	32	29	21	8	3,053	1,638	846	792	1,415	663	752
Dade	9	9	3	6	.....	.....	.....	170	170	88	82	.....	.....	.....
Desoto	55	54	40	14	1	1	.....	1,615	1,597	861	736	18	10	8
Duval	133	75	13	62	58	17	41	4,186	1,720	851	869	2,466	1,174	1,292
Escambia	74	51	12	39	23	11	12	3,380	1,997	1,002	995	1,383	677	706
Franklin (b)	11	7	3	4	4	1	3	592	375	182	193	217	105	112
Gadsden	81	46	16	30	35	24	11	3,190	1,088	576	512	2,102	1,048	1,054
Hamilton	69	48	17	31	21	17	4	1,949	1,257	648	609	692	331	361
Hernando (a)	25	18	8	10	7	4	3	661	445	248	197	216	92	124
Hillsboro	83	74	39	35	9	3	6	2,777	2,414	1,329	1,085	363	169	194
Holmes (a)	41	40	18	22	1	1	.....	1,304	1,284	674	610	20	10	10
Jackson	83	52	27	25	31	22	9	4,291	1,839	968	871	2,452	1,251	1,201
Jefferson (c)	76	44	18	26	32	22	10	4,018	992	514	478	3,026	1,469	1,557
Lafayette	42	41	30	11	1	1	.....	928	901	502	399	27	12	15
Lake	70	57	26	31	13	8	5	2,237	1,801	875	926	436	238	198
Lee	15	14	6	8	1	.....	1	263	253	116	137	10	4	6
Leon	64	28	10	18	36	21	15	3,789	540	270	270	3,249	1,468	1,781
Levy	56	42	20	22	14	10	4	1,814	1,192	599	593	622	337	285
Liberty	13	6	3	3	7	4	3	328	151	85	66	177	92	85
Madison	69	42	23	19	27	15	12	3,676	1,472	725	747	2,204	1,055	1,149
Manatee	38	37	23	14	1	1	.....	812	776	426	350	36	20	16
Marion	135	87	31	56	48	22	26	5,085	2,286	1,198	1,088	2,799	1,333	1,466
Monroe	25	17	4	13	8	2	6	1,455	856	445	411	599	354	245

a Sex of teachers estimated. *b* Sex of colored pupils estimated. *c* Sex of pupils estimated.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF FLORIDA FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1890—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Nassau	69	47	19	28	22	9	13	2,126	1,187	566	621	939	380	559
Orange	93	74	25	49	19	10	9	2,615	1,865	901	964	750	372	378
Osceola (a)	25	24	11	13	1	1	.....	829	785	400	385	44	26	18
Pasco	41	40	23	17	1	.....	1	1,175	1,160	575	585	15	10	5
Polk	112	107	27	80	5	1	4	2,427	2,270	1,190	1,080	157	74	83
Putnam	84	57	23	34	27	20	7	2,682	1,458	726	732	1,224	605	619
Saint John	50	37	6	31	13	3	10	1,365	837	431	406	528	256	272
Santa Rosa	50	42	20	22	8	4	4	2,384	1,752	904	848	632	301	331
Sumter	46	36	16	20	10	4	6	1,417	993	530	463	424	205	219
Suwannee	75	50	35	15	25	21	4	3,035	1,700	882	818	1,335	663	672
Taylor	22	21	10	11	1	1	.....	773	730	418	312	43	20	23
Volusia	72	57	22	35	15	9	6	2,069	1,509	807	702	560	273	287
Wakulla	29	20	14	6	9	8	1	725	495	245	250	230	115	115
Walton	47	43	35	8	4	1	3	1,782	1,551	835	716	231	110	121
Washington	39	31	14	17	8	8	.....	1,765	1,405	760	645	360	176	184

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS REPORTED TO JUNE 1, 1891.

SCHOOLS.														
Private	191	185	43	142	6	2	4	5,059	4,222	1,813	2,409	837	413	424
Parochial	24	21	1	20	3	1	2	756	494	217	277	262	108	154

a Sex of teachers estimated.

GEORGIA.

1880. Population	1,542,180.	Enrolled in public schools	237,124
1890. Population	1,837,353.	Enrolled in public schools	342,562
Gain of population	19.14 per cent.	Gain of enrollment in public schools	44.47 per cent.

The table for the public schools of Georgia is mainly from the report of Hon. James S. Hook, late state school commissioner, which does not give the teachers except for schools under local laws.

Most of the county school commissioners have reported to the Census Office as to the number, race, and sex of teachers. For other counties an estimate is made based on the number of schools for each race.

In the state of Georgia public and private effort may be combined for elementary instruction in what are locally called "long-term schools." In the census year the law contemplated maintaining a public free school four months, or, as interpreted by the state commissioner, eighty days. Legal authority was given for a supplemental contract with the patrons for combining a like term with the free term, making altogether eight months, or one hundred and sixty days. The teacher in such case was to enter the names of all pupils of legal school age (six to eighteen years) who came at any time during the long term and allow each eighty days' free tuition if so much time remained after his entrance. An agreed tuition was paid for all pupils under or over age, and for all attendance in excess of eighty days by any other pupil.

For 1891 the free tuition in such cases is to be for five months, or one hundred days.

About 33,000 of the pupils given for private schools are in schools reported as public and private.

About half of the parochial pupils reported are Episcopal, the rest are Catholic and German Presbyterian.

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

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
The State	7,503	5,005	2,710	2,295	2,498	1,290	1,208	342,562	209,330	108,792	100,538	133,232	64,187	69,045
Appling	32	25	19	6	7	5	2	1,176	866	447	419	310	161	149
Baker	27	14	.....	14	13	4	9	1,115	356	179	177	759	374	385
Baldwin	50	27	2	25	23	7	16	2,232	904	426	478	1,328	603	725
Banks	44	34	23	11	10	4	6	2,331	1,871	1,005	866	460	247	213
Bartow	85	58	18	40	27	7	20	3,481	2,335	1,217	1,118	1,146	549	597
Berrien	42	35	33	2	7	7	.....	1,739	1,477	768	709	262	111	151
Bibb	100	71	14	57	29	16	13	4,751	2,584	1,312	1,272	2,167	1,000	1,167
Brooks	60	35	20	15	25	15	10	2,356	1,203	552	651	1,153	547	606
Bryan	37	25	15	10	12	4	8	1,029	602	318	284	427	253	174
Bulloch	81	71	60	11	10	9	1	2,621	2,126	1,109	1,017	495	255	240
Burke	84	30	15	15	54	23	31	4,228	1,086	574	512	3,142	1,603	1,539
Butts	41	24	8	16	17	12	5	2,352	1,115	583	532	1,237	638	599
Calhoun	34	17	6	11	17	7	10	1,018	575	289	286	443	212	231
Camden	28	14	4	10	14	7	7	969	348	169	179	621	266	355
Campbell	39	28	19	9	11	9	2	1,615	1,053	527	526	562	281	281
Carroll	100	85	58	27	15	8	7	5,277	4,552	2,463	2,089	725	358	367
Catoosa	37	32	24	8	5	2	3	1,366	1,243	671	572	123	56	67
Charlton	19	16	8	8	3	2	1	284	200	100	100	84	34	50
Chatham	206	136	21	115	70	22	48	5,877	3,238	1,605	1,633	2,639	1,249	1,390
Chattahoochee	20	11	4	7	9	4	5	919	421	204	217	498	261	237
Chattooga	59	49	21	28	10	7	3	2,713	2,217	1,172	1,045	496	238	258
Cherokee	70	63	49	14	7	2	5	4,151	3,903	2,063	1,840	248	126	122
Clarke	67	36	7	29	31	8	23	2,920	1,237	625	612	1,683	822	861
Clay (a)	26	13	9	4	13	9	4	1,409	444	247	197	965	395	570
Clayton	33	23	17	6	10	5	5	1,757	1,272	667	605	485	204	281
Clinch	40	32	30	2	8	6	2	792	594	330	264	198	82	116
Cobb	106	70	39	31	36	15	21	5,258	3,381	1,857	1,524	1,877	939	938
Coffee	40	29	22	7	11	7	4	1,331	1,069	563	506	262	108	154
Colquitt	26	26	14	12	.....	.....	.....	807	807	393	414	.....	.....	.....

a Teachers estimated from number and race of schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF GEORGIA FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1889—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Columbia	33	21	8	13	12	5	7	1,278	696	358	338	582	270	312
Coweta	86	46	18	28	40	25	15	5,310	2,357	1,228	1,129	2,953	1,528	1,425
Crawford	41	25	5	20	16	6	10	1,563	952	537	415	611	274	337
Dade	21	19	6	13	2	.....	2	1,186	1,136	578	558	50	30	20
Dawson (a)	29	28	19	9	1	.....	1	1,654	1,569	795	774	85	39	46
Decatur	109	60	28	32	49	21	28	4,309	2,041	1,057	984	2,268	1,123	1,145
Dekalb	78	56	27	29	22	.....	22	3,386	2,460	1,243	1,217	926	405	521
Dodge	45	28	17	11	17	10	7	2,285	1,526	810	716	759	343	416
Dooly	57	42	21	21	15	9	6	2,735	1,681	851	830	1,054	533	521
Dougherty	31	9	2	7	22	13	9	2,090	280	170	110	1,810	861	949
Douglas	51	38	32	6	13	6	7	2,270	1,768	924	844	502	246	256
Early	37	18	6	12	19	5	14	1,380	683	346	337	697	351	346
Echols	12	9	8	1	3	2	1	406	289	170	119	117	59	58
Effingham	34	24	14	10	10	5	5	1,050	735	379	356	315	164	151
Elbert	63	36	19	17	27	14	13	3,513	1,793	933	860	1,720	817	903
Emanuel (a)	83	58	39	19	25	17	8	3,335	2,225	1,140	1,085	1,110	570	540
Fannin	45	44	33	11	1	1	.....	2,502	2,467	1,292	1,175	35	17	18
Fayette	41	26	12	14	15	8	7	2,394	1,422	713	709	972	461	511
Floyd	123	74	27	47	49	19	30	6,375	3,401	1,786	1,615	2,974	1,353	1,621
Forsyth	54	46	30	16	8	7	1	2,908	2,567	1,387	1,180	341	160	181
Franklin (a)	58	47	31	16	11	7	4	3,554	2,766	1,523	1,243	788	434	354
Fulton (a)	43	28	19	9	15	10	5	10,656	7,446	3,544	3,902	3,210	1,534	1,676
Gilmer	56	55	33	22	1	1	.....	2,899	2,881	1,547	1,334	18	12	6
Glascock (a)	26	20	13	7	6	4	2	966	666	347	319	300	147	153
Glynn	37	18	2	16	19	6	13	1,648	610	287	323	1,038	497	541
Gordon	67	57	25	32	10	6	4	3,486	3,187	1,689	1,498	299	160	139
Greene	61	29	14	15	32	24	8	3,441	1,161	615	546	2,280	1,045	1,235
Gwinnett	92	70	48	22	22	14	8	4,981	4,074	2,251	1,823	907	496	411
Habersham	60	54	43	11	6	3	3	2,608	2,283	1,284	999	325	163	162
Hall	98	83	48	35	15	7	8	4,695	4,002	2,128	1,874	693	361	332
Hancock	60	36	8	28	24	18	6	2,598	998	463	535	1,600	716	884
Haralson	53	49	29	20	4	2	2	2,569	2,420	1,258	1,162	149	72	77
Harris	77	44	15	29	33	18	15	3,711	1,594	829	765	2,117	1,068	1,049
Hart	62	48	36	12	14	9	5	3,075	2,322	1,239	1,083	753	391	362
Heard	54	40	22	18	14	11	3	2,548	1,726	953	773	822	425	397
Henry (a)	61	34	23	11	27	18	9	3,591	1,807	994	813	1,784	844	940
Houston	72	37	13	24	35	20	15	3,103	1,061	549	512	2,042	974	1,068
Irwin	32	25	19	6	7	6	1	943	717	400	317	226	113	113
Jackson	266	179	102	77	87	49	38	4,866	3,304	1,803	1,501	1,562	800	762
Jasper	63	33	18	15	30	12	18	2,528	1,145	540	605	1,383	661	722
Jefferson	49	29	13	16	20	11	9	2,209	1,105	561	544	1,104	557	547
Johnson	31	24	20	4	7	6	1	1,702	1,262	658	604	440	215	225
Jones	51	24	7	17	27	13	14	2,374	648	357	291	1,726	870	856
Laurens	71	43	29	14	28	19	9	2,628	1,503	678	825	1,125	512	613
Lee	28	8	5	3	20	12	8	1,627	317	196	121	1,310	650	660
Liberty	87	38	22	16	49	17	32	2,403	906	483	423	1,497	704	793
Lincoln	22	15	9	6	7	6	1	822	594	305	289	228	98	130
Lowndes	40	20	10	10	20	17	3	1,961	684	360	324	1,277	610	667
Lumpkin	37	33	29	4	4	3	1	1,818	1,674	896	778	144	79	65
McDuffie	40	20	12	8	20	12	8	1,593	717	375	342	876	427	449
McIntosh	30	8	2	6	22	10	12	1,520	208	88	120	1,312	576	736
Macon	32	15	11	4	17	10	7	2,086	797	404	393	1,289	556	733
Madison (a)	49	34	23	11	15	10	5	2,465	1,575	837	738	890	413	477
Marion	31	22	10	12	9	6	3	1,996	1,080	532	548	916	432	484
Meriwether	60	45	26	19	15	12	3	2,642	1,941	962	979	701	314	387
Miller	20	12	9	3	8	7	1	828	514	278	236	314	150	164
Milton	32	27	18	9	5	4	1	1,784	1,588	827	761	196	90	106
Mitchell	44	29	10	19	15	8	7	1,460	888	439	449	572	225	347
Monroe	76	37	15	22	39	19	20	3,869	1,479	761	718	2,390	1,104	1,286

