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TREND OF WAGES FROM 1891 TO 1900.

In connection with the article in the July Bulletin of the Department, entitled "Trusts and industrial combinations," there was given a table showing the rates of wages in various occupations for a period extending back in most cases from the present year to 1891. It was expected that a summary of the data shown there could be made in time to be included in that Bulletin, but owing to the unavoidable delay in securing certain of the returns and the large amount of work necessary to a careful statement it was found impossible to accomplish the work properly in the limited time at the disposal of the Department.

The table which has been referred to is "Table I—Rates of wages in various occupations," and will be found on pages 766 to 812 of Bulletin No. 29. The data there shown comprise figures relative to the rates of wages paid in a large number of industries and occupations, and were secured directly from the pay rolls of establishments located in all sections of the country—North, East, South, and West. As before stated, the figures are in most cases for a period of ten years, although in some instances a shorter period was taken owing to the lack of reliable data in some establishments for the earlier years.

It was found possible in the compilation of this summary to include data pertaining to 148 establishments, representing 26 industries and 192 occupations. The period covered includes the years from 1891 to 1900—ten years—and those items for which data for the whole period were not given were excluded from consideration in the summary. All the data included, except those for mining, relate to the manufacturing industries, the data relative to steam railroads and street railways having been excluded from the summary. While the data from which this table is drawn do not afford the basis for a strictly

scientific calculation of relative wages, a careful examination of the figures given in Table I leads to the belief that they are fairly representative, and that the results here given, showing the trend of wages from 1891 to 1900, are entirely fair and undoubtedly approximate very closely the actual conditions for the whole country. The table follows:

RELATIVE WAGES FROM 1891 TO 1900, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Relative wages.
1891.....	100.00
1892.....	100.30
1893.....	99.32
1894.....	98.06
1895.....	97.88
1896.....	97.93
1897.....	98.96
1898.....	98.79
1899.....	101.54
1900.....	103.43

In this table the average of the wages for 1891 is taken as the basis and, as will be seen, represents 100. The relative figures for each of the remaining years of the period are secured by dividing the average wages for 1891 into those for each of these years. The wages for 1892 and subsequent years consequently represent percentages of the wages for 1891.

Taking the average for 1891, representing 100, as has been explained, it is seen that in the year 1892 a very slight increase occurred, approximating one-third of 1 per cent, the relative figures being 100.30. In 1893, however, the decrease in wages began, the drop being about 1 per cent from the wages of the previous year, the relative figures being 99.32. In 1894 a further drop of more than 1 per cent occurred, the relative figures being 98.06, while in 1895 the lowest wages of the period are shown, the relative wages being 97.88. In 1896 a very slight increase occurred, 97.93 being the figures for that year, and in 1897 an increase of more than 1 per cent placed the figures at 98.96. In 1898 it is seen that a very slight decrease occurred, the figures being 98.79, but in 1899 an increase of more than 2½ per cent placed the relative wages higher than those for 1891 or 1892, the figures being 101.54. This rapid rise continued in 1900, the general plane of wages in this year being 103.43, or nearly 2 per cent greater than the plane for 1899, and 3.43 per cent greater than that for 1891.

It may be stated that during the years in which the course of wages declined the rates of 1891 and 1892 in many instances remained unchanged, and in like manner during the last few years, in which the general course of wages has been upward, the wages in these instances have not, of course, responded to the general rise. In other instances the per cent of decrease was notably large during the years of depression, while during the last two years of the period the reverse is true

and a much larger increase really took place than that indicated by the table. In other words, wages in some instances show but little fluctuation, while in other instances they are much more sensitive, responding quickly to general conditions of depression or activity. The average condition or general level only is shown in the table, and while, for the reasons stated, the fluctuations during the period have not been so great as popular opinion would indicate, the figures for 1899 and 1900 show a gratifying average increase over the conditions of 1891 and 1892, when wages in gold were higher than at any period in the history of the country prior to the present year.

STATISTICS OF CITIES.

By an act of Congress which was approved and became law July 1, 1898, the Commissioner of Labor was called upon to make an investigation into the statistics of the cities of the United States having over 30,000 population. The paragraph of the act referred to is as follows:

The Commissioner of Labor is authorized to compile and publish annually, as a part of the Bulletin of the Department of Labor, an abstract of the main features of the official statistics of the cities of the United States having over 30,000 population.

In accordance with this act a compilation was attempted from the printed reports of various cities, but owing to lack of uniformity in these reports, and in many cases to the lack of reports themselves, it was found impossible to make such a classification of the various items relating to the governmental, financial, and other conditions of these cities as seemed necessary for a satisfactory comparison. A schedule of inquiries was therefore prepared and the work taken up by the special agents of the Department, by personal visits to the various officials of the cities coming within the scope of the investigation. These officials in many ways manifested the utmost interest in the investigation and contributed freely of their time and labor in compiling the data desired and in making the report a success. The results were printed in the Bulletin of the Department of Labor for September, 1899.

As will be seen by reference to the language of the law which has been quoted, provision was made for a similar inquiry each year. The present report is the second one upon this subject, and in it an effort has been made to enlarge somewhat upon the first one and to slightly change some of the inquiries propounded in order to secure fuller information on the subjects covered. The thanks of the Department are due to the officials of the various cities which were visited for the purpose of securing the data for this report for their cordial cooperation in the effort to reduce the official records to such form as seemed necessary for satisfactory comparison. It is hoped that experience will render this task easier each year.

The report contained in the Bulletin for September, 1899, included 140 cities, this being the number in the United States which were at that time believed to have a population of 30,000 or over. The results of the Twelfth Census as regards the population of cities were not avail-

able when the data were collected for this investigation, but according to the best estimates that could be secured the Department considered itself justified in including but 129 cities in this year's report and which have been canvassed by the agents of the Department for the various details necessary to complete the tables included in the report. Several cities which were supposed, when this information was collected, to have less than 30,000 population have since been shown by the census returns to have more than that number. This information, however, came too late to permit their inclusion in this report. These cities are the following: Montgomery, Ala., Fitchburg and Newton, Mass., Bayonne, N. J., Schenectady, N. Y., and Chester and York, Pa. They will, of course, be included in the report for next year.

The titles of the nineteen tables embraced in the investigation are as follows:

Table I.—Population, area, period covered, etc.

Table II.—Police, retail liquor saloons, and arrests, by causes.

Table III.—Firemen, fire equipment, and property loss from fires.

Table IV.—Marriages and births.

Table V.—Deaths, by causes.

Table VI.—Percentage of deaths from each specified cause.

Table VII.—Death rate per 1,000 population.

Table VIII.—Area of public parks, and of streets paved, by kind of pavement.

Table IX.—Care of streets, disposal of garbage, and food and sanitary inspection.

Table X.—Public schools and libraries.

Table XI.—Charities: Almshouses, charitable homes, etc., orphan asylums, and hospitals.

Table XII.—Cost of water, gas, and electric-light plants owned and operated by cities.

Table XIII.—Debt, basis of assessment, assessed valuation of property, and taxation.

Table XIV.—Income from all sources.

Table XV.—Expenditures for construction and other capital outlay.

Table XVI.—Expenditures for maintenance and operation.

Table XVII.—Summary of income and expenditures

Table XVIII.—Assets.

Table XIX.—Per capita debt, assessed valuation of property, and expenditures for maintenance.

These tables, which immediately follow the discussion of the same, will be taken up in their order and a short analysis and description of each will be presented. At the same time there will be given information as to the various changes from last year which have been adopted in the preparation of this year's report.

Table I.—Population, area, period covered, etc.—In this table, as in the remaining eighteen tables, the 129 cities in the United States, selected for this investigation as having a population of 30,000 or over, are presented in the order of their population, the largest being placed first. The date of incorporation of each of the cities is first given, followed by the population at the Twelfth United States Census,

June 1, 1900. In several cases it was found that the city had been reincorporated. In each of such cases the date given is the one on which the city was first incorporated, the date of reincorporation being given in a foot-note. This table also presents information as to the area in acres of each of the cities, together with the dates of ending of the years covered by the investigation. These areas include both land and water, when not otherwise noted. As regards the dates of ending of the years covered, it is necessary to say that in most of the cities investigated the various departments of the city government, such as fire, police, street, etc., made their reports for a different year, one department having December 31 as the end of its statistical year, while the others had their years end on other dates. It was thought important in connection with the study of the data included in the various tables to furnish a statement as to the dates of ending of the years for which the information is given. Where but a single date is given under this heading, all the various city departments close their year on the same day. Where the year of the various departments ended on different dates, all the necessary information as to the ending of the same is furnished in this column. All data in the tables, with the exception of those which are noted, cover one year's transactions, and that the last year for which the facts were obtainable. It will be noticed in comparing the report for last year with the present one that the data in a few of the cities are for the same period as was reported last year. This is due to the fact that the schedules for this report were secured earlier than for the former one, and that consequently a full year had not elapsed since the former visit of the agent. It is expected in the future that this subject will be taken up at about the same date as this year, and that consequently there will be no further duplication of data for any of the cities.

Table II.—Police, retail liquor saloons, and arrests, by causes.—This table shows the number of policemen in each of the cities, the number including not only patrolmen but officers, such as sergeants, lieutenants, etc. Persons employed as messengers, matrons, janitors, drivers, etc., are not included. In this table are shown also the number of licensed retail liquor saloons, and, immediately following, the number of arrests. The licensed retail liquor saloons reported do not include clubs, drug stores, etc. It was attempted last year to secure data as to the number of convictions for the various offenses considered in this table. In a few cases it was found possible to secure these data, but in most cases no accurate information could be had on this subject. Owing to the very small number of cities for which such information could be secured, data relating to the number of convictions have been omitted from this year's report. The arrests are classified according to the causes for which persons were arrested, as drunk-

eness, disturbing the peace, assault and battery, homicide, vagrancy, housebreaking, and larceny. The arrests for other causes are given under "all other offenses," which is followed by a column showing the total arrests for all offenses. It was found that there was no uniform classification of offenses causing arrest in the various cities, different cities entering a different charge for a similar offense. Hence the following statement is given to show what offenses were combined in each item of the classification in the table: Drunkenness includes "common drunk," "drunk and disorderly," and all cases where drunkenness in any form was the primary cause of arrest; disturbing the peace includes all cases of disorderly conduct not attributable to drunkenness; assault and battery includes all cases of assault; vagrancy includes arrests of beggars, tramps, loafers, loiterers, and all persons without an apparent means of support; housebreaking includes burglary and all cases of breaking and entering, and larceny includes pocket picking, robbery, and all cases of theft.

Table III.—Firemen, fire equipment, and property loss from fires.—The number of firemen in each of the cities is given in this table, classified as to whether they are regulars, call men, or volunteers. These numbers include the officers of the fire department in the different grades, as well as the actual firemen, but do not include messengers, janitors, etc. This table also goes quite fully into the equipment of the fire departments in the various cities, showing the number of steam, hand, and chemical engines, the number of hand fire extinguishers, fire boats, hook and ladder trucks, hose reels and hose wagons, fire hydrants, water towers, and horses. In addition to this information, data are also given as to the total length of ladders and hose belonging to the various fire departments of each of the cities investigated. The table closes with statements showing the number of fire alarms, the number of fires, and the total property loss from the same. The number of fire alarms does not include duplicate alarms sent in from different points, and a first and second alarm for a single fire has been considered one alarm. It should also be stated that two or more buildings burned as a result of one fire has been considered one fire.

Table IV.—Marriages and births.—During the former investigation into statistics of cities data relating to marriages and births were not secured. It was thought, however, that the subject was sufficiently important to warrant the Department in securing and publishing the figures relating thereto. The table shows the total number of marriages, the number of male and female births, the total births and births per 1,000 population, and the number of stillbirths. The figures showing the birth rate per 1,000 population are based on the population at the Twelfth United States Census, June 1, 1900, as

shown in Table I. In bringing the figures for the various cities into comparison it will be noted that in some cities the number of marriages is largely in excess of what might naturally be expected. This in some cases is accounted for by the fact that the city is located near the border of another State in which the marriage license laws are more exacting, and that many persons consequently repair to the city for the purpose of being married, in order to secure the benefit of the more liberal conditions offered there. The reverse of these conditions accounts in some cases for the small number of marriages in other cities.

Table V.—Deaths, by causes.—It was found during this investigation, by an examination of the various city reports, that in almost every city a different classification as to the cause of death was used in making the official statement of deaths. It was apparent that these classifications differing so widely could not be used, inasmuch as the value of the data concerning this feature of city supervision consists mainly in the comparison afforded as to the number of deaths from the same cause in each of the cities investigated. For this reason a uniform classification was adopted, very similar to the one in use last year, and every effort was made to follow the same strictly, necessitating in almost every case an entirely new compilation of the deaths from various causes in the various cities. To these figures as finally compiled the health officers in each of the cities gave their approval. An examination of the table will show the classification itself and the number of deaths (including those from premature birth) from each selected cause in the various cities. Consumption as here shown includes all forms of consumption of the lungs and throat, but consumption of the intestines, etc., is not included. Violence includes all deaths not attributable to disease, such as suicide, murder, manslaughter, homicide, accident, etc., and scarlet fever includes scarlatina. The other classifications as shown in the table require no special explanation, being quite clear in themselves. The proportionately large number of deaths in some of the Southern cities is undoubtedly accounted for by the fact that the population is largely made up of colored people, among whom the death rate is much higher than among the white population. While no classification of deaths has been made generally as between white and colored, for the reason that but very few cities keep records which would enable such classification, such distinction has been made for Charleston, S. C., in the following short table, which quite fully supports the statement just made. In this table the figures of total population used are from the returns of the Twelfth Census, but the figures for white and colored (the census figures not being yet available) are estimated, it being assumed that the relative numbers of each have remained the same as at the census of 1890.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION, BY CAUSE AND COLOR,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Cause of death.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.
Consumption	42	1.73	223	7.08	265	4.75
Pneumonia	16	.66	81	2.57	97	1.74
Heart disease	28	1.15	60	1.90	88	1.53
Violence	32	1.32	101	3.20	133	2.38
Apoplexy	25	1.03	23	.73	48	.86
Diphtheria	1	.04	0	0	1	.02
Diarrheal diseases:						
Cholera infantum	13	.54	7	.22	20	.36
Other	43	1.77	150	4.76	193	3.46
Cancer	31	1.28	19	.60	50	.89
Bronchitis	8	.33	17	.54	25	.45
Meningitis	9	.37	16	.51	25	.45
Marasmus, etc	19	.78	59	1.87	78	1.40
Measles	3	.12	11	.35	14	.25
Nephritis	68	2.80	150	4.76	218	3.91
Old age	21	.86	30	.95	51	.91
Typhoid fever	19	.78	42	1.33	61	1.09
Malarial fever	11	.45	24	.76	35	.63
Scarlet fever	1	.04	0	0	1	.02
Hydrocephalus	0	0	4	.13	4	.07
Septicæmia	7	.29	6	.19	13	.23
Croup	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcoholism	5	.21	0	0	5	.09
Whooping cough	6	.25	12	.38	18	.32
Premature birth	9	.37	20	.64	29	.52
All other	145	5.97	353	10.57	478	8.56
Total	562	23.14	1,388	44.04	1,950	34.94

Table VI.—Percentage of deaths from each specified cause.—This table is based on Table V, and shows for each city what percentage of the total deaths during the year was caused by consumption, what by pneumonia, what by heart disease, and what by each of the remaining causes enumerated in Table V.

Table VII.—Death rate per 1,000 population.—This table is based partly on Table V. The population of each city as estimated by the health officers, which furnishes the basis of the calculation as to the official death rate, is given in the first column of the table. This is followed by a column showing the official death rate of each city as calculated by the health officers of the same. The returns of the Twelfth United States Census, June 1, 1900, were not available until after the official death rates had been made, and in comparing the census returns of population for the various cities with the estimates of the health officers it was found that the actual count in many cases showed a population different from that used by the health officers in calculating the official death rate. The actual population June 1, 1900, is therefore brought forward from Table I, and immediately following this is given the death rate calculated on the basis of these figures. In some cases these do not differ greatly from the figures used by the health officers themselves. Stillbirths are not included in the calculation of death rates. As stated in connection with Table V, the high death rate of some Southern cities is explained by the fact that their population consists largely of colored people, among whom

the death rate is much higher than among whites, as shown by the short table for Charleston, S. C., preceding.

Table VIII.—Area of public parks, and of streets paved, by kind of pavement.—In this table is shown the area of all parks and gardens open for the free use of the public, whether owned by the municipality or by a private individual or corporation, and also the number of square yards of streets in each of the cities paved with cobblestones, granite blocks, bricks, wooden blocks, asphalt and asphalt blocks, macadam, and gravel. The number of square yards of all other kinds of pavement is aggregated in a single column, and this is followed by the total square yards of streets paved in each city and the square yards of streets unpaved.

Table IX.—Care of streets, disposal of garbage, and food and sanitary inspection.—This table deals with the provision made by each of the cities for the care of its streets and the disposal of garbage. The table shows whether the streets are swept by hand, by machine, or by both hand and machine, and the number of square yards of streets swept per week. The figures given show the total amount of sweeping done per week, measured in square yards, and do not indicate therefore the total area swept, which would in most cases be considerably less, inasmuch as many of the streets are swept more than once a week. This is followed by a column showing the average number of persons employed in sweeping and sprinkling the streets. The table also shows the number of tons of garbage sold, burned, or otherwise disposed of in the cities which attend to this matter themselves, together with the average number of persons employed in such removal. In most cases, however, it was found that this matter was cared for by the householders or by contract, and consequently no figures could be obtained as to the quantity disposed of. Garbage is classified in this table as ashes, swill and kitchen refuse, and dead animals and other refuse. The last two columns in this table show the number of food and sanitary inspectors employed by each of the cities.

Table X.—Public schools and libraries.—This table shows the number of city schools, classified as to whether they are high schools or other, and the number of teachers and pupils in each of the two classes. The average attendance in high and other schools is next shown. In collecting the facts for this table a series of grades was regarded as a school, and the facts given include all public free schools—day schools, night schools, kindergartens, manual-training schools, art schools, etc. The low average daily attendance in a few of the cities is accounted for by the fact that there are several night schools having a large membership, the attendance being very irregular, and the schools being in operation only a few months during the year. The second part of this table is devoted to a consideration of the facts relating to public libraries under municipal or other owner-

ship and control, together with information as to the number of volumes in the same, the number of volumes withdrawn for home use, and the number withdrawn for use in the reading rooms of the library during the period covered by the report. In last year's report were given only libraries under municipal ownership and control. It was determined, however, this year to include in the data relating to this subject all of the libraries that are open to the public or a specified class of the public, except church and Sunday-school libraries and libraries conducted wholly for profit. The table therefore shows the facts separately for these two classes of libraries, followed by a total which includes both.

Table XI.—Charities: Almshouses, charitable homes, etc., orphan asylums, and hospitals.—In the report for last year on this subject data were given for municipal institutions only; that is, those which were supported or controlled by the municipality itself. In many of the cities which were included in the report, however, institutions of a similar character were found under the control of and supported by the town, county, or State, or by private contributions. In some cases such institutions existed in cities which did not themselves provide such aid. In most cases these private or semiprivate institutions were open to those unable to support themselves, or secure proper medical aid and other attention. In many cases private institutions were found in which free attention was given to those needing it, while in some instances a part of the support of each institution was contributed by the city as a condition to furnishing the necessary attention to its poor. It was determined, therefore, in view of the public service rendered by these institutions, to secure data relating to them similar to that secured for the last report relating to strictly municipal institutions and publish the same in connection with those data. This table, therefore, contains the data not only as to those institutions owned and controlled by the city, but also those owned and controlled by the county, town, or State, or by private enterprises, such as churches, benevolent associations, etc. It has been the purpose of the Department to include all those institutions which admit the general public or a specified class of the public either free or partially free. The table shows, then, the number of almshouses, charitable homes, etc., and orphan asylums with the average number of inmates, and the number of hospitals with the total number of patients treated during the year, subdivided as to whether under municipal or other ownership and control. The column relating to the number of hospitals includes in some instances smallpox hospitals or pest-houses, which are not strictly charitable institutions, but are operated by the cities for the protection of the general public health. In some cases it was found difficult to classify almshouses, charitable homes, etc., and orphan asylums, as many institutions were a combination of

both. The best classification possible, however, was made after due inquiry as to the work of the various institutions. It should be said also, that in some instances homes for aged people, refuges for fallen women, etc., have been included under charitable homes, etc., and grouped with almshouses, and that many of the institutions classified as orphan asylums admit children not orphans. It was found also, that many of the almshouses and orphan asylums had hospital wards in connection with them. This, however, has not been taken into account, and they have been classified respectively as almshouses, charitable homes, etc., or orphan asylums. In some cases hospitals include insane asylums, while the number of patients treated in hospitals includes emergency cases which receive medical aid only.

Table XII.—Cost of water, gas, and electric-light plants owned and operated by cities.—In this table it is shown whether the waterworks, gas works, and electric-light plants in the various cities are owned and operated by the municipality. Where these public utilities are municipally owned and operated, further data are given as to the year in which they were built or acquired by the cities, and the cost of the same. The figures for cost represent the cost up to the end of the fiscal year covered by the report, and include amounts expended for extensions, etc., in addition to the original cost of building and equipping the plants.

Table XIII.—Debt, basis of assessment, assessed valuation of property, and taxation.—This table shows first the amount of the bonded, the floating, and the total debt of the cities included in the report. In this classification temporary loans, unpaid warrants, etc., have been regarded as a floating debt. The data as to debt are followed by those as to the amount of the sinking fund of the various cities, which, deducted from the preceding column showing the total debt, furnishes the figures for the next column representing the net debt of each of the cities. This is followed by a statement as to the legal borrowing limit. In several cities it was found that the bonded indebtedness as given in the reports of the cities did not include some special bonds, such as school, park, or waterworks bonds, or bonds issued for street or sewer construction, etc. They were omitted by the city officials because they were not considered a city debt proper, they having been issued for one or more of the special purposes named and charged, in some instances, against the property along the street or in the locality in which the expenditures were made. In such cases the city usually acts as an agent through a board or commission in issuing and redeeming the bonds, but disclaims all responsibility for their payment. As most cities include all such bonds in their statements of indebtedness it has been deemed proper for purposes of comparison to include them in these cases also.

The fact should be noted in connection with this table that in some

cases the debt as here given does not represent absolutely all of the public obligations of the property within the limits of the city. In certain cases where it has been desired to make improvements for the benefit of a territory larger than that of the city, the State legislature has provided for the formation of a board or commission, and for borrowing money for carrying out the desired improvements. This borrowed money represents an obligation, not of the cities as such, but of the board or commission, although interest and principal as well as all expenses of maintenance and operation must be met by taxation against the property within the limits of the territory benefited. This method has in many cases been employed because the debt limit fixed by the State legislature prevented the necessary borrowing on the part of the city directly, and as it is desired to retain a low debt limit, specific permission from the legislature is required for each issue of bonds in excess of that limit. Well known cases of this sort are Chicago, with its drainage canal, and Boston with its metropolitan park, sewer, and water commissions. In such cases as these no attempt has been made to apportion to the cities involved the proper proportion of debt chargeable in each instance as it was regarded as impracticable. Such definite information, however, as was available has been presented in the form of footnotes to the table. With regard to the city's share of the county and State debt the same principle has been followed.

The conditions in Washington are somewhat peculiar. Being the seat of the Federal Government and the site of the vast properties necessary to its central administration, Congress, which is the law-making body of the city, has established the rule that one-half the municipal expenses shall be paid by the Federal Government and one-half raised by taxation. The act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, approved June 11, 1878, specified that, "To the extent to which Congress shall approve of said estimates, [of the annual expenses of government for the District of Columbia] Congress shall appropriate the amount of fifty per centum thereof; and the remaining fifty per centum of such approved estimates shall be levied and assessed upon the taxable property and privileges in said District of Columbia other than the property of the United States and of the District of Columbia." The principle laid down in the foregoing act has, with very few exceptions, been followed by Congress in making the appropriations for the expenses of the District of Columbia. In any study of the financial statistics of the city of Washington, whether in this or subsequent tables, this peculiarity should be borne in mind.

Two additional columns show the basis of assessment, represented in per cent of the full value of real and personal property. While the legal basis of assessment is as stated for each city, it has been found in some cities that in practice the basis adopted is a much lower percent-

age. Then follow three columns showing the assessed valuation of the real, personal, and the total property in each of the cities considered, while the remaining columns of the table relate to the tax rates for various purposes levied on such property. In most cases a statement was secured as to the rate of tax levied per \$1,000 of assessed valuation by or for the State, the county, and the city, and for other purposes. The value of the data subdivided in this manner will be seen at once. Owing to the lack of space in this and the five tables following, the cents in all of the amounts have been discarded and the nearest amount in dollars used.

Table XIV.—Income from all sources.—In this table is shown the amount of the income, during the fiscal year covered by the report, of the various cities which come within the scope of the investigation. In the report of last year the effort was made to subdivide these items as to whether they were ordinary or extraordinary receipts. No such effort is made in this report, owing to the difficulties encountered in making the same and the questionable value of such subdivision. The receipts are classified as cash on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year; the amounts received during the year from the property tax; from liquor licenses; from other licenses and fees; from fines; from franchises; from docks, wharves, ferries, bridges, markets, cemeteries, etc.; from waterworks; from gas works; from electric-light plants; from special assessments; from loans; from all other sources, and the total income from all sources combined. The cash on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year as shown in this table does not in any case include the cash in the sinking fund.

Table XV.—Expenditures for construction and other capital outlay.—This table, together with Table XVI, deals with the expenditures during the fiscal year covered by the report. Table XV deals especially with those for construction and for the acquisition of property of a permanent nature, and for other capital outlay. The items for which separate amounts are shown in this table are: Police department; police courts, jails, workhouses, reformatories, etc.; fire department; health department; hospitals, asylums, almshouses, and other charities; schools; libraries, art galleries, museums, etc.; parks and gardens; streets; sewers; waterworks; gas works; electric-light plants; docks, wharves, ferries, bridges, markets, cemeteries, etc.; and liquidation of debt. The total of these items concludes the table.

Table XVI.—Expenditures for maintenance and operation.—This table is very similar in form to the preceding one, and shows the expenditures for the maintenance of all principal departments of city work, together with total expenditures for maintenance and operation.

Table XVII.—Summary of income and expenditures.—This table summarizes the results of Tables XIV, XV, and XVI, bringing into one presentation the total of income and expenditures shown in those

tables. A column showing cash on hand at the end of the fiscal year is also given.

Table XVIII.—Assets.—In the former report of the Department on this subject an effort was made to secure a statement as to the total assets of the various cities included. Most of the data given there were secured by correspondence and with no opportunity for a personal examination by the agents of the Department of the various items of assets and the proper classification of the same. The importance of the statement as regards this subject, however, was recognized, and in the report for the present year the effort was made to secure detailed information in regard to the same. This table contains the results of the investigation, showing the estimated value of all property, real and personal, owned by the city at the end of its fiscal year, including cash in the treasury; uncollected taxes; cash and bonds in the sinking fund; and all lands, buildings, apparatus, and furniture belonging to it, for whatever purpose used, as the city hall, police and fire departments, schools, libraries, art galleries, museums, parks, jails, workhouses, reformatories, hospitals, asylums, almshouses, docks, wharves, ferries, bridges, markets, cemeteries, bathhouses, bathing beaches, waterworks, gas works, electric-light plants, etc. The value of streets and sewers, however, has not been included. Investigation revealed the fact that but few cities keep any record of the value of city property, hence the figures in this table are largely estimates based on the best judgment of the various city officials who furnished information for the several tables.

Table XIX.—Per capita debt, assessed valuation of property, and expenditures for maintenance.—This is the last table of the series, and shows per capita the net debt, assessed valuation of real and personal property, and certain of the detailed expenditures for maintenance, together with the total for the same. Among these detailed expenditures are shown the per capita expenditures for maintenance of the police department, etc., the fire department, schools, street lighting, and other street expenditures. The per capita expenditures for all other items of maintenance are combined in the next column, and the column showing the total per capita expenditure for maintenance is the final one in the table.

TABLE I.—POPULATION, AREA, PERIOD COVERED, ETC.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Incorporated.	Population at Twelfth Census, June 1, 1900.	Area (acres).	Dates of ending of years covered by investigation.
1	New York, N. Y.	a 1614	3,437,202	b 197,192.00	Charities, various dates from Sept. 30, 1899, to May 15, 1900; schools, July 31, 1899; libraries, various dates from June 30, 1899, to Apr. 1, 1900; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
2	Chicago, Ill.	1837	1,698,575	122,240.00	Schools, June 30, 1899; libraries, June 1, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	c 1701	1,293,697	84,933.12	Dec. 31, 1899.
4	St. Louis, Mo.	1822	575,238	39,276.80	Health department, Dec. 31, 1899; schools and school-fund items, June 30, 1899; financial statements, Apr. 9, 1900; all other departments, Mar. 31, 1900.
5	Boston, Mass.	1822	560,892	60,661.00	Police department, Nov. 30, 1899; health department, Dec. 31, 1899; charities, various dates from July 15, 1899, to May 13, 1900; all other departments, Jan. 31, 1900.
6	Baltimore, Md.	d 1797	508,957	24,171.52	Libraries, various dates from June 1, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
7	Cleveland, Ohio.	1836	381,768	21,190.00	Schools and libraries, Aug. 31, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
8	Buffalo, N. Y.	1832	352,219	25,343.57	Police, health, and street departments, Dec. 31, 1899; fire department and financial statements, June 30, 1899; schools, June 23, 1899; charities, various dates from Sept. 30, 1899, to Jan. 1, 1900; libraries, various dates from June 30, 1899, to Mar. 27, 1900.
9	San Francisco, Cal. ...	1850	342,782	27,000.00	June 30, 1899.
10	Cincinnati, Ohio.	1819	325,902	20,860.00	Schools and school-fund items, Aug. 31, 1899; libraries and library-fund items, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
11	Pittsburg, Pa.	1816	321,616	19,418.17	Health department, Dec. 31, 1899; schools, June 3, 1899; school-fund items, Jan. 31, 1899; all other departments, Jan. 31, 1900.
12	New Orleans, La.	e 1805	287,104	125,600.00	Charities, Sept. 30, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
13	Detroit, Mich.	1824	285,704	18,560.00	Liquor licenses, Apr. 30, 1899; charities, libraries, and public works, Dec. 31, 1899; all other departments, June 30, 1899.
14	Milwaukee, Wis.	1846	285,315	13,624.82	Police department, Mar. 31, 1900; schools, Aug. 31, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
15	Washington, D. C.	1791	278,718	44,320.00	Charities and libraries, various dates from June 30, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1899; all other departments, June 30, 1899.
16	Newark, N. J.	1836	246,070	11,840.00	Dec. 31, 1899.
17	Jersey City, N. J.	f 1838	206,433	58,320.00	Nov. 30, 1899.
18	Louisville, Ky.	1823	204,731	12,800.00	Schools, June 30, 1899; school-fund items, Dec. 31, 1899; park-fund items, Nov. 30, 1899; public works and sinking-fund items, Dec. 31, 1899; all other departments, Aug. 31, 1899.
19	Minneapolis, Minn. ...	1867	202,718	34,105.60	Schools, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
20	Providence, R. I.	1832	175,597	11,705.60	Police, fire, health, and charities departments, Dec. 31, 1899; schools, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Sept. 30, 1899.
21	Indianapolis, Ind.	1847	169,164	17,792.00	Schools and libraries, and school and library fund items, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
22	Kansas City, Mo.	g 1853	163,752	16,640.00	Health department, Dec. 31, 1899; schools and libraries, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Apr. 16, 1900.

a Reincorporated in 1686, 1731, 1870, and 1898.

b Not including water area, not reported.

c Reincorporated in 1789 and 1854.

d Reincorporated in 1898.

e Reincorporated in 1836, 1852, 1856, 1870, and 1882.

f Reincorporated in 1852.

g Reincorporated in 1889.

TABLE I.—POPULATION, AREA, PERIOD COVERED, ETC.—Continued.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Incorporated.	Population at Twelfth Census, June 1, 1900.	Area (acres).	Dates of ending of years covered by investigation.
23	St. Paul, Minn.....	1854	163,632	35,483.30	Schools, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
24	Rochester, N. Y.....	1834	162,435	11,635.00	Charities, various dates from Sept. 30, 1899, to Dec. 30, 1899; schools, June 23, 1899; libraries, various dates from Oct. 1, 1899, to Mar. 12, 1900; all other departments, Dec. 29, 1899.
25	Denver, Colo.....	1861	133,859	31,485.00	Schools, May 5, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
26	Toledo, Ohio.....	^a 1837	131,822	18,284.80	Fire department, Apr. 1, 1900; schools, Sept. 1, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
27	Allegheny, Pa.....	1840	129,896	5,040.00	Schools and school-fund items, June 1, 1899; all other departments, Feb. 28, 1900.
28	Columbus, Ohio.....	1834	125,560	10,400.00	Schools, Aug. 31, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
29	Worcester, Mass.....	1848	118,421	21,772.80	Nov. 30, 1899.
30	Syracuse, N. Y.....	1847	108,374	10,041.00	Schools and school-fund items, July 31, 1899; libraries, public works, and financial statements, June 30, 1899, all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
31	New Haven, Conn.....	1784	108,027	14,340.00	Schools, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
32	Paterson, N. J.....	1851	105,171	5,857.00	Charities, various dates from Dec. 31, 1899, to Mar. 20, 1900; all other departments, Mar. 20, 1900.
33	Fall River, Mass.....	1854	104,863	26,240.00	Police department, Nov. 30, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
34	St. Joseph, Mo.....	^b 1851	102,979	6,400.00	Fires and fire alarms, Dec. 31, 1899; schools, June 30, 1899, library, Apr. 30, 1900; all other departments, Apr. 16, 1900.
35	Omaha, Nebr.....	1857	102,555	15,680.00	Schools, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
36	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1850	102,479	^c 27,774.49	Schools, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Nov. 30, 1899.
37	Memphis, Tenn.....	1827	102,320	10,240.00	Schools and school-fund items, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
38	Scranton, Pa.....	1866	102,026	12,198.40	Fire and health departments, charities, and libraries, Dec. 31, 1899; schools, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Apr. 2, 1900.
39	Lowell, Mass.....	1836	94,969	7,932.00	Police and fire departments, May 31, 1899; schools, June 23, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
40	Albany, N. Y.....	1686	94,151	6,867.00	Schools, Aug. 31, 1899; school-fund items, Oct. 30, 1899; financial statements, Oct. 31, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
41	Cambridge, Mass.....	1846	91,886	4,182.48	Schools, Dec. 31, 1899; libraries, various dates from June 30, 1899, to Oct. 26, 1899; charities, various dates from Oct. 1, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1899; all other departments, Nov. 30, 1899.
42	Portland, Oreg.....	1851	90,426	25,600.00	Schools, June 30, 1899; school-fund items, Jan. 15, 1900; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
43	Atlanta, Ga.....	1847	89,872	7,040.00	Dec. 31, 1899.
44	Grand Rapids, Mich..	1850	87,565	11,200.00	Schools and libraries, Sept. 1, 1899; school and library fund items, Sept. 26, 1899; all other departments, Apr. 30, 1900.
45	Dayton, Ohio.....	1840	85,333	6,720.00	Health department, Dec. 31, 1899; schools and libraries, Aug. 31, 1899; all other departments, Feb. 28, 1900.
46	Richmond, Va.....	1742	85,050	3,526.00	Charities, various dates from May 31, 1899, to Apr. 1, 1900; schools, July 31, 1899; financial statements, Jan. 31, 1900; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
47	Nashville, Tenn.....	1806	80,865	5,990.40	Schools and school-fund items, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.

^a Reincorporated in 1845, 1846, and 1851.^b Reincorporated in 1885.^c Not including a park of 3,015 acres, located outside city limits.

TABLE I.—POPULATION, AREA, PERIOD COVERED, ETC.—Continued.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Incorporated.	Population at Twelfth Census, June 1, 1900.	Area (acres).	Dates of ending of years covered by investigation.
48	Seattle, Wash.....	1869	80,671	80,720.00	Schools and school-fund items, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
49	Hartford, Conn.....	1784	79,850	11,065.00	Health department and public works, Feb. 28, 1900; streets, Dec. 31, 1899; parks, Apr. 30, 1900; schools, July 14, 1899; all other departments, Mar. 31, 1900.
50	Reading, Pa.....	1847	78,961	3,965.00	Police, fire, and health departments, Dec. 31, 1899; charities, various dates from Oct. 1, 1899, to Apr. 1, 1900; schools and school-fund items, Feb. 23, 1900; all other departments, Apr. 2, 1900.
51	Wilmington, Del.....	1832	76,508	6,519.00	Fire department, May 15, 1899; health department and public works, Dec. 31, 1899; libraries, Feb. 28, 1900; street department, Jan. 31, 1900; all other departments, June 30, 1899.
52	Camden, N. J.....	1828	75,935	5,600.00	Jan. 31, 1900.
53	Trenton, N. J.....	1792	73,307	3,165.50	Health department, June 30, 1899; libraries, Jan. 1, 1900; all other departments, Feb. 28, 1900.
54	Bridgeport, Conn.....	1836	70,996	8,576.00	Fire alarms, fires, and property loss, and health department, Dec. 31, 1899; charities, various dates from Sept. 30, 1899, to Apr. 30, 1900; schools, July 14, 1899; libraries, May 31, 1900; all other departments, Mar. 31, 1900.
55	Lynn, Mass.....	1850	68,513	7,251.20	Financial statements, Dec. 20, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
56	Oakland, Cal.....	1854	66,960	20,480.00	June 30, 1899.
57	Lawrence, Mass.....	1853	62,559	4,577.00	Schools, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
58	New Bedford, Mass....	1847	62,442	12,373.00	Police and fire departments, Nov. 30, 1899; schools, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 4, 1899.
59	Des Moines, Iowa.....	1857	62,139	34,560.00	Health department and charities, Jan. 1, 1900; schools, June 2, 1899; school-fund items, Sept. 1, 1899; libraries, Dec. 31, 1899; all other departments, Mar. 31, 1900.
60	Springfield, Mass.....	1852	62,059	24,661.30	Police department, Nov. 30, 1899; schools, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 10, 1899.
61	Somerville, Mass.....	1872	61,643	2,700.80	Dec. 31, 1899.
62	Troy, N. Y.....	1816	60,651	3,368.00	Dec. 31, 1899.
63	Hoboken, N. J.....	1855	59,364	960.00	Police department, Apr. 30, 1899; health department and charities, Dec. 31, 1899; schools, June 30, 1899; all other departments, May 1, 1899.
64	Evansville, Ind.....	1847	59,007	3,840.00	Police and health departments, Mar. 31, 1900; fire department, Apr. 9, 1900; schools, July 31, 1899; all other departments, Aug. 31, 1899.
65	Manchester, N. H.....	1846	56,987	21,700.00	Schools, June 24, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
66	Utica, N. Y.....	1832	56,388	6,400.00	Police and fire departments, Mar. 31, 1900; health and street departments, Dec. 31, 1899; schools, July 31, 1899; charities, various dates from Sept. 30, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1899; libraries, June 30, 1899; financial statements, Oct. 24, 1899.
67	Peoria, Ill.....	^a 1845	56,100	3,290.00	Schools, libraries, and park school, and library fund items, June 1, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
68	Charleston, S. C.....	1783	55,807	3,276.80	Schools, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
69	Savannah, Ga.....	1789	54,244	3,264.00	Schools, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
70	Salt Lake City, Utah..	1860	53,531	32,896.00	Schools, June 30, 1899; libraries, May 31, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
71	San Antonio, Tex.....	^b 1842	53,321	23,040.00	Schools, Aug. 31, 1899; all other departments, May 31, 1899.

^a Reincorporated in 1892.^b Reincorporated in 1870.

TABLE I.—POPULATION, AREA, PERIOD COVERED, ETC.—Continued.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Incorporated.	Population at Twelfth Census, June 1, 1900.	Area (acres).	Dates of ending of years covered by investigation.
72	Duluth, Minn	a 1870	52,969	41,000.00	Marriages, charities, and libraries, Dec. 31, 1899; health department, Feb. 28, 1900; all other departments, Feb. 18, 1900.
73	Erie, Pa	1851	52,733	4,426.69	Health department, public works, and water-fund items, Dec. 31, 1899; schools and libraries, and school and library fund items, June 5, 1899; all other departments, Apr. 2, 1899.
74	Elizabeth, N. J.	1855	52,130	5,760.00	Libraries, Dec. 1, 1899; all other departments, June 30, 1899.
75	Wilkesbarre, Pa	1871	51,721	3,109.12	Fire, health, and street departments, Jan. 1, 1900; schools, June 6, 1899; all other departments, Apr. 1, 1900.
76	Kansas City, Kans ...	1886	51,418	9,600.00	Schools, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Mar. 31, 1900.
77	Harrisburg, Pa	1860	50,167	3,734.46	Schools, June 1, 1899; all other departments, Apr. 2, 1900.
78	Portland, Me	1832	50,145	11,680.00	Police department, Feb. 28, 1900; all other departments, Mar. 31, 1900.
79	Yonkers, N. Y	1871	47,931	13,400.00	Charities, Sept. 30, 1899; schools, Aug. 31, 1899; libraries, Dec. 31, 1899; public works, Nov. 30, 1899; all other departments, Feb. 28, 1900.
80	Norfolk, Va	1845	46,624	2,240.00	Schools, July 31, 1899; all other departments, June 30, 1899.
81	Waterbury, Conn.	1853	45,859	2,400.00	Charities, various dates, from Dec. 10, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1899; schools, July 1, 1899; library, Sept. 1, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
82	Holyoke, Mass.	1873	45,712	10,464.00	Schools, June 30, 1899; public works and water-fund items, Dec. 30, 1899; all other departments, Nov. 30, 1899.
83	Fort Wayne, Ind	b 1840	45,115	3,300.00	Schools and libraries, July 31, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
84	Youngstown, Ohio.	1868	44,885	6,144.00	Police, fire, and health departments, Dec. 31, 1899; street department, Feb. 28, 1900; schools, Aug. 31, 1899; public works, Mar. 31, 1900; all other departments, Mar. 15, 1900.
85	Houston, Tex.	1837	44,633	5,760.00	Police department, Apr. 30, 1900; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
86	Covington, Ky.	1834	42,938	1,495.00	Schools, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
87	Akron, Ohio	1836	42,728	4,672.00	Police department, Mar. 20, 1900; fire department, Dec. 31, 1899; health department, Feb. 28, 1900; schools, Aug. 31, 1899; libraries, May 31, 1899; all other departments, Mar. 19, 1900.
88	Dallas, Tex.	1856	42,638	5,760.00	Schools, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Apr. 30, 1900.
89	Saginaw, Mich	c 1838	42,345	8,251.20	Births, Dec. 31, 1898; marriages and charities, Dec. 31, 1899; all other departments, June 30, 1899.
90	Lancaster, Pa.	1818	41,459	2,560.00	Health department, Dec. 31, 1899; schools and school-fund items, June 5, 1899; financial statements, May 1, 1900; all other departments, Mar. 1, 1900.
91	Lincoln, Nebr	1869	40,169	5,696.00	Schools, July 1, 1899; libraries, May 31, 1899; all other departments, Apr. 1, 1900.
92	Brockton, Mass	1881	40,063	13,824.00	Nov. 30, 1899.
93	Binghamton, N. Y.	1867	39,647	6,400.00	Police and health departments, public works, and water-fund items, Dec. 31, 1899; fire department, Jan. 31, 1900; schools, July 31, 1899; libraries, various dates, from Aug. 31, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1899; all other departments, July 1, 1899.
94	Augusta, Ga	1798	39,441	2,560.00	Schools, June 15, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
95	Pawtucket, R. I.	1886	39,231	5,721.60	Health department, Dec. 31, 1899; schools, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Sept. 30, 1899.

a Reincorporated in 1887.

b Reincorporated in 1893.

c Reincorporated in 1857 and 1890.

TABLE I.—POPULATION, AREA, PERIOD COVERED, ETC.—Continued.

Mar- ginal num- ber.	Cities.	Incor- porated.	Popula- tion at Twelfth Census, June 1, 1900.	Area (acres).	Dates of ending of years covered by investigation.
96	Altoona, Pa	1868	38, 975	1, 589. 99	Health department, Dec. 31, 1899; schools and school-fund items, June 6, 1899; all other departments, Apr. 1, 1900.
97	Wheeling, W. Va.	1806	38, 878	2, 745. 00	Schools, July 31, 1899; libraries, Mar. 31, 1900; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
98	Mobile, Ala.	<i>a</i> 1819	38, 469	5, 440. 00	Police and fire departments, Mar. 15, 1900; health department, Dec. 31, 1899; schools, Aug. 31, 1899; all other departments, Mar. 19, 1900.
99	Birmingham, Ala.	1871	38, 415	4, 053. 33	Schools, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
100	Little Rock, Ark.	1835	38, 307	7, 300. 00	Schools and school-fund items, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
101	Springfield, Ohio	1850	38, 253	5, 900. 00	Schools, June 23, 1899; school-fund items, Aug. 31, 1899; libraries, Apr. 30, 1899; public works, Mar. 31, 1900; all other departments, Mar. 2, 1900.
102	Galveston, Tex.	1839	37, 789	<i>b</i> 8, 134. 00	Schools, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
103	Tacoma, Wash.	1883	37, 714	18, 560. 00	Schools and school-fund items, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
104	Haverhill, Mass.	1870	37, 175	20, 300. 00	Schools, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
105	Spokane, Wash.	1881	36, 848	12, 960. 00	Police, schools, libraries, and financial statements, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
106	Terre Haute, Ind.	<i>c</i> 1853	36, 673	8, 500. 00	Police department, Feb. 28, 1900; schools, July 31, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
107	Dubuque, Iowa.	1837	36, 297	7, 630. 00	Schools, June 21, 1899; school-fund items, Jan. 31, 1900; all other departments, Feb. 28, 1900.
108	Quincy, Ill.	1840	36, 252	4, 000. 00	Schools and school-fund items, July 31, 1899; libraries and library-fund items, May 31, 1899; sinking fund and bond-interest fund, Feb. 16, 1900; all other departments, Apr. 30, 1900.
109	South Bend, Ind.	1865	35, 999	3, 827. 00	Schools and libraries and school and library fund items, July 31, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
110	Salem, Mass.	1836	35, 956	4, 600. 00	Schools, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Nov. 30, 1899.
111	Johnstown, Pa.	1889	35, 936	2, 625. 00	Police, fire, and health departments, Dec. 31, 1899; schools and school-fund items, June 6, 1899; all other departments, Apr. 2, 1900.
112	Elmira, N. Y.	1864	35, 672	4, 747. 00	Police department, Jan. 31, 1900; health department, Dec. 31, 1899; charities, various dates, from Oct. 1, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1899; schools, July 31, 1899; all other departments, Feb. 6, 1899.
113	Allentown, Pa.	1838	35, 416	2, 011. 27	Police, fire, health, and street departments, Apr. 2, 1900; schools and school-fund items, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
114	Davenport, Iowa.	1851	35, 254	5, 052. 00	Schools, June 23, 1899; school-fund items, Feb. 12, 1900; all other departments, Feb. 28, 1900.
115	McKeesport, Pa.	1890	34, 227	2, 800. 00	Health department and public works, Dec. 31, 1899; schools, June 5, 1899; all other departments, Apr. 2, 1900.
116	Springfield, Ill.	1840	34, 159	3, 840. 00	Schools and school-fund items, Aug. 31, 1899; all other departments, Feb. 28, 1900.
117	Chelsea, Mass.	1857	34, 072	1, 441. 00	Schools, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
118	Malden, Mass.	1881	33, 664	3, 072. 00	Dec. 31, 1899.
119	Topeka, Kans.	1857	33, 608	3, 962. 00	Schools, June 30, 1899; libraries and charities, Dec. 31, 1899; all other departments, Mar. 31, 1900.

a Reincorporated in 1879 and 1897.*b* Including 4,000 acres, area of Pelican Island and Flats.*c* Reincorporated in 1899.

TABLE I.—POPULATION, AREA, PERIOD COVERED, ETC.—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Incorporated.	Population at Twelfth Census, June 1, 1900.	Area (acres).	Dates of ending of years covered by investigation.
120	Sioux City, Iowa	1857	33, 111	30, 720.00	Health department, May 1, 1900; schools, June 9, 1899; school-fund items, Feb. 20, 1900; libraries, Jan. 1, 1900; all other departments, Mar. 31, 1900.
121	Knoxville, Tenn.....	1816	32, 637	2, 600.00	Schools, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Jan. 22, 1900.
122	Chattanooga, Tenn....	^a 1839	32, 490	2, 560.00	Police and fire departments, Sept. 30, 1899; street department, Mar. 27, 1900; schools, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
123	Superior, Wis	1889	31, 091	24, 320.00	Police department, Apr. 30, 1900; marriages and charities, Dec. 31, 1899; schools and libraries, June 30, 1899; all other departments, Sept. 30, 1899.
124	Rockford, Ill	1852	31, 051	5, 184.00	Schools, June 30, 1899; libraries, June 1, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.
125	Taunton, Mass.....	1864	31, 036	32, 000.00	Schools, Dec. 31, 1899; all other departments, Nov. 30, 1899.
126	Joliet, Ill	1852	30, 720	3, 010.00	Apr. 30, 1900.
127	Canton, Ohio	1854	30, 667	4, 350.00	Fire and health departments, charities, and public works, Feb. 28, 1900; schools, Aug. 31, 1899; libraries, Dec. 31, 1899; all other departments, Mar. 19, 1900.
128	Butte, Mont	1879	30, 470	1, 350.00	Schools, Aug. 31, 1899; libraries, Mar. 31, 1900; all other departments, Apr. 30, 1900.
129	Auburn, N. Y	1848	30, 345	5, 760.00	Schools and school-fund items, July 31, 1899; charities, Oct. 31, 1899; all other departments, Dec. 31, 1899.

^a Reincorporated in 1854.

TABLE II.—POLICE, RETAIL LIQUOR SALOONS, AND ARRESTS, BY CAUSES.

[In this table drunkenness includes "common drunk," "drunk and disorderly," and all cases where drunkenness in any form was the primary cause of arrest; disturbing the peace includes all cases of disorderly conduct not attributable to drunkenness; assault and battery includes all cases of assault; vagrancy includes arrests of beggars, tramps, loafers, loiterers, and all persons without an apparent means of support; housebreaking includes burglary and all cases of breaking and entering; and larceny includes pocket picking, robbery, and all cases of theft.]