a Teachers estimated from number and race of schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF GEORGIA FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1889—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Montgomery	55	41	25	16	14	12	2	1,575	1,183	621	562	392	210	182
Morgan	76	38	15	23	38	12	26	2,659	900	462	438	1,759	868	891
Murray	54	50	38	12	4	2	2	1,961	1,538	820	718	423	215	208
Muscogee	33	16	9	7	17	5	12	3,835	1,742	797	945	2,093	935	1,158
Newton	75	41	21	20	34	14	20	2,854	1,367	736	631	1,487	766	721
Oconee	36	21	14	7	15	6	9	1,616	870	461	409	746	380	366
Oglethorpe	60	29	17	12	31	19	12	2,849	1,157	605	552	1,692	820	872
Paulding (a)	53	44	29	15	9	6	3	2,996	2,675	1,479	1,196	321	155	166
Pickens	54	49	33	16	5	.....	5	2,254	2,201	1,139	1,062	53	26	27
Pierce	33	27	21	6	6	3	3	1,227	939	517	422	288	125	163
Pike	54	30	16	14	24	12	12	3,724	2,132	1,118	1,014	1,592	769	823
Polk	65	47	25	22	18	10	8	2,935	2,012	1,012	1,000	923	444	479
Pulaski	31	17	7	10	14	6	8	2,144	1,213	594	619	931	425	506
Putnam	56	25	12	13	31	13	18	1,881	707	370	337	1,174	541	633
Quitman	17	7	2	5	10	7	3	792	278	136	142	514	262	252
Rabun	30	30	20	10	.....	.....	.....	1,405	1,405	762	643	.....	.....	.....
Randolph	60	40	13	27	20	9	11	2,354	1,168	558	610	1,186	558	628
Richmond	120	81	29	52	39	15	24	6,077	3,182	1,239	1,943	2,895	1,319	1,576
Rockdale	29	17	9	8	12	3	9	1,763	1,044	567	477	719	373	346
Schley	21	12	6	6	9	6	3	1,203	606	315	291	597	287	310
Screven	69	47	27	20	22	14	8	2,467	1,570	849	721	897	415	482
Spalding	38	23	13	10	15	8	7	2,363	1,107	575	532	1,256	611	645
Stewart	59	22	10	12	37	19	18	3,115	831	450	381	2,284	1,109	1,175
Sumter	99	57	20	37	42	23	19	4,196	1,649	805	844	2,547	1,237	1,310
Talbot	33	19	7	12	14	10	4	1,939	822	432	390	1,117	533	584
Taliaferro	23	13	9	4	10	9	1	1,134	522	266	256	612	302	310
Tattnall	70	52	30	22	18	10	8	2,274	1,680	942	738	594	304	290
Taylor	30	22	13	9	8	3	5	1,755	1,208	627	581	547	244	303
Telfair (a)	29	20	13	7	9	6	3	893	570	296	274	323	161	162
Terrell	65	37	15	22	28	10	18	2,705	1,279	664	615	1,426	678	748
Thomas	72	46	28	18	26	22	4	4,463	2,159	1,081	1,078	2,304	1,154	1,150
Towns	22	22	17	5	.....	.....	.....	1,242	1,242	686	556	.....	.....	.....
Troup	85	44	18	26	41	17	24	4,338	1,567	810	757	2,771	1,353	1,418
Twiggs	32	16	9	7	16	8	8	1,308	566	270	296	742	340	402
Union	47	45	40	5	2	2	.....	2,475	2,424	1,303	1,121	51	23	28
Upson	50	30	10	20	20	7	13	2,352	1,284	693	591	1,068	518	550
Walker	75	65	35	30	10	4	6	3,371	2,999	1,671	1,328	372	195	177
Walton	87	57	34	23	30	15	15	3,994	2,558	1,393	1,165	1,436	687	749
Ware (a)	44	37	25	12	7	5	2	1,628	1,206	653	553	422	193	229
Warren (a)	48	26	17	9	22	15	7	2,132	901	443	458	1,231	585	646
Washington	131	80	28	52	51	20	31	5,088	2,424	1,254	1,170	2,664	1,292	1,372
Wayne (a)	43	29	19	10	14	9	5	1,310	829	402	427	481	240	241
Webster (a)	29	13	9	4	16	11	5	1,238	475	231	244	763	383	380
White	29	26	23	3	3	2	1	1,842	1,609	905	704	233	112	121
Whitfield	59	50	22	28	9	4	5	3,296	2,898	1,496	1,402	398	186	212
Wilcox	29	23	15	8	6	2	4	922	808	427	381	114	62	52
Wilkes	60	50	22	28	10	5	5	1,532	1,206	586	620	326	154	172
Wilkinson	57	36	14	22	21	9	12	1,835	1,145	540	605	690	310	380
Worth	43	31	16	15	12	8	4	1,195	696	362	334	499	257	242

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS REPORTED TO JUNE 1, 1891.

SCHOOLS.														
Private	1,499	1,372	607	765	127	62	65	48,187	39,224	19,740	19,484	8,963	3,745	5,218
Parochial	32	18	1	17	14	6	8	944	287	215	72	657	336	321

a Teachers estimated from number and race of schools.

IDAHO.

1880. Population	32,610.	Enrolled in public schools	5,834
1890. Population	84,385.	Enrolled in public schools	14,311
Gain of population	158.77 per cent.	Gain of enrollment in public schools	145.30 per cent.

The report of the state of Idaho, by Hon. Charles C. Stevenson, territorial superintendent of public instruction, gives totals for each county, but does not show the sex of pupils. Reports of pupils by sex from four counties were secured, from which the sex for the rest of the state has been estimated.

The territorial report does not give the number of teachers employed, but gives the number holding certificates.

The office of county superintendent ceased in January, 1891. Its duties are laid on the probate judges. The changes of officials and the mode of administration added to the difficulty of tracing out details for the census year.

There are 315 schoolhouses reported.

Catholic schools contain more than one-fifth of the private pupils.

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

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.			Aggregate.	White (b)			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
The State	389	389	181	208	.....	.....	.....	14,311	14,311	6,943	7,368	.....	.....	.....
Ada	33	33	17	16	.....	.....	.....	2,136	2,136	1,036	1,100	.....	.....	.....
Alturas	35	35	12	23	.....	.....	.....	526	526	255	271	.....	.....	.....
Bear Lake	22	22	15	7	.....	.....	.....	702	702	341	361	.....	.....	.....
Bingham	35	35	20	15	.....	.....	.....	2,349	2,349	1,140	1,209	.....	.....	.....
Boise	17	17	6	11	.....	.....	.....	454	454	220	234	.....	.....	.....
Cassia	26	26	17	9	.....	.....	.....	917	917	445	472	.....	.....	.....
Custer	9	9	5	4	.....	.....	.....	210	210	102	108	.....	.....	.....
Elmore	6	6	2	4	.....	.....	.....	215	215	104	111	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	24	24	9	15	.....	.....	.....	621	621	301	320	.....	.....	.....
Kootenai	9	9	3	6	.....	.....	.....	254	254	123	131	.....	.....	.....
Latah	47	47	21	26	.....	.....	.....	1,401	1,401	680	721	.....	.....	.....
Lemhi (c)	10	10	4	6	.....	.....	.....	282	282	139	143	.....	.....	.....
Logan (c)	15	15	8	7	.....	.....	.....	815	815	386	429	.....	.....	.....
Nez Perces	19	19	8	11	.....	.....	.....	260	260	126	134	.....	.....	.....
Oneida (c)	30	30	13	17	.....	.....	.....	1,064	1,064	550	514	.....	.....	.....
Owyhee	16	16	5	11	.....	.....	.....	191	191	93	98	.....	.....	.....
Shoshone (c)	11	11	6	5	.....	.....	.....	615	615	272	343	.....	.....	.....
Washington	25	25	10	15	.....	.....	.....	1,299	1,299	630	669	.....	.....	.....

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS REPORTED TO JUNE 1, 1891.

SCHOOLS.														
Private	33	33	6	27	.....	.....	.....	1,104	1,104	467	637	.....	.....	.....

a Number of licensed teachers. *b* Includes the unseparated colored. *c* Sex of pupils reported by late county superintendent.

INDIANA.

1880. Population ..... 1,978,301. Enrolled in public schools 512,201
1890. Population ..... 2,192,404. Enrolled in public schools 507,264
Gain of population ..... 10.82 per cent. Loss of enrollment in public schools ..... 0.96 per cent.

The county details for the public schools of Indiana are from manuscript furnished by Hon. Hervey D. Vories, superintendent of public instruction, which does not give a separate colored enrollment.

In 1888 there were reported, colored pupils, total 8,498, male 4,197, female 4,301; colored teachers, total 155, male 90, female 65. For 1890 the teachers were reported to the state superintendent under instructions to count two terms in a school as one school of the duration of the combined terms, and to count the different teachers, if such were employed, as one of the sex of the one teaching the longer term. This caused an apparent diminution in the number of teachers. There is occasional extension of public school terms by private aid.

About two-thirds of the parochial-school enrollment is Catholic, nearly one-third is Lutheran, the remainder is German Evangelical, Reformed Church in the United States, and Episcopal.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF INDIANA FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 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	13,285	13,285	6,727	6,558	.....	.....	.....	507,264	507,264	261,393	245,871	.....	.....	.....
Adams	112	112	70	42	.....	.....	.....	5,029	5,029	2,764	2,265	.....	.....	.....
Allen	299	299	93	206	.....	.....	.....	10,100	10,100	5,117	4,983	.....	.....	.....
Bartholomew	143	143	80	63	.....	.....	.....	5,630	5,630	2,833	2,797	.....	.....	.....
Benton	112	112	48	64	.....	.....	.....	3,349	3,349	1,751	1,598	.....	.....	.....
Blackford	61	61	44	17	.....	.....	.....	2,747	2,747	1,386	1,361	.....	.....	.....
Boone	162	162	104	58	.....	.....	.....	6,913	6,913	3,637	3,276	.....	.....	.....
Brown	76	76	60	16	.....	.....	.....	2,761	2,761	1,491	1,270	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	141	141	93	48	.....	.....	.....	5,105	5,105	2,623	2,482	.....	.....	.....
Cass	161	161	73	88	.....	.....	.....	6,039	6,039	3,096	2,943	.....	.....	.....
Clark	158	158	72	86	.....	.....	.....	6,284	6,284	3,152	3,132	.....	.....	.....
Clay	154	154	94	60	.....	.....	.....	7,918	7,918	4,010	3,908	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	146	146	99	47	.....	.....	.....	7,149	7,149	3,758	3,391	.....	.....	.....
Crawford	88	88	70	18	.....	.....	.....	4,791	4,791	2,545	2,246	.....	.....	.....
Daviess	142	142	94	48	.....	.....	.....	6,414	6,414	3,337	3,077	.....	.....	.....
Dearborn	141	141	70	71	.....	.....	.....	4,894	4,894	2,554	2,340	.....	.....	.....
Decatur	137	137	64	73	.....	.....	.....	4,785	4,785	2,450	2,335	.....	.....	.....
Dekalb	141	141	63	78	.....	.....	.....	5,356	5,356	2,794	2,562	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	166	166	92	74	.....	.....	.....	7,156	7,156	3,631	3,525	.....	.....	.....
Dubois	122	122	64	58	.....	.....	.....	4,471	4,471	2,431	2,040	.....	.....	.....
Elkhart	228	228	94	134	.....	.....	.....	9,266	9,266	4,525	4,741	.....	.....	.....
Fayette	72	72	33	39	.....	.....	.....	2,759	2,759	1,436	1,323	.....	.....	.....
Floyd	107	107	46	61	.....	.....	.....	5,012	5,012	2,504	2,508	.....	.....	.....
Fountain	141	141	82	59	.....	.....	.....	4,931	4,931	2,494	2,437	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	115	115	53	62	.....	.....	.....	4,367	4,367	2,167	2,200	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	117	117	63	54	.....	.....	.....	4,282	4,282	2,221	2,061	.....	.....	.....
Gibson	141	141	89	52	.....	.....	.....	6,249	6,249	3,269	2,980	.....	.....	.....
Grant	158	158	111	47	.....	.....	.....	7,756	7,756	4,081	3,675	.....	.....	.....
Greene	174	174	104	70	.....	.....	.....	6,655	6,655	3,421	3,234	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	177	177	109	68	.....	.....	.....	7,035	7,035	3,696	3,339	.....	.....	.....
Hancock	122	122	86	36	.....	.....	.....	4,653	4,653	2,392	2,261	.....	.....	.....
Harrison	162	162	117	45	.....	.....	.....	5,849	5,849	3,046	2,803	.....	.....	.....
Hendricks	143	143	78	65	.....	.....	.....	5,436	5,436	2,838	2,598	.....	.....	.....
Henry	173	173	107	66	.....	.....	.....	5,920	5,920	3,064	2,856	.....	.....	.....
Howard	126	126	81	45	.....	.....	.....	6,099	6,099	3,139	2,960	.....	.....	.....
Huntington	145	145	87	58	.....	.....	.....	6,505	6,505	3,371	3,134	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	150	150	77	73	.....	.....	.....	5,676	5,676	2,895	2,781	.....	.....	.....
Jasper	104	104	45	59	.....	.....	.....	3,133	3,133	1,636	1,497	.....	.....	.....
Jay	140	140	93	47	.....	.....	.....	5,583	5,583	2,950	2,633	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	148	148	58	90	.....	.....	.....	6,428	6,428	3,225	3,203	.....	.....	.....
Jennings	122	122	63	59	.....	.....	.....	4,233	4,233	2,190	2,043	.....	.....	.....