Marginal number.	Cities.	Police-men	Li-censed retail liquor saloons.	Arrests for—								Total of-fenses.
				Drunk-ness.	Dis-turbing the peace	As-sault and bat-tery.	Hom-icide.	Va-gran-cy.	House-break-ing.	Lar-ceny.	All other of-fenses.	
1	New York, N. Y.	7,637	10,832	44,013	30,855	9,118	406	6,139	1,333	9,342	37,669	138,875
2	Chicago, Ill. (a)	3,085	6,460	640,279	(c)	4,128	114	502	1,609	5,148	20,134	71,914
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	2,372	1,709	28,698	8,154	3,206	22	5,178	106	3,404	13,417	62,185
4	St Louis, Mo.	1,255	2,060	3,974	7,113	111	65	656	370	904	11,227	24,420
5	Boston, Mass.	1,243	799	23,896	170	2,753	23	3,104	675	2,719	6,420	39,760
6	Baltimore, Md.	820	1,988	3,819	10,179	4,302	23	288	253	2,681	7,790	29,335
7	Cleveland, Ohio.	d 355	1,888	7,636	302	894	8	130	21	926	5,757	15,674
8	Buffalo, N. Y.	1,510	1,510	9,971	4,431	825	10	2,643	328	1,957	3,173	23,338
9	San Francisco, Cal.	589	3,007	12,827	1,998	1,375	38	3,272	289	1,075	6,895	27,769
10	Cincinnati, Ohio.	525	1,727	1,988	1,358	560	13	2,394	11	734	5,802	12,860
11	Pittsburg, Pa.	348	518	4,670	6,774	95	15	1,437	13	158	5,600	18,762
12	New Orleans, La.	307	1,370	5,241	2,118	537	47	1,403	39	517	7,707	17,609
13	Detroit, Mich.	513	893	2,009	1,126	477	2	104	16	390	2,928	7,052
14	Milwaukee, Wis.	304	1,747	1,756	1,237	430	5	237	73	266	869	4,873
15	Washington, D. C.	545	513	3,136	5,956	2,822	21	2,289	131	1,806	9,762	25,923
16	Newark, N. J.	358	1,300	2,015	1,751	548	13	216	154	461	1,104	6,262
17	Jersey City, N. J.	350	1,002	3,950	500	1,450	18	120	180	580	802	7,600
18	Louisville, Ky.	339	880	1,481	3,393	165	18	376	141	376	1,754	7,704
19	Minneapolis, Minn.	201	323	2,065	246	257	3	690	38	435	1,682	5,416
20	Providence, R. I.	300	400	5,803	299	205	2	96	88	478	1,692	8,663
21	Indianapolis, Ind.	171	521	1,019	45	999	13	681	62	617	2,018	5,454
22	Kansas City, Mo.	173	429	1,594	2,620	177	14	782	157	719	5,839	11,902
23	St. Paul, Minn.	179	298	1,445	1,016	291	2	286	52	360	1,240	4,692
24	Rochester, N. Y.	193	618	1,046	148	380	1	190	67	256	600	2,688
25	Denver, Colo.	86	321	883	575	155	8	891	160	480	2,193	5,345
26	Toledo, Ohio.	114	647	367	447	140	.....	71	3	27	2,320	3,375
27	Allegheny, Pa.	135	180	626	1,491	22	5	707	7	71	554	2,846
28	Columbus, Ohio.	115	500	560	627	245	6	307	43	208	2,019	4,010
29	Worcester, Mass.	126	68	3,375	62	249	4	85	54	205	920	4,954
30	Syracuse, N. Y.	131	398	1,133	305	128	2	265	48	470	1,235	3,586
31	New Haven, Conn.	164	389	3,315	833	1	1	182	74	400	1,508	6,314
32	Paterson, N. J.	104	516	1,246	885	176	3	36	57	126	271	2,800
33	Fall River, Mass.	113	89	2,495	529	381	2	28	55	170	815	4,473
34	St. Joseph, Mo.	57	133	731	440	92	.....	387	25	237	1,193	3,105
35	Omaha, Nebr.	71	246	1,446	121	254	.....	635	60	40	5,659	8,115
36	Los Angeles, Cal.	93	200	1,680	521	131	4	433	64	213	832	3,878
37	Memphis, Tenn.	81	365	1,088	463	585	24	514	28	417	1,812	4,931
38	Scranton, Pa.	54	183	1,232	356	41	1	103	24	103	775	2,635
39	Lowell, Mass.	102	(e)	2,872	55	135	1	9	58	185	609	3,924
40	Albany, N. Y.	165	427	887	249	266	1	173	49	218	502	2,345
41	Cambridge, Mass.	105	.....	1,670	252	215	1	72	74	198	656	3,138
42	Portland, Oreg.	58	241	1,006	167	271	2	167	10	344	903	2,870
43	Atlanta, Ga.	246	120	3,891	6,088	31	5	2,618	118	398	2,123	15,172
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.	98	153	685	63	73	3	41	19	206	792	1,890
45	Dayton, Ohio.	65	431	365	222	239	.....	105	1	235	2,918	4,088
46	Richmond, Va.	100	280	1,263	475	745	7	185	46	349	1,423	4,493
47	Nashville, Tenn.	99	192	1,544	1,061	1,138	12	886	61	424	1,143	6,269
48	Seattle, Wash.	65	155	744	123	136	1	352	19	265	5,099	6,739
49	Hartford, Conn.	92	214	2,585	357	205	1	239	38	285	615	4,325
50	Reading, Pa.	51	175	411	62	24	.....	130	2	60	394	1,083
51	Wilmington, Del.	79	191	1,220	651	321	2	110	19	284	897	3,504
52	Camden, N. J.	99	199	1,380	f 500	128	2	(g)	36	109	481	2,636
53	Trenton, N. J.	80	280	321	835	116	1	156	15	35	856	2,335
54	Bridgeport, Conn.	52	312	784	89	164	4	74	40	155	1,345	2,655
55	Lynn, Mass.	66	62	2,535	15	245	1	35	56	127	869	3,883
56	Oakland, Cal.	61	199	1,187	150	105	4	32	20	10	1,037	2,545
57	Lawrence, Mass.	57	49	2,558	212	223	1	21	24	219	734	3,992
58	New Bedford, Mass.	90	51	1,300	132	188	.....	16	59	110	432	2,237
59	Des Moines, Iowa.	47	57	1,259	215	98	.....	103	34	185	1,519	3,413
60	Springfield, Mass.	56	47	1,394	125	88	1	106	12	115	632	2,473
61	Somerville, Mass.	48	.....	846	14	133	.....	15	29	68	244	1,349
62	Troy, N. Y.	100	232	380	400	198	.....	127	50	265	210	1,630

a Not including data relating to sanitary district of Chicago.

b Including arrests for disturbing the peace.

c Included in arrests for drunkenness.

d Not including 29 park policemen.

e One special license granted for closing out a stock of liquors belonging to an estate.

f Including arrests for vagrancy.

g Included in arrests for disturbing the peace.

TABLE II.—POLICE, RETAIL LIQUOR SALOONS, AND ARRESTS, BY CAUSES—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Police-men	Li-censed retail liquor saloons.	Arrests for—								Total of-fenses.
				Drunk-ness.	Dis-turbing the peace	As-sault and bat-tery.	Hom-icide.	Va-gran-cy.	House-break-ing.	Lar-ceny.	All other of-fenses.	
63	Hoboken, N. J.	85	365	948	471	238	10	30	43	134	706	2, 580
64	Evansville, Ind.	56	298	292	83	392	2	50	16	171	770	1, 776
65	Manchester, N. H.	43	.....	1, 152	18	57	.....	5	51	105	718	2, 106
66	Utica, N. Y.	32	249	658	14	141	5	202	15	186	544	1, 765
67	Peoria, Ill.	60	193	764	285	217	.....	149	35	179	865	2, 494
68	Charleston, S. C.	97	.....	459	893	253	15	400	70	331	840	3, 261
69	Savannah, Ga.	109	229	938	1, 705	658	21	150	99	913	1, 248	5, 732
70	Salt Lake City, Utah.	32	73	779	28	92	2	249	26	125	1, 115	2, 416
71	San Antonio, Tex.	40	84	732	447	299	7	325	46	91	1, 211	3, 158
72	Duluth, Minn.	41	138	1, 017	185	114	.....	115	.....	166	687	2, 284
73	Erie, Pa.	37	137	643	382	135	1	44	16	10	270	1, 838
74	Elizabeth, N. J.	52	219	512	214	106	1	381	32	45	400	1, 354
75	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	43	144	459	356	90	.....	83	5	34	433	1, 460
76	Kansas City, Kans.	49	.....	453	522	210	5	496	20	204	1, 195	3, 105
77	Harrisburg, Pa.	37	67	875	212	168	2	69	5	92	213	1, 636
78	Portland, Me.	52	.....	423	1, 126	93	.....	47	26	195	472	2, 382
79	Yonkers, N. Y.	50	222	290	83	174	3	76	15	142	648	1, 431
80	Norfolk, Va.	69	118	1, 793	510	1, 496	6	484	93	745	2, 266	7, 393
81	Waterbury, Conn.	36	193	818	191	127	1	22	21	108	445	1, 728
82	Holyoke, Mass.	46	42	651	13	145	.....	13	18	94	245	1, 197
83	Fort Wayne, Ind.	37	160	278	109	27	1	152	20	42	207	836
84	Youngstown, Ohio.	28	179	1, 585	858	41	.....	330	9	98	1, 150	4, 066
85	Houston, Tex.	49	90	761	1, 018	259	49	464	64	234	1, 442	4, 291
86	Covington, Ky.	44	201	160	209	81	1	81	3	51	a 111	a 647
87	Akron, Ohio.	36	180	560	166	92	.....	b 395	5	90	332	b1, 640
88	Dallas, Tex.	46	128	1, 024	255	253	34	192	40	205	1, 902	3, 905
89	Saginaw, Mich.	42	135	460	93	120	.....	104	.....	181	329	1, 287
90	Lancaster, Pa.	24	78	573	84	24	.....	c4, 025	8	67	181	c4, 962
91	Lincoln, Nebr.	17	39	479	108	110	.....	470	19	77	357	1, 620
92	Brockton, Mass.	35	d 32	751	43	84	1	20	8	52	428	1, 387
93	Binghamton, N. Y.	36	127	739	63	86	1	93	13	102	217	1, 314
94	Augusta, Ga.	68	85	650	3, 053	25	5	1	21	345	1, 310	5, 410
95	Pawtucket, R. I.	45	129	884	190	97	.....	109	56	47	227	1, 610
96	Altoona, Pa.	19	49	946	155	16	2	74	2	44	241	1, 480
97	Wheeling, W. Va.	30	128	433	359	7	.....	151	.....	10	689	1, 649
98	Mobile, Ala.	52	120	1, 936	240	144	4	3	30	153	1, 904	4, 414
99	Birmingham, Ala.	38	107	1, 439	1, 712	856	9	258	90	915	3, 259	8, 538
100	Little Rock, Ark.	35	65	931	833	53	2	113	12	210	2, 479	4, 683
101	Springfield, Ohio.	29	135	180	444	165	2	3	22	118	770	1, 704
102	Galveston, Tex.	55	317	342	210	267	7	106	25	55	1, 606	2, 618
103	Tacoma, Wash.	33	79	470	306	25	2	232	12	39	1, 603	2, 689
104	Haverhill, Mass.	28	38	980	12	195	.....	10	24	123	131	1, 475
105	Spokane, Wash.	26	100	1, 228	313	71	2	825	44	176	1, 179	3, 838
106	Terre Haute, Ind.	39	168	733	93	157	1	521	1	100	1, 108	2, 714
107	Dubuque, Iowa.	38	143	410	27	12	.....	126	3	23	82	633
108	Quincy, Ill.	31	134	203	233	14	1	134	18	12	139	804
109	South Bend, Ind.	24	104	440	.....	63	1	19	9	52	373	957
110	Salem, Mass.	38	.....	331	17	54	.....	2	12	41	165	622
111	Johnstown, Pa.	24	57	641	362	80	.....	29	6	49	86	1, 153
112	Elmira, N. Y.	35	190	536	40	53	.....	119	22	115	275	1, 160
113	Allentown, Pa.	13	73	298	183	173	.....	34	.....	10	105	803
114	Davenport, Iowa.	29	155	29	191	99	.....	170	6	95	508	1, 098
115	McKeesport, Pa.	37	50	200	75	45	5	25	5	25	65	445
116	Springfield, Ill.	32	140	789	888	206	3	68	23	122	956	3, 055
117	Chelsea, Mass.	27	.....	482	6	91	.....	11	43	61	339	1, 022
118	Malden, Mass.	28	.....	332	23	31	.....	11	10	32	248	687
119	Topeka, Kans.	26	72	431	217	88	.....	153	18	86	944	1, 937
120	Sioux City, Iowa.	23	72	723	408	31	.....	361	3	104	223	1, 853
121	Knoxville, Tenn.	26	55	234	90	70	7	50	42	264	959	1, 716
122	Chattanooga, Tenn.	34	80	680	962	171	2	336	50	286	1, 090	3, 577
123	Superior, Wis.	26	113	793	331	39	1	250	13	75	363	1, 870
124	Rockford, Ill.	18	40	246	261	29	.....	148	16	38	276	1, 014
125	Taunton, Mass.	33	27	988	13	68	1	15	8	56	172	1, 321
126	Joliet, Ill.	31	94	1, 214	259	52	.....	121	12	41	321	2, 020
127	Canton, Ohio.	24	124	533	81	64	.....	64	12	35	233	1, 022
128	Butte, Mont.	41	143	536	640	153	5	684	27	124	1, 511	3, 680
129	Auburn, N. Y.	20	103	448	105	56	2	14	4	65	215	909

a Not including 1,100 "pool room" cases.

b Including persons who applied for lodging at city prison.

c Including 3,957 lodgers.

d Until May 1, 1899; after that date, none.

TABLE III.—FIREMEN, FIRE EQUIPMENT, AND PROPERTY LOSS FROM FIRES.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Firemen.			Equipment.				
		Regu-lars.	Call men.	Volun-teers.	Fire engines.			Hand fire extin-guish-ers.	Fire boats.
					Steam.	Hand.	Chem-ical.		
1	New York, N. Y.	2,404		3,668	195	3	10	349	6
2	Chicago, Ill.	1,100		93	98	4	27	23	5
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	764			47		5	75	4
4	St. Louis, Mo.	506			46		b27	50	
5	Boston, Mass.	730	84	29	52		d22	130	2
6	Baltimore, Md.	396			27		30	69	1
7	Cleveland, Ohio	401			27		4	21	2
8	Buffalo, N. Y.	430			31		7	70	2
9	San Francisco, Cal.	149	490		h53		i10	50	j2
10	Cincinnati, Ohio.	340			31		3	32	
11	Pittsburg, Pa.	375			27		5	69	
12	New Orleans, La.	290			27		i12	6	
13	Detroit, Mich.	392			26		n6	73	1
14	Milwaukee, Wis.	336			21		2	50	3
15	Washington, D. C.	207			16		8	52	
16	Newark, N. J.	206			14		2	50	
17	Jersey City, N. J.	183			15		3	30	
18	Louisville, Ky.	191			17		4	14	
19	Minneapolis, Minn.	286			23		7	24	
20	Providence, R. I.	248			9		d9	77	
21	Indianapolis, Ind.	154			9		4	48	
22	Kansas City, Mo.	184			8		n3	64	
23	St. Paul, Minn.	202			15		5	22	
24	Rochester, N. Y.	200			8		3	34	
25	Denver, Colo.	116		100	8		3	30	
26	Toledo, Ohio.	128			8		11	12	
27	Allegheny, Pa.	113			11		2	34	
28	Columbus, Ohio.	155	24		14		6	24	
29	Worcester, Mass.	103	97		7		i4	33	
30	Syracuse, N. Y.	128			9		1	30	
31	New Haven, Conn.	112			11		n3	35	
32	Paterson, N. J.	103			9		1	26	
33	Fall River, Mass.	83	108		6		3	36	
34	St. Joseph, Mo.	54			2		1	6	
35	Omaha, Nebr.	110			4		2	16	
36	Los Angeles, Cal.	65	26		13		u12	24	
37	Memphis, Tenn.	60			8		3	4	
38	Scranton, Pa.	36	16	500	5		n6	14	
39	Lowell, Mass.	75	100		6		2	18	
40	Albany, N. Y.	122	61		11		7	50	
41	Cambridge, Mass.	48	77		8		2	22	
42	Portland, Oreg.	54	73	200	6		4	32	
43	Atlanta, Ga.	107			5		2	22	
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.	127			9		2	13	
45	Dayton, Ohio.	83			2		2	36	
46	Richmond, Va.	70	63		9		3	22	
47	Nashville, Tenn.	85			8		3		
48	Seattle, Wash.	73	10		7		3	14	1
49	Hartford, Conn.	64	71		10		3	27	
50	Reading, Pa.	27		1,800	10		y7	24	
51	Wilmington, Del.	16		1,094	8		2	4	
52	Camden, N. J.	72	6		5		2	18	
53	Trenton, N. J.	72			7		1	20	
54	Bridgeport, Conn.	36	83		7			22	
55	Lynn, Mass.	61	107		7		i5	21	
56	Oakland, Cal.	37	69		7		3	8	
57	Lawrence, Mass.	29	98		6		n4	8	
58	New Bedford, Mass.	44	177		8	1	1	16	

a Not reported.

b Combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

c Not including 27 combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

d Including 5 combination chemical engines and ladder trucks and 3 combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

e Not including 5 combination chemical engines and ladder trucks.

f Not including 3 combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

g Not including private fire hydrants, number not reported.

h Also 4 monitor batteries.

i Including 1 combination chemical engine and hose wagon.

j Maintained by State.

k Not including 1 combination chemical engine and hose wagon.

l Also 305 cisterns.

m Also 211 fire wells.

n Including 2 combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

o Not including 2 combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

TABLE III.—FIREMEN, FIRE EQUIPMENT, AND PROPERTY LOSS FROM FIRES.

	Equipment.						Fire alarms.	Fires.	Property loss.	Mar- ginal num- ber.
	Hook and ladder trucks.	Feet of ladders.	Hose reels and hose wagons.	Feet of hose.	Fire hy- drants.	Water towers.				
129	31,138	242	417,450	22,408	6	972	8,940	8,053	\$11,277,311.00	1
33	(a)	106	175,222	18,825	2	494	7,811	6,031	4,534,065.00	2
12	3,492	47	90,000	11,000	1	300	2,945	2,760	3,818,092.00	3
15	3,990	c24	81,380	6,200	2	249	2,020	1,917	1,682,333.00	4
e21	7,700	f48	107,548	10,185	2	350	2,443	2,130	1,630,149.00	5
15	2,750	43	72,500	2,240	2	136	1,309	1,274	446,041.08	6
9	2,879	27	44,250	5,923	1	151	1,537	1,513	855,715.34	7
10	3,505	35	88,400	g4,746	1	221	916	888	616,663.82	8
11	2,622	k54	65,800	3,721	2	292	828	804	1,419,219.23	9
15	3,150	37	54,000	12,625	1	167	1,014	999	985,860.43	10
9	1,784	28	75,130	2,760	1	169	1,031	1,019	467,310.08	11
7	1,074	k27	33,761	m1,953	1	147	547	498	564,002.00	12
13	2,713	o25	68,475	p3,493	1	191	948	846	522,819.00	13
9	2,550	23	57,700	2,366	1	161	1,326	1,106	417,580.44	14
5	1,590	17	47,050	1,906	1	124	658	544	466,590.00	15
5	1,462	14	29,150	2,081	1	87	777	679	347,491.60	16
6	1,070	13	27,920	2,197	1	70	585	585	220,819.00	17
5	1,000	17	29,700	q171	1	104	769	711	316,950.83	18
6	1,666	22	53,000	s,121	1	175	1,035	991	604,431.90	19
10	2,613	r14	33,622	1,853	1	88	827	715	333,595.26	20
5	1,112	20	33,688	1,725	1	93	957	851	233,877.63	21
s8	458	t17	30,200	1,957	2	79	1,191	1,165	1,368,194.16	22
8	2,500	17	44,600	2,295	1	116	694	682	422,484.72	23
7	1,800	13	30,000	2,780	1	80	389	388	(a)	24
4	1,150	15	14,000	2,700	1	65	488	412	135,376.00	25
4	916	15	29,000	1,046	1	70	625	573	764,684.49	26
4	726	14	2,900	1,615	1	70	238	238	223,207.24	27
6	2,000	13	36,500	1,074	1	85	561	549	422,904.59	28
4	1,335	k15	25,250	1,714	1	70	565	467	167,770.54	29
3	810	10	23,250	2,589	1	61	234	152	228,609.00	30
4	1,240	9	22,544	900	1	53	295	287	86,389.53	31
3	857	9	10,450	1,178	1	49	378	378	214,104.00	32
4	1,372	12	25,000	934	1	56	203	201	227,000.00	33
2	450	12	14,500	505	1	31	278	277	24,877.00	34
4	870	14	19,400	1,555	1	51	422	373	374,541.00	35
4	652	v10	21,300	655	1	61	355	309	423,730.00	36
1	377	7	12,725	w606	1	35	362	338	906,452.14	37
1	440	x8	10,790	890	1	47	289	250	195,619.00	38
4	1,067	11	20,000	1,150	1	52	366	317	106,408.13	39
4	1,090	13	19,000	808	1	56	653	615	327,152.42	40
3	971	8	14,450	945	1	36	295	241	236,336.66	41
5	1,000	16	19,850	514	1	57	286	130	171,684.86	42
8	600	8	18,000	1,128	1	38	384	384	67,000.00	43
3	1,119	11	23,000	1,600	1	58	387	343	116,480.70	44
2	740	13	24,600	1,150	1	35	416	127	579,807.50	45
4	768	9	17,500	590	1	45	305	302	47,844.45	46
3	626	9	14,800	616	1	54	261	231	207,363.00	47
3	479	8	17,000	600	1	44	227	175	193,337.00	48
3	800	8	20,000	859	1	36	188	184	196,912.54	49
2	516	z5	13,000	698	1	51	69	67	1,788,143.25	50
2	488	8	10,950	747	1	36	176	170	80,449.64	51
3	616	6	11,950	700	1	29	141	141	95,057.06	52
2	430	6	7,000	560	1	31	141	139	23,583.00	53
2	654	6	15,000	502	1	36	165	156	84,021.48	54
aa3	1,276	k11	25,500	775	bb1	50	408	399	57,389.91	55
3	700	9	14,150	437	1	38	185	166	69,314.75	56
3	740	o4	13,500	568	1	29	172	167	39,003.15	57
3	1,020	8	17,000	723	1	45	163	160	54,505.54	58

p Also 587 cisterns.

q Also 670 cisterns.

r Not including 9 combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

s Including 2 combination ladder trucks and hose wagons.

t Not including 2 combination chemical engines and hose wagons and 2 combination ladder trucks and hose wagons.

u Including 10 combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

v Not including 10 combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

w Also 51 cisterns.

x Owned by volunteer fire companies; not including 2 combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

y Including 5 combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

z Not including 5 combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

aa Not including 1 combination ladder truck and water tower.

bb Combination ladder truck and water tower.

TABLE III.—FIREMEN, FIRE EQUIPMENT, AND PROPERTY LOSS FROM FIRES—Continued.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Firemen.			Equipment.				
		Regu-lars.	Call men.	Volun-teers.	Fire engines.			Hand fire extin-guish-ers.	Fire boats.
					Steam.	Hand.	Chem-ical.		
59	Des Moines, Iowa.	64					7	6	
60	Springfield, Mass.	55	125	7	6		5	30	
61	Somerville, Mass.	28	76		3		a2	16	
62	Troy, N. Y.	43		694	9				
63	Hoboken, N. J.	55			5		1	12	
64	Evansville, Ind.	63			5		2	14	
65	Manchester, N. H.	33	127	38	6		1	15	
66	Utica, N. Y.	64			5		c4	11	
67	Peoria, Ill.	54		50	3	1	e2	8	
68	Charleston, S. C.	46	53		10		1	15	
69	Savannah, Ga.	84		10	7		3	22	
70	Salt Lake City, Utah.	28			2		1	4	
71	San Antonio, Tex.	45	20		4		1	3	
72	Duluth, Minn.	83			6		7	14	
73	Erie, Pa.	38	36		6		e2	18	
74	Elizabeth, N. J.	9		448	6			12	2 g1
75	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	23	95		4		3		
76	Kansas City, Kans.	43			1			12	
77	Harrisburg, Pa.	11		500	5		e2	10	
78	Portland, Me.	39	163		7	1	e2	26	1
79	Yonkers, N. Y.	14		625			2	10	
80	Norfolk, Va.	51	1		5		e2	12	
81	Waterbury, Conn.	22	27	110	2		1	8	
82	Holyoke, Mass.	34	98		6		e2	20	
83	Fort Wayne, Ind.	58			7		1	2	
84	Youngstown, Ohio.	30			1		f4	8	
85	Houston, Tex.	61			4		2	20	
86	Covington, Ky.	33			3		1	2	
87	Akron, Ohio.	33	13		4		1	4	
88	Dallas, Tex.	43			4		2	8	
89	Saginaw, Mich.	30	13		1			4	
90	Lancaster, Pa.	14	34		6			4	
91	Lincoln, Nebr.	30			3		1	8	
92	Brockton, Mass.	36	43		5		3	20	
93	Binghamton, N. Y.	17	4	518	3		1	2	
94	Augusta, Ga.	58			6		1	12	
95	Pawtucket, R. I.	36	23		3		f6	20	
96	Altoona, Pa.	21	21		3			16	
97	Wheeling, W. Va.	33			4		n5	12	
98	Mobile, Ala.	24	6		3			2	
99	Birmingham, Ala.	28			3		1	12	
100	Little Rock, Ark.	31	1		4		o1	4	
101	Springfield, Ohio.	32	3		2		2	3	
102	Galveston, Tex.	65			3		1	8	
103	Tacoma, Wash.	44			6		3	10	
104	Haverhill, Mass.	25	125		5	3	2	6	
105	Spokane, Wash.	63			3		c5	6	
106	Terre Haute, Ind.	51			2		1		
107	Dubuque, Iowa.	36			3		e2	5	
108	Quincy, Ill.	27	14		5			6	
109	South Bend, Ind.	35	14				2	14	
110	Salem, Mass.	18	98				1	12	
111	Johnstown, Pa.	14		700	4			t4	
112	Elmira, N. Y.	40	2		t9		f4		
113	Allentown, Pa.	22		809	6		3	14	
114	Davenport, Iowa.	30					1	5	
115	McKeesport, Pa.	26						10	
116	Springfield, Ill.	42			4		2	8	
117	Chelsea, Mass.	19	58		3		2	7	
118	Malden, Mass.	20	35		2		4	10	
119	Topeka, Kans.	31	4		1				
120	Sioux City, Iowa.	27		20	1		3	6	

a Including 1 combination chemical engine and ladder and hose wagon.

b Not including 1 combination chemical engine and ladder and hose wagon.

c Including 3 combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

d Not including 3 combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

e Including 1 combination chemical engine and hose wagon.

f Not including 1 combination chemical engine and hose wagon.

g Not owned by city.

h Owned by members of fire department.

i Combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

j Not including 2 combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

k Including 209 private fire hydrants.

TABLE III.—FIREMEN, FIRE EQUIPMENT, AND PROPERTY LOSS FROM FIRES—Continued.