a Includes the unseparated colored.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF INDIANA FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 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.
Johnson	132	132	66	66				4,653	4,653	2,358	2,295			
Knox	159	159	79	80				5,656	5,656	2,888	2,768			
Kosciusko	210	210	110	100				7,666	7,666	3,946	3,720			
Lagrange	124	124	61	63				3,885	3,885	2,038	1,847			
Lake	141	141	38	103				4,495	4,495	2,287	2,208			
Laporte	185	185	48	137				6,229	6,229	3,120	3,109			
Lawrence	124	124	58	66				5,354	5,354	2,719	2,635			
Madison	178	178	122	56				9,083	9,083	5,205	3,878			
Marion	499	499	80	419				23,014	23,014	11,111	11,903			
Marshall	155	155	85	70				6,459	6,459	3,221	3,238			
Martin	102	102	69	33				4,120	4,120	2,065	2,055			
Miami	169	169	104	65				6,290	6,290	3,330	2,960			
Monroe	116	116	47	69				4,111	4,111	2,157	1,954			
Montgomery	196	196	87	109				6,886	6,886	3,567	3,319			
Morgan	135	135	73	62				4,029	4,029	2,059	1,970			
Newton	84	84	27	57				2,175	2,175	1,143	1,032			
Noble	193	193	75	118				5,253	5,253	2,791	2,462			
Ohio	34	34	17	17				1,296	1,296	652	644			
Orange	100	100	70	30				4,114	4,114	2,168	1,946			
Owen	116	116	83	33				4,136	4,136	2,175	1,961			
Parke	155	155	64	91				5,310	5,310	2,720	2,590			
Perry	127	127	75	52				4,362	4,362	2,153	2,209			
Pike	115	115	87	28				4,846	4,846	2,496	2,350			
Porter	128	128	43	85				4,076	4,076	2,162	1,914			
Posey	128	128	67	61				4,654	4,654	2,384	2,270			
Pulaski	106	106	63	43				3,313	3,313	1,594	1,719			
Putnam	168	168	71	97				5,237	5,237	2,743	2,494			
Randolph	184	184	106	78				7,419	7,419	3,855	3,564			
Ripley	126	126	72	54				4,763	4,763	2,545	2,218			
Rush	132	132	67	65				4,356	4,356	2,286	2,070			
Saint Joseph	192	192	88	104				7,326	7,326	3,739	3,587			
Scott	59	59	40	19				2,289	2,289	1,248	1,041			
Shelby	169	169	108	61				6,726	6,726	3,506	3,220			
Spencer	163	163	82	81				5,197	5,197	2,679	2,518			
Starke	65	65	43	22				2,056	2,056	1,062	994			
Steuben	110	110	27	83				3,449	3,449	1,725	1,724			
Sullivan	143	143	83	60				5,326	5,326	2,731	2,595			
Switzerland	93	93	34	59				3,362	3,362	1,700	1,662			
Tippecanoe	223	223	78	145				7,771	7,771	3,760	4,011			
Tipton	103	103	83	20				4,870	4,870	2,551	2,319			
Union	49	49	23	26				1,791	1,791	930	861			
Vanderburg	227	227	57	170				8,544	8,544	4,356	4,188			
Vermilion	88	88	39	49				3,192	3,192	1,624	1,568			
Vigo	244	244	71	173				9,545	9,545	4,813	4,732			
Wabash	196	196	80	116				7,813	7,813	4,482	3,331			
Warren	102	102	33	69				2,878	2,878	1,469	1,409			
Warrick	142	142	104	38				5,522	5,522	2,892	2,630			
Washington	150	150	112	38				5,068	5,068	2,693	2,375			
Wayne	213	213	80	133				7,546	7,546	3,713	3,833			
Wells	127	127	75	52				5,853	5,853	3,016	2,837			
White	137	137	77	60				4,475	4,475	2,377	2,098			
Whitley	142	142	73	69				4,707	4,707	2,469	2,238			

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS REPORTED TO JUNE 1, 1891.

SCHOOLS.														
Private	847	847	468	379				17,968	17,612	9,570	8,042	356	132	224
Parochial	527	527	207	320				25,537	25,535	12,939	12,596	2	1	1

a Includes the unseparated colored.

KANSAS.

1880. Population	996,096.	Enrolled in public schools	246,128
1890. Population	1,427,096.	Enrolled in public schools	399,322
Gain of population	43.27 per cent.	Gain of enrollment in public schools	62.24 per cent.

The table for the public schools of Kansas is mainly from the report of Hon. George W. Winans, state superintendent of public instruction. In the case of certain delinquent counties the last available report was used. Color is not shown in the state report, but so far as given it has been derived from local reports.

There are reported 8,811 schoolhouses.

There have been reported over 5,500 pupils in Catholic, near 3,000 in Lutheran, some in Mennonite, and a few in German Evangelical parochial schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF KANSAS 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	12,260	12,175	4,852	7,323	85	38	47	399,322	389,703	200,386	189,317	9,619	4,611	5,008
Allen (b)	112	112	54	58				4,518	4,448	2,345	2,103	70	30	40
Anderson (b)	146	145	50	95	1		1	4,213	4,113	2,122	1,991	100	60	40
Atchison (c)	139	129	52	77	10	2	8	5,833	5,102	2,641	2,461	731	325	406
Barber	99	99	40	59				2,504	2,504	1,279	1,225			
Barton	110	110	45	65				3,403	3,403	1,713	1,690			
Bourbon (d)	185	178	56	122	7	1	6	7,407	6,996	3,647	3,349	411	184	227
Brown (b)	107	107	42	65				5,748	5,628	2,954	2,674	120	60	60
Butler	223	223	102	121				7,457	7,457	3,832	3,625			
Chase	88	88	28	60				2,477	2,477	1,356	1,121			
Chautauqua (b)	133	133	63	70				4,496	4,436	2,264	2,172	60	30	30
Cherokee	150	150	63	87				8,331	8,331	4,172	4,159			
Cheyenne	80	80	25	55				1,278	1,278	665	613			
Clark	50	50	10	40				811	811	425	386			
Clay (e) (f)	150	150	60	90				5,254	5,254	2,609	2,645			
Cloud	146	146	61	85				5,760	5,745	3,023	2,722	15	10	5
Coffey (b)	142	142	50	92				5,326	5,266	2,703	2,563	60	30	30
Comanche	48	48	17	31				861	836	433	403	25	15	10
Cowley	181	181	110	71				6,590	6,448	3,355	3,093	142	68	74
Crawford (g)	186	186	79	107				6,296	6,083	3,113	2,970	213	123	90
Decatur	134	134	42	92				2,831	2,827	1,425	1,402	4	2	2
Dickinson (b)	156	156	76	80				6,356	6,296	3,301	2,995	60	30	30
Doniphan (b)	90	88	33	55	2	2		3,626	3,426	1,768	1,658	200	100	100
Douglas	142	139	42	97	3	1	2	5,848	5,321	2,699	2,622	527	260	267
Edwards (f)	47	47	19	28				1,146	1,146	575	571			
Elk	120	120	45	75				4,154	4,154	2,124	2,030			
Ellis	67	67	30	37				1,789	1,789	899	890			
Ellsworth (b)	97	97	25	72				3,144	3,114	1,612	1,502	30	16	14
Finney	48	48	13	35				423	423	216	207			
Ford	83	83	38	45				1,883	1,883	989	894			
Franklin (f)	141	141	56	85				5,809	5,809	2,968	2,841			
Garfield	34	34	15	19				389	388	201	187	1	1	
Geary	62	62	15	47				2,422	2,351	1,202	1,149	71	33	38
Gove (g)	56	56	20	36				902	902	477	425			
Graham	107	107	40	67				1,688	1,688	825	863			
Grant	36	36	14	22				562	547	287	260	15	8	7
Gray (h)	63	63	24	39				896	896	461	435			
Greeley (g)	26	26	13	13				398	398	208	190			
Greenwood	124	124	53	71				4,240	4,240	2,184	2,056			
Hamilton	31	31	14	17				645	622	299	323	23	11	12

a Includes the unseparated colored.
b Number and sex of colored pupils estimated.
c Colored pupils partly estimated.
d Sex of teachers based on the report for 1889.
e Report for 1889.
f Sex of teachers estimated on ratio shown in rest of state.
g Teachers from report of county superintendent to Census Office.
h Pupils from report for 1889.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF KANSAS 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.
Harper	113	113	46	67				3,870	3,870	1,943	1,927			
Harvey	123	123	45	78				4,686	4,686	2,395	2,291			
Haskell	37	37	18	19				352	352	206	146			
Hodgeman (b)	57	57	21	36				822	797	405	392	25	12	13
Jackson (b)	115	115	43	72				4,510	4,410	2,233	2,177	100	50	50
Jefferson	132	130	66	64	2	2		5,238	5,113	2,707	2,406	125	65	60
Jewell	190	190	90	100				6,483	6,481	3,280	3,201	2		2
Johnson	123	123	60	63				4,762	4,762	2,480	2,282			
Kearny	31	31	14	17				477	477	213	264			
Kingman (b)	97	97	57	40				2,760	2,705	1,416	1,289	55	25	30
Kiowa	53	53	21	32				1,064	1,060	592	468	4	3	1
Labette (c)	181	178	68	110	3	2	1	8,364	8,008	4,000	4,008	356	160	196
Lane	48	48	12	36				623	621	308	313	2	1	1
Leavenworth (c)	146	134	47	87	12	3	9	7,238	5,874	3,069	2,805	1,364	610	754
Lincoln	94	94	46	48				3,052	3,042	1,631	1,411	10	7	3
Linn (b)	154	154	79	75				5,097	4,847	2,434	2,413	250	125	125
Logan	59	59	22	37				891	891	482	409			
Lyon	186	186	60	126				6,346	6,346	3,269	3,077			
McPherson	152	152	72	80				5,690	5,680	3,003	2,677	10	5	5
Marion (b)	153	153	72	81				5,606	5,584	2,946	2,638	22	12	10
Marshall (c)	183	183	75	108				6,983	6,918	3,579	3,339	65	33	32
Meade (d) (e)	64	64	26	38				1,752	1,752	932	820			
Miami (b)	151	150	56	94	1	1		5,315	5,175	2,616	2,559	140	65	75
Mitchell	149	149	52	97				4,602	4,602	2,337	2,265			
Montgomery (f) (b)	174	174	80	94				7,233	6,833	3,411	3,422	400	200	200
Morris	107	105	43	62	2	2		3,430	3,325	1,697	1,628	105	59	46
Morton (g)	13	13	5	8				258	258	133	125			
Nemaha (f) (b)	170	170	50	120				6,047	5,977	3,064	2,913	70	30	40
Neosho (b)	146	146	68	78				5,781	5,665	2,894	2,771	116	54	62
Ness (h)	89	89	33	56				1,426	1,426	743	683			
Norton (f)	151	151	61	90				3,481	3,481	1,835	1,646			
Osage (b)	192	192	55	137				7,092	6,717	3,399	3,318	375	200	175
Osborne	164	164	53	111				4,038	4,023	2,146	1,877	15	7	8
Ottawa	117	117	41	76				3,937	3,910	2,052	1,858	27	12	15
Pawnee	78	78	25	53				1,733	1,733	900	833			
Phillips	184	184	80	104				4,503	4,503	2,351	2,152			
Pottawatomie (b)	146	146	57	89				5,286	5,226	2,724	2,502	60	35	25
Pratt (b)	90	90	31	59				2,748	2,676	1,406	1,270	72	43	29
Rawlins	106	106	70	36				2,103	2,103	1,078	1,025			
Reno	213	213	96	117				7,574	7,574	3,953	3,621			
Republic	177	177	60	117				5,798	5,798	3,036	2,762			
Rice (f)	132	132	53	79				3,856	3,856	1,983	1,873			
Riley (b)	110	108	52	56	2	1	1	3,803	3,723	1,964	1,759	80	35	45
Rooks	120	119	42	77	1	1		2,703	2,664	1,290	1,374	39	20	19
Rush	67	67	23	44				1,743	1,741	905	836	2		2
Russell	81	81	33	48				2,117	2,117	1,107	1,010			
Saline	127	127	54	73				4,476	4,400	2,280	2,120	76	25	51
Scott	34	34	14	20				371	371	193	178			
Sedgwick (b)	279	279	109	170				10,339	10,186	5,149	5,037	153	79	74
Seward	23	23	4	19				482	479	240	239	3	2	1
Shawnee (c)	237	216	66	150	21	12	9	10,690	9,340	4,563	4,777	1,350	641	709
Sheridan	90	90	20	70				1,343	1,343	690	653			
Sherman	105	105	60	45				1,362	1,362	733	629			
Smith	184	184	49	135				5,046	5,046	2,572	2,474			
Stafford (b)	104	104	60	44				2,786	2,686	1,427	1,259	100	50	50
Stanton	28	28	11	17				333	333	157	176			

a Includes the unseparated colored.
b Number and sex of colored pupils estimated.
c Colored pupils partly estimated.
d Sex of teachers estimated on ratio shown in rest of state.
e Pupils from report for 1889.
f Teachers from report of county superintendent to Census Office.
g Sex of teachers based on the report for 1889.
h Teachers from report for 1889.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF KANSAS 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.
Stevens (b)	30	30	12	18	.....	.....	.....	451	451	224	227	.....	.....	.....
Sumner	266	266	121	145	.....	.....	.....	9,315	9,308	4,740	4,568	7	4	3
Thomas	130	130	40	90	.....	.....	.....	1,855	1,855	949	906	.....	.....	.....
Trego	48	48	18	30	.....	.....	.....	879	879	470	409	.....	.....	.....
Wabaunsee (c)	95	95	46	49	.....	.....	.....	3,409	3,259	1,743	1,516	150	75	75
Wallace (d)	44	44	20	24	.....	.....	.....	587	587	304	283	.....	.....	.....
Washington (d)	221	221	73	148	.....	.....	.....	6,505	6,505	3,409	3,096	.....	.....	.....
Wichita	54	54	16	38	.....	.....	.....	684	684	376	308	.....	.....	.....
Wilson (c)	138	138	68	70	.....	.....	.....	5,079	5,053	2,630	2,423	26	8	18
Woodson	92	92	32	60	.....	.....	.....	2,862	2,852	1,469	1,383	10	3	7
Wyandotte (c)	174	156	46	110	18	8	10	9,481	8,506	4,150	4,356	975	460	515

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS REPORTED TO JUNE 1, 1891.