Hook and ladder trucks.	Equipment.						Fire alarms.	Fires.	Property loss.	Marginal number.
	Feet of ladders.	Hose reels and hose wagons.	Feet of hose.	Fire hydrants.	Water towers.	Horses.				
3	300	5	14,000	960	.....	35	411	411	\$349,537.00	59
5	1,399	9	22,000	953	1	55	213	185	94,694.02	60
b 3	1,284	b 6	8,800	911	.....	34	202	181	47,802.25	61
2	496	11	19,950	783	.....	32	158	90	60,000.00	62
2	492	4	7,350	238	.....	20	186	166	74,245.15	63
2	1,000	9	12,000	444	.....	32	227	180	61,191.00	64
4	1,887	9	25,450	735	.....	43	190	87	59,330.92	65
2	872	d 3	13,500	665	.....	34	186	164	98,221.22	66
2	418	f 7	14,500	1,030	.....	31	332	325	52,850.00	67
2	565	10	10,000	500	.....	30	94	81	29,575.71	68
3	491	16	16,760	577	.....	42	238	225	153,599.83	69
1	253	3	7,000	908	.....	17	181	119	35,093.27	70
1	200	6	10,000	650	.....	27	140	75	60,000.00	71
4	1,000	8	18,425	474	.....	45	157	157	227,670.00	72
1	317	f 8	18,300	567	.....	40	196	191	53,526.40	73
2	474	6	5,200	290	.....	h 22	92	92	115,038.00	74
2	425	5	11,960	243	.....	23	65	56	4,590.00	75
2	290	j 4	10,700	356	.....	22	244	240	324,230.20	76
1	229	f 8	7,050	587	.....	26	102	102	43,215.14	77
4	1,450	j 13	40,000	518	.....	35	228	180	202,221.29	78
3	617	15	11,100	728	.....	11	147	145	21,747.65	79
2	462	f 5	7,750	248	.....	23	161	148	51,894.92	80
2	408	5	10,050	383	.....	17	107	67	16,642.62	81
3	546	f 7	15,600	k 724	.....	32	238	235	345,320.55	82
2	502	8	13,550	705	.....	40	154	151	175,680.00	83
2	397	15	6,400	500	.....	18	267	153	78,512.00	84
2	602	7	18,350	525	.....	33	279	269	178,612.28	85
1	260	5	5,000	315	.....	14	133	78	16,192.37	86
1	136	4	4,800	321	.....	21	196	130	233,057.00	87
2	400	6	9,500	407	.....	33	250	240	215,205.88	88
2	295	9	17,000	900	.....	25	259	209	170,296.00	89
1	285	5	6,350	527	.....	17	60	52	67,713.15	90
2	364	3	8,000	464	.....	18	170	132	186,316.26	91
3	700	5	11,602	593	1	85	249	170	48,941.38	92
2	550	6	7,000	699	.....	20	102	92	45,215.67	93
1	240	8	4,200	532	.....	24	178	178	425,000.00	94
3	675	m 1	15,200	559	.....	20	161	155	25,725.00	95
2	414	7	7,550	410	.....	19	187	75	30,720.00	96
1	265	11	7,800	392	.....	24	121	121	315,564.47	97
2	333	5	6,350	912	.....	11	118	118	83,921.06	98
1	301	4	8,000	239	.....	15	242	239	27,138.79	99
2	223	f 6	3,000	312	.....	18	173	85	226,088.46	100
2	568	7	9,000	413	.....	21	182	162	13,902.85	101
2	540	8	16,000	495	1	32	230	223	48,000.00	102
3	311	p 11	12,000	348	.....	33	164	137	38,826.85	103
3	1,000	11	16,000	322	.....	28	188	143	49,742.70	104
q 2	343	d 1	12,000	459	.....	30	187	117	47,807.21	105
2	280	6	8,100	779	.....	26	121	121	r 120,765.00	106
1	457	f 4	8,000	339	.....	20	95	95	50,000.00	107
1	225	6	7,500	293	.....	28	128	92	16,000.00	108
1	302	8	14,000	487	.....	20	162	153	65,000.00	109
2	529	5	16,500	s 457	.....	25	132	121	73,403.32	110
t 1	222	t 16	12,500	129	.....	t 30	49	26	39,782.00	111
1	481	11	10,500	406	.....	21	163	158	38,900.54	112
1	276	5	10,400	315	.....	29	69	49	77,978.72	113
2	450	7	10,500	552	.....	17	152	143	24,958.00	114
2	300	4	5,500	300	.....	12	203	90	11,144.00	115
2	329	4	5,000	286	.....	24	126	121	41,221.00	116
1	450	5	9,600	247	.....	18	151	149	31,758.17	117
2	603	4	10,000	386	.....	22	162	138	45,660.00	118
1	173	6	8,400	v 313	.....	18	148	140	24,964.82	119
2	376	5	9,000	260	.....	18	174	125	65,274.95	120

! Not including 4 combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

m Not including 6 combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

n Including 4 combination chemical engines and hose wagons.

o Combination chemical engine and hose wagon.

p Including 3 hand hose carts.

q Also 2 sets of life-saving apparatus.

r For 8½ months.

s Not including 24 private fire hydrants.

t Owned by volunteer fire companies.

u Also 1 monitor battery.

v Also 8 cisterns.

TABLE III.—FIREMEN, FIRE EQUIPMENT, AND PROPERTY LOSS FROM FIRES—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Firemen.			Equipment.				
		Regu-lars.	Call men.	Volun-teers.	Fire engines.			Hand fire extin-guish-ers.	Fire boats.
					Steam.	Hand.	Chem-ical.		
121	Knoxville, Tenn	29	4	.....	4	.....	.....	11	.....
122	Chattanooga, Tenn	39	10	.....	5	.....	1	10	.....
123	Superior, Wis.	43	.....	.....	2	1	2	14	.....
124	Rockford, Ill.	27	.....	.....	3	.....	a3	5	.....
125	Taunton, Mass	15	85	48	3	1	2	24	.....
126	Joliet, Ill.	23	1	.....	2	.....	4	7	.....
127	Canton, Ohio	36	40	.....	2	.....	c2	10	.....
128	Butte, Mont.	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....
129	Auburn, N. Y	24	14	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....

a Combination chemical engines and hose reels.

b Not including 3 combination chemical engines and hose reels.

c Including 1 combination chemical engine and hose wagon.

TABLE III.—FIREMEN, FIRE EQUIPMENT, AND PROPERTY LOSS FROM FIRES—Concluded.

Hook and ladder trucks.	Equipment.						Fire alarms.	Fires.	Property loss.	Marg- inal num- ber.
	Feet of ladders.	Hose reels and hose wagons.	Feet of hose.	Fire hy- drants.	Water towers.	Horses.				
1	270	4	10,000	249	.....	16	121	107	\$91,970.87	121
1	268	5	7,000	243	.....	22	200	197	84,292.00	122
3	508	6	10,850	575	.....	26	133	115	50,384.43	123
2	311	b5	6,000	377	.....	20	160	160	8,165.44	124
3	950	8	12,500	765	.....	23	115	113	21,183.82	125
1	180	5	8,200	325	.....	21	85	79	8,089.79	126
2	462	d6	6,450	329	.....	19	114	99	(e)	127
2	360	4	6,000	381	.....	10	152	151	44,087.00	128
1	356	4	5,900	f429	.....	12	85	79	42,582.53	129

d Not including 1 combination chemical engine and hose wagon.

e Not reported.

f Not including 62 private fire hydrants.

6955—No. 30—3

TABLE IV.—MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Marriages.	Births.			Birth-rate per 1,000 population.	Still-births.
			Male.	Female.	Total.		
1	New York, N. Y	30,475	40,010	37,622	77,632	22.59	5,461
2	Chicago, Ill.	<i>a</i> 18,126	15,062	14,003	29,065	17.11	2,068
3	Philadelphia, Pa	9,180	13,471	13,048	26,519	20.50	1,184
4	St. Louis, Mo.	5,244	5,342	5,080	10,422	18.12	768
5	Boston, Mass.	6,186	8,312	7,930	16,242	28.96	539
6	Baltimore, Md.	4,847	4,039	3,999	8,038	15.79	706
7	Cleveland, Ohio	3,269	3,992	3,783	7,775	20.37	335
8	Buffalo, N. Y.	2,753	3,649	3,518	7,167	20.35	390
9	San Francisco, Cal.	3,081	2,588	2,460	5,048	14.73	282
10	Cincinnati, Ohio	2,529	2,929	2,695	5,624	17.26	343
11	Pittsburg, Pa.	2,805	3,789	3,477	7,266	22.59	366
12	New Orleans, La.	2,198	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	412
13	Detroit, Mich.	1,907	1,548	1,440	2,988	10.46	433
14	Milwaukee, Wis.	2,810	3,897	3,647	7,544	26.44	395
15	Washington, D. C.	(c)	2,487	2,270	4,757	17.07	513
16	Newark, N. J.	2,090	3,469	3,203	<i>d</i> 6,721	27.31	281
17	Jersey City, N. J.	2,385	1,713	1,488	3,201	15.51	274
18	Louisville, Ky.	1,643	1,777	1,724	3,501	17.10	208
19	Minneapolis, Minn.	2,010	2,134	1,923	4,057	20.01	129
20	Providence, R. I.	1,672	2,173	2,115	4,288	24.42	211
21	Indianapolis, Ind.	2,370	1,565	1,445	3,010	17.79	186
22	Kansas City, Mo.	(b)	1,411	1,316	2,727	16.65	159
23	St. Paul, Minn.	1,364	1,695	1,557	3,252	19.87	121
24	Rochester, N. Y.	1,259	(b)	(b)	2,484	15.29	128
25	Denver, Colo.	2,124	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	<i>e</i> 137
26	Toledo, Ohio.	1,048	635	607	1,242	9.42	<i>e</i> 188
27	Allegheny, Pa.	696	650	720	1,370	10.55	154
28	Columbus, Ohio.	1,213	566	568	1,134	9.03	57
29	Worcester, Mass.	1,140	1,547	1,550	3,097	26.15	114
30	Syracuse, N. Y.	538	817	790	1,607	14.83	141
31	New Haven, Conn.	963	1,629	1,362	2,991	26.76	146
32	Paterson, N. J.	894	1,057	996	2,053	19.52	104
33	Fall River, Mass.	1,028	2,162	1,901	4,063	38.75	151
34	St. Joseph, Mo.	(b)	319	298	617	5.99	25
35	Omaha, Nebr.	1,265	910	816	1,726	16.83	78
36	Los Angeles, Cal.	(b)	726	578	1,304	12.72	42
37	Memphis, Tenn.	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
38	Scranton, Pa.	842	579	599	1,178	11.55	106
39	Lowell, Mass.	940	1,250	1,150	2,400	25.27	137
40	Albany, N. Y.	505	625	690	1,315	13.97	(b)
41	Cambridge, Mass.	1,020	1,355	1,336	2,691	29.29	91
42	Portland, Oreg.	764	562	553	1,115	12.33	34
43	Atlanta, Ga.	810	467	458	925	10.29	174
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.	750	830	792	1,622	18.52	110
45	Dayton, Ohio.	756	773	727	1,500	17.58	73
46	Richmond, Va.	778	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	225
47	Nashville, Tenn.	(b)	773	722	1,495	18.49	111
48	Seattle, Wash.	482	344	321	665	8.24	61
49	Hartford, Conn.	764	913	947	1,860	23.29	70
50	Reading, Pa.	951	779	784	1,563	19.79	69
51	Wilmington, Del.	654	711	661	1,372	17.93	96
52	Camden, N. J.	1,080	551	513	1,064	14.01	83
53	Trenton, N. J.	631	396	292	688	9.39	61
54	Bridgeport, Conn.	618	993	870	1,863	26.24	68
55	Lynn, Mass.	730	792	721	1,513	22.08	63
56	Oakland, Cal.	892	469	410	879	13.13	44
57	Lawrence, Mass.	742	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	91
58	New Bedford, Mass.	684	1,013	926	1,939	31.05	77
59	Des Moines, Iowa.	950	416	395	811	13.05	(f)
60	Springfield, Mass.	601	845	738	1,583	25.51	54
61	Somerville, Mass.	627	796	713	1,509	24.48	58
62	Troy, N. Y.	389	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	63
63	Hoboken, N. J.	694	732	698	1,430	24.09	92
64	Evansville, Ind.	698	474	494	968	16.40	34
65	Manchester, N. H.	583	728	706	<i>g</i> 1,436	25.20	68
66	Utica, N. Y.	300	527	512	1,039	18.43	51
67	Peoria, Ill.	412	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	35
68	Charleston, S. C.	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	193
69	Savannah, Ga.	824	594	458	1,052	19.39	196
70	Salt Lake City, Utah.	900	549	561	1,110	20.74	12
71	San Antonio, Tex.	737	206	201	407	7.63	58

a In Cook County.*b* Not reported.*c* 2,897 marriage licenses issued; 1,733 marriages reported.*d* Including 49 births, sex not reported.*e* Including deaths from premature birth.*f* Included in deaths from premature birth.*g* Including 2 births, sex not reported.

TABLE IV.—MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Marriages.	Births.			Birth-rate per 1,000 population.	Still-births.
			Male.	Female.	Total.		
72	Duluth, Minn.....	434	544	479	1,023	19.31	42
73	Erie, Pa.....	424	583	607	1,190	22.57	73
74	Elizabeth, N. J.....	263	463	572	1,025	19.66	47
75	Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	48
76	Kansas City, Kans.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	27
77	Harrisburg, Pa.....	262	434	456	890	17.74	57
78	Portland, Me.....	475	515	499	1,014	20.22	52
79	Yonkers, N. Y.....	341	534	558	1,092	22.78	55
80	Norfolk, Va.....	510	290	255	545	11.69	63
81	Waterbury, Conn.....	434	723	692	1,415	30.86	62
82	Holyoke, Mass.....	(a)	841	919	1,760	38.50	63
83	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	625	320	284	604	13.39	b 56
84	Youngstown, Ohio.....	970	511	461	972	21.66	b 101
85	Houston, Tex.....	883	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	9
86	Covington, Ky.....	975	403	312	715	16.65	37
87	Akron, Ohio.....	422	387	363	750	17.55	b 45
88	Dallas, Tex.....	980	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	42
89	Saginaw, Mich.....	441	506	490	996	23.52	15
90	Lancaster, Pa.....	520	278	311	589	14.21	47
91	Lincoln, Nebr.....	596	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	11
92	Brockton, Mass.....	400	476	456	932	23.26	23
93	Binghamton, N. Y.....	531	293	262	555	14.00	23
94	Augusta, Ga.....	496	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
95	Fawtucket, R. I.....	388	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	36
96	Altoona, Pa.....	274	536	567	1,103	28.30	32
97	Wheeling, W. Va.....	583	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	65
98	Mobile, Ala.....	661	424	416	840	21.84	116
99	Birmingham, Ala.....	635	343	293	636	16.56	68
100	Little Rock, Ark.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	64
101	Springfield, Ohio.....	335	328	347	675	17.65	28
102	Galveston, Tex.....	520	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	80
103	Tacoma, Wash.....	242	233	214	447	11.85	18
104	Haverhill, Mass.....	396	266	263	534	14.36	40
105	Spokane, Wash.....	507	324	320	644	17.48	33
106	Terre Haute, Ind. (c).....	429	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	15
107	Dubuque, Iowa.....	326	331	310	641	17.66	(a)
108	Quincy, Ill.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	25
109	South Bend, Ind.....	418	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
110	Salem, Mass.....	344	479	470	949	26.39	35
111	Johnstown, Pa.....	244	474	429	903	25.13	32
112	Elmira, N. Y.....	410	300	271	571	16.01	81
113	Allentown, Pa.....	235	365	357	722	20.39	25
114	Davenport, Iowa.....	322	274	276	d 565	16.03	18
115	McKeesport, Pa.....	172	587	597	1,184	34.59	47
116	Springfield, Ill.....	354	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	b 43
117	Chelsea, Mass.....	385	467	440	907	26.62	30
118	Malden, Mass.....	339	401	416	817	24.27	39
119	Topeka, Kans.....	595	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	26
120	Sioux City, Iowa.....	528	129	204	333	10.06	(e)
121	Knoxville, Tenn.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	30
122	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
123	Superior, Wis.....	245	189	221	410	13.19	14
124	Rockford, Ill.....	278	(a)	(a)	525	16.91	9
125	Taunton, Mass.....	331	392	362	754	24.29	28
126	Joliet, Ill.....	300	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	13
127	Canton, Ohio.....	272	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
128	Butte, Mont.....	560	292	262	554	13.13	19
129	Auburn, N. Y.....	275	251	237	488	15.75	22

a Not reported.

b Including deaths from premature birth.

c Data are for 8½ months.

d Including 15 births, sex not reported.

e Included in deaths from premature birth.

TABLE V.—DEATHS, BY CAUSES.

[In this table consumption includes all forms of consumption of the lungs and throat, but not consumption of the intestines, etc.; violence includes all deaths not attributable to disease, such as suicide, murder, manslaughter, homicide, accident, etc.; scarlet fever includes scarlatina.]

Marginal number.	Cities.	Number of deaths from—											
		Con- sump- tion.	Pneu- mo- nia.	Heart dis- ease.	Viol- ence	Apoc- lexy	Diph- ther- ia.	Diarrheal diseases.		Canc- er.	Bron- chi- tis.	Men- ingitis and cere- bro- spinal men- ingitis	
								Chol- era in- fan- tum.	Other.				
1	New York, N. Y.	8,016	8,531	3,954	3,890	2,392	1,606	1,667	1,792	2,136	1,989	1,688	
2	Chicago, Ill.	2,516	3,438	1,492	1,554	514	843	581	1,936	890	1,014	695	
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	2,818	2,424	1,482	478	842	849	726	145	717	389	146	
4	St. Louis, Mo.	1,091	914	630	541	154	192	403	64	297	369	411	
5	Boston, Mass.	1,236	1,455	966	620	428	277	280	116	402	393	281	
6	Baltimore, Md.	987	898	552	411	358	261	343	568	330	267	88	
7	Cleveland, Ohio	482	521	346	293	136	83	151	36	184	136	225	
8	Buffalo, N. Y.	459	463	304	251	160	70	187	96	205	177	166	
9	San Francisco, Cal.	942	697	670	539	270	108	55	27	345	144	206	
10	Cincinnati, Ohio	692	451	434	321	152	65	50	12	205	258	232	
11	Pittsburg, Pa.	408	709	288	491	118	70	454	96	144	177	128	
12	New Orleans, La.	916	585	613	348	191	14	249	534	161	218	243	
13	Detroit, Mich.	401	419	274	211	167	89	304	174	147	149	174	
14	Milwaukee, Wis.	372	286	228	207	120	109	88	312	194	173	123	
15	Washington, D. C.	713	508	503	233	256	174	129	141	177	144	187	
16	Newark, N. J.	624	477	379	180	260	124	160	233	179	118	201	
17	Jersey City, N. J.	432	433	209	210	(c)	83	(d)	e 140	89	88	522	
18	Louisville, Ky.	438	326	182	145	53	26	26	69	29	96	180	
19	Minneapolis, Minn.	248	139	111	82	54	38	47	84	95	30	56	
20	Providence, R. I.	368	309	249	150	149	33	131	148	132	101	67	
21	Indianapolis, Ind.	289	164	233	124	60	51	90	20	102	37	84	
22	Kansas City, Mo.	87	382	156	103	40	18	46	62	64	56	166	
23	St. Paul, Minn.	221	135	131	127	48	41	23	30	66	5	104	
24	Rochester, N. Y.	245	214	215	100	125	53	65	48	121	71	83	
25	Denver, Colo.	535	186	124	108	53	25	35	27	79	31	111	
26	Toledo, Ohio.	179	134	94	113	35	161	78	110	66	28	53	
27	Allgheny, Pa.	196	274	107	136	67	25	(d)	e 216	48	84	72	
28	Columbus, Ohio (h)	233	99	130	71	55	13	52	58	66	10	67	
29	Worcester, Mass.	213	200	168	62	72	i 40	103	23	72	39	77	
30	Syracuse, N. Y.	136	83	96	79	30	44	102	16	41	30	83	
31	New Haven, Conn.	202	151	190	80	90	22	95	22	74	61	41	
32	Paterson, N. J.	204	247	152	120	66	98	53	101	53	57	73	
33	Fall River, Mass.	137	174	95	59	38	10	262	54	23	88	90	
34	St. Joseph, Mo.	35	62	53	60	8	21	29	12	18	26	28	
35	Omaha, Nebr.	117	126	65	74	40	20	46	.....	26	18	37	
36	Los Angeles, Cal.	289	125	142	86	42	16	8	40	65	29	87	
37	Memphis, Tenn.	250	220	74	121	19	6	25	151	24	20	103	
38	Scranton, Pa.	99	154	93	129	38	97	60	44	20	66	31	
39	Lowell, Mass.	181	182	156	68	63	23	176	10	44	72	53	
40	Albany, N. Y.	245	171	182	82	85	41	15	58	81	42	12	
41	Cambridge, Mass.	166	163	132	42	63	i 55	62	59	51	51	61	
42	Portland, Oreg.	139	59	85	72	9	9	18	4	37	16	32	
43	Atlanta, Ga.	244	199	89	54	40	14	95	24	23	33	52	
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.	94	114	88	45	43	11	29	29	49	30	44	
45	Dayton, Ohio.	181	84	120	73	74	6	18	30	55	17	165	
46	Richmond, Va.	218	125	110	54	47	3	45	68	29	35	40	
47	Nashville, Tenn.	262	188	111	63	74	32	90	91	53	33	46	
48	Seattle, Wash.	63	56	48	76	10	16	10	11	26	6	25	
49	Hartford, Conn. (k)	158	151	106	82	80	58	82	164	43	24	44	
50	Reading, Pa.	77	92	118	100	59	21	30	8	28	18	36	
51	Wilmington, Del.	154	126	75	52	41	59	34	39	30	14	65	
52	Camden, N. J.	142	130	81	70	49	63	24	26	24	11	48	
53	Trenton, N. J.	143	164	101	64	39	12	117	.....	44	28	142	
54	Bridgeport, Conn.	85	78	73	57	32	i 10	56	47	31	32	30	
55	Lynn, Mass.	85	85	92	44	45	10	45	37	51	26	22	
56	Oakland, Cal.	126	68	112	73	32	15	7	4	64	29	19	
57	Lawrence, Mass.	65	108	94	23	35	60	111	50	24	36	45	
58	New Bedford, Mass.	105	109	109	3	46	i 25	74	47	44	33	55	
59	Des Moines, Iowa.	59	63	58	46	10	4	11	16	19	13	30	
60	Springfield, Mass.	121	69	77	42	41	i 55	54	6	42	24	23	
61	Somerville, Mass.	94	111	89	22	41	11	27	.....	34	22	32	
62	Troy, N. Y.	177	115	117	20	23	18	52	32	18	23	55	
63	Hoboken, N. J.	137	137	90	67	31	21	31	14	16	37	65	

a Not reported.

b Not including deaths from premature birth.

c Included in deaths from all other causes.

d Included in deaths from other diarrheal diseases.

e Including deaths from cholera infantum.

f Including deaths from apoplexy, old age, hydrocephalus, septicæmia, and premature birth.

TABLE V.—DEATHS, BY CAUSES.

[In this table consumption includes all forms of consumption of the lungs and throat, but not consumption of the intestines, etc.; violence includes all deaths not attributable to disease, such as suicide, murder, manslaughter, homicide, accident, etc.; scarlet fever includes scarlatina.]

Number of deaths from—													Total deaths	Marginal number.
Marasmus and inanition.	Measles.	Ne-phritis.	Old age.	Ty-phoid fever.	Mal-aria fever.	Scar-let fever.	Hy-dro-cephalus.	Se-p-ticæ-mia.	Croup.	Al-co-hol-ism.	Whoop-ing cough.	Pre-ma-ture birth.	All other causes.	
2,136	587	5,113	1,805	546	167	533	864	170	318	443	514	1,178	14,308	65,343
728	168	1,180	480	442	25	533	45	239	74	163	77	266	5,610	25,503
838	71	208	766	948	16	132	47	149	166	69	166	738	8,273	24,534
441	15	473	563	131	148	38	15	77	49	25	59	95	2,829	10,024
512	33	298	212	165	1	74	157	61	27	68	76	207	2,822	11,167
530	5	668	358	153	48	24	21	50	51	31	19	247	2,884	10,152
487	2	158	248	119	2	36	4	59	24	18	26	69	1,711	5,556
172	50	212	303	88	1	32	6	29	19	52	42	243	1,117	4,904
299	72	305	128	175	14	54	14	117	5	130	50	(a)	1,739	6,7105
199	56	149	253	121	8	13	1	16	29	16	1	162	2,104	6,000
210	54	156	67	343	3	42	9	26	19	28	103	143	1,734	6,020
157	17	522	397	155	228	3	4	78	3	29	20	117	2,091	7,893
234	2	140	154	55	21	8	9	37	12	8	23	.....	1,327	4,539
78	26	132	69	47	.....	36	1	29	4	15	9	63	1,122	3,843
157	27	301	208	169	49	19	7	5	17	17	12	110	1,763	6,026
170	6	287	86	66	16	34	17	44	3	15	21	137	700	4,537
122	10	209	(c)	30	22	34	(c)	.....	26	13	25	(c)	1,157	3,854
189	9	47	170	122	1	3	10	25	22	5	5	9	1,332	3,519
101	3	108	104	71	.....	9	5	17	1	15	26	82	720	2,246
81	27	209	72	43	9	19	5	18	11	15	47	64	705	3,162
123	4	58	128	64	25	29	10	35	14	2	1	186	641	2,574
149	10	51	40	50	8	5	4	39	9	9	20	66	1,054	2,694
86	.....	51	48	30	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	541	1,765
68	7	140	136	30	.....	19	4	12	.....	8	.....	57	520	2,343
62	9	84	59	51	1	7	.....	12	6	14	21	(g)	488	2,135
137	5	39	92	40	8	14	1	20	2	1	11	(g)	412	2,182
61	9	58	55	136	.....	12	1	17	13	.....	9	39	473	2,108
59	4	54	70	28	1	3	.....	14	.....	.....	4	44	224	1,360
22	5	88	68	19	2	10	3	14	.....	5	4	49	442	1,800
37	2	25	90	20	6	38	8	4	(j)	3	2	4	29	1,462
38	.....	111	61	28	11	11	.....	.....	6	.....	5	51	367	1,717
73	32	93	35	49	4	12	1	2	14	5	6	52	485	2,087
98	12	61	82	11	16	3	3	8	15	6	14	39	516	1,924
23	.....	20	24	35	1	3	3	10	16	3	7	22	310	826
65	11	23	66	26	3	4	4	6	.....	9	5	26	367	1,187
43	2	83	64	40	1	3	3	25	17	15	5	31	380	1,641
63	5	77	49	39	206	2	4	20	4	8	1	25	636	2,152
64	.....	28	31	25	2	40	2	11	16	4	3	27	638	1,722
47	26	54	22	17	.....	9	.....	.....	16	.....	14	27	588	1,848
100	2	68	76	82	1	10	5	17	13	12	12	11	545	1,968
70	8	59	36	20	.....	8	6	10	.....	.....	3	28	357	1,539
15	3	24	20	21	.....	2	2	10	(j)	2	5	7	40	863
66	11	21	31	77	17	11	.....	7	19	4	6	60	871	2,068
49	15	17	46	26	5	5	6	8	25	4	7	14	349	1,152
46	.....	71	55	31	4	2	2	14	1	3	2	27	130	1,211
86	.....	56	34	37	16	2	3	14	3	2	.....	5	547	1,579
92	10	56	66	50	29	.....	3	30	.....	4	16	32	456	1,887
20	3	14	13	25	.....	2	2	7	3	7	1	4	151	599
3	5	89	82	38	10	1	4	11	9	6	8	27	145	1,430
42	.....	22	21	26	3	6	.....	6	12	1	2	67	251	1,046
80	1	46	27	46	4	1	3	7	8	1	5	14	362	1,294
94	.....	80	9	29	1	1	1	8	17	2	2	10	333	1,255
44	4	69	18	33	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	122	1,160
26	1	60	18	8	15	9	3	11	(j)	.....	18	22	349	1,071
.....	7	39	56	13	3	13	.....	9	1	13	7	30	282	1,018
24	.....	35	19	24	6	1	.....	10	2	1	1	10	221	908
64	4	23	19	20	.....	2	1	1	6	1	22	24	396	1,234
23	.....	19	21	16	.....	11	.....	8	(j)	4	.....	30	379	1,161
16	5	18	22	9	3	2	.....	5	3	1	.....	124	230	667
36	5	84	31	15	3	2	.....	7	(j)	8	2	19	172	938
23	1	24	30	15	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	2	23	193	801
50	20	37	34	46	.....	2	.....	5	8	1	1	14	409	1,277
52	2	45	11	18	2	10	.....	6	17	6	1	8	314	1,138

g Included in stillbirths.

h Data do not include 393 deaths in hospitals, asylums, and public institutions.

i Including deaths from croup.

j Included in deaths from diphtheria.

k Data do not include deaths of nonresidents who died in hospitals.

l Including stillbirths.

TABLE V.—DEATHS, BY CAUSES—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Number of deaths from—										
		Con- sump- tion.	Pneu- monia.	Heart dis- ease.	Vio- lence	Apo- plexy	Diph- theria.	Diarrheal diseases.		Can- cer.	Bron- chitis.	Men- ingitis and cere- bro- spinal men- ingitis
								Chol- era in- fan- tum.	Other.			
64	Evansville, Ind.	128	78	39	31	19	5	18	19	23	26	51
65	Manchester, N. H.	91	113	57	28	29	6	78	14	18	65	43
66	Utica, N. Y.	112	99	91	48	32	42	12	16	31	11	49
67	Peoria, Ill.	68	102	60	30	10	3	15	8	17	10	27
68	Charleston, S. C.	173	97	88	133	48	1	20	193	50	25	18
69	Savannah, Ga.	193	153	56	53	19	5	12	84	11	27	45
70	Salt Lake City, Utah..	51	45	42	35	17	7	32	30	21	16	27
71	San Antonio, Tex.	122	62	18	56	20	8	38	79	32	14	21
72	Duluth, Minn.	34	53	9	64	7	2	32		16	8	13
73	Erie, Pa.	74	69	73	35	31	a 16	18	26	23	16	24
74	Elizabeth, N. J.	75	91	54	49	32	25	36	18	9	26	38
75	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	38	93	32	30	19	18	34	5	24	12	18
76	Kansas City, Kans.	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
77	Harrisburg, Pa.	61	35	65	47	29	20	16	7	17	3	33
78	Portland, Me.	94	76	66	40	67	14	3	41	41	10	43
79	Yonkers, N. Y.	107	80	69	40	34	4	18	60	17	22	56
80	Norfolk, Va.	156	68	67	19	18	7	17	34	15	28	18
81	Waterbury, Conn.	47	70	49	46	25	6	91	19	15	32	9
82	Holyoke, Mass.	91	40	40	35	22	6	54	32	21	27	22
83	Fort Wayne, Ind.	75	58	30	34	14	6	5	10	39	7	24
84	Youngstown, Ohio.	43	68	54	39	14	7	37	24	11	27	25
85	Houston, Tex.	76	19	34	33	7	3	33	78	7	5	12
86	Covington, Ky.	101	80	64	21	13	a 7	22	36	24		53
87	Akron, Ohio.	45	41	51	51	11	6	10	11	25	11	50
88	Dallas, Tex.	98	75	44	57	15	9	25	54	6	15	16
89	Saginaw, Mich.	43	50	40	31	13	5	10	8	25	12	18
90	Lancaster, Pa.	57	78	64	14	37	a 38	16	14	16	15	87
91	Lincoln, Nebr.	41	44	35	10	6	4	21	3	5	3	21
92	Brookton, Mass.	66	46	34	14	18	6	15	10	20	11	20
93	Binghamton, N. Y.	78	45	60	26	27	9	13	29	26	18	14
94	Augusta, Ga.	123	71	71	21	5	1	32	125	15	7	22
95	Pawtucket, R. I.	78	40	57	24	23	10	41	5	14	29	28
96	Altoona, Pa.	42	50	30	49	21	21	26	15	16	10	19
97	Wheeling, W. Va.	71	43	36	33	15	4	7	25	22	12	22
98	Mobile, Ala.	148	58	33	55	31	1	8	57	19	13	25
99	Birmingham, Ala.	108	64	37	44	9	2	49	58	13	11	30
100	Little Rock, Ark.	125	60	31	42	7	2	12	60	12	7	65
101	Springfield, Ohio.	63	34	47	16	17	2	14	2	22	23	40
102	Galveston, Tex.	84	22	29	33	18	6		10	17	4	37
103	Tacoma, Wash.	42	23	21	27	12	2			21	3	4
104	Haverhill, Mass.	58	53	56	34	16	14	21	3	24	19	18
105	Spokane, Wash.	52	57	31	30	1	a 6	32	19	15	4	18
106	Terre Haute, Ind. (f). ..	14	17	28	37	4	10	7	6	12	3	22
107	Dubuque, Iowa.	30	37	30	17		8	16	5	15	17	27
108	Quincy, Ill.	59	39	31	43	8	3	24	12	10	21	19
109	South Bend, Ind.	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
110	Salem, Mass.	61	49	60	23	27	6	52	26	30	24	29
111	Johnstown, Pa.	36	50	41	51	10	6	42	7	16	4	8
112	Elmira, N. Y.	66	36	27	6	29	4	3	1	19	24	17
113	Allentown, Pa.	42	27	61	35	33	19	25	4	11	4	24
114	Davenport, Iowa.	39	24	38	15	21		12	1	29	19	31
115	McKeesport, Pa.	81	68	20	57	8	25	27	26	8	13	23
116	Springfield, Ill.	75	21	37	49	11	22	26	10	17	12	25
117	Chelsea, Mass. (g)	9	74	56		23	10	18	6	33	9	11
118	Malden, Mass.	51	34	52	8	16	9	59		14	15	15
119	Topeka, Kans.	51	37	40	38	2	4	12	2	12	1	12
120	Sioux City, Iowa.	15	14	14	17	3	6		8	10	7	3
121	Knoxville, Tenn.	94	56	29	24	6		8	21	9	4	38
122	Chattanooga, Tenn.	105	74	37	27	7	3	5	28	9	8	52
123	Superior, Wis.	19	44	24	30	5	5	33		11	3	6
124	Rockford, Ill.	36	20	20	10	6	8	5	8	12	13	19
125	Taunton, Mass.	67	72	50	4	27	a 8	20	30	16	12	12
126	Joliet, Ill.	41	39	35	43	8	5	21	12	5	8	24
127	Canton, Ohio.	25	26	20	6	8	21	6	3	10	3	8
128	Butte, Mont.	28	163	39	66	9	2	19	1	5	18	16
129	Auburn, N. Y.	40	49	57	1	35	17	16	9	29	6	15

a Including deaths from croup.

b Included in deaths from diphtheria.

c Not reported.

d Not including deaths from premature birth.

TABLE V.—DEATHS, BY CAUSES—Concluded.

Number of deaths from—															Total deaths.	Marginal number.
Marasmus and inanition.	Measles.	Nephritis.	Old age.	Typhoid fever.	Malarial fever.	Scarlet fever.	Hydrocephalus.	Septicæmia.	Croup.	Alcoholism.	Whooping cough.	Pre-mature birth.	All other causes.			
60	2	23	14	39	1	.....	3	6	5	3	4	41	322	960	64
43	5	29	24	12	.....	3	5	8	10	2	15	35	327	1,060	65
28	.....	16	38	10	.....	7	.....	9	3	3	1	5	315	978	66
9	1	14	43	10	5	2	.....	12	2	6	6	3	242	705	67
78	14	159	51	61	35	1	4	11	.....	5	18	29	638	1,950	68
88	15	30	54	19	89	5	.....	12	1	6	1	51	565	1,594	69
24	3	42	70	11	1	12	1	9	.....	5	7	25	104	637	70
49	4	34	43	23	17	2	.....	13	.....	.....	2	31	753	1,441	71
12	.....	2	8	20	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	3	42	249	579	72
40	1	31	34	18	.....	9	1	6	(b)	.....	3	(c)	182	d 730	73
37	2	55	11	9	1	9	5	12	4	5	6	23	225	857	74	
27	1	26	2	15	.....	3	1	2	3	3	1	18	286	711	75
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(e)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	76	
26	.....	20	24	20	.....	2	.....	3	1	.....	5	21	251	706	77
23	5	46	37	15	.....	3	.....	12	6	4	10	11	220	887	78
20	.....	46	7	5	2	2	1	7	2	1	.....	16	171	787	79
15	.....	41	27	36	32	2	1	16	3	4	17	25	408	1,069	80
6	2	22	13	15	9	6	1	1	1	5	.....	1	294	785	81
32	.....	12	8	11	1	3	3	4	2	.....	10	18	207	701	82
58	.....	30	37	15	10	1	.....	12	.....	.....	3	(e)	136	d 604	83
25	.....	20	21	54	2	.....	.....	8	2	2	5	(e)	176	d 664	84
37	3	21	25	13	73	22	1	11	6	6	8	.....	475	1,008	85
15	1	40	10	17	2	.....	.....	10	(b)	.....	.....	22	430	968	86
17	.....	30	35	13	.....	5	.....	8	16	.....	5	(e)	177	d 618	87
47	12	20	10	22	13	2	.....	7	2	1	.....	14	339	905	88
19	2	7	20	11	2	1	.....	12	.....	.....	11	18	185	543	89
31	.....	23	35	28	.....	.....	.....	7	(b)	2	.....	7	181	750	90
3	1	19	14	9	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	2	8	112	368	91
18	.....	12	18	7	.....	1	5	1	5	1	4	13	113	458	92
10	.....	25	44	11	.....	4	.....	10	3	2	6	1	246	707	93
22	.....	31	6	18	47	1	2	12	.....	3	5	16	235	896	94
7	.....	30	17	10	.....	1	5	1	4	.....	3	1	208	636	95
39	2	23	18	13	1	3	1	6	.....	3	3	25	193	629	96
13	1	23	15	27	.....	1	.....	4	2	6	4	3	131	520	97
41	1	63	32	21	21	.....	.....	17	1	4	.....	8	269	926	98
39	2	12	12	15	6	1	8	21	2	1	7	6	154	711	99	
21	2	9	13	21	7	.....	1	13	1	1	1	25	360	898	100
9	.....	34	34	24	.....	5	.....	4	4	.....	8	15	108	525	101
35	4	38	25	32	8	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	386	806	102
16	.....	9	5	5	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	120	326	103
15	.....	22	22	5	.....	2	.....	4	3	6	9	8	122	534	104
14	4	16	14	17	4	2	1	11	(b)	2	3	4	154	511	105	
21	.....	11	13	21	3	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	18	161	407	106
9	4	5	29	6	1	3	.....	7	4	1	.....	163	433	107	
13	.....	17	20	9	.....	3	.....	6	7	1	1	18	139	498	108
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(e)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	109	
41	2	24	21	7	.....	8	.....	4	3	1	3	21	190	712	110
39	4	10	17	23	.....	2	.....	5	7	1	4	10	156	554	111
3	.....	44	21	11	.....	4	1	3	4	2	8	20	182	535	112
15	.....	11	7	22	.....	6	.....	2	4	.....	3	26	135	516	113
15	4	38	15	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	1	11	147	468	114
20	.....	14	1	14	.....	3	.....	7	1	.....	8	22	146	542	115
14	.....	14	24	20	.....	.....	.....	4	4	2	.....	(e)	146	d 533	116
20	2	12	12	10	.....	3	.....	1	3	.....	5	13	318	636	117
16	2	26	23	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	6	6	107	454	118
2	2	6	13	25	6	1	1	1	7	.....	2	2	204	483	119
1	.....	5	5	3	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	h 22	177	h 313	120
4	24	13	15	13	1	2	.....	5	4	3	1	2	172	548	121
29	2	11	17	21	2	1	1	2	1	.....	3	9	157	611	122
1	.....	7	10	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	4	.....	3	9	133	352	123
5	2	8	14	3	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	68	263	124
31	.....	19	37	7	2	2	1	4	(b)	1	4	4	228	658	125
10	1	4	16	7	.....	1	.....	6	8	1	4	.....	123	422	126
8	.....	5	16	12	.....	.....	.....	5	6	.....	5	3	114	310	127
16	5	12	5	11	.....	3	.....	8	1	11	1	13	161	608	128
11	.....	18	20	7	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	11	134	487	129

e Included in stillbirths.

f Data are for 8½ months.

g Data include 88 deaths in naval, marine, and soldiers' home hospitals.

h Including stillbirths.

TABLE VI.—PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS FROM EACH SPECIFIED CAUSE.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Consumption.	Pneumonia.	Heart disease.	Violence.	Apoplexy.	Diphtheria.	Diarrheal diseases.		Cancer.	Bronchitis.	Meningitis and cerebro-spinal meningitis.
								Cholera infantum.	Other.			
1	New York, N. Y.	12.27	13.06	6.05	5.19	3.66	2.46	2.55	2.74	3.27	3.04	2.58
2	Chicago, Ill.	9.87	13.48	5.85	6.09	2.01	3.31	2.28	7.59	3.49	3.98	2.72
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	11.49	9.88	6.04	1.93	3.43	3.46	2.96	.59	2.92	1.59	.59
4	St. Louis, Mo.	10.88	9.12	6.28	5.40	1.53	1.91	4.02	.64	2.96	3.68	4.10
5	Boston, Mass.	11.07	13.03	8.65	5.56	3.83	2.48	2.51	1.04	3.60	3.52	2.52
6	Baltimore, Md.	9.72	8.84	5.44	4.05	3.53	2.57	3.38	5.59	3.25	2.63	.87
7	Cleveland, Ohio.	8.68	9.38	6.23	5.27	2.45	1.49	2.72	.65	3.31	2.45	4.05
8	Buffalo, N. Y.	9.86	9.44	6.20	5.12	3.26	1.43	3.81	1.96	4.18	3.61	3.38
9	San Francisco, Cal.	13.26	9.81	9.43	7.59	3.80	1.52	.77	.38	4.86	2.03	2.90
10	Cincinnati, Ohio.	11.53	7.52	7.23	5.35	2.53	1.08	.83	.20	3.42	4.30	3.87
11	Pittsburg, Pa.	6.78	11.78	4.78	8.16	1.96	1.16	7.54	1.59	2.39	2.94	2.13
12	New Orleans, La.	11.60	7.41	7.77	4.41	2.42	.18	3.15	6.77	2.04	2.76	3.08
13	Detroit, Mich.	8.83	9.23	6.04	4.65	3.68	1.96	6.70	3.83	3.24	3.28	3.83
14	Milwaukee, Wis.	9.68	7.44	5.93	5.39	3.12	2.84	2.29	8.12	5.05	4.50	3.20
15	Washington, D. C.	11.83	8.43	8.35	3.87	4.25	2.89	2.14	2.34	2.94	2.39	3.10
16	Newark, N. J.	13.75	10.51	8.35	3.97	5.73	2.73	3.53	5.14	3.95	2.60	4.43
17	Jersey City, N. J.	11.21	11.24	5.42	5.45	(c)	2.15	(d)	e 3.63	2.31	2.28	13.54
18	Louisville, Ky.	12.45	9.26	5.17	4.12	1.51	.74	.74	1.96	.82	2.73	5.11
19	Minneapolis, Minn.	11.04	6.79	4.94	3.65	2.40	1.69	2.09	3.74	4.23	1.94	2.49
20	Providence, R. I.	11.64	9.77	7.88	4.74	4.71	1.04	4.14	4.68	4.18	3.19	2.12
21	Indianapolis, Ind.	11.23	6.37	9.05	4.82	3.33	1.98	3.50	.78	3.96	1.44	3.26
22	Kansas City, Mo.	3.23	14.18	5.09	3.82	1.48	.67	1.71	2.30	2.88	2.08	6.16
23	St. Paul, Minn.	12.52	7.65	7.42	7.20	2.72	2.33	1.31	1.70	3.74	.28	5.89
24	Rochester, N. Y.	10.46	9.13	9.18	4.27	5.34	2.26	2.77	2.05	5.16	3.03	3.54
25	Denver, Colo.	25.06	8.71	5.81	5.06	2.48	1.17	1.64	1.27	3.70	1.45	5.20
26	Toledo, Ohio.	9.77	3.72	5.13	6.17	1.91	8.79	4.26	6.00	3.60	1.58	2.89
27	Allegheny, Pa.	9.30	13.00	5.07	6.45	3.18	1.18	(d)	e 10.25	2.28	3.98	3.41
28	Columbus, Ohio (h) ..	17.13	7.28	9.56	5.22	4.04	.96	3.82	4.27	4.85	4.74	4.93
29	Worcester, Mass.	11.83	11.11	9.33	3.44	4.00	42.22	5.72	1.28	4.00	2.17	4.28
30	Syracuse, N. Y.	9.30	5.68	6.57	5.40	2.05	8.01	6.98	1.09	2.80	2.05	5.68
31	New Haven, Conn.	11.77	8.79	11.07	4.66	5.24	1.28	5.53	1.28	4.31	3.55	2.39
32	Paterson, N. J.	9.77	11.83	7.28	5.75	3.16	4.70	2.64	4.84	2.54	2.73	3.50
33	Fall River, Mass.	4.24	7.12	4.94	3.07	1.97	5.52	13.62	2.81	1.19	4.57	4.38
34	St. Joseph, Mo.	4.24	7.51	6.42	7.26	.97	2.54	3.51	1.45	2.18	3.15	3.69
35	Omaha, Nebr.	9.86	10.61	5.48	6.23	3.37	1.68	3.87	.....	2.19	1.52	3.12
36	Los Angeles, Cal.	17.61	7.62	8.65	5.24	2.56	.98	.49	2.44	3.96	1.77	5.30
37	Memphis, Tenn.	11.62	10.22	3.44	5.62	.88	.28	1.16	7.02	1.11	.93	4.79
38	Scranton, Pa.	5.75	8.94	5.40	7.49	2.21	5.63	3.48	2.56	1.16	3.83	1.80
39	Lowell, Mass.	9.79	9.85	8.44	3.68	3.41	1.24	9.52	.54	2.38	3.90	2.87
40	Albany, N. Y.	12.45	8.69	9.25	4.17	4.32	2.08	.76	2.95	4.12	2.13	.61
41	Cambridge, Mass.	10.79	10.59	8.58	2.73	4.09	43.57	4.03	3.83	3.31	3.31	3.96
42	Portland, Oreg.	16.11	6.84	9.85	8.34	1.04	1.04	2.09	.46	4.29	1.85	3.71
43	Atlanta, Ga.	11.80	9.62	4.30	2.61	1.94	.68	4.59	1.16	1.11	1.60	2.52
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.	8.16	9.90	7.64	3.91	3.73	.95	2.52	2.52	4.25	2.60	3.82
45	Dayton, Ohio.	14.95	6.94	9.91	6.03	6.11	.50	1.49	2.48	4.54	1.40	13.63
46	Richmond, Va.	13.80	7.91	6.96	3.42	2.98	.19	2.85	4.31	1.84	2.22	2.53
47	Nashville, Tenn.	13.88	9.96	5.88	3.34	3.92	1.70	4.77	4.82	2.81	1.75	2.44
48	Seattle, Wash.	10.52	9.35	8.01	12.69	1.67	2.67	1.67	1.84	4.34	1.00	4.17
49	Hartford, Conn. (k) ..	11.05	10.56	7.41	5.73	5.60	4.05	5.73	11.47	3.01	1.68	3.08
50	Reading, Pa.	7.36	8.80	11.28	9.56	5.64	2.01	2.87	.76	2.68	1.72	3.44
51	Wilmington, Del.	11.90	9.74	5.80	4.02	3.17	4.56	2.63	3.01	2.32	1.08	5.02
52	Camden, N. J.	11.32	10.36	6.45	5.58	3.90	5.02	1.91	2.07	1.91	.88	3.83
53	Trenton, N. J.	12.33	14.14	3.71	5.52	3.36	1.03	10.09	.....	3.79	2.41	12.24
54	Bridgeport, Conn.	7.94	7.28	6.82	5.32	2.99	4.93	5.23	4.39	2.89	2.99	2.80
55	Lynn, Mass.	8.35	8.35	9.04	4.32	4.42	.98	4.42	3.64	5.01	2.55	2.16
56	Oakland, Cal.	13.95	7.53	12.40	8.09	3.54	1.66	.78	.44	7.09	3.21	2.10
57	Lawrence, Mass.	5.27	8.75	7.62	1.86	2.84	4.86	8.99	4.05	1.95	2.92	3.65
58	New Bedford, Mass.	9.04	9.39	9.39	.26	3.96	42.15	6.37	4.05	3.79	2.84	4.74
59	Des Moines, Iowa.	8.84	9.44	8.69	6.90	1.50	.60	1.65	2.40	2.85	1.95	4.50
60	Springfield, Mass.	12.90	7.36	8.21	4.48	4.37	45.86	5.76	.64	4.48	2.56	2.45
61	Somerville, Mass.	11.74	13.86	11.11	2.75	5.12	1.37	3.37	.....	4.24	2.75	4.00
62	Troy, N. Y.	13.86	9.00	9.16	1.57	1.80	1.41	4.07	2.50	1.41	1.80	4.31
63	Hoboken, N. J.	12.04	12.04	7.91	5.89	2.72	1.84	2.72	1.23	1.41	3.25	5.71
64	Evansville, Ind.	13.03	8.13	4.06	3.23	1.98	.52	1.88	1.98	2.40	2.71	5.31
65	Manchester, N. H.	8.58	10.66	5.38	2.64	2.74	.57	7.36	1.32	1.70	6.13	4.06
66	Utica, N. Y.	11.45	10.12	9.30	4.91	3.27	4.29	1.23	1.64	3.17	1.12	5.01
67	Peoria, Ill.	9.64	14.47	8.51	4.25	1.42	.43	2.13	1.13	2.41	1.42	3.83
68	Charleston, S. C.	8.87	4.97	4.51	6.82	2.46	.05	1.03	9.90	2.56	1.28	.92
69	Savannah, Ga.	12.11	9.60	3.51	3.33	1.19	.32	.75	5.27	.69	1.69	2.82

a Deaths not reported.

b Not including deaths from premature birth.

c Included in deaths from all other causes.

d Included in deaths from other diarrheal diseases.

e Including deaths from cholera infantum.

f Including deaths from apoplexy, old age, hydrocephalus, septicæmia, and premature birth.

TABLE VI.—PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS FROM EACH SPECIFIED CAUSE.