SCHOOLS.														
Private	525	525	324	201	.....	.....	.....	11,382	11,246	6,397	4,849	136	103	33
Parochial	243	243	106	137	.....	.....	.....	9,018	8,939	4,309	4,630	79	33	46

a Includes the unseparated colored.
b Sex of teachers estimated on ratio shown in rest of state.
c Number and sex of colored pupils estimated.
d Teachers from report of county superintendent to Census Office.

KENTUCKY.

1880. Population	1,648,690.	Enrolled in public schools	292,427
1890. Population	1,858,635.	Enrolled in public schools	407,567
Gain of population	12.73 per cent.	Gain of enrollment in public schools	39.37 per cent.

The table for the public schools of Kentucky is from manuscript furnished by Hon. Joseph Desha Pickett, superintendent of public instruction, who has been at great pains to add the sex of pupils and the county details to the statistics as heretofore usually given for the state.

There are reported 7,337 schoolhouses, of which 2,839 are log. One hundred and eighty-five churches are used as schoolhouses, 136 being used for colored schools.

Seven thousand pupils classed as private are in schools reported as public and private.

The parochial schools reported are mostly Catholic.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF KENTUCKY 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	8,722	7,515	3,761	3,754	1,207	570	637	407,567	352,955	180,989	171,966	54,612	26,931	27,681
Adair	88	73	25	48	15	6	9	3,932	3,314	1,760	1,554	618	310	308
Allen	77	68	43	25	9	5	4	3,308	3,012	1,557	1,455	296	166	130
Anderson	48	44	23	21	4	2	2	2,272	2,062	1,165	897	210	130	80
Ballard (a)	48	40	21	19	8	6	2	2,131	1,728	864	864	403	202	201
Barren (a)	114	86	46	40	28	16	12	5,511	4,388	2,194	2,194	1,123	562	561
Bath	64	54	23	31	10	2	8	3,059	2,686	1,383	1,303	373	195	178
Bell (b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boone	57	49	20	29	8	2	6	2,316	2,120	1,050	1,070	196	96	100
Bourbon	73	43	11	32	30	17	13	2,675	1,390	673	717	1,285	630	655
Boyd	56	54	18	36	2	1	1	3,104	2,969	1,459	1,510	135	67	68
Boyle	48	33	8	25	15	6	9	2,313	1,405	745	660	908	460	448
Bracken	58	55	37	18	3	1	2	2,562	2,443	1,276	1,167	119	60	59
Breathitt	70	68	48	20	2	2	.....	2,546	2,481	1,321	1,160	65	35	30
Breckinridge	120	105	54	51	15	8	7	4,574	4,141	2,579	1,562	433	287	146
Bullitt (a)	47	40	9	31	7	2	5	1,841	1,663	832	831	178	87	91
Butler (a)	90	83	49	34	7	5	2	3,683	3,476	1,738	1,738	207	104	103
Caldwell	73	62	41	21	11	8	3	3,236	2,668	1,368	1,300	568	281	287
Calloway	81	72	26	46	9	5	4	4,310	3,961	1,981	1,980	349	175	174
Campbell (c)	71	70	4	66	1	1	.....	6,423	6,348	3,118	3,230	75	35	40
Carlisle (a)	40	37	19	18	3	2	1	1,891	1,766	883	883	125	63	62
Carroll	43	38	11	27	5	2	3	2,020	1,848	965	883	172	87	85
Carter	73	72	45	27	1	.....	1	4,178	4,143	2,143	2,000	35	20	15
Casey	73	68	39	29	5	1	4	2,812	2,689	1,344	1,345	123	57	66
Christian	181	120	37	83	61	31	30	7,706	4,509	2,427	2,082	3,197	1,506	1,691
Clark	65	48	18	30	17	7	10	2,698	1,932	946	986	766	366	400
Clay	85	81	53	28	4	4	.....	2,672	2,508	1,311	1,197	164	87	77
Clinton (a)	39	36	21	15	3	3	.....	2,123	2,032	1,012	1,020	91	46	45
Crittenden	74	65	49	16	9	6	3	3,393	3,130	1,600	1,530	263	140	123
Cumberland	54	48	27	21	6	6	.....	2,484	2,217	1,129	1,088	267	137	130
Daviess (a)	143	118	45	73	25	6	19	7,394	6,276	3,094	3,182	1,118	539	579
Edmonson	54	49	31	18	5	2	3	2,319	2,143	1,073	1,070	176	80	96
Elliott (a)	52	52	32	20	.....	.....	.....	2,877	2,877	1,439	1,438	.....	.....	.....
Estill	56	54	32	22	2	.....	2	2,613	2,553	1,320	1,233	60	28	32
Fayette	101	73	10	63	28	10	18	4,720	3,177	1,550	1,627	1,543	625	918
Fleming	81	74	39	35	7	2	5	3,838	3,485	1,865	1,620	353	185	168
Floyd (a)	78	77	56	21	1	1	.....	3,090	3,083	1,542	1,541	7	3	4
Franklin	79	62	24	38	17	3	14	3,790	3,007	1,467	1,540	783	361	422
Fulton	40	31	16	15	9	6	3	1,902	1,498	791	707	404	193	211
Gallatin	29	25	9	16	4	.....	4	1,164	1,045	566	479	119	54	65
Garrard	55	39	11	28	16	5	11	2,428	1,675	946	729	753	410	343

a Sex of pupils wholly or partly omitted in state superintendent's report.

b No report.

c Teachers of cities only; pupils partly estimated by state superintendent.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF KENTUCKY 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.
Grant	63	59	32	27	4	1	3	2,953	2,819	1,450	1,369	134	60	74
Graves	129	109	64	45	20	17	3	7,361	6,529	3,462	3,067	832	411	421
Grayson	102	99	51	48	3	3	.....	5,246	5,125	2,738	2,387	121	58	63
Green	68	52	26	26	16	9	7	2,765	2,174	1,216	958	591	301	290
Greenup (a)	67	65	23	42	2	1	1	3,343	3,253	1,627	1,626	90	45	45
Hancock (a)	50	45	27	18	5	1	4	2,280	2,109	1,055	1,054	171	86	85
Hardin	130	114	58	56	16	6	10	3,319	2,746	1,223	1,523	573	285	288
Harlan	57	55	53	2	2	2	.....	2,109	2,069	1,228	841	40	25	15
Harrison (a)	85	73	37	36	12	6	6	3,523	3,068	1,534	1,534	455	228	227
Hart	94	81	51	30	13	8	5	4,537	3,892	1,970	1,922	645	307	338
Henderson (b)	26	17	1	16	9	2	7	6,135	4,449	2,215	2,234	1,686	834	852
Henry (a)	71	60	29	31	11	5	6	3,033	2,547	1,274	1,273	486	243	243
Hickman (a)	55	44	22	22	11	6	5	3,020	2,515	1,258	1,257	505	253	252
Hopkins	114	97	47	50	17	8	9	5,422	4,727	2,403	2,324	695	347	348
Jackson	60	60	43	17	.....	.....	.....	2,357	2,357	1,294	1,063	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson (a)	514	418	41	377	96	18	78	26,490	20,742	10,371	10,371	5,748	2,874	2,874
Jessamine	44	29	10	19	15	5	10	1,989	1,225	643	582	764	331	433
Johnson (a)	66	66	54	12	.....	.....	.....	2,989	2,989	1,495	1,494	.....	.....	.....
Kenton	125	115	30	85	10	2	8	6,604	6,129	3,147	2,982	475	236	239
Knott	48	47	40	7	1	1	.....	1,481	1,449	852	597	32	20	12
Knox (c)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,126	3,982	1,991	1,991	144	72	72
Larue	58	52	27	25	6	4	2	2,296	2,126	1,132	994	170	81	89
Laurel (a)	84	81	51	30	3	1	2	4,362	4,231	2,116	2,115	131	66	65
Lawrence	86	84	53	31	2	2	.....	5,982	5,910	3,426	2,484	72	41	31
Lee (a)	36	34	17	17	2	2	.....	1,535	1,474	680	794	61	31	30
Leslie	48	48	30	18	.....	.....	.....	1,663	1,663	756	907	.....	.....	.....
Letcher	54	54	50	4	.....	.....	.....	2,191	2,191	1,330	861	.....	.....	.....
Lewis (a)	85	83	38	45	2	.....	2	3,652	3,616	1,808	1,808	36	20	16
Lincoln	82	65	23	42	17	6	11	3,599	2,825	1,329	1,496	774	365	409
Livingston	58	54	32	22	4	3	1	2,614	2,425	1,296	1,129	189	81	108
Logan	132	98	38	60	34	12	22	5,042	3,743	2,075	1,668	1,299	666	633
Lyon	42	29	18	11	13	8	5	2,003	1,512	797	715	491	254	237
McCracken (a)	80	60	22	38	20	11	9	4,417	3,308	1,607	1,701	1,109	556	553
McLean	55	51	20	31	4	2	2	2,774	2,637	1,394	1,243	137	85	52
Madison (a)	104	71	22	49	33	14	19	4,424	3,139	1,570	1,569	1,285	643	642
Magoffin	62	61	49	12	1	.....	1	2,797	2,782	1,425	1,357	15	7	8
Marion (a)	64	52	19	33	12	5	7	2,923	2,411	1,206	1,205	512	256	256
Marshall	57	55	38	17	2	1	1	3,034	2,948	1,498	1,450	86	46	40
Martin	30	30	23	7	.....	.....	.....	1,100	1,100	650	450	.....	.....	.....
Mason	85	66	24	42	19	10	9	3,602	2,833	1,313	1,520	769	369	400
Meade (a)	77	66	38	28	11	7	4	2,786	2,396	1,253	1,143	390	195	195
Menifee (a)	30	29	24	5	1	1	.....	1,389	1,373	755	618	16	8	8
Mercer	66	54	19	35	12	4	8	3,261	2,658	1,423	1,235	603	256	347
Metcalfe	60	53	24	29	7	7	.....	2,700	2,482	1,290	1,192	218	117	101
Monroe	74	65	45	20	9	8	1	3,206	2,985	1,645	1,340	221	105	116
Montgomery (a)	48	34	10	24	14	5	9	2,413	1,709	855	854	704	352	352
Morgan	74	73	47	26	1	1	.....	3,120	3,101	1,591	1,510	19	7	12
Muhlenberg	105	89	43	46	16	6	10	4,313	3,771	1,994	1,777	542	244	298
Nelson	76	60	26	34	16	7	9	2,608	2,145	1,091	1,054	463	225	238
Nicholas	53	45	17	28	8	2	6	2,466	2,208	1,151	1,057	258	140	118
Ohio	125	116	77	39	9	4	5	6,168	5,851	2,819	3,032	317	142	175
Oldham (c)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,121	796	398	398	325	163	162
Owen	87	79	52	27	8	2	6	3,952	3,564	1,569	1,995	388	180	208
Owsley	41	41	23	18	.....	.....	.....	1,724	1,724	940	784	.....	.....	.....
Pendleton	80	77	45	32	3	2	1	4,041	3,950	1,995	1,955	91	46	45
Perry (a)	47	46	42	4	1	1	.....	1,261	1,214	607	607	47	23	24
Pike	115	113	99	14	2	1	1	4,221	4,196	2,435	1,761	25	8	17
Powell (a)	26	23	14	9	3	1	2	1,038	967	484	483	71	36	35

a Sex of pupils wholly or partly omitted in state superintendent's report.
b Teachers of cities only; pupils partly estimated by state superintendent.
c No report of teachers; pupils estimated by state superintendent.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF KENTUCKY 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.
Pulaski	154	145	81	64	9	5	4	7,209	6,865	3,524	3,341	344	200	144
Robertson	26	24	11	13	2	1	1	1,710	1,645	700	945	65	30	35
Rockcastle	54	53	34	19	1	.....	1	2,507	2,466	1,515	951	41	14	27
Rowan (a)	41	40	18	22	1	.....	1	1,650	1,626	813	813	24	12	12
Russell	55	52	42	10	3	1	2	2,308	2,258	1,242	1,016	50	25	25
Scott	70	50	22	28	20	11	9	2,865	1,964	990	974	901	432	469
Shelby	76	55	18	37	21	6	15	2,740	2,010	1,018	992	730	374	356
Simpson (a)	54	42	27	15	12	9	3	2,367	1,684	842	842	683	342	341
Spencer (a)	40	32	11	21	8	3	5	1,516	1,240	600	640	276	138	138
Taylor (a)	60	50	26	24	10	8	2	2,822	2,130	1,015	1,115	692	346	346
Todd (a)	79	55	35	20	24	17	7	3,847	2,272	1,136	1,136	1,575	788	787
Trigg	82	61	38	23	21	15	6	2,916	2,124	1,116	1,008	792	401	391
Trimble	36	33	15	18	3	.....	3	1,592	1,533	687	846	59	25	34
Union (a)	84	72	26	46	12	9	3	3,941	3,341	1,671	1,670	600	300	300
Warren	135	100	53	47	35	22	13	6,594	4,831	2,415	2,416	1,763	826	937
Washington	72	60	19	41	12	4	8	3,269	2,935	1,451	1,484	334	163	171
Wayne	93	87	40	47	6	3	3	3,767	3,637	1,912	1,725	130	62	68
Webster	91	78	35	43	13	13	.....	4,625	4,073	2,009	2,064	552	263	289
Whitley (a)	96	92	66	26	4	3	1	4,697	4,538	2,269	2,269	159	77	82
Wolfe	41	40	27	13	1	1	.....	1,880	1,852	895	957	28	13	15
Woodford (a)	51	32	9	23	19	6	13	1,957	1,224	544	680	733	401	332

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS REPORTED TO JUNE 1, 1891.

SCHOOLS.														
Private	1,233	1,224	484	740	9	4	5	26,696	25,849	13,294	12,555	847	351	496
Parochial	249	242	43	199	7	1	6	12,228	11,648	6,088	5,560	580	281	299

a Sex of pupils wholly or partly omitted in state superintendent's report.

MISSOURI.

1880. Population ..... 2,168,380. Enrolled in public schools 486,002
1890. Population ..... 2,679,184. Enrolled in public schools 620,314
Gain of population ..... 23.56 per cent. Gain of enrollment in public schools..... 27.64 per cent.

The table for the public schools of Missouri is mainly from the manuscript furnished by Hon. Lloyd E. Wolfe, superintendent of public instruction.

The number of teachers by sex and race is shown in the manuscript, and reports from nearly every county superintendent to the Census Office have enabled the sex to be shown for each race.

The double arrangement of public and private management of the same school is not general. Two thousand tabulated as private pupils are reported by such schools.

There are reported over 20,000 Catholic, nearly 7,000 Lutheran, over 4,000 German Evangelical pupils, and a few others in parochial schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MISSOURI 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	13,795	13,079	5,816	7,263	716	301	415	620,314	587,510	300,060	287,450	32,804	16,168	16,636
Adair	90	89	47	42	1	1	.....	4,728	4,652	2,395	2,257	76	39	37
Andrew	111	110	52	58	1	1	.....	4,306	4,251	2,208	2,043	55	25	30
Atchison	140	140	55	85	.....	.....	.....	3,957	3,943	2,062	1,881	14	6	8
Audrain	142	132	51	81	10	3	7	5,763	5,327	2,811	2,516	436	220	216
Barry	115	115	75	40	.....	.....	.....	7,451	7,451	3,895	3,556	.....	.....	.....
Barton	122	121	39	82	1	.....	1	5,662	5,645	2,725	2,920	17	9	8
Bates	186	183	57	126	3	2	1	9,373	9,263	4,440	4,823	110	47	63
Benton	101	101	54	47	.....	.....	.....	3,780	3,745	2,012	1,733	35	18	17
Bollinger	78	78	60	18	.....	.....	.....	3,932	3,932	2,204	1,728	.....	.....	.....
Boone	154	128	41	87	26	8	18	6,086	5,130	2,709	2,421	956	460	496
Buchanan	223	209	51	158	14	3	11	11,052	10,338	5,254	5,084	714	316	398
Butler	57	53	37	16	4	2	2	2,341	2,218	1,132	1,086	123	60	63
Caldwell	99	95	41	54	4	3	1	4,367	4,248	2,113	2,135	119	50	69
Callaway (a)	162	139	62	77	23	10	13	5,751	4,841	2,524	2,317	910	438	472
Camden	71	70	45	25	1	1	.....	2,946	2,910	1,564	1,346	36	30	6
Cape Girardeau	99	88	61	27	11	8	3	4,883	4,356	2,307	2,049	527	252	275
Carroll	155	144	60	84	11	6	5	6,917	6,452	3,265	3,187	465	224	241
Carter	26	26	19	7	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	546	454	.....	.....	.....
Cass	185	181	69	112	4	1	3	6,624	6,389	3,280	3,109	235	100	135
Cedar	106	105	61	44	1	1	.....	4,816	4,762	2,440	2,322	54	27	27
Chariton	167	145	58	87	22	9	13	8,422	7,268	3,581	3,687	1,154	632	522
Christian	85	84	60	24	1	.....	1	4,407	4,389	2,275	2,114	18	10	8
Clark	117	116	48	68	1	.....	1	4,190	4,164	2,127	2,037	26	10	16
Clay	101	93	50	43	8	2	6	4,508	4,243	2,186	2,057	265	132	133
Clinton	116	111	47	64	5	2	3	4,520	4,243	2,168	2,075	277	132	145
Cole	76	68	36	32	8	5	3	3,435	3,043	1,578	1,465	392	192	200
Cooper	121	103	73	30	18	15	3	5,456	4,648	2,435	2,213	808	415	393
Crawford	86	86	41	45	.....	.....	.....	3,774	3,774	2,006	1,768	.....	.....	.....
Dade	109	108	65	43	1	1	.....	5,026	4,937	2,496	2,441	89	45	44
Dallas	83	83	73	10	.....	.....	.....	3,929	3,913	2,090	1,823	16	9	7
Daviess	132	131	58	73	1	1	.....	5,916	5,821	3,008	2,813	95	40	55
Dekalb	101	100	51	49	1	.....	1	4,679	4,642	2,535	2,107	37	18	19
Dent	64	64	32	32	.....	.....	.....	4,261	4,261	2,191	2,070	.....	.....	.....
Douglas	87	87	57	30	.....	.....	.....	4,134	4,134	2,179	1,955	.....	.....	.....
Dunklin	52	52	45	7	.....	.....	.....	3,319	3,319	1,805	1,514	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	129	119	64	55	10	5	5	5,862	5,406	2,955	2,451	456	237	219
Gasconade	60	60	50	10	.....	.....	.....	2,547	2,547	1,410	1,137	.....	.....	.....
Gentry	155	155	85	70	.....	.....	.....	5,555	5,555	2,846	2,709	.....	.....	.....
Greene	197	182	83	99	15	6	9	11,583	10,729	5,589	5,140	854	433	421

a Sex of teachers of each race estimated.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MISSOURI 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.
Grundy	129	127	52	75	2	1	1	5,469	5,392	2,645	2,747	77	40	37
Harrison	155	154	81	73	1	1	.....	6,109	6,088	3,184	2,904	21	12	9
Henry	182	178	78	100	4	2	2	8,045	7,745	3,991	3,754	300	145	155
Hickory	66	66	40	26	.....	.....	.....	3,016	3,016	1,566	1,450	.....	.....	.....
Holt	96	94	36	58	2	2	.....	5,087	5,028	2,581	2,447	59	36	23
Howard	96	66	29	37	30	9	21	4,334	3,184	1,711	1,473	1,150	585	565
Howell	108	108	55	53	.....	.....	.....	4,890	4,890	2,380	2,510	.....	.....	.....
Iron	47	45	26	19	2	1	1	2,175	2,090	1,116	974	85	32	53
Jackson	464	428	88	340	36	11	25	25,656	23,271	11,623	11,648	2,385	1,103	1,282
Jasper	214	209	77	132	5	2	3	11,672	11,445	5,620	5,825	227	105	122
Jefferson	102	95	37	58	7	3	4	4,171	4,031	2,027	2,004	140	68	72
Johnson	205	195	72	123	10	8	2	7,298	6,818	3,535	3,283	480	246	234
Knox	92	91	50	41	1	.....	1	4,336	4,268	2,170	2,098	68	36	32
Laclede	106	103	50	53	3	1	2	4,720	4,568	2,303	2,265	152	71	81
Lafayette	156	132	41	91	24	10	14	6,690	5,620	2,940	2,680	1,070	560	510
Lawrence	142	141	74	67	1	1	.....	7,378	7,283	3,760	3,523	95	44	51
Lewis	110	107	40	67	3	2	1	4,330	4,140	2,060	2,080	190	90	100
Lincoln	112	101	61	40	11	3	8	4,483	4,042	2,115	1,927	441	227	214
Linn	171	166	65	101	5	3	2	6,395	6,210	3,124	3,086	185	90	95
Livingston	167	161	60	101	6	3	3	5,526	5,251	2,683	2,568	275	139	136
McDonald	61	61	39	22	.....	.....	.....	3,269	3,269	1,696	1,573	.....	.....	.....
Macon	179	173	84	89	6	3	3	8,038	7,723	4,076	3,647	315	167	148
Madison	50	48	33	15	2	2	.....	2,445	2,351	1,282	1,069	94	52	42
Maries	51	51	42	9	.....	.....	.....	2,819	2,818	1,530	1,288	1	.....	1
Marion	121	106	24	82	15	4	11	5,172	4,357	2,173	2,184	815	412	403
Mercer	98	97	52	45	1	1	.....	4,547	4,513	2,329	2,184	34	16	18
Miller	80	78	38	40	2	2	.....	3,305	3,220	1,620	1,600	85	50	35
Mississippi	44	37	22	15	7	6	1	2,111	1,701	823	878	410	167	243
Moniteau	100	98	47	51	2	1	1	4,264	4,103	2,147	1,956	161	88	73
Monroe	149	133	48	85	16	8	8	5,853	5,333	2,750	2,583	520	284	236
Montgomery	109	100	37	63	9	4	5	4,062	3,817	1,987	1,830	245	110	135
Morgan	80	78	36	42	2	1	1	3,258	3,152	1,561	1,591	106	53	53
New Madrid	27	22	10	12	5	4	1	1,545	1,243	681	562	302	159	143
Newton	151	147	75	72	4	3	1	6,931	6,719	3,342	3,377	212	107	105
Nodaway	234	233	81	152	1	.....	1	6,046	6,012	2,892	3,120	34	18	16
Oregon	59	59	40	19	.....	.....	.....	2,704	2,704	1,451	1,253	.....	.....	.....
Osage (a)	74	72	32	40	2	1	1	2,550	2,490	315	1,175	60	34	26
Ozark	49	49	37	12	.....	.....	.....	2,169	2,169	1,180	989	.....	.....	.....
Pemiscot	28	26	21	5	2	1	1	1,190	1,121	622	499	69	33	36
Perry	55	53	44	9	2	1	1	4,066	3,926	1,980	1,946	140	78	62
Pettis	171	161	36	125	10	4	6	7,403	6,797	3,261	3,536	606	239	367
Phelps	84	83	40	43	1	1	.....	3,656	3,588	1,862	1,726	68	22	46
Pike	150	130	35	95	20	10	10	9,565	8,765	4,125	4,640	800	375	425
Platte	90	87	65	22	3	3	.....	4,230	3,906	2,082	1,824	324	140	184
Polk	103	102	59	43	1	.....	1	6,190	6,159	3,072	3,087	31	13	18
Pulaski	75	75	45	30	.....	.....	.....	2,737	2,737	1,446	1,291	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	157	157	88	69	.....	.....	.....	4,087	4,085	2,120	1,965	2	.....	2
Ralls	74	67	35	32	7	1	6	2,939	2,759	1,426	1,333	180	88	92
Randolph	145	130	46	84	15	6	9	6,187	5,408	2,790	2,618	779	411	368
Ray	133	126	85	41	7	3	4	6,942	6,470	3,228	3,242	472	254	218
Reynolds	52	52	29	23	.....	.....	.....	2,321	2,321	1,375	946	.....	.....	.....
Ripley	56	56	43	13	.....	.....	.....	2,403	2,403	1,280	1,123	.....	.....	.....
Saint Charles	110	85	44	41	25	7	18	3,217	2,652	1,459	1,193	565	279	286
Saint Clair	112	110	44	66	2	1	1	4,770	4,634	2,374	2,260	136	63	73
Sainte Genevieve	57	52	38	14	5	3	2	2,572	2,444	1,327	1,117	128	73	55
Saint François (a)	81	77	34	43	4	2	2	4,111	3,914	2,031	1,883	197	97	100
Saint Louis (a)	130	114	51	63	16	7	9	6,689	5,919	2,926	2,993	770	379	391
Saint Louis City	1,154	1,061	54	1,007	93	19	74	58,316	53,294	25,960	27,334	5,022	2,449	2,573

a Sex of teachers of each race estimated.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MISSOURI 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.
Saline	204	164	102	62	40	20	20	6,961	5,606	2,362	3,244	1,355	690	665
Schuyler	99	99	56	43	.....	.....	.....	3,472	3,472	1,852	1,620	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	103	102	42	60	1	.....	1	4,158	4,118	2,304	1,814	40	23	17
Scott	52	48	17	31	4	4	.....	2,525	2,372	1,300	1,072	153	67	86
Shannon	48	48	34	14	.....	.....	.....	1,967	1,967	1,055	912	.....	.....	.....
Shelby	116	110	41	69	6	2	4	4,451	4,267	2,131	2,136	184	96	88
Stoddard	77	77	67	10	.....	.....	.....	5,640	5,640	3,020	2,620	.....	.....	.....
Stone	48	48	27	21	.....	.....	.....	2,367	2,367	1,311	1,056	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	141	141	86	55	.....	.....	.....	5,653	5,653	2,914	2,739	.....	.....	.....
Taney	26	26	16	10	.....	.....	.....	1,434	1,434	745	689	.....	.....	.....
Texas	124	124	58	66	.....	.....	.....	5,729	5,729	2,782	2,947	.....	.....	.....
Vernon	194	193	89	104	1	1	.....	8,427	8,380	4,311	4,069	47	21	26
Warren	65	60	23	37	5	2	3	2,507	2,279	1,228	1,051	228	118	110
Washington	74	68	33	35	6	2	4	2,828	2,665	1,368	1,297	163	90	73
Wayne	66	65	45	20	1	.....	1	3,094	3,080	1,522	1,558	14	6	8
Webster	82	81	52	29	1	1	.....	4,205	4,180	2,152	2,028	25	18	7
Worth	76	76	32	44	.....	.....	.....	2,666	2,666	1,329	1,337	.....	.....	.....
Wright	87	82	58	24	5	1	4	4,513	4,370	2,313	2,057	143	74	69

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS REPORTED TO JUNE 1, 1891.