Measles and infant.	Measles.	Ne-phritis.	Old age.	Ty-phoid fever.	Malaria.	Scar-let fever.	Hiv-er.	Septic-emia.	Croup.	Al-cohol-ism.	Whoop-ing cough.	Pre-mature birth.	All other causes.	Total.	Mar-ital num-ber.
3.27	0.90	7.82	2.00	0.83	0.25	0.82	1.32	0.26	0.49	0.68	0.79	1.80	21.90	100.00	1
2.85	0.66	4.63	1.88	1.73	1.10	2.09	1.18	0.94	29.64	0.30	0.30	1.04	22.00	100.00	2
3.42	0.03	4.92	3.12	3.86	1.31	0.54	1.15	0.61	68.28	0.68	0.68	3.01	33.72	100.00	3
3.40	1.15	4.72	5.62	1.86	1.48	0.38	1.15	0.77	49.25	0.59	0.59	0.95	28.22	100.00	4
4.58	0.29	2.67	1.90	1.48	1.01	0.66	1.41	0.56	24.61	0.61	0.61	1.85	25.27	100.00	5
5.22	0.05	6.58	3.53	1.45	0.47	0.24	2.21	0.49	50.30	0.39	0.39	1.48	25.41	100.00	6
8.76	0.02	2.84	4.46	2.14	0.64	0.65	0.12	1.06	43.32	0.47	0.47	1.26	30.80	100.00	7
3.51	1.02	4.32	6.18	1.79	0.02	0.76	0.20	0.65	39.10	0.66	0.66	1.94	30.80	100.00	8
4.21	1.01	4.29	1.80	2.02	0.13	0.22	0.02	1.65	0.71	0.83	0.70	(g)	24.47	100.00	9
3.92	0.22	2.48	4.22	2.02	0.70	0.15	0.43	0.82	46.27	0.27	0.27	2.70	35.06	100.00	10
3.49	0.20	2.59	1.11	1.96	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.99	0.44	0.37	1.71	2.38	28.80	100.00	11
5.16	0.04	3.08	3.90	1.21	0.46	0.18	0.08	0.82	26.18	0.23	1.75	2.48	29.24	100.00	12
2.03	0.68	3.43	1.80	2.22	0.81	0.94	1.12	0.75	28.28	0.28	1.64	1.83	29.26	100.00	13
2.61	0.45	4.99	3.45	2.80	0.55	0.31	0.37	0.97	28.28	0.37	3.02	1.83	29.26	100.00	14
3.75	0.13	6.33	1.90	1.45	0.81	0.75	0.37	0.97	0.83	0.46	0.46	3.02	15.43	100.00	15
3.17	0.26	5.42	1.90	1.78	0.57	0.88	0.28	(c)	68.34	0.65	0.65	(c)	30.02	100.00	16
3.37	0.13	4.81	4.63	3.47	0.39	0.09	0.28	(c)	68.34	0.65	0.65	2.6	37.85	100.00	17
4.50	0.13	4.81	4.63	3.47	0.39	0.09	0.28	(c)	68.34	0.65	0.65	2.6	37.85	100.00	18
2.53	0.15	3.25	6.61	1.36	0.29	0.60	0.16	0.75	95.47	0.14	1.16	3.65	32.06	100.00	19
4.73	0.15	2.93	3.78	1.37	0.47	1.13	0.39	1.36	54.08	0.04	0.04	7.23	24.90	100.00	20
4.57	0.37	1.89	1.46	1.86	0.30	0.19	1.15	1.45	53.83	0.74	0.74	2.45	30.13	100.00	21
4.60	0.37	2.98	1.46	1.86	0.30	0.19	1.15	1.45	53.83	0.74	0.74	2.45	30.13	100.00	22
2.90	1.63	4.46	1.63	1.63	0.25	0.19	0.64	1.02	67.24	0.76	0.76	2.45	30.13	100.00	23
2.90	0.42	3.93	2.76	2.39	0.05	0.83	0.17	0.89	28.66	0.34	0.34	2.43	30.13	100.00	24
7.43	0.27	2.75	6.02	2.16	0.44	0.76	0.05	0.81	62.00	0.90	0.90	9.35	22.44	100.00	25
2.39	0.43	2.75	6.02	1.64	0.07	0.22	0.17	1.08	(j)	28.66	0.43	3.74	22.44	100.00	26
4.54	0.29	3.07	6.13	1.06	0.11	0.55	0.17	0.83	(j)	28.66	0.22	2.72	24.46	100.00	27
1.22	0.14	1.11	6.16	1.37	0.41	2.60	0.55	0.27	21.15	0.35	0.35	2.49	31.03	100.00	28
2.23	0.21	6.47	3.63	1.63	0.64	0.64	0.64	1.02	67.24	0.76	0.76	2.49	31.03	100.00	29
3.60	1.53	4.46	1.63	1.63	0.25	0.19	0.64	1.02	67.24	0.76	0.76	2.49	31.03	100.00	30
2.76	0.93	2.42	2.91	1.66	0.24	0.16	0.16	0.42	1.94	0.86	0.86	2.03	37.53	100.00	31
2.46	0.93	1.94	5.66	2.19	0.12	0.34	0.34	0.16	1.94	0.86	0.86	2.03	37.53	100.00	32
2.62	1.12	3.06	3.90	2.44	0.06	0.18	0.18	0.32	1.04	0.91	0.91	2.19	30.92	100.00	33
2.95	0.23	3.54	2.28	1.81	9.57	0.09	0.19	0.83	1.32	0.91	0.91	1.16	33.16	100.00	34
3.72	1.63	1.93	1.90	1.45	0.12	0.32	0.12	0.64	93.23	0.33	0.33	1.57	37.05	100.00	35
2.64	1.41	2.92	1.19	1.92	0.11	0.49	0.11	0.88	87.00	0.87	0.87	1.46	31.82	100.00	36
6.03	0.10	3.46	3.86	4.17	0.06	0.51	0.25	0.86	60.60	0.60	0.60	1.86	37.05	100.00	37
4.53	0.52	3.53	2.34	1.29	0.02	0.29	0.23	0.83	(j)	28.66	0.52	1.89	37.05	100.00	38
1.74	0.35	2.75	2.82	3.82	0.83	0.23	0.23	0.83	28.66	0.35	0.35	1.89	37.05	100.00	39
3.19	0.53	1.02	1.90	3.42	0.82	0.43	0.43	0.83	28.66	0.53	0.53	1.64	42.12	100.00	40
4.20	1.30	1.46	3.94	2.06	0.43	0.16	0.16	0.83	2.17	0.35	0.35	2.40	42.12	100.00	41
3.60	0.55	1.46	4.04	2.96	0.33	0.16	0.16	0.83	2.17	0.35	0.35	2.40	42.12	100.00	42
4.57	0.53	2.97	3.90	2.85	1.01	0.13	0.13	1.38	19.31	0.16	0.16	2.23	30.20	100.00	43
3.51	0.50	2.34	2.71	1.77	0.84	0.33	0.17	1.38	19.31	0.16	0.16	2.23	30.20	100.00	44
4.51	0.35	2.92	2.73	2.66	0.70	0.33	0.17	1.38	19.31	0.16	0.16	2.23	30.20	100.00	45
4.51	0.35	2.92	2.73	2.66	0.70	0.33	0.17	1.38	19.31	0.16	0.16	2.23	30.20	100.00	46
6.19	0.08	5.95	2.00	0.53	0.29	0.57	0.23	0.77	1.05	0.17	0.17	1.70	34.04	100.00	47
7.49	0.34	5.95	2.00	0.53	0.29	0.57	0.23	0.77	1.05	0.17	0.17	1.70	34.04	100.00	48
2.43	0.08	5.95	2.00	0.53	0.29	0.57	0.23	0.77	1.05	0.17	0.17	1.70	34.04	100.00	49
2.43	0.08	5.95	2.00	0.53	0.29	0.57	0.23	0.77	1.05	0.17	0.17	1.70	34.04	100.00	50
2.43	0.08	5.95	2.00	0.53	0.29	0.57	0.23	0.77	1.05	0.17	0.17	1.70	34.04	100.00	51
2.43	0.08	5.95	2.00	0.53	0.29	0.57	0.23	0.77	1.05	0.17	0.17	1.70	34.04	100.00	52
2.43	0.08	5.95	2.00	0.53	0.29	0.57	0.23	0.77	1.05	0.17	0.17	1.70	34.04	100.00	53
2.43	0.08	5.95	2.00	0.53	0.29	0.57	0.23	0.77	1.05	0.17	0.17	1.70	34.04	100.00	54
2.43	0.08	5.95	2.00	0.53	0.29	0.57	0.23	0.77	1.05	0.17	0.17	1.70	34.04	100.00	55
2.43	0.08	5.95	2.00	0.53	0.29	0.57	0.23	0.77	1.05	0.17	0.17	1.70	34.04	100.00	56
2.43	0.08	5.95	2.00	0.53	0.29	0.57	0.23	0.77	1.05	0.17	0.17	1.70	34.04	100.00	57
2.43	0.08	5.95	2.00	0.53	0.29	0.57	0.23	0.77	1.05	0.17	0.17	1.70	34.04	100.00	58
2.43	0.08	5.95	2.00	0.53	0.29	0.57	0.23	0.77	1.05	0.17	0.17	1.70	34.04	100.00	59
2.43	0.08	5.95	2.00	0.53	0.29	0.57	0.23	0.77	1.05	0.17	0.17	1.70	34.04	100.00	60
2.43	0.08	5.95	2.00	0.53	0.29	0.57	0.23	0.77	1.05	0.17	0.17	1.70	34.04	100.00	61
2.43	0.08	5.95	2.00	0.53	0.29	0.57	0.23	0.77	1.05	0.17	0.17	1.70	34.04	100.00	62
2.43	0.08	5.95	2.00	0.53	0.29	0.57	0.23	0.77	1.05	0.17	0.17	1.70	34.04	100.00	63
2.43	0.08	5.95	2.00	0.53	0.29	0.57	0.23	0.77	1.05	0.17	0.17	1.70	34.04	100.00	64
2.43	0.08	5.95	2.00	0.53	0.29	0.57	0.23	0.77	1.05	0.17	0.17	1.70	34.04	100.00	65
2.43	0.08	5.95	2.00	0.53	0.29	0.57	0.23	0.77	1.05	0.17	0.17	1.70	34.04	100.00	66
2.43	0.08	5.95	2.00	0.53	0.29	0.57	0.23	0.77	1.05	0.17	0.17	1.70	34.04	100.00	67
2.43	0.08	5.95	2.00	0.53	0.29	0.57	0.23	0.77	1.05	0.17	0.17	1.70	34.04	100.00	68
2.43	0.08	5.95	2.00	0.53	0.29	0.57	0.23	0.77	1.05	0.17	0.17	1.70	34.04	100.00	69

g Included in stillbirths.

h Data do not include 388 deaths in hospitals, asylums, and public institutions.

i Including deaths from croup.

j Included in deaths from diphtheria.

k Data do not include deaths of nonresidents who died in hospitals.

l Including stillbirths.

TABLE VI.—PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS FROM EACH SPECIFIED CAUSE—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Consumption.	Pneumonia.	Heart disease.	Violence.	Apoplexy.	Diphtheria.	Diarrheal diseases.		Cancer.	Bronchitis.	Meningitis and cerebro-spinal meningitis.
								Cholera-in-fantum.	Other.			
70	Salt Lake City, Utah...	8.01	7.06	6.59	5.49	2.67	1.10	5.02	4.71	3.30	2.51	4.24
71	San Antonio, Tex.....	8.47	4.30	1.25	3.89	1.39	.55	2.64	5.48	2.22	.97	1.46
72	Duluth, Minn.....	5.87	9.15	1.56	11.05	1.21	.35	5.53	.....	2.76	1.38	2.25
73	Erie, Pa.....	10.14	9.45	10.00	4.80	4.25	a2.19	2.46	3.56	3.15	2.19	3.29
74	Elizabeth, N. J.....	8.75	10.62	6.30	5.72	3.73	2.92	4.20	2.10	1.05	3.03	4.44
75	Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	5.35	13.08	4.50	4.22	2.67	2.53	4.78	.70	3.38	1.69	2.53
76	Kansas City, Kans....	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
77	Harrisburg, Pa.....	8.64	4.96	9.21	6.66	4.11	2.83	2.27	.99	2.41	.43	4.67
78	Portland, Me.....	10.60	8.57	7.44	4.51	7.55	1.58	.34	4.62	4.62	1.13	4.85
79	Yonkers, N. Y.....	13.60	10.16	3.77	5.08	4.32	.51	2.29	7.62	2.16	2.80	7.12
80	Norfolk, Va.....	14.59	6.36	6.27	1.78	1.22	.65	1.59	3.18	1.40	2.62	1.68
81	Waterbury, Conn.....	5.99	8.92	6.24	5.86	3.18	.76	11.59	2.42	1.91	4.08	1.15
82	Holyoke, Mass.....	12.98	5.71	5.71	4.99	3.14	.86	7.70	4.56	3.00	3.85	3.14
83	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	12.42	9.60	4.97	5.63	2.32	.99	.83	1.65	6.46	1.16	3.97
84	Youngstown, Ohio.....	6.48	10.24	3.13	5.87	2.11	1.05	5.57	3.61	1.66	4.07	3.77
85	Houston, Tex.....	7.54	1.88	3.37	3.27	.70	.30	3.27	7.74	.70	.50	1.19
86	Covington, Ky.....	10.44	8.27	6.61	2.17	1.34	a.72	2.27	3.72	2.48	.....	5.48
87	Akron, Ohio.....	7.28	6.63	8.25	8.25	1.78	.97	1.62	1.73	4.05	1.78	8.09
88	Dallas, Tex.....	10.83	8.29	4.86	6.30	1.66	.99	2.76	5.97	.66	1.66	1.77
89	Saginaw, Mich.....	7.92	9.21	7.87	5.71	2.39	.92	1.84	1.47	4.60	2.21	3.31
90	Lancaster, Pa.....	7.60	10.40	8.53	1.87	4.93	a5.07	2.13	1.87	2.13	2.60	11.60
91	Lincoln, Nebr.....	11.14	11.96	9.51	2.72	1.63	1.09	5.71	1.82	1.36	.31	5.71
92	Brockton, Mass.....	14.41	10.04	7.42	3.06	3.93	1.31	3.28	2.18	4.37	2.49	4.37
93	Binghamton, N. Y.....	11.03	6.37	8.49	3.68	3.82	1.27	1.84	4.19	3.68	2.55	1.98
94	Augusta, Ga.....	14.29	7.92	7.92	2.34	.56	11	3.57	13.95	.67	.78	2.46
95	Pawtucket, R. I.....	12.26	6.29	8.96	3.77	3.62	1.57	4.45	.79	2.20	4.56	4.40
96	Altoona, Pa.....	6.68	7.95	4.77	7.79	3.34	3.34	1.13	2.38	2.54	1.59	3.02
97	Wheeling, W. Va.....	13.65	8.27	6.92	6.35	2.89	.77	1.35	4.81	4.23	2.31	4.23
98	Mobile, Ala.....	15.98	6.26	3.56	5.94	3.35	.11	.86	6.16	2.05	1.49	4.70
99	Birmingham, Ala.....	15.19	9.00	5.20	6.19	1.27	.28	6.89	8.16	1.83	1.55	4.22
100	Little Rock, Ark.....	13.92	6.68	3.45	4.68	.78	.22	1.34	6.68	1.34	.78	7.24
101	Springfield, Ohio.....	12.00	6.48	8.95	3.05	3.24	.38	2.67	.38	4.19	4.38	7.62
102	Galveston, Tex.....	10.42	2.73	3.60	4.09	1.61	.75	.....	1.24	1.11	4.59	5.40
103	Tacoma, Wash.....	12.88	7.06	6.44	8.28	3.68	.62	.....	6.44	.92	1.23	.....
104	Haverhill, Mass.....	10.86	9.92	10.49	6.37	3.00	2.62	3.93	.56	4.49	3.56	3.37
105	Spokane, Wash.....	10.18	11.15	6.07	5.87	.20	a1.17	6.26	3.72	2.94	.78	3.52
106	Terre Haute, Ind. (f).....	3.44	4.18	6.39	9.09	.98	2.46	1.72	1.47	2.95	.74	5.40
107	Dubuque, Iowa.....	6.93	8.54	6.93	3.93	.....	1.85	3.70	1.15	3.46	3.93	6.24
108	Quincy, Ill.....	11.85	7.83	6.22	8.63	1.61	.60	4.82	2.41	2.01	4.22	3.82
109	South Bend, Ind.....	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
110	Salem, Mass.....	8.57	6.88	8.43	3.23	3.79	.84	7.30	3.65	4.22	3.37	4.07
111	Johnstown, Pa.....	6.50	9.03	7.40	9.21	1.81	1.08	7.58	1.26	2.89	.72	1.44
112	Elmira, N. Y.....	12.34	6.73	5.05	1.12	5.42	.75	.56	.19	3.55	4.48	3.18
113	Allentown, Pa.....	8.14	5.23	11.82	6.78	6.40	3.68	4.84	.78	2.13	.78	4.66
114	Davenport, Iowa.....	8.33	5.13	8.12	3.21	4.49	.....	2.56	.21	6.20	4.06	6.62
115	McKeesport, Pa.....	5.72	12.55	3.69	10.52	1.48	4.61	4.98	4.80	1.48	2.40	4.24
116	Springfield, Ill.....	14.07	3.94	6.94	9.19	2.06	4.13	4.88	1.88	3.19	2.25	4.69
117	Chelsea, Mass. (g).....	1.42	11.64	3.80	.....	3.62	1.57	2.83	.94	5.19	1.42	1.73
118	Malden, Mass.....	11.23	7.49	11.45	1.76	3.53	1.98	11.63	.....	3.08	3.80	3.30
119	Topeka, Kans.....	10.56	7.66	8.28	7.87	.41	.83	2.49	.41	2.49	.21	2.49
120	Sioux City, Iowa.....	4.79	4.47	4.47	5.43	.96	1.92	.....	2.55	3.19	2.24	.96
121	Knoxville, Tenn.....	17.15	10.22	5.29	4.38	1.10	.....	1.46	3.83	1.64	.73	6.93
122	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	17.18	12.11	6.06	4.42	1.15	.49	.82	4.58	1.47	1.31	8.51
123	Superior, Wis.....	5.40	12.50	6.82	8.52	1.42	1.42	9.38	.....	3.13	.85	1.70
124	Rockford, Ill.....	13.69	7.61	7.61	3.80	2.28	3.04	1.90	3.04	4.56	4.94	7.23
125	Taunton, Mass.....	10.18	10.94	7.60	.61	4.10	a1.22	3.04	4.56	2.43	1.82	1.82
126	Joliet, Ill.....	9.71	9.24	8.29	10.19	1.90	1.18	4.97	2.84	1.18	1.90	5.69
127	Canton, Ohio.....	8.06	8.39	6.45	1.94	2.58	6.77	1.94	.97	3.23	.97	2.58
128	Butte, Mont.....	4.61	26.81	6.42	10.86	1.48	.83	3.13	.16	.82	2.14	2.63
129	Auburn, N. Y.....	8.21	10.06	11.70	.20	7.19	3.49	3.29	1.85	5.96	1.23	3.06

a Including deaths from croup.

b Included in deaths from diphtheria.

c Deaths not reported.

d Not including deaths from premature birth.

TABLE VI.—PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS FROM EACH SPECIFIED CAUSE—Concluded.

Ma- ras- mus and in- an- tion.	Measles.	Ne- phri- tis.	Old age.	Ty- phoid fever.	Mal- arial fever.	Scar- let fever.	Hy- dro- ceph- alus.	Sep- ticæ- mia.	Croup.	Al- co- hol- ism.	Whoop- ing cough.	Pre- ma- ture birth.	All other causes.	Total.	Marg- inal num- ber.	
3.77	0.47	6.59	10.99	1.73	0.16	1.88	0.16	1.41	.....	0.79	1.10	8.92	16.33	100.00	70
3.40	.28	2.36	2.98	1.60	1.18	.14	.....	.90	.....	.....	.14	2.15	52.25	100.00	71
2.07	.....	.35	1.38	3.45	.....	.....	.17	.17	.17	.35	.52	7.25	43.01	100.00	72
5.48	.14	4.25	4.66	2.46	.....	1.23	.14	.82	(b)	.....	.41	(c)	24.93	100.00	73
4.32	.23	6.42	1.28	1.05	.12	1.55	.58	1.40	.47	.58	.70	2.68	26.26	100.00	74	
3.80	.14	3.66	.28	2.11	.....	.42	.14	.28	.42	.42	.14	2.53	40.23	100.00	75
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	76	
3.68	.....	2.83	3.40	2.83	.....	.28	.....	.43	.14	.....	.71	2.97	35.55	100.00	77
2.59	.56	5.19	4.17	1.69	.....	.34	.....	1.35	.68	.45	1.13	1.24	24.80	100.00	78
2.54	.....	5.84	.89	.64	.25	.25	.13	.89	.25	.13	.....	2.03	21.73	100.00	79
1.40	.....	3.84	2.53	3.37	2.99	.19	.09	1.50	.28	.5	1.59	2.34	38.17	100.00	80
.76	.25	2.80	1.66	1.91	1.15	.76	.13	.13	.13	.64	.....	.13	37.45	100.00	81
4.56	.....	1.71	1.14	1.57	.14	.43	.43	.57	.28	.....	1.43	2.57	29.53	100.00	82
9.60	.....	4.97	6.13	2.48	1.65	.16	.....	1.99	.....	.50	(e)	.....	22.52	100.00	83
3.77	.....	3.01	3.16	8.13	.30	.....	.....	1.21	.30	.30	.75	(e)	26.51	100.00	84
3.67	.30	2.08	2.48	1.29	7.24	2.18	.10	1.09	.60	.60	.79	.....	47.12	100.00	85
1.55	.10	4.13	1.03	1.76	.21	.....	.....	1.03	(b)	.....	.....	2.27	44.42	100.00	86
2.75	.....	4.86	5.66	2.10	.....	.81	.....	1.30	2.59	.....	.81	(c)	23.64	100.00	87
5.19	1.33	2.21	1.10	2.43	1.44	.22	.....	.77	.22	.11	.22	1.55	37.46	100.00	88
3.50	.37	1.29	3.68	2.03	.37	.19	.....	2.21	.....	.....	2.03	3.31	34.07	100.00	89
4.13	.....	3.07	4.67	3.73	.....	.....	.....	.93	(b)	.27	.....	.98	24.14	100.00	90
.82	.27	5.16	3.80	2.45	.....	1.09	.....	.27	.27	.27	.54	2.17	30.43	100.00	91
3.93	.....	2.62	3.93	1.53	.....	.22	1.09	.22	1.09	.22	.87	2.84	24.67	100.00	92
1.41	.....	3.54	6.22	1.56	.....	.57	.....	1.41	.42	.28	.85	.14	34.79	100.00	93
2.46	.....	3.46	.67	2.01	5.25	.11	.22	1.34	.....	.33	.56	1.79	26.23	100.00	94
1.10	.....	4.72	2.67	1.57	.....	.16	.79	.16	.63	.....	.47	.48	32.70	100.00	95
6.20	.32	3.66	2.86	2.07	.16	.48	.16	.95	.....	.48	.48	3.97	30.68	100.00	96
2.50	.19	4.42	2.89	5.19	.....	.19	.....	.77	.38	1.15	.77	.58	25.19	100.00	97
4.43	.11	6.80	3.46	2.27	2.27	.....	.....	1.84	.11	.43	.....	.86	29.05	100.00	98
5.49	.28	1.69	1.69	2.11	.84	.14	1.13	2.95	.23	.14	.98	.84	21.66	100.00	99	
2.34	.22	1.00	1.45	2.34	.78	.....	.11	1.45	.11	.11	.11	2.78	40.09	100.00	100
1.71	.....	6.48	6.48	4.57	.....	.95	.....	.76	.76	.....	1.52	2.36	20.57	100.00	101
4.34	.50	4.72	3.10	3.97	.99	.99	.12	.87	.87	.....	.....	.....	47.89	100.00	102
4.91	.....	2.76	1.53	1.53	.....	1.53	.....	.31	.....	.....	.....	3.07	36.81	100.00	103
2.81	.....	4.12	4.12	.94	.....	.37	.....	.75	.56	1.12	1.69	1.50	22.85	100.00	104
2.74	.78	3.13	2.74	3.33	.78	.39	.20	2.15	(b)	.39	.59	.78	30.14	100.00	105	
5.16	.....	2.70	3.19	5.16	.74	.....	.....	.49	.74	.25	.....	3.19	39.56	100.00	106
2.08	.92	1.15	6.70	1.39	.23	.69	.....	1.62	.92	.....	.....	.....	37.64	100.00	107
2.61	.....	3.41	4.02	1.81	.....	.60	.....	1.20	1.41	.20	.20	2.61	27.91	100.00	108
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	109	
5.76	.28	3.37	2.95	.98	.....	1.13	.....	.56	.42	.14	.42	2.95	26.69	100.00	110
7.04	.72	1.81	3.07	5.05	.....	.36	.....	.90	1.26	.18	.72	1.81	28.16	100.00	111
.56	.....	8.22	3.92	2.06	.....	.75	.19	.56	.75	.37	1.49	3.74	34.02	100.00	112
2.91	2.13	1.36	4.26	1.1639	.7858	5.04	26.16	100.00	113
3.21	.....	.86	8.12	3.21	.21	.21	.64	.64	.....	.....	.21	2.35	31.41	100.00	114
3.69	.....	2.58	.18	2.58	.....	.55	.....	1.29	.18	.....	1.48	4.06	26.94	100.00	115
2.63	.....	2.63	4.50	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.75	.75	.38	.....	(e)	27.39	100.00	116
3.14	.31	.....	1.89	1.57	.....	.47	.....	.16	.47	.....	.79	2.04	50.00	100.00	117
3.53	.44	5.73	5.07	.88	.....	.....	.....	.66	.....	.....	.....	1.32	23.57	100.00	118
.41	.41	1.24	2.69	5.17	1.24	.21	.21	.21	1.45	.....	.41	.41	42.24	100.00	119
.32	.....	1.60	1.60	.96	.....	.32	.....	.32	.32	.....	.....	h 7.03	56.55	100.00	120
.78	4.38	2.37	2.74	2.37	.18	.37	.....	.91	.73	.55	.18	.37	31.39	100.00	121
4.75	.83	1.80	2.78	3.44	.33	.16	.16	.33	.16	.....	.49	1.47	25.70	100.00	122
.28	.....	.....	1.99	2.84	.....	1.42	.....	.....	1.14	.....	.85	2.56	37.78	100.00	123
1.90	.76	3.04	5.32	1.14	.76	.....	.....	.38	.76	.....	.38	.....	25.86	100.00	124
4.71	.....	2.89	5.62	1.06	.31	.31	.15	.61	(b)	.15	.61	.61	34.65	100.00	125
2.37	.24	.95	3.79	1.66	.....	.24	.....	1.42	1.90	.24	.95	.....	29.15	100.00	126
2.58	.....	1.61	5.16	3.87	.....	.....	.....	1.61	1.94	.....	1.61	.97	36.77	100.00	127
2.63	.82	1.97	.82	1.81	.....	.49	.....	1.32	.16	1.81	.16	2.14	26.48	100.00	128
2.26	.....	3.70	4.11	1.44	.41	.41	.20	.62	.20	.41	.20	2.26	27.52	100.00	129

e Included in stillbirths.

f Data are for 84 months.

g Data include 88 deaths in naval, marine, and soldiers' home hospitals.

h Including stillbirths.

TABLE VII.—DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.

[The population figures given in the first column of this table are in each case the estimates of the local health department, and are the basis of the official death rate. The figures given in the third column are the returns of the Twelfth United States Census, June 1, 1900, and were not available until after the official death rates were made.]