SCHOOLS.														
Private	1,655	1,654	883	771	1	1	.....	27,237	27,212	14,756	12,456	25	16	9
Parochial	684	679	286	393	5	.....	5	31,400	31,248	15,420	15,828	152	50	102

NEBRASKA.

1880. Population	452,402.	Enrolled in public schools	100,871
1890. Population	1,058,910.	Enrolled in public schools	240,300
Gain of population	134.06 per cent.	Gain of enrollment in public schools	138.23 per cent.

The table for the public schools of Nebraska is mainly from the report of Hon. George B. Lane, late superintendent of public instruction.

The total for colored pupils is close to that given in the above report for colored pupils in graded schools. The Census Office has direct reports of colored pupils from certain cities.

Nebraska distinguishes two classes of high schools, those fitting for a minor course and those fitting for a major course at the state university. This is more definite than the general custom of grouping under the same name the advanced department of a local school that may hardly reach algebra with that of a great city overlapping a large part of a reputable college course.

There are 5,937 schoolhouses reported, of which 792 are sod houses, in whose behalf one county superintendent says that many districts prefer to build a sod house that may last three or four years to bonding the districts, and that the two best reports of daily attendance in his county were from sod houses. Another says: "In defense of 'the old sod house,' allow me to say that no other kind of building is more comfortable or safe when the blizzard howls and the steady cold of winter has settled down." The superintendent includes in his report of enrollment 949 pupils under 5 years of age and 475 over 21 years of age.

There are reported over 5,000 Lutheran, over 3,600 Catholic, and small numbers of German Evangelical, Reformed, Mennonite, and German Presbyterian pupils in parochial schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEBRASKA FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 14, 1890.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
The State	10,555	10,555	2,861	7,694	.....	.....	.....	240,300	239,556	123,712	115,844	744	340	404
Adams	157	157	43	114	.....	.....	.....	4,478	4,462	2,354	2,108	16	5	11
Antelope	187	187	37	150	.....	.....	.....	2,967	2,966	1,566	1,400	1	.....	1
Banner	41	41	10	31	.....	.....	.....	833	833	434	399	.....	.....	.....
Blaine	26	26	3	23	.....	.....	.....	273	273	145	128	.....	.....	.....
Boone	125	125	32	93	.....	.....	.....	2,668	2,668	1,346	1,322	.....	.....	.....
Box Butte	74	74	18	56	.....	.....	.....	1,275	1,275	689	586	.....	.....	.....
Brown	83	83	13	70	.....	.....	.....	1,323	1,323	643	680	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo	234	234	58	176	.....	.....	.....	5,585	5,583	2,934	2,649	2	1	1
Burt	136	136	32	104	.....	.....	.....	3,292	3,292	1,740	1,552	.....	.....	.....
Butler	176	176	52	124	.....	.....	.....	4,416	4,416	2,336	2,080	.....	.....	.....
Cass	224	224	77	147	.....	.....	.....	5,726	5,723	2,991	2,732	3	2	1
Cedar	120	120	32	88	.....	.....	.....	1,761	1,761	920	841	.....	.....	.....
Chase	85	85	26	59	.....	.....	.....	1,009	1,009	524	485	.....	.....	.....
Cherry	55	55	11	44	.....	.....	.....	1,047	1,047	524	523	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne	85	85	25	60	.....	.....	.....	1,289	1,287	683	604	2	1	1
Clay	157	157	58	99	.....	.....	.....	4,677	4,675	2,469	2,206	2	1	1
Colfax	92	92	35	57	.....	.....	.....	3,073	3,066	1,591	1,475	7	3	4
Cuming	112	112	39	73	.....	.....	.....	2,326	2,326	1,214	1,112	.....	.....	.....
Custer	309	309	76	233	.....	.....	.....	5,844	5,844	2,980	2,864	.....	.....	.....
Dakota	49	49	14	35	.....	.....	.....	1,757	1,757	935	822	.....	.....	.....
Dawes	131	131	25	106	.....	.....	.....	2,041	2,041	1,091	950	.....	.....	.....
Dawson	137	137	42	95	.....	.....	.....	2,977	2,977	1,576	1,401	.....	.....	.....
Deuel	64	64	21	43	.....	.....	.....	715	715	398	317	.....	.....	.....
Dixon	135	135	37	98	.....	.....	.....	2,380	2,380	1,258	1,122	.....	.....	.....
Dodge	139	139	28	111	.....	.....	.....	4,746	4,743	2,551	2,192	3	1	2
Douglas	416	416	42	374	.....	.....	.....	16,815	16,396	8,083	8,313	419	187	232
Dundy	78	78	24	54	.....	.....	.....	1,049	1,049	539	510	.....	.....	.....
Fillmore	172	172	39	133	.....	.....	.....	4,655	4,653	2,397	2,256	2	1	1
Franklin	119	119	32	87	.....	.....	.....	2,428	2,428	1,220	1,208	.....	.....	.....
Frontier	120	120	42	78	.....	.....	.....	2,137	2,137	1,101	1,036	.....	.....	.....
Furnas	150	150	31	119	.....	.....	.....	3,059	3,058	1,526	1,532	1	1	.....
Gage	328	328	109	219	.....	.....	.....	8,159	8,137	4,198	3,939	22	15	7

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEBRASKA FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 14, 1890—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Garfield	32	32	14	18				451	451	232	219			
Gosper	87	87	31	56				1,161	1,161	614	547			
Grant	5	5	1	4				68	68	35	33			
Greeley	91	91	24	67				1,417	1,417	639	778			
Hall	125	125	41	84				4,552	4,550	2,179	2,371	2	1	1
Hamilton	167	167	43	124				4,201	4,193	2,209	1,984	8	4	4
Harlan	115	115	32	83				2,615	2,614	1,323	1,291	1		1
Hayes	69	69	20	49				1,042	1,042	536	506			
Hitchcock	95	95	24	71				1,707	1,707	866	841			
Holt	326	326	77	249				4,596	4,596	2,353	2,243			
Hooker	5	5	1	4				68	68	36	32			
Howard	121	121	33	88				2,390	2,390	1,308	1,082			
Jefferson	138	138	44	94				4,355	4,352	2,279	2,073	3	1	2
Johnson	129	129	43	86				3,240	3,240	1,652	1,588			
Kearney	112	112	32	80				2,740	2,740	1,391	1,349			
Keith	60	60	18	42				578	578	317	261			
Keyapaha	87	87	23	64				884	884	460	424			
Kimball	25	25	6	19				325	325	175	150			
Knox	103	103	25	78				2,236	2,236	1,136	1,100			
Lancaster	297	297	73	224				10,813	10,654	5,502	5,152	159	73	86
Lincoln	133	133	39	94				2,269	2,269	1,166	1,103			
Logan	29	29	12	17				342	342	174	168			
Loup	30	30	5	25				490	490	249	241			
McPherson	4	4	1	3				34	34	19	15			
Madison	128	128	35	93				3,181	3,181	1,605	1,576			
Merrick	108	108	36	72				2,191	2,188	1,129	1,059	3	1	2
Nance	77	77	17	60				1,429	1,429	733	696			
Nemaha	130	130	43	87				3,335	3,325	1,710	1,615	10	5	5
Nuckolls	141	141	48	93				3,028	3,028	1,520	1,508			
Otoe	212	212	59	153				4,941	4,920	2,526	2,394	21	11	10
Pawnee	144	144	43	101				3,179	3,178	1,646	1,532	1	1	
Perkins	85	85	25	60				847	847	439	408			
Phelps	113	113	32	81				2,467	2,467	1,330	1,137			
Pierce	95	95	14	81				1,307	1,307	693	614			
Platte	124	124	31	93				3,165	3,162	1,622	1,540	3	1	2
Polk	124	124	31	93				1,460	1,460	798	662			
Redwillow	117	117	37	80				2,400	2,398	1,202	1,196	2	1	1
Richardson	185	185	67	118				5,224	5,205	2,658	2,547	19	9	10
Rock	65	65	19	46				463	463	244	219			
Saline	225	225	62	163				5,847	5,844	3,021	2,823	3	1	2
Sarpy	73	73	25	48				1,674	1,674	856	818			
Saunders	168	168	64	104				6,141	6,136	3,228	2,908	5	2	3
Scotts Bluff	29	29	12	17				378	378	178	200			
Seward	167	167	38	129				4,409	4,397	2,274	2,123	12	5	7
Sheridan	115	115	19	96				1,579	1,579	840	739			
Sherman	95	95	33	62				1,739	1,739	897	842			
Sioux	35	35	6	29				436	436	221	215			
Stanton	61	61	14	47				1,036	1,036	548	488			
Thayer	144	144	41	103				3,337	3,337	1,789	1,548			
Thomas	8	8	1	7				98	98	39	59			
Thurston	9	9	2	7				262	262	130	132			
Valley	105	105	35	70				2,189	2,189	1,100	1,089			
Washington	89	89	26	63				3,469	3,465	1,776	1,689	4	2	2
Wayne	105	105	19	86				1,405	1,405	765	640			
Webster	145	145	36	109				3,259	3,259	1,715	1,544			
Wheeler	39	39	11	28				508	508	266	242			
York	194	194	55	139				4,563	4,555	2,408	2,147	8	4	4

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS REPORTED TO JUNE 1, 1891.

SCHOOLS.														
Private	273	273	82	191				5,278	5,272	2,962	2,310	6	3	3
Parochial	265	265	171	94				9,426	9,424	4,666	4,758	2	2	

NEVADA.

1880. Population ..... 62,266. Enrolled in public schools 8,918
1890. Population ..... 45,761. Enrolled in public schools 7,387
Loss of population ..... 26.51 per cent. Loss of enrollment in public schools ..... 17.17 per cent.

The table for the public schools of Nevada is made from the report of Hon. W. E. Dovey, late superintendent of public instruction.

One hundred and fifty-one schoolhouses are reported.

The parochial schools are Catholic.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEVADA FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 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	251	251	41	210	.....	.....	.....	7,387	7,387	3,720	3,667	.....	.....	.....
Churchill	9	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	61	61	30	31	.....	.....	.....
Douglas	10	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	244	244	132	112	.....	.....	.....
Elko	44	44	13	31	.....	.....	.....	717	717	321	396	.....	.....	.....
Esmeralda	8	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	128	128	64	64	.....	.....	.....
Eureka	20	20	1	19	.....	.....	.....	513	513	238	275	.....	.....	.....
Humboldt	20	20	8	12	.....	.....	.....	466	466	248	218	.....	.....	.....
Lander	12	12	2	10	.....	.....	.....	384	384	199	185	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	12	12	2	10	.....	.....	.....	407	407	184	223	.....	.....	.....
Lyon	14	14	2	12	.....	.....	.....	428	428	219	209	.....	.....	.....
Nye	12	12	3	9	.....	.....	.....	105	105	57	48	.....	.....	.....
Ormsby	15	15	2	13	.....	.....	.....	813	813	370	443	.....	.....	.....
Storey	31	31	3	28	.....	.....	.....	1,787	1,787	945	842	.....	.....	.....
Washoe	30	30	3	27	.....	.....	.....	1,052	1,052	565	487	.....	.....	.....
White Pine	14	14	2	12	.....	.....	.....	282	282	148	134	.....	.....	.....

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS REPORTED TO JUNE 1, 1891.

SCHOOLS.														
Private	8	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	78	78	2	76	.....	.....	.....
Parochial	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	325	325	95	230	.....	.....	.....

a Includes the unseparated colored.

NEW JERSEY.