Marginal number	Cities.	Population estimated by health department.	Official death rate (not including stillbirths).	Population at Twelfth Census, June 1, 1900.	Death rate on basis of population at Twelfth Census (not including stillbirths).
1	New York, N. Y.	3,550,053	18.41	3,437,202	19.01
2	Chicago, Ill.	1,750,000	14.57	1,698,575	15.01
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,266,832	^a 18.78	1,293,697	18.96
4	St. Louis, Mo.	1,623,000	16.09	1,575,238	17.43
5	Boston, Mass.	555,057	20.12	560,892	19.91
6	Baltimore, Md.	541,000	18.77	508,957	19.95
7	Cleveland, Ohio	395,000	14.07	381,768	14.55
8	Buffalo, N. Y.	370,000	^a 12.60	352,219	13.92
9	San Francisco, Cal.	360,000	^a 19.74	342,782	^a 20.73
10	Cincinnati, Ohio	405,000	14.81	325,902	18.41
11	Pittsburg, Pa.	306,115	19.67	321,616	18.72
12	New Orleans, La.	300,000	26.31	287,104	27.49
13	Detroit, Mich.	300,000	15.13	285,704	15.89
14	Milwaukee, Wis.	285,000	13.48	285,315	13.47
15	Washington, D. C.	287,462	20.96	278,718	21.62
16	Newark, N. J.	240,000	18.90	246,070	18.44
17	Jersey City, N. J.	200,225	19.25	206,433	18.67
18	Louisville, Ky.	226,673	15.52	204,731	17.19
19	Minneapolis, Minn.	225,602	^b 9.23	202,718	11.08
20	Providence, R. I.	168,000	18.82	175,597	18.01
21	Indianapolis, Ind.	200,000	11.94	169,164	15.22
22	Kansas City, Mo.	200,000	13.47	163,752	16.45
23	St. Paul, Minn.	200,000	^b 7.85	163,632	10.79
24	Rochester, N. Y.	180,000	^a 12.70	162,435	14.42
25	Denver, Colo.	170,000	^a 12.56	133,859	^a 15.95
26	Toledo, Ohio.	150,000	^a 12.21	131,822	^a 13.90
27	Allegheny, Pa.	135,000	15.61	123,896	16.23
28	Columbus, Ohio	140,000	^c 9.71	125,560	^c 10.53
29	Worcester, Mass.	113,273	15.39	113,421	15.20
30	Syracuse, N. Y.	130,000	11.25	108,374	13.49
31	New Haven, Conn.	115,000	14.98	108,027	15.39
32	Paterson, N. J.	119,176	17.51	105,171	19.84
33	Fall River, Mass.	103,000	18.68	104,863	18.35
34	St. Joseph, Mo.	85,000	9.72	102,979	8.02
35	Omaha, Nebr.	140,000	8.48	102,555	11.57
36	Los Angeles, Cal.	103,000	15.98	102,479	16.01
37	Memphis, Tenn.	100,000	21.52	102,320	21.03
38	Scranton, Pa.	125,000	13.78	102,026	16.88
39	Lowell, Mass.	90,114	20.50	94,969	19.46
40	Albany, N. Y.	100,000	19.68	94,151	20.90
41	Cambridge, Mass.	92,520	16.63	91,886	16.75
42	Portland, Oreg.	96,600	8.98	90,426	9.54
43	Atlanta, Ga.	125,000	16.54	89,872	23.01
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.	90,000	12.80	87,565	13.16
45	Dayton, Ohio.	85,000	14.25	85,333	14.19
46	Richmond, Va.	101,560	15.55	85,050	18.57
47	Nashville, Tenn.	110,834	17.03	80,865	23.34
48	Seattle, Wash.	75,000	7.99	80,671	7.43
49	Hartford, Conn.	76,000	^d 13.82	79,850	^d 17.91
50	Reading, Pa.	78,000	13.41	78,961	13.25
51	Wilmington, Del.	73,500	17.61	76,508	16.91
52	Camden, N. J.	76,220	16.47	75,985	16.53
53	Trenton, N. J.	66,566	17.43	73,307	15.82
54	Bridgeport, Conn.	65,000	16.48	70,996	15.09
55	Lynn, Mass.	66,703	15.26	68,513	14.86
56	Oakland, Cal.	75,000	12.04	66,960	13.49
57	Lawrence, Mass.	59,072	20.89	62,559	19.73
58	New Bedford, Mass.	60,000	19.35	62,442	18.59
59	Des Moines, Iowa.	73,000	^c 8.55	62,139	^c 10.73
60	Springfield, Mass.	58,266	16.10	62,059	15.11
61	Somerville, Mass.	60,000	13.35	61,643	12.99
62	Troy, N. Y.	65,000	19.65	60,651	21.05
63	Hoboken, N. J.	64,000	17.78	59,864	19.17
64	Evansville, Ind.	70,000	13.71	59,007	16.27

^a Not including deaths from premature birth.

^b Not including deaths from violence and premature birth.

^c Not including 393 deaths in hospitals, asylums, and public institutions.

^d Not including deaths of nonresidents who died in hospitals.

^e Including stillbirths.

TABLE VII.—DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Population estimated by health department.	Official death rate (not including stillbirths).	Population at Twelfth Census, June 1, 1900.	Death rate on basis of population at Twelfth Census (not including stillbirths).
65	Manchester, N. H.....	60,000	17.67	56,987	18.60
66	Utica, N. Y.....	55,000	17.78	56,388	17.35
67	Peoria, Ill.....	50,000	14.10	56,100	12.57
68	Charleston, S. C.....	65,165	29.92	55,807	34.94
69	Savannah, Ga.....	57,000	27.96	54,244	29.39
70	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	70,000	9.10	58,531	11.90
71	San Antonio, Tex.....	63,000	22.37	53,321	27.02
72	Duluth, Minn.....	60,000	9.65	52,969	10.93
73	Erle, Pa.....	59,000	a 12.37	52,733	a 13.84
74	Elizabeth, N. J.....	50,000	17.14	52,130	16.44
75	Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	55,000	12.93	51,721	13.75
76	Kansas City, Kans.....	(b)	(b)	51,418	(b)
77	Harrisburg, Pa.....	52,000	13.58	50,167	14.07
78	Portland, Me.....	50,000	17.74	50,145	17.69
79	Yonkers, N. Y.....	43,000	18.30	47,981	16.42
80	Norfolk, Va.....	65,000	16.45	46,624	22.93
81	Waterbury, Conn.....	50,000	15.70	45,859	17.12
82	Holyoke, Mass.....	44,982	15.53	45,712	15.34
83	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	50,000	a 12.08	45,115	a 13.39
84	Youngstown, Ohio.....	60,000	a 11.07	44,885	a 14.79
85	Houston, Tex.....	70,000	14.40	44,633	22.58
86	Covington, Ky.....	55,000	17.60	42,938	22.54
87	Akron, Ohio.....	40,000	a 15.45	42,728	a 14.46
88	Dallas, Tex.....	55,000	16.45	42,638	21.23
89	Saginaw, Mich.....	50,000	10.86	42,345	12.82
90	Lancaster, Pa.....	43,116	17.39	41,459	18.09
91	Lincoln, Nebr.....	60,000	6.13	40,169	9.16
92	Brockton, Mass.....	38,759	11.82	40,063	11.43
93	Binghamton, N. Y.....	45,000	15.71	39,647	17.83
94	Augusta, Ga.....	55,000	16.29	39,441	22.72
95	Pawtucket, R. I.....	36,000	17.67	39,231	16.21
96	Altoona, Pa.....	43,000	14.63	38,975	16.14
97	Wheeling, W. Va.....	40,000	13.00	38,873	13.38
98	Mobile, Ala.....	31,076	29.80	38,469	24.07
99	Birmingham, Ala.....	35,000	20.81	38,415	18.51
100	Little Rock, Ark.....	40,000	22.45	38,307	23.44
101	Springfield, Ohio.....	45,000	11.67	38,253	13.72
102	Galveston, Tex.....	60,000	13.43	37,789	21.33
103	Tacoma, Wash.....	50,000	6.52	37,714	8.64
104	Haverhill, Mass.....	37,348	14.30	37,175	14.36
105	Spokane, Wash.....	40,000	12.78	36,843	13.87
106	Terre Haute, Ind. (c).....	45,000	9.04	36,673	11.10
107	Dubuque, Iowa.....	45,000	9.62	36,297	11.93
108	Quincy, Ill.....	43,000	11.58	36,252	13.74
109	South Bend, Ind.....	(b)	(b)	35,999	(b)
110	Salem, Mass.....	36,000	19.78	35,956	19.80
111	Johnstown, Pa.....	35,000	15.83	35,936	15.42
112	Elmira, N. Y.....	40,000	13.88	35,672	15.00
113	Allentown, Pa.....	40,000	12.90	35,416	14.57
114	Davenport, Iowa.....	40,000	11.70	35,254	13.28
115	McKeesport, Pa.....	35,500	15.27	34,227	15.84
116	Springfield, Ill.....	42,000	a 12.69	34,159	a 15.60
117	Chelsea, Mass.....	34,235	d 18.58	34,072	d 18.67
118	Malden, Mass.....	33,000	13.76	33,664	13.49
119	Topeka, Kans.....	35,000	13.80	33,608	14.37
120	Sioux City, Iowa.....	45,000	e 6.96	33,111	e 9.45
121	Knoxville, Tenn.....	44,000	12.45	32,637	16.79
122	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	40,000	15.28	32,490	18.81
123	Superior, Wis.....	35,000	10.06	31,091	11.32
124	Rockford, Ill.....	35,000	e 7.77	31,051	8.47
125	Taunton, Mass.....	28,167	23.86	31,036	21.20
126	Joliet, Ill.....	40,000	10.55	30,720	13.74
127	Canton, Ohio.....	40,000	7.75	30,667	10.11
128	Butte, Mont.....	50,000	12.16	30,470	19.95
129	Auburn, N. Y.....	35,000	13.91	30,345	16.05

a Not including deaths from premature birth.

b Not reported.

c Data are for 8½ months.

d Including 88 deaths in naval, marine, and soldiers' home hospitals.

e Including stillbirths.

TABLE VIII.—AREA OF PUBLIC PARKS, AND OF STREETS PAVED, BY KIND OF PAVEMENT.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Public parks (acres).		Square yards of streets paved with—		
		Owned by city.	Other.	Cobblestones.	Granite blocks.	Bricks.
1	New York, N. Y.	6,909.00		4,467,640	9,275,200	565,680
2	Chicago, Ill.	2,151.49		45,800	595,400	590,200
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	4,044.09		2,317,717	5,775,330	1,936,965
4	St. Louis, Mo.	2,176.59			1,233,859	496,207
5	Boston, Mass.	2,618.06		11,331	1,912,176	5,375
6	Baltimore, Md.	1,136.01	3.50	7,463,280	727,173	17,447
7	Cleveland, Ohio	1,326.19		473		1,173,000
8	Buffalo, N. Y.	1,025.50				121,692
9	San Francisco, Cal.	1,192.67		433,349		
10	Cincinnati, Ohio.	539.00		1,213,000	975,203	435,401
11	Pittsburg, Pa.	880.00		1,260,000	960,000	
12	New Orleans, La.	562.66	220.00	666,000	469,000	129,000
13	Detroit, Mich.	1,055.61		39,604	65,320	598,971
14	Milwaukee, Wis.	435.03			252,621	37,540
15	Washington, D. C.	98	3,596.27	251,645	567,200	13,903
16	Newark, N. J.	19.13	336.25	286,387	974,266	79,411
17	Jersey City, N. J.	18.00			41,801	9,386
18	Louisville, Ky.	1,350.00	20.00	211,200	946,490	928,560
19	Minneapolis, Minn.	1,553.26			153,934	79,746
20	Providence, R. I.	543.68		82,047	516,287	7,021
21	Indianapolis, Ind.	1,235.00	24.00			405,323
22	Kansas City, Mo.	279.13			49,841	609,356
23	St. Paul, Minn.	599.42		1,706	15,505	64,213
24	Rochester, N. Y.	653.85		26,931		119,313
25	Denver, Colo.	571.00				
26	Toledo, Ohio.	808.75			488,625	720,777
27	Allegheny, Pa.	350.00		292,720	38,638	223,540
28	Columbus, Ohio	196.00	912.00	60,000	38,958	1,609,274
29	Worcester, Mass.	386.86		340	230,920	4,050
30	Syracuse, N. Y.	249.02				165,437
31	New Haven, Conn.	1,100.00		3,816	14,900	36,829
32	Paterson, N. J.	96.42		22,000		73,499
33	Fall River, Mass.	89.32		8,700		
34	St. Joseph, Mo.	27.00			160,512	
35	Omaha, Nebr.	593.12			3,178	112,158
36	Los Angeles, Cal.	3,720.04			128,758	233,063
37	Memphis, Tenn.	13.35		176,302	43,971	11,401
38	Scranton, Pa.	97.17		67,120	74,821	127,442
39	Lowell, Mass.	124.50			26,490	30,827
40	Albany, N. Y.	470.00		391,031	295,895	2,000
41	Cambridge, Mass.	284.33			528,406	281,101
42	Portland, Oreg.	205.29	(b)		155,575	10,560
43	Atlanta, Ga.	146.00			117,765	16,405
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.	136.26		13,288	929,456	26,000
45	Dayton, Ohio.	4.00			20,466	64,275
46	Richmond, Va.	372.50	9.00		484,796	12,000
47	Nashville, Tenn.	8.40			63,715	39,078
48	Seattle, Wash.	415.35	25.00			50,430
49	Hartford, Conn.	512.85	14.44		12,810	
50	Reading, Pa.	185.55		262,494	5,500	
51	Wilmington, Del.	269.13	41.00		187,634	196,613
52	Camden, N. J.	4.50		142,700	124,200	23,800
53	Trenton, N. J.	150.00		2,579	22,829	120,997
54	Bridgeport, Conn.	230.63	15.00		24,117	7,925
55	Lynn, Mass.	2,463.75			59,840	2,493
56	Oakland, Cal.	182.00	180.00			
57	Lawrence, Mass.	129.33	.75		77,587	
58	New Bedford, Mass.	227.00		202,012	44,806	
59	Des Moines, Iowa	463.20				1,522,365
60	Springfield, Mass.	484.61		50,790	48,543	40,322
61	Somerville, Mass.	61.00	.70	137,500	173,000	
62	Troy, N. Y.	115.00			8,407	91,861
63	Hoboken, N. J.	9.00			296,885	
64	Evansville, Ind.	98.00				541,233
65	Manchester, N. H.	153.00		2,790	71,100	
66	Utica, N. Y.	10.96		2,067	5,046	1,788
67	Peoria, Ill.	339.16		16,690	20,729	522,649
68	Charleston, S. C.	606.79		85,113	173,986	
69	Savannah, Ga.	65.92		177,598	58,302	23,212
70	Salt Lake City, Utah	110.00			8,274	
71	San Antonio, Tex.	321.63				
72	Duluth, Minn.	178.00			4,918	
73	Erie, Pa.	35.00		86,371		124,750
74	Elizabeth, N. J.	20.42		12,672	34,748	
75	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	39.26		14,064	12,467	32,692
76	Kansas City, Kans.	11.00			4,50.	318,972

a Not including streets in territory annexed during year.

b Not reported.

TABLE VIII.—AREA OF PUBLIC PARKS, AND OF STREETS PAVED, BY KIND OF PAVEMENT.

Square yards of streets paved with—					Total square yards of streets paved.	Square yards of streets unpaved.	Marginal number.
Wooden blocks.	Asphalt and asphalt blocks.	Macadam.	Gravel.	All other kinds of pavements.			
1,408	4,821,600	13,129,600	239,360		32,500,488	8,712,000	1
15,264,200	1,572,000	7,268,000		57,800	25,393,400	56,092,600	2
	3,893,985	2,022,182		113,593	16,059,772	8,600,000	3
148,007	301,853	5,558,620		2,539,698	10,278,244	11,089,742	4
	225,811	5,243,415	1,513,818		8,916,926	322,233	5
	400,961	12,243	116,160		8,737,264	1,000,000	6
7,300	212,900			2,263,340	3,657,513	7,075,200	7
742	4,007,454	59,517		2,112,373	6,301,778	6,009,200	8
		5,766,487		3,311,028	9,510,864	6,696,582	9
2,300	418,811	3,139,288	26,000		6,210,003	3,912,547	10
	1,090,000	470,000		180,000	3,960,000	3,900,000	11
1,000	402,000	454,000	806,000	722,000	3,649,000	8,800,000	12
3,721,717	508,397	314,230		3,147	5,246,436	4,000,000	13
1,427,527	251,856	11,880	6,091,113		8,072,537	5,183,402	14
	3,027,788	787,741	400,000		5,048,277	946,658	15
	616,071	238,234			2,194,369	2,798,400	16
	232,789	298,496		1,302,369	1,884,841	1,575,802	17
	237,136	2,269,000	8,470		4,600,856	1,267,200	18
1,036,191	199,978	81,778			1,551,627	9,715,200	19
	80,792	2,042,848	510,712	8,342	3,248,449	194,875	20
218,768	718,784	58,453	1,283,744	19,360	2,704,437	2,640,000	21
78,253	1,462,674	949,194			3,149,318	4,679,900	22
559,563	297,278	232,010	2,405	29,684	1,202,364	9,058,133	23
17,877	687,063	357,909	244,435	559,647	2,012,675	3,139,819	24
	435,636	14,140		65,086	514,862	30,754,471	25
277,762	397,519	12,422			1,897,105	3,170,000	26
	481,139			419,606	1,455,643	1,760,000	27
	502,275	65,941		543,950	2,820,398	6,000,000	28
	7,820	633,600	1,500,000		2,376,730	728,640	29
	484,353	24,400		142,996	817,186	2,703,000	30
	69,518	984,798		88,283	1,198,144	2,345,153	31
	37,900	1,018,000		64,500	1,215,989	2,790,000	32
	5,700	681,777	1,196,615		2,053,304	812,400	33
5,328	158,211	477,117		5,033	761,025	2,014,154	34
381,457	731,820	28,599		429,881	1,933,583	7,644,932	35
	313,327	257,400	3,605,333		4,231,432	8,088,080	36
35,340		8,219	919,425		1,341,549	3,235,000	37
	280,453			23,000	427,890	4,068,000	38
	20,470	418,483	2,155,057		2,891,905	7,676,000	39
	164,133	54,871			1,419,545	1,281,860	40
	4,370	1,082,290	432,380		1,685,675		41
38,965	106,928	1,091,805	1,100,530	422,370	2,894,768	1,935,885	42
7,300	46,000	50,000		73,000	1,141,756	1,000,000	43
132,741	105,600	51,600	2,350,600	38,000	2,306,104	2,100,000	44
	363,243		2,298,944		2,980,326	2,994,890	45
	6,400	132,000	1,183,840	3,000	1,822,036	635,750	46
		2,353,155		4,959	2,960,907	704,000	47
1,144		1,900		365,000	418,474	3,472,240	48
	186,262	1,237,800			1,486,372	519,077	49
	113,617	609,232			990,843	811,136	50
	334	298,584		215,864	899,029	743,051	51
	158,550	32,960	11,550	243,200	736,960	1,400,000	52
	46,659	5,866		20,561	219,491	577,004	53
	39,341	1,258,926	1,412,505		2,742,814	1,467	54
		1,595,733			1,658,066	935,000	55
	21,394	2,566,000		179,082	2,766,476	3,017,480	56
		264,048	786,885		1,128,520	157,378	57
	5,012	625,492	668,708		1,546,030		58
15,000			10,000		1,547,365	9,462,635	59
	4,976	474,869	c 1,477,747	(d)	2,097,247	1,952,616	60
		544,020	244,137		1,098,657	338,031	61
	33,478	79,000			212,746	485,000	62
	94,408	3,200			394,493	250,000	63
	46,933	49,500	179,300		816,966	2,585,700	64
	51,625	168,633	3,204,680		3,498,729	1,723,552	65
	545,118	5,307		112,174	671,500	1,115,459	66
	174,606				734,674	1,236,526	67
	17,130	6,414	113,373	131,580	527,601	807,029	68
	140,313		21,411	111,973	538,304	2,139,668	69
	64,144			35,353	107,771	10,000	70
53,000	4,850	704,000			761,850	7,000,000	71
470,976		552,170	1,296,298		2,324,362	9,000,000	72
	199,453				410,574	1,317,567	73
120,595		11,516		590,833	770,369	1,707,819	74
	206,114				323,327	797,955	75
294,618	181,767	46,640			846,497	1,706,503	76

c Including all other kinds of pavements.

d Included in streets paved with gravel.

TABLE VIII.—AREA OF PUBLIC PARKS, AND OF STREETS PAVED, BY KIND OF PAVEMENT—
Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Public parks (acres).		Square yards of streets paved with—		
		Owned by city.	Other.	Cobblestones.	Granite blocks.	Bricks.
77	Harrisburg, Pa.....	42.21	16.00	371		6,413
78	Portland, Me.....	113.00	20.00	20,709	174,387	348
79	Yonkers, N. Y.....	11.00			38,853	
80	Norfolk, Va.....	96.85		85,620	166,020	33,280
81	Waterbury, Conn.....	48.31		6,000	45,000	12,224
82	Holyoke, Mass.....	23.71		18,000	194,555	31,933
83	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	96.50	260.00	1,014		183,399
84	Youngstown, Ohio.....	46.30			6,833	60,856
85	Houston, Tex.....	14.13			9,540	136,613
86	Covington, Ky.....			88,500		11,600
87	Akron, Ohio.....	99.50			42,968	334,990
88	Dallas, Tex.....	13.00				7,745
89	Saginaw, Mich.....	61.89		88,306	910	129,536
90	Lancaster, Pa.....				29,038	50,344
91	Lincoln, Nebr.....	10.00			12,310	374,703
92	Brockton, Mass.....	1.50			146,953	
93	Binghamton, N. Y.....	100.50	25.00			27,682
94	Augusta, Ga.....	23.00	40.00		24,207	
95	Pawtucket, R. I.....	238.00			97,155	1,965
96	Altoona, Pa.....			1,576	14,521	13,160
97	Wheeling, W. Va.....	30.51		102,330		321,745
98	Mobile, Ala.....	12.50	1.00			88,000
99	Birmingham, Ala.....	20.00			61,025	3,926
100	Little Rock, Ark.....	40.00			22,500	39,100
101	Springfield, Ohio.....	252.00				115,187
102	Galveston, Tex.....	25.00	10.00			8,437
103	Tacoma, Wash.....	731.90				2,000
104	Haverhill, Mass.....	256.54	78		80,390	
105	Spokane, Wash.....	48.15	42.00			5,500
106	Terre Haute, Ind.....	20.00				126,226
107	Dubuque, Iowa.....	6.00	151.00	19,941		115,810
108	Quincy, Ill.....	122.00				807,059
109	South Bend, Ind.....	19.13	94.23	5,000		291,570
110	Salem, Mass.....	61.00	(c)		231,600	
111	Johnstown, Pa.....	23.00		154,021		152,733
112	Elmira, N. Y.....	75.29	5.00		6,887	48,660
113	Allentown, Pa.....					5,160
114	Davenport, Iowa.....	46.00				467,684
115	McKeesport, Pa.....	8.50			138,840	301,044
116	Springfield, Ill.....	91.00	150.00			404,800
117	Chelsea, Mass.....	34.00	7.30		67,518	4,200
118	Malden, Mass.....	49.80	60.35		11,881	
119	Topeka, Kans.....	12.50			46,016	129,000
120	Sioux City, Iowa.....	9.00				90,844
121	Knoxville, Tenn.....					97,000
122	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	d 20.00			59,524	86,764
123	Superior, Wis.....	96.00				
124	Rockford, Ill.....	8.00	30.00			45,830
125	Taunton, Mass.....	7.72			69,063	
126	Joliet, Ill.....	100.00				85,091
127	Canton, Ohio.....	77.05				229,435
128	Butte, Mont.....		360.00		35,782	
129	Auburn, N. Y.....	.75				30,000

a Including unpaved streets.

b Included in streets paved with gravel.

TABLE VIII.—AREA OF PUBLIC PARKS, AND OF STREETS PAVED, BY KIND OF PAVEMENT—
Concluded.

Square yards of streets paved with—					Total square yards of streets paved.	Square yards of streets unpaved.	Marginal number.
Wooden blocks.	Asphalt and asphalt blocks.	Macadam.	Gravel.	All other kinds of pavements.			
	90,516	560,060			657,360	422,400	77
		124,352	778,000		1,097,796	9,400,000	78
	135,551	1,146,000			1,320,404	545,196	79
	20,000			175,000	479,920	470,000	80
	2,600	69,560			135,384	873,050	81
	19,866	10,111	1,075,078		1,349,543		82
219,615	127,152				531,180	2,874,667	83
	76,087	92,450		9,711	245,887	2,258,608	84
96,448	78,029	24,640	108,050		458,320	2,746,198	85
4,300	74,567	271,778			450,745	1,157,422	86
	17,427	28,715			424,100	1,430,880	87
173,335	14,918	420,135			616,133	2,725,184	88
348,510	100,448	96,397			764,107	3,097,600	89
	21,728	608,000			709,110	378,000	90
177,817	10,922				575,752	5,924,245	91
		85,350	1,711,804		1,944,116		92
7,937	117,291	25,000			177,910	2,011,000	93
	51,398	358,650	187,015	7,708	628,978	1,828,926	94
	919	397,056	1,761,167	1,657	2,259,919	1,163,947	95
	105,842	6,666	24,000		165,765	1,900,138	96
		129,742	54,907		608,724	501,156	97
105,600		88,000	85,200	123,200	440,000	1,249,600	98
	1,220	990,000			1,056,171	2,278,788	99
		86,400	168,000		316,000	3,168,000	100
750		30,000	48,000	14,865	208,792	191,547	101
205,000				41,070	254,507	6,166,937	102
70,500	58,000		165,000	338,000	633,500	31,415,000	103
		119,850	2,138,400		2,338,640	594,693	104
	33,975		2,111,202		2,150,677	9,704,333	105
	78,013		a 2,526,457		a 2,730,696	(b)	106
1,262	100	1,001,283	440,000		1,578,396	1,671,604	107
		64,929		34,657	906,645	5,314,866	108
60,385	47,245		14,400		418,600	1,400,000	109
	3,042		a 1,619,200		a 2,678,056	(b)	110
		774,214	61,600		573,687	872,646	111
8,204	17,596	85,015	844,000	28,722	989,084	1,112,473	112
		254,000			259,160	700,000	113
		264,000			781,684	1,144,000	114
		3,000			442,884	2,401,296	115
70,400		10,208			485,408	1,545,120	116
		63,360	498,522		633,600	(c)	117
		154,194	1,235,072		1,401,147		118
38,000	194,000	11,833		75,984	494,333	4,650,000	119
347,835	76,070				514,749	19,744,130	120
		500,000			597,000	575,667	121
	78,890	29,818	95,578	8,976	359,550	630,216	122
1,393,000					1,393,000	4,680,500	123
22,220	26,268	473,034	2,149,545		567,402	2,178,198	124
		1,125,422	a 1,125,000		3,344,000		125
13,875	68,821	325,729	217,165		a 1,618,516	(b)	126
					446,600	1,749,450	127
					85,782	1,016,067	128
	1,000	880,000		30,000	941,000	410,000	129

c Not reported.

a Including 12 acres outside city limits.