1880. Population ..... 1,131,116. Enrolled in public schools 205,240
1890. Population ..... 1,444,933. Enrolled in public schools 234,072
Gain of population ..... 27.74 per cent. Gain of enrollment in public schools ..... 14.05 per cent.

The table for the public schools of New Jersey is from manuscript furnished by Hon. E. O. Chapman, state superintendent of public instruction, who has heartily co-operated with this office in securing reports of sex and color, in addition to the items usually reported by local officers of that state.

The parochial schools are mostly Catholic. There are some Episcopal, Dutch Reformed, and German Presbyterian schools.

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

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
The State	4,465	4,410	809	3,601	55	13	42	234,072	221,634	108,222	113,412	12,438	5,945	6,493
Atlantic	101	101	25	76	.....	.....	.....	5,012	4,929	2,478	2,451	83	40	43
Bergen	144	143	43	100	1	1	.....	7,670	7,402	3,751	3,651	268	137	131
Burlington	198	195	43	152	3	2	1	10,211	9,739	4,938	4,801	472	241	231
Camden	270	252	9	243	18	4	14	16,811	15,026	7,421	7,605	1,785	768	1,017
Cape May	46	44	23	21	2	1	1	2,311	2,132	1,077	1,055	179	81	98
Cumberland	177	175	39	136	2	.....	2	9,358	8,984	4,555	4,429	374	188	186
Essex	677	668	67	601	9	1	8	35,344	31,985	14,710	17,275	3,359	1,603	1,756
Gloucester	120	117	26	91	3	1	2	6,263	5,887	2,919	2,968	376	180	196
Hudson	694	694	50	644	.....	.....	.....	38,949	36,669	17,619	19,050	2,280	1,114	1,166
Hunterdon	156	153	66	87	3	1	2	7,314	7,204	3,559	3,645	110	56	54
Mercer	209	203	17	186	6	1	5	10,522	10,143	4,746	5,397	379	186	193
Middlesex	185	185	19	166	.....	.....	.....	9,083	8,798	4,543	4,255	285	142	143
Monmouth	241	237	71	166	4	1	3	13,030	12,362	6,347	6,015	668	337	331
Morris	182	182	63	119	.....	.....	.....	9,319	9,184	4,403	4,781	135	69	66
Ocean	72	72	33	39	.....	.....	.....	3,433	3,376	1,654	1,722	57	29	28
Passaic	300	300	34	266	.....	.....	.....	16,698	16,308	7,892	8,416	390	177	213
Salem	115	112	28	84	3	.....	3	5,566	4,893	2,487	2,406	673	324	349
Somerset	108	107	26	81	1	.....	1	5,052	4,828	2,471	2,357	224	106	118
Sussex	122	122	47	75	.....	.....	.....	4,912	4,854	2,477	2,377	58	25	33
Union	193	193	22	171	.....	.....	.....	9,562	9,397	4,679	4,718	165	86	79
Warren	155	155	58	97	.....	.....	.....	7,652	7,534	3,784	3,750	118	56	62

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS REPORTED TO JUNE 1, 1891.

SCHOOLS.														
Private	1,146	1,146	478	668	.....	.....	.....	15,250	15,233	8,984	6,249	17	15	2
Parochial	512	512	52	460	.....	.....	.....	27,827	27,812	14,265	13,547	15	9	6

TENNESSEE.

1880. Population	1,542,359.	Enrolled in public schools	291,500
1890. Population	1,767,518.	Enrolled in public schools	455,732
Gain of population	14.60 per cent.	Gain of enrollment in public schools	56.34 per cent.

The statistics for the public schools of Tennessee are mainly from the report of Hon. Frank M. Smith, late superintendent of public instruction. Statements for delinquent counties are from the latest available reports.

There were public schools throughout Tennessee earlier than in most southern states. Public effort and private effort are often combined in the same school, academies being conducted as public schools till the public fund is exhausted and by the principals on their own account for the rest of the year.

There are 6,048 schoolhouses reported, of which 1,891 are log houses. Of the private pupils 20,000 are reported by schools that are given as both public and private. The parochial schools are mostly Catholic.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF TENNESSEE 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	8,376	6,549	4,090	2,459	1,827	1,075	752	455,732	354,130	183,523	170,607	101,602	50,493	51,109
Anderson	75	67	45	22	8	4	4	3,752	3,531	1,803	1,728	221	122	99
Bedford (a)	130	95	33	62	35	20	15	7,314	5,424	2,846	2,578	1,890	942	948
Benton	56	52	44	8	4	3	1	3,605	3,450	1,700	1,750	155	75	80
Bledsoe	43	38	22	16	5	4	1	1,603	1,439	811	628	164	85	79
Blount	93	81	59	22	12	6	6	5,078	4,721	2,486	2,235	357	175	182
Bradley	56	47	39	8	9	6	3	3,565	3,215	1,740	1,475	350	200	150
Campbell	68	65	59	6	3	2	1	4,009	3,910	1,980	1,930	99	45	54
Cannon	88	79	61	18	9	7	2	3,810	3,375	1,725	1,650	435	275	160
Carroll	161	116	80	36	45	27	18	6,725	4,974	2,597	2,377	1,751	870	881
Carter (b)	50	42	30	12	8	5	3	2,846	2,562	1,388	1,174	284	144	140
Cheatham (c)	48	35	28	7	13	10	3	2,506	2,033	1,076	957	473	255	218
Chester	83	62	41	21	21	14	7	2,831	2,348	1,167	1,181	483	227	256
Claiborne (d)	80	77	69	8	3	3	.....	4,648	4,443	2,467	1,976	205	99	106
Clay	42	41	26	15	1	1	.....	2,521	2,431	1,297	1,134	90	53	37
Cocke (e)	36	32	27	5	4	2	2	2,240	1,750	775	975	490	200	290
Coffee	76	66	40	26	10	5	5	3,796	3,522	1,766	1,756	274	143	131
Crockett	89	61	45	16	28	18	10	4,769	3,557	1,887	1,670	1,212	593	619
Cumberland	46	46	26	20	.....	.....	.....	1,471	1,459	787	672	12	7	5
Davidson	324	221	57	164	103	53	50	16,760	10,690	5,490	5,200	6,070	3,025	3,045
Decatur	61	51	36	15	10	10	.....	2,667	2,140	1,097	1,043	527	256	271
Dekalb	95	85	72	13	10	8	2	5,730	5,240	2,750	2,490	490	250	240
Dickson	87	73	31	42	14	9	5	3,620	3,047	944	2,103	573	281	292
Dyer	74	55	35	20	19	14	5	3,927	2,760	1,485	1,275	1,167	625	542
Fayette	157	76	15	61	81	45	36	6,917	2,010	1,029	981	4,907	2,297	2,610
Fentress	32	32	19	13	.....	.....	.....	1,796	1,796	927	869	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	71	54	36	18	17	11	6	4,742	3,827	2,001	1,826	915	435	480
Gibson	172	128	66	62	44	27	17	10,234	7,526	3,960	3,566	2,708	1,257	1,451
Giles	158	106	62	44	52	33	19	8,568	5,396	2,802	2,594	3,172	1,595	1,577
Grainger	58	53	46	7	5	4	1	5,130	5,030	3,000	2,030	100	70	30
Greene	136	120	70	50	16	9	7	9,174	8,614	4,900	3,714	560	295	265
Grundy	29	27	25	2	2	1	1	1,953	1,919	903	1,016	34	16	18
Hamblen	53	42	23	19	11	5	6	2,548	2,261	1,222	1,039	287	137	150
Hamilton	164	115	48	67	49	20	29	10,160	7,106	3,601	3,505	3,054	1,466	1,588
Hancock	52	48	44	4	4	3	1	4,039	3,980	2,113	1,867	59	31	28
Hardeman	140	92	50	42	48	27	21	5,800	3,600	1,895	1,705	2,200	1,106	1,094
Hardin	95	78	50	28	17	12	5	4,128	3,311	1,829	1,482	817	425	392
Hawkins	113	99	79	20	14	7	7	7,218	6,641	3,465	3,176	577	294	283
Haywood	110	50	20	30	60	37	23	6,258	2,611	1,325	1,286	3,647	1,834	1,813
Henderson (b)	91	71	55	16	20	15	5	4,447	3,777	2,072	1,705	670	288	382
Henry	123	98	51	47	25	20	5	5,681	4,545	2,177	2,368	1,136	544	592
Hickman	103	81	62	19	22	14	8	4,567	3,697	1,884	1,813	870	432	438
Houston	32	24	16	8	8	.....	8	1,175	925	500	425	250	130	120

a Pupils from report for 1889.
b Teachers from report for 1889.
c Teachers from report for 1888.
d Wholly from report for 1888.
e Wholly from report for 1889.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF TENNESSEE 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.
Humphreys	93	79	51	28	14	10	4	3,900	3,349	1,662	1,687	551	262	289
Jackson	64	61	41	20	3	2	1	3,362	3,281	1,736	1,545	81	42	39
James	21	19	18	1	2	2	.....	1,335	1,160	660	500	175	125	50
Jefferson	87	68	47	21	19	13	6	6,288	5,491	2,651	2,840	797	432	365
Johnson	38	37	30	7	1	1	.....	2,216	2,125	1,135	990	91	46	45
Knox (a)	246	206	116	90	40	22	18	8,474	7,559	3,938	3,621	915	494	421
Lake	16	14	11	3	2	2	.....	813	664	349	315	149	75	74
Lauderdale	86	57	32	25	29	17	12	3,056	1,357	719	638	1,699	875	824
Lawrence	82	77	44	33	5	4	1	3,153	2,965	1,546	1,419	188	104	84
Lewis	20	17	14	3	3	3	.....	591	525	300	225	66	30	36
Lincoln	129	98	46	52	31	17	14	7,317	5,539	3,021	2,518	1,778	989	789
Loudon	52	42	28	14	10	3	7	2,240	1,818	953	865	422	209	213
McMinn	83	71	47	24	12	11	1	5,007	4,402	2,343	2,059	605	330	275
McNairy	93	84	52	32	9	4	5	2,538	2,262	1,238	1,024	276	156	120
Macon	60	54	40	14	6	5	1	2,639	2,457	1,313	1,144	182	81	101
Madison	127	69	24	45	58	28	30	6,540	3,415	1,690	1,725	3,125	1,505	1,620
Marion	76	65	39	26	11	7	4	4,732	4,120	2,100	2,020	612	352	260
Marshall	104	74	50	24	30	20	10	6,582	4,865	2,433	2,432	1,717	865	852
Maury	165	102	59	43	63	48	15	8,470	4,937	2,520	2,417	3,533	1,811	1,722
Meigs	41	34	25	9	7	5	2	1,934	1,715	900	815	219	136	83
Monroe	74	65	45	20	9	7	2	3,576	3,276	1,710	1,566	300	176	124
Montgomery	126	79	27	52	47	22	25	6,444	3,302	1,740	1,562	3,142	1,569	1,573
Moore	26	24	12	12	2	1	1	1,210	1,167	603	564	43	22	21
Morgan	49	49	36	13	.....	.....	.....	2,296	2,296	1,246	1,050	.....	.....	.....
Obion	120	100	65	35	20	12	8	8,050	6,850	3,600	3,250	1,200	500	700
Overton	81	78	62	16	3	2	1	4,322	4,250	2,225	2,025	72	37	35
Perry	51	47	39	8	4	3	1	1,951	1,777	947	830	174	90	84
Pickett	29	29	18	11	.....	.....	.....	1,678	1,677	893	784	1	1	.....
Polk	45	43	33	10	2	1	1	2,592	2,522	1,290	1,232	70	38	32
Putnam	74	69	62	7	5	4	1	4,430	4,200	2,200	2,000	230	130	100
Rhea (b)	59	50	40	10	9	7	2	3,920	3,360	1,650	1,710	560	260	300
Roane	92	81	59	22	11	6	5	4,159	3,664	1,987	1,677	495	280	215
Robertson	105	75	47	28	30	10	20	4,147	3,044	1,665	1,379	1,103	565	538
Rutherford	144	92	51	41	52	27	25	12,716	6,613	3,121	3,492	6,103	3,201	2,902
Scott	59	56	47	9	3	1	2	3,096	2,981	1,494	1,487	115	71	44
Sequatchie	14	14	12	2	.....	.....	.....	900	900	450	450	.....	.....	.....
Sevier	99	92	79	13	7	5	2	6,374	6,075	3,189	2,886	299	140	159
Shelby	270	148	16	132	122	55	67	18,736	8,509	4,093	4,416	10,227	4,871	5,356
Smith	92	74	56	18	18	14	4	4,152	3,597	1,919	1,678	555	285	270
Stewart	61	49	39	10	12	8	4	3,437	2,975	1,450	1,525	462	198	264
Sullivan	100	91	68	23	9	5	4	4,889	4,624	2,359	2,265	265	133	132
Sumner	129	102	44	58	27	10	17	7,170	4,760	2,421	2,339	2,410	1,126	1,284
Tipton	72	39	11	28	33	14	19	7,063	3,424	1,823	1,601	3,639	1,749	1,890
Trousdale	34	24	10	14	10	7	3	1,911	1,282	651	631	629	257	372
Unicoi (c)	12	12	11	1	.....	.....	.....	1,250	1,250	650	600	.....	.....	.....
Union	55	54	51	3	1	1	.....	3,728	3,704	1,874	1,830	24	17	7
Van Buren	21	20	20	.....	1	1	.....	1,104	1,086	576	510	18	10	8
Warren	77	61	46	15	16	7	9	5,274	4,750	2,500	2,250	524	271	253
Washington	94	87	57	30	7	5	2	4,859	4,467	2,427	2,040	392	203	189
Wayne	77	71	51	20	6	5	1	3,443	3,108	1,650	1,458	335	168	167
Weakley	151	113	73	40	38	30	8	11,184	9,607	4,845	4,762	1,577	812	765
White	81	70	51	19	11	7	4	3,919	3,555	1,892	1,663	364	185	179
Williamson	122	71	35	36	51	31	20	8,455	5,690	2,988	2,702	2,765	1,264	1,501
Wilson (c)	148	111	61	50	37	22	15	7,782	5,189	2,519	2,670	2,593	1,346	1,247

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS REPORTED TO JUNE 1, 1891.

SCHOOLS.														
Private	1,562	1,502	734	768	60	33	27	41,827	38,493	20,178	18,315	3,334	1,611	1,723
Parochial	69	65	11	54	4	2	2	2,391	2,141	947	1,194	250	100	150

a Pupils from report for 1888. b Pupils from report for 1889. c Wholly from report for 1889.

CITIES.

Cities presumably have reached stable systems of record, but the presumption is not wholly justified. Even the number of different pupils enrolled in the year is a formidable question. Many superintendents were at the pains to seek out the facts as to sex not recorded in their cities, and the facts as to color caused yet more special effort.

Only such cities as reported on the three points of number, sex, and color have been given in previous bulletins. The large proportion of cities in this bulletin not reporting the three items arises from holding reports for more complete form till all reporting only part of the particulars have accumulated.

A city sometimes includes more than one distinct school district. One may report fully and another only in part, as is illustrated in the table.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE 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.
ALABAMA:														
Montgomery (a)	38	26	1	25	12	2	10	1,757	1,123			634		
ARKANSAS:														
Fort Smith	38	30	4	26	8	2	6	1,928	1,432	701	731	496	236	260
CALIFORNIA:														
Fresno City (b)	30	30	4	26				1,386	1,386	682	704			
COLORADO:														
Colorado Springs (b)	31	31	4	27				1,812	1,812	876	936			
Leadville	22	22	2	20				1,058	990	480	510	68	40	28
CONNECTICUT:														
Danbury	52	52	4	48				3,980	3,929	1,936	1,993	51	24	27
Hartford (c)	189	189	29	160				7,643						
New Britain (c)	45	45	3	42				4,068						
New London	54	54	6	48				2,688	2,632	1,285	1,347	56	24	32
Stamford (c)	52	52	8	44				1,975						
DELAWARE:														
Wilmington (a)	175	158	4	154	17		17	9,184	8,033			1,151		
GEORGIA:														
Augusta	71	53	6	47	18	4	14	3,808	2,171	898	1,273	1,637	692	945
Columbus (d)	44							2,444	1,234	545	689	1,210	484	726
ILLINOIS:														
Bloomington (e)	77	77	2	75				3,391	3,316	1,623	1,693	75	37	38
Freeport	40	40	4	36				1,652	1,652	815	837			
Joliet	65	65	2	63				3,580	3,580	1,823	1,757			
Streator	43	43	1	42				2,282	2,280	1,136	1,144	2	1	1
INDIANA:														
Anderson (b)	17	17	3	14				1,180	1,180	542	638			
IOWA:														
Des Moines (f)	184	184	7	177				7,704	7,627	3,655	3,972	77	40	37
Muscatine (a)	51	51	5	46				2,028	2,018			10		
KANSAS:														
Kansas City	104	88	15	73	16	6	10	5,677	4,877	2,400	2,477	800	350	450
KENTUCKY:														
Covington (a)	66	60	6	54	6	2	4	4,018	3,674			344		
Paducah (a)	33	24	5	19	9	5	4	1,979	1,363			616		
MAINE:														
Bangor (c)	93	93	4	89				3,052						

a Sex of pupils not reported.
b White includes unseparated colored.
c No record of sex or color of pupils.
d No report of sex or color of teachers.
e Colored pupils estimated from present attendance.
f Colored pupils reported by East Des Moines.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE CITIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

CITIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
MASSACHUSETTS:														
Boston	1,380	1,379	168	1,211	1	.....	1	68,798	67,746	35,609	32,137	1,052	505	547
Brookline	67	67	8	59	.....	.....	.....	2,007	2,007	982	1,025	.....	.....	.....
Cambridge (a)	251	251	21	230	.....	.....	.....	10,335	10,335	5,141	5,194	.....	.....	.....
Chicopee	35	35	3	32	.....	.....	.....	1,781	1,781	919	862	.....	.....	.....
Fitchburg	83	83	7	76	.....	.....	.....	3,725	3,720	1,917	1,803	5	3	2
Gloucester (a)	104	104	5	99	.....	.....	.....	4,137	4,137	2,095	2,042	.....	.....	.....
Haverhill	95	95	6	89	.....	.....	.....	3,832	3,779	1,870	1,909	53	28	25
Hyde Park (b)	41	41	8	33	.....	.....	.....	1,993	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marlborough (c)	54	54	2	52	.....	.....	.....	2,380	2,372	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Newton (a)	107	107	17	90	.....	.....	.....	4,363	4,363	2,185	2,178	.....	.....	.....
Quincy (b)	66	66	6	60	.....	.....	.....	3,287	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taunton (b)	98	98	11	87	.....	.....	.....	4,358	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worcester (d)	323	321	29	292	2	.....	2	14,933	14,757	7,679	7,078	176	80	96
MICHIGAN:														
Alpena (b)	30	30	3	27	.....	.....	.....	1,549	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battle Creek (e)	49	49	2	47	.....	.....	.....	2,250	2,187	636	1,551	63	39	24
Bay City (e)	87	87	5	82	.....	.....	.....	4,188	4,156	2,068	2,088	32	15	17
Detroit (a)	491	491	21	470	.....	.....	.....	23,916	23,916	12,300	11,616	.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids (b)	228	228	8	220	.....	.....	.....	10,752	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manistee	51	51	4	47	.....	.....	.....	2,649	2,648	1,370	1,278	1	1	.....
Menominee	30	30	1	29	.....	.....	.....	1,725	1,725	850	875	.....	.....	.....
Saginaw (f)	172	172	15	157	.....	.....	.....	7,866	7,852	3,959	3,893	14	6	8
West Bay City	57	57	5	52	.....	.....	.....	2,837	2,837	1,411	1,426	.....	.....	.....
MINNESOTA:														
Minneapolis (a)	509	509	19	490	.....	.....	.....	20,592	20,592	10,270	10,322	.....	.....	.....
Winona (a)	60	60	3	57	.....	.....	.....	2,930	2,930	1,300	1,630	.....	.....	.....
MISSISSIPPI:														
Natchez	27	27	2	25	.....	.....	.....	1,288	538	238	300	750	329	421
NEBRASKA:														
Nebraska City (g)	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,341	1,322	.....	.....	19	.....	.....
NEW JERSEY:														
Atlantic City	35	35	1	34	.....	.....	.....	1,935	1,795	885	910	140	58	82
Bayonne	54	54	5	49	.....	.....	.....	2,153	2,138	1,069	1,069	15	9	6
Bridgeton	31	31	3	28	.....	.....	.....	2,005	1,927	940	987	78	43	35
Camden	177	161	5	156	16	2	14	11,523	11,033	5,142	5,891	490	235	255
Elizabeth	77	77	4	73	.....	.....	.....	4,420	4,299	2,087	2,212	121	49	72
Hoboken	120	120	8	112	.....	.....	.....	6,453	6,449	3,282	3,167	4	2	2
Jersey City	403	403	18	385	.....	.....	.....	22,294	21,733	10,456	11,277	561	228	333
Millville	41	41	5	36	.....	.....	.....	1,833	1,804	764	1,040	29	11	18
Newark	443	439	34	405	4	1	3	25,137	24,264	11,681	12,583	873	426	447
New Brunswick	53	53	4	49	.....	.....	.....	2,492	2,409	1,187	1,222	83	39	44
Orange	47	47	4	43	.....	.....	.....	1,964	1,833	896	937	131	58	73
Passaic	38	38	1	37	.....	.....	.....	2,056	1,991	1,010	981	65	25	40
Paterson	224	224	15	209	.....	.....	.....	12,024	11,743	5,328	6,415	281	129	152
Trenton	137	134	5	129	3	1	2	6,935	6,814	3,286	3,528	121	53	68
Union	31	31	3	28	.....	.....	.....	1,862	1,862	940	922	.....	.....	.....
NEW YORK:														
Amsterdam (g)	42	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,639	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jamestown (b)	77	77	2	75	.....	.....	.....	2,720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lansingburg (g)	44	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,731	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lockport (b)	54	54	4	50	.....	.....	.....	2,730	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Island City (b)	105	105	4	101	.....	.....	.....	6,403	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogdensburg (b)	38	38	4	34	.....	.....	.....	1,812	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a White includes unseparated colored.
b No record of sex or color of pupils.
c Sex of pupils not reported.
d Sex of colored pupils estimated by city superintendent.
e Colored pupils estimated from present attendance.
f West Saginaw reported only total enrollment. Sex estimated from report of East Saginaw; color from East Saginaw only.
g No record of sex of teachers or pupils.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE CITIES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

CITIES.	TEACHERS.							PUPILS.						
	Aggregate.	White.			Colored.			Aggregate.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
NEW YORK—Continued.														
Schenectady	50	50	2	48	.....	.....	.....	2,415	2,405	1,200	1,205	10	5	5
Syracuse (a)	287	287	16	271	.....	.....	.....	13,401	13,401	6,651	6,750	.....	.....	.....
Troy (b)	171	171	19	152	.....	.....	.....	7,712	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watertown (b)	65	65	5	60	.....	.....	.....	2,430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Troy (b)	29	29	3	26	.....	.....	.....	1,653	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NORTH CAROLINA:														
Charlotte	27	19	4	15	8	2	6	1,500	908	428	480	592	257	335
OHIO:														
Chillicothe	51	46	2	44	5	1	4	2,055	1,847	967	880	208	114	94
Columbus (a)	255	255	16	239	.....	.....	.....	12,461	12,461	6,128	6,333	.....	.....	.....
Ironton (a)	40	40	3	37	.....	.....	.....	2,219	2,219	1,097	1,122	.....	.....	.....
Lima	50	50	4	46	.....	.....	.....	2,482	2,482	1,252	1,230	.....	.....	.....
Tiffin	32	32	5	27	.....	.....	.....	1,421	1,415	672	743	6	4	2
Toledo (a)	213	213	20	193	.....	.....	.....	10,877	10,877	5,454	5,423	.....	.....	.....
Zanesville (a)	80	80	4	76	.....	.....	.....	3,355	3,355	1,719	1,636	.....	.....	.....
PENNSYLVANIA:														
Allegheny (a)	278	278	22	256	.....	.....	.....	15,947	15,947	7,878	8,069	.....	.....	.....
Johnstown (a)	25	25	4	21	.....	.....	.....	1,540	1,540	742	798	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon (a)	39	39	7	32	.....	.....	.....	2,212	2,212	1,086	1,126	.....	.....	.....
McKeesport (a)	50	50	4	46	.....	.....	.....	2,903	2,903	1,483	1,420	.....	.....	.....
Nanticoke (a)	27	27	3	24	.....	.....	.....	1,471	1,471	689	782	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg (a)	618	618	39	579	.....	.....	.....	31,014	31,014	15,326	15,688	.....	.....	.....
Pittston	25	25	2	23	.....	.....	.....	1,412	1,406	623	783	6	2	4
South Bethlehem	27	27	8	19	.....	.....	.....	1,505	1,487	800	687	18	10	8
Wilkesbarre (a)	113	113	20	93	.....	.....	.....	6,536	6,536	3,162	3,374	.....	.....	.....
RHODE ISLAND:														
Providence (a)	394	394	24	370	.....	.....	.....	18,271	18,271	9,189	9,082	.....	.....	.....
TENNESSEE:														
Jackson	21	14	2	12	7	1	6	1,513	897	432	465	616	218	398
Memphis (c)	107	77	.....	77	30	8	22	6,073	3,544	.....	.....	2,529	.....	.....
VERMONT:														
Burlington (a)	55	55	5	50	.....	.....	.....	1,740	1,740	943	797	.....	.....	.....
VIRGINIA:														
Danville	32	18	3	15	14	3	11	1,499	689	375	314	810	401	409
WASHINGTON:														
Spokane Falls (a)	40	40	3	37	.....	.....	.....	2,784	2,784	1,505	1,279	.....	.....	.....
WISCONSIN:														
Eau Claire	62	62	8	54	.....	.....	.....	3,177	3,177	1,610	1,567	.....	.....	.....
Janesville (a)	43	43	2	41	.....	.....	.....	1,653	1,653	760	893	.....	.....	.....
Madison (a)	47	47	3	44	.....	.....	.....	1,989	1,989	1,020	969	.....	.....	.....
Marinette (a)	31	31	3	28	.....	.....	.....	1,950	1,950	973	977	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee (a)	496	496	63	433	.....	.....	.....	27,337	27,337	13,450	13,887	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan (a)	41	41	8	33	.....	.....	.....	2,405	2,405	1,208	1,197	.....	.....	.....

a White includes unseparated colored. *b* No record of sex or color of pupils. *c* Sex of pupils not reported.