TABLE IX.—CARE OF STREETS, DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE, AND FOOD AND SANITARY INSPECTION.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Streets.		
		Swept by hand or machine.	Square yards swept per week.	Average persons employed in sweeping, sprinkling, etc.
1	New York, N. Y.	(a)	(a)	a 3,647
2	Chicago, Ill.	Both	9,000,000	675
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	(d)	(d)	(d)
4	St. Louis, Mo.	(a)	(a)	a 40
5	Boston, Mass.	Both	9,856,000	h 371
6	Baltimore, Md.	Both	8,743,264	265
7	Cleveland, Ohio	(d)	(d)	(d)
8	Buffalo, N. Y.	(d)	(d)	(d)
9	San Francisco, Cal.	(d)	(d)	(d)
10	Cincinnati, Ohio	Both	6,089,430	300
11	Pittsburg, Pa.	Both	10,600,000	485
12	New Orleans, La.	Hand	2,400,000	175
13	Detroit, Mich.	(a)	(a)	a 250
14	Milwaukee, Wis.	(a)	(a)	a 400
15	Washington, D. C.	(a)	(a)	a 38
16	Newark, N. J.	Both	1,987,892	388
17	Jersey City, N. J.	(d)	(d)	(d)
18	Louisville, Ky.	Both	1,950,672	124
19	Minneapolis, Minn.	Both	1,501,948	376
20	Providence, R. I.	Both	1,558,696	91
21	Indianapolis, Ind.	(d)	(d)	(d)
22	Kansas City, Mo.	Both	11,200,000	125
23	St. Paul, Minn.	Both	3,882,000	76
24	Rochester, N. Y.	(a)	(a)	a 475
25	Denver, Colo.	Both	3,089,172	89
26	Toledo, Ohio	Both	1,200,000	30
27	Allegheny, Pa.	Both	535,951	75
28	Columbus, Ohio	Both	3,000,000	73
29	Worcester, Mass.	Both	o 792,760	o 50
30	Syracuse, N. Y.	Both	1,267,200	115
31	New Haven, Conn.	Both	415,000	65
32	Paterson, N. J.	Both	(g)	70
33	Fall River, Mass.	Both	525,000	30
34	St. Joseph, Mo.	Both	(g)	h 20
35	Omaha, Nebr.	Hand	300,000	38
36	Los Angeles, Cal.	(a)	(a)	a 70
37	Memphis, Tenn.	Machine	722,679	14
38	Scranton, Pa.	Hand	962,500	30
39	Lowell, Mass.	Both	295,895	53
40	Albany, N. Y.	Both	978,643	75
41	Cambridge, Mass.	Machine	520,000	90
42	Portland, Oreg.	Both	1,900,679	51
43	Atlanta, Ga.	Both	5,343,780	62
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Both	(i)	100
45	Dayton, Ohio	Hand	740,000	20
46	Richmond, Va.	Both	2,552,784	85
47	Nashville, Tenn.	Both	500,000	s 90
48	Seattle, Wash.	Both	515,450	12
49	Hartford, Conn.	Both	1,194,450	h 19
50	Reading, Pa.	(a)	(a)	a 15
51	Wilmington, Del.	Both	2,112,000	30
52	Camden, N. J.	Both	(i)	18
53	Trenton, N. J.	Both	653,000	40
54	Bridgeport, Conn.	Both	250,000	w 40
55	Lynn, Mass.	Both	350,000	33
56	Oakland, Cal.	(a)	(a)	a 121
57	Lawrence, Mass.	Both	77,587	25
58	New Bedford, Mass.	Both	145,000	25
59	Des Moines, Iowa	Both	782,134	12
60	Springfield, Mass.	Both	512,580	57
61	Somerville, Mass.	Both	3,500	30

a Streets swept partly by city, partly by contract.

b Included in swill and kitchen refuse.

c Including ashes.

d By contract.

e 20 nuisance, 12 house drainage, and 12 medical inspectors.

f Disposed of by householders.

g Disposed of by householders and by contract.

h Sprinkling done by contract.

i Not reported.

j Including 11 policemen.

k Including swill and kitchen refuse.

l Included in ashes.

m 6, each acting as both food and sanitary inspector.

TABLE IX.—CARE OF STREETS, DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE, AND FOOD AND SANITARY INSPECTION.

Tons of ashes dis- posed of.	Garbage.						Average persons employed in re- moval.	Inspectors.		Margi- nal num- ber.	
	Swill and kitchen refuse.			Dead animals and other refuse.				Food.	Sani- tary.		
	Tons sold.	Tons burned.	Tons oth- erwise disposed of.	Tons sold.	Tons burned.	Tons oth- erwise disposed of.					
2,315,073	-----	7,233	296,039	-----	-----	46,950	1,517	50	353	1	
(b)	-----	-----	c594,985	(d)	(d)	(d)	460	15	40	2	
(f)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	-----	e44	3	
(g)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(g)	4	35	4	
330,000	-----	-----	60,000	-----	-----	7,000	611	2	19	5	
100,000	-----	-----	42,500	-----	-----	(i)	175	3	12	6	
(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	3	26	7	
(f)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	1	5	8	
(g)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	11	25	9	
258,648	-----	-----	11,752	-----	-----	-----	60	7	18	10	
(f)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(g)	3	17	11	
(g)	-----	-----	(g)	-----	-----	(i)	140	14	23	12	
(i)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	2	j15	13	
(j)	-----	-----	28,716	-----	-----	38	250	8	8	14	
(k)	-----	-----	20,946	(d)	(d)	(d)	57	4	11	15	
k334,800	-----	-----	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	3	22	16	
(b)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(m)	(m)	17	
(d)	-----	-----	c86,380	(d)	(d)	(d)	80	-----	3	18	
(f)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1	7	19	
(g)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1	1	20	
(h)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	2	6	21	
(i)	-----	-----	15,000	-----	-----	72	20	2	10	22	
(j)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1	8	23	
94,962	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	2	6	24	
(d)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1	12	25	
(f)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	2	5	26	
(g)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1	6	27	
(h)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	2	8	28	
(i)	-----	-----	9,360	(f)	(f)	(f)	22	2	5	29	
48,000	-----	-----	8,187	-----	-----	12	26	1	4	30	
(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	-----	3	31	
(f)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	-----	1	32	
4,532	(d)	(d)	(d)	(f)	(f)	(f)	95	36	-----	33	
(d)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	-----	1	34	
(f)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1	1	35	
(g)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	2	6	36	
18,000	-----	20,000	-----	(f)	(f)	300	3,500	48	2	37	
(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	1	1	38	
26,572	4,085	105	(f)	(d)	(d)	500	(d)	13	2	39	
(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(g)	1	4	40	
42,690	6,794	-----	-----	-----	-----	(i)	(i)	32	1	41	
(d)	(p)	-----	-----	-----	(p)	-----	(p)	1	2	42	
6,240	(f)	31,200	(f)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	100	(g)	(g)	43
(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(r)	(r)	(r)	(r)	(g)	-----	9	44
17,528	7,133	-----	-----	(i)	(i)	1,012	(i)	17	1	4	45
(d)	4,205	450	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	6	-----	5	46
k15,000	-----	-----	(t)	-----	-----	550	(t)	2	5	47	
(u)	(u)	(u)	(u)	(u)	(u)	(u)	(u)	1	1	4	48
(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1	5	49	
(f)	4,146	-----	-----	-----	(d)	22	(d)	9	-----	1	50
(g)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	2	2	4	51
(h)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	2	1	3	52
(i)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(v)	(v)	53	53
(j)	5,965	-----	-----	-----	(d)	142	(d)	20	2	2	54
50,000	2,519	-----	7,084	(f)	400	(f)	(f)	16	2	3	55
(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	1	3	56	56
12,000	(d)	(d)	2,573	(d)	(d)	(d)	1,700	9	-----	1	57
(d)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1	1	58
(f)	3,202	-----	1,656	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(x)	(x)	59	59
7,828	-----	-----	2,255	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	16	1	1	60
(d)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	17	-----	31	1	1	61

n For 30 weeks; no sweeping for 22 weeks.

o For 3 months; no sweeping for 4 months.

p Removed by householders; burned by city.

q 12, each acting as both food and sanitary inspector.

r Removed by contract without cost to city.

s Including persons employed in removing garbage, but not including chain gang, which averages

20 persons.

t Included in persons employed in sweeping, sprinkling, etc.

u Removed by householders; dumped in bay by city.

v 2, each acting as both food and sanitary inspector.

w Sprinkling done by private persons.

x 3, each acting as both food and sanitary inspector.

TABLE IX.—CARE OF STREETS, DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE, AND FOOD AND SANITARY INSPECTION—Continued.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Streets.		
		Swept by hand or machine.	Square yards swept per week.	Average persons employed in sweeping, sprinkling, etc.
62	Troy, N. Y.	(a)	(a)	(a)
63	Hoboken, N. J.	Both	863,000	25
64	Evansville, Ind.	(b)	(b)	(b)
65	Manchester, N. H.	Both	125,000	19
66	Utica, N. Y.	(b)	(b)	(b)
67	Peoria, Ill.	Both	1,190,000	20
68	Charleston, S. C.	Both	828,702	47
69	Savannah, Ga.	Both	3,240,617	31
70	Salt Lake City, Utah	Machine	538,855	56
71	San Antonio, Tex.	Both	404,950	10
72	Duluth, Minn.	Both	400,000	18
73	Erie, Pa.	Both	205,287	5
74	Elizabeth, N. J.	Both	85,000	15
75	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	(l)	(l)	(l)
76	Kansas City, Kans.	Both	(a)	45
77	Harrisburg, Pa.	Hand	583,300	14
78	Portland, Me.	Both	195,096	30
79	Yonkers, N. Y.	Both	1,200,000	40
80	Norfolk, Va.	Machine	680,700	37
81	Waterbury, Conn.	Both	131,648	14
82	Holyoke, Mass.	Both	512,990	33
83	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Both	531,180	20
84	Youngstown, Ohio.	Both	225,000	25
85	Houston, Tex.	Both	233,000	8
86	Covington, Ky.	Hand	517,002	40
87	Akron, Ohio.	(b)	(b)	(b)
88	Dallas, Tex.	Machine	375,000	12
89	Saginaw, Mich.	Both	1,615,918	45
90	Lancaster, Pa.	Hand	202,220	10
91	Lincoln, Nebr.	Both	390,912	20
92	Brockton, Mass.	Hand	750,000	22
93	Binghamton, N. Y.	(r)	(r)	r 30
94	Augusta, Ga.	(b)	(b)	(b)
95	Pawtucket, R. I.	Hand	305,088	25
96	Altoona, Pa.	Both	405,297	7
97	Wheeling, W. Va.	Hand	118,608	9
98	Mobile, Ala.	Hand	140,400	30
99	Birmingham, Ala.	Both	1,300,271	15
100	Little Rock, Ark.	(t)	(t)	(t)
101	Springfield, Ohio	Hand	132,000	15
102	Galveston, Tex.	Both	650,000	12
103	Tacoma, Wash.	(u)	(u)	u 7
104	Haverhill, Mass.	Both	80,390	35
105	Spokane, Wash.	Hand	202,375	9
106	Terre Haute, Ind. (z)	Both	300,000	17
107	Dubuque, Iowa.	Hand	231,620	10
108	Quincy, Ill.	Both	300,000	25
109	South Bend, Ind.	Both	418,600	40
110	Salem, Mass.	Both	284,642	y 10
111	Johnstown, Pa.	Both	205,333	8
112	Elmira, N. Y.	Machine	450,000	8
113	Allentown, Pa.	(z)	(z)	(z)
114	Davenport, Iowa	Hand	467,684	32
115	McKeesport, Pa.	Both	140,800	10
116	Springfield, Ill.	Both	bb 435,000	14
117	Chelsea, Mass.	Both	70,000	20
118	Malden, Mass.	Machine	cc 11,881	cc 15
119	Topeka, Kans.	Both	500,000	16

a Not reported.

b By contract.

c Disposed of by householders.

d Disposed of by householders and by contract.

e Dead animals only, other refuse by contract.

f 4 in winter, 8 in summer.

g Included in dead animals and other refuse otherwise disposed of.

h Including ashes.

i Including dead animals and other refuse.

j Included in swill and kitchen refuse.

k For 8 months; no sweeping for 4 months.

l By property owners.

m 2, each acting as both food and sanitary inspector.

n Police act as inspectors.

o Loads.

TABLE IX.—CARE OF STREETS, DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE, AND FOOD AND SANITARY INSPECTION—Continued.

Garbage.								Inspectors.		Marginal number.
Tons of ashes disposed of.	Swill and kitchen refuse.			Dead animals and other refuse.			Average persons employed in removal.	Food.	Sanitary.	
	Tons sold.	Tons burned.	Tons otherwise disposed of.	Tons sold.	Tons burned.	Tons otherwise disposed of.				
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	1	6	62
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	2	2	63
(b)	(b)	5,000	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	8	1	1	64
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	2	2	65
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	2	2	66
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(d)	2	6	67
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	39	(f)	68
(g)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(b)	(b)	(b)	e 118	30	1	69
(a)	(c)	110,256	(c)	(c)	7,502	h 16,678	(j)	11	1	70
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1	2	71
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1	5	72
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1	2	73
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	1	1	74
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(m)	(m)	75
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	6	1	(n)	76
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1	2	77
25,040	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	20	1	78
o 1,173	(b)	6,260	(b)	(b)	450	(b)	(b)	14	1	79
(b)	(b)	o 5,719	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	30	1	80
9,600	(b)	5,487	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	4	30	1	81
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	30	(c)	6	3	82
(c)	(b)	(b)	27,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1	4	83
(c)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	19	5	84
(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	1	2	85
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(q)	(q)	86
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	4	4	87
(b)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	n 2	1	88
2,870	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(b)	(b)	(b)	1	1	89
(b)	(c)	(c)	2,100	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(q)	(q)	90
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(a)	11	2	91
(c)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1	1	92
(c)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	1	5	93
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	1	1	94
30	(c)	3,999	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1	1	95
(b)	(b)	(b)	4,123	(c)	(c)	7	(c)	1	1	96
(c)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	8	(s)	97
(b)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	8	1	98
(b)	(c)	(b)	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,061	(b)	8	4	99
(b)	(c)	(b)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1	(n)	100
(c)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(b)	1	1	101
(c)	(c)	i 4,962	i 9,925	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	18	3	102
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(q)	(q)	103
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	3	2	104
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	3	3	105
(b)	(b)	7,000	(b)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	4	1	106
(c)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	1	3	107
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(b)	1	1	108
850	(c)	2,500	(c)	(c)	30	(c)	(c)	10	2	109
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1	1	110
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1	3	111
(b)	(b)	(b)	6,480	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	4	1	112
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1	1	113
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	1	1	114
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(aa)	1	1	115
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(d)	1	1	116
4,515	1,002	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	1	2	117
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	18	1	118
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	1	4	119

p Removed by contract without cost to city.

q One acting as both food and sanitary inspector.

r Streets swept partly by city, partly by contract.

s One 7 months, eight 1 month.

t Streets not swept; gutters cleaned occasionally by chain gang.

u Streets flushed, not swept.

v Not including chain gang.

w Not including 33,975 square yards flushed weekly.

x Data are for 8½ months.

y Sprinkling done by contract.

z Property owners clean, city removes cleanings.

aa Removed by householders; burned by city.

bb For 35 weeks; no sweeping for 17 weeks.

cc For 10 months; no sweeping for 2 months.

TABLE IX.—CARE OF STREETS, DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE, AND FOOD AND SANITARY INSPECTION—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Streets.		
		Swept by hand or machine.	Square yards swept per week.	Average persons employed in sweeping, sprinkling, etc.
120	Sioux City, Iowa.....	Both	350,000	8
121	Knoxville, Tenn.....	Both	60,000	<i>b</i> 20
122	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	Both	225,000	12
123	Superior, Wis.....	Machine.....	75,000	4
124	Rockford, Ill.....	Both.....	505,908	12
125	Taunton, Mass.....	Both.....	40,000	20
126	Joliet, Ill.....	Hand.....	350,000	12
127	Canton, Ohio.....	(<i>h</i>).....	(<i>h</i>).....	34
128	Butte, Mont.....	Machine.....	<i>i</i> 250,474	<i>i</i> 34
129	Auburn, N. Y.....	Both.....	48,000	8

a By contract.*b* Sprinkling done by private persons.*c* Included in swill and kitchen refuse.*d* Including ashes.*e* Employed irregularly.*f* Police act as inspectors.

TABLE IX.—CARE OF STREETS, DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE, AND FOOD AND SANITARY INSPECTION—Concluded.

Garbage.								Inspectors.		
Tons of ashes dis- posed of.	Swill and kitchen refuse.			Dead animals and other refuse.			Average persons employed in re- moval.	Food.	Sani- tary.	Margi- nal num- ber.
	Tons sold.	Tons burned.	Tons other- wise disposed of.	Tons sold.	Tons burned.	Tons other- wise disposed of.				
(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	1	120
(c)			d 9,800				10	e 3	1	121
			17,428			9,000	12	(f)	(f)	122
(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	1	3	123
(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)		8	124
			300						1	125
1,000			3,500			1	4		1	126
(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	500	7	1	1	127
(j)		(k)			(k)		(k)	(l)	(l)	128
			5,200				12	1	1	129

g Disposed of by householders.

h Streets flushed, not swept.

i For 6 months; no sweeping for 6 months.

j Not reported.

k Removed by householders; burned by city.

l2, each acting as both food and sanitary inspector.

TABLE X.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Public schools.							
		Number.		Teachers.		Pupils.			
		High.	Other.	In high schools.	In other schools.	Number.		Average attendance.	
						In high schools.	In other schools.	In high schools.	In other schools.
1	New York, N. Y.	24	462	513	10,365	20,736	523,328	11,309	364,287
2	Chicago, Ill.	22	335	345	5,391	10,123	232,111	8,415	181,974
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	6	517	221	4,016	8,166	198,276	4,644	131,675
4	St. Louis, Mo.	2	86	78	1,556	2,107	76,577	1,601	54,678
5	Boston, Mass.	12	197	195	1,591	5,769	79,551	4,815	62,742
6	Baltimore, Md.	6	177	79	1,807	2,650	81,012	2,166	52,844
7	Cleveland, Ohio.	5	88	102	1,132	3,560	54,100	2,931	41,542
8	Buffalo, N. Y.	4	76	94	1,231	4,116	57,574	2,526	39,957
9	San Francisco, Cal.	5	85	68	1,006	2,338	46,532	1,863	35,086
10	Cincinnati, Ohio.	4	51	62	965	2,689	43,692	2,240	34,694
11	Pittsburg, Pa.	3	80	60	847	1,775	43,500	1,689	33,101
12	New Orleans, La.	4	65	52	635	1,058	29,712	879	23,513
13	Detroit, Mich.	3	78	90	742	2,375	35,449	2,048	26,930
14	Milwaukee, Wis.	3	47	53	797	1,477	31,773	1,424	29,372
15	Washington, D. C.	5	119	149	1,067	3,427	44,820	2,759	35,058
16	Newark, N. J.	1	57	46	814	1,450	36,206	1,118	26,102
17	Jersey City, N. J.	1	32	20	615	1,097	34,818	640	22,051
18	Louisville, Ky.	5	56	58	569	1,735	27,707	1,467	20,006
19	Minneapolis, Minn.	4	55	90	692	2,229	32,643	1,977	25,169
20	Providence, R. I.	5	134	123	786	2,943	31,907	2,058	18,959
21	Indianapolis, Ind.	2	54	78	631	1,983	24,492	1,780	18,302
22	Kansas City, Mo.	3	40	80	507	3,116	21,885	2,252	14,294
23	St. Paul, Minn.	4	41	60	486	1,705	23,126	1,440	18,040
24	Rochester, N. Y.	1	38	39	751	962	23,318	825	17,907
25	Denver, Colo.	5	63	100	485	1,918	23,405	1,538	18,547
26	Toledo, Ohio.	2	39	25	396	984	18,556	823	15,072
27	Allegany, Pa.	1	35	17	350	556	19,565	481	13,599
28	Columbus, Ohio.	4	38	75	415	2,038	16,322	1,663	13,110
29	Worcester, Mass.	3	71	90	528	3,124	21,229	1,865	15,926
30	Syracuse, N. Y.	1	34	37	409	1,458	17,131	1,080	13,907
31	New Haven, Conn.	2	43	46	426	1,067	17,204	908	13,285
32	Paterson, N. J.	3	25	28	370	1,084	19,782	641	11,782
33	Fall River, Mass.	2	70	31	466	930	19,971	743	12,657
34	St. Joseph, Mo.	2	23	17	155	650	8,105	548	5,469
35	Omaha, Nebr.	1	41	40	343	1,346	17,618	1,050	12,597
36	Los Angeles, Cal.	1	54	37	447	1,361	18,953	1,114	13,075
37	Memphis, Tenn.	aa 2	aa 12	aa 13	aa 124	aa 435	aa 6,611	aa 337	aa 4,089
38	Scranton, Pa.	1	37	23	314	612	15,294	593	11,213
39	Lowell, Mass.	1	68	27	242	837	15,505	776	8,875
40	Albany, N. Y.	1	21	27	279	741	12,600	604	10,039
41	Cambridge, Mass.	3	54	56	340	1,192	15,913	1,017	11,819
42	Portland, Oreg.	1	30	22	287	862	11,335	710	8,618
43	Atlanta, Ga.	2	21	20	191	972	12,665	538	9,073
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.	2	33	55	324	1,264	14,651	1,049	11,165
45	Dayton, Ohio.	1	29	35	361	1,041	11,084	936	9,435
46	Richmond, Va.	2	17	36	220	1,247	10,691	908	8,751
47	Nashville, Tenn.	2	17	18	198	751	11,085	522	8,812
48	Seattle, Wash.	1	21	21	193	592	9,005	497	6,723
49	Hartford, Conn.	1	17	38	260	761	10,065	712	7,803
50	Reading, Pa.	2	42	19	267	631	11,465	587	9,836
51	Wilmington, Del.	2	28	23	222	655	10,347	457	7,625
52	Camden, N. J.	1	28	13	385	268	13,196	261	9,965
53	Trenton, N. J.	2	27	19	211	698	9,787	530	7,613
54	Bridgeport, Conn.	1	19	13	182	434	9,553	416	7,337
55	Lynn, Mass.	2	61	32	259	822	10,237	748	8,585

a Not reported.

b Not including 46 libraries, not reported.

c Not including 13 libraries, not reported.

d Not including 17 libraries, not reported.

e Not including 18 libraries, not reported.

f Not including 44 libraries, not reported.

g Not including 4 libraries, not reported, and 2 noncirculating libraries.

h Not including 12 libraries, not reported.

i Not owned but controlled by city.

j Not including 1 library, not reported.

k Not including 11 libraries, not reported.

l Not including 3 libraries, not reported.

m Not including 27 libraries, not reported.

n Not including 8 libraries, not reported.

o Not including 7 libraries, not reported.

TABLE X.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES.

Libraries.												
Municipal.				Other.				Total.				Marginal number.
No.	Volumes.			No.	Volumes.			No.	Volumes.			
	Number.	Withdrawn.			Number.	Withdrawn.			Number.	Withdrawn.		
		For home use.	For use in reading rooms.			For home use.	For use in reading rooms.			For home use.	For use in reading rooms.	
4	86,651	161,531	(a)	63	3,204,004	3,803,258	(a)	67	3,290,655	3,964,789	(a)	1
1	296,307	1,690,904	542,839	46	907,771	(a)	(a)	47	1,204,078	61,690,904	b542,839	2
1	203,102	1,778,387	(a)	43	1,228,372	c446,175	d973,402	44	1,431,474	c2,224,562	e973,402	3
1	140,030	707,823	288,852	30	322,273	131,512	785,760	31	462,273	839,336	1,034,612	4
1	740,064	1,253,410	383,574	44	651,786	(a)	(a)	45	1,391,850	f1,253,410	f383,574	5
1	199,000	659,182	97,436	13	256,655	g61,318	h87,111	14	455,655	g720,500	h134,547	6
1	150,446	831,727	193,944	20	207,333	e81,000	e54,173	21	357,779	e912,727	e248,117	7
1	204,768	887,686	j101,695	10	70,697	52,142	(a)	13	275,465	939,828	k101,695	8
1	117,737	544,519	204,583	3	214,201	191,159	(a)	4	331,988	735,678	l209,583	9
1	225,775	400,460	207,451	27	306,887	(a)	(a)	28	532,662	m400,460	m207,451	10
1	93,600	345,590	350,000	8	150,000	90,000	90,000	1	98,600	345,590	350,000	11
1	45,000	84,000	8,500	7	29,420	790	(a)	9	183,927	j451,602	n509,506	12
1	259,607	j450,812	j509,506	7	38,700	(a)	(a)	9	153,985	o449,132	(a)	13
1	2115,285	449,132	(a)	7	38,700	(a)	(a)	9	153,985	o449,132	(a)	14
1	20,000	p57,734	(a)	51	2,482,388	q158,102	r339,872	52	2,502,388	q215,836	s339,872	15
1	70,674	346,985	(a)	1	67,486	(a)	(a)	1	70,674	346,985	(a)	16
1	67,486	427,808	54,625	6	87,950	(a)	(a)	1	67,486	427,808	54,625	17
1	112,615	596,000	300,000	6	87,950	(a)	(a)	6	87,950	(a)	(a)	18
1	87,554	295,054	135,622	4	103,000	(a)	(a)	7	215,615	596,000	t300,000	19
1	45,000	203,298	123,697	2	96,307	120,166	34,160	2	96,307	120,166	31,160	20
1	50,000	179,595	52,631	5	75,200	1,750	17,500	5	162,754	293,804	l143,122	21
1	33,287	133,733	(a)	2	13,503	3,025	(a)	3	58,500	206,323	u123,697	22
1	75,000	375,000	125,000	5	122,077	(a)	(a)	6	172,077	179,595	v52,631	23
1	33,287	133,733	(a)	6	144,875	j26,978	j114,827	7	178,162	j160,711	u114,827	24
1	75,000	375,000	125,000	4	44,250	5,235	(a)	5	119,250	380,235	w125,000	25
1	48,000	177,931	43,627	1	3,000	4,000	2,500	2	51,000	181,931	46,127	26
2	61,451	165,202	403,373	2	61,451	165,202	403,373	2	61,451	165,202	403,373	27
2	67,967	235,703	274,001	6	123,054	154,216	314,330	8	191,021	383,919	588,331	28
1	125,496	196,485	120,245	1	125,496	196,485	120,245	1	125,496	196,485	120,245	29
1	42,644	145,492	(a)	3	65,326	3,749	(a)	4	107,970	149,241	(a)	30
1	47,000	301,000	(a)	1	22,000	38,000	(a)	2	69,000	339,000	(a)	31
1	35,150	125,097	(a)	1	3,600	30	(a)	1	35,150	125,097	(a)	32
1	57,420	159,663	(a)	1	3,600	30	(a)	2	61,020	159,693	(a)	33
1	18,382	109,939	x2,070	2	3,325	y2,000	(a)	3	21,707	111,939	u2,070	34
1	51,789	191,679	38,199	2	3,325	y2,000	(a)	1	51,789	191,679	38,199	35
1	51,334	358,898	167,687	21	9,100	(a)	(a)	22	60,434	j358,898	j167,687	36
1	36,000	126,500	(a)	4	38,000	38,489	(a)	4	38,000	38,489	(a)	37
1	59,650	125,270	16,327	5	13,918	w12,000	w9,000	6	49,918	w138,500	v9,000	38
1	56,315	175,026	(a)	20	457,672	108,240	214,421	20	457,672	108,240	214,421	39
1	56,315	175,026	(a)	60	586,211	u99,458	u53,482	60	642,526	u274,484	l53,482	40
1	54,846	204,545	41,740	4	40,986	61,930	(a)	4	40,986	61,930	(a)	41
1	44,048	128,673	80,885	9	96,650	19,379	(a)	9	96,650	19,379	(a)	42
1	54,846	204,545	41,740	2	9,394	(a)	(a)	3	64,240	u204,545	u41,740	43
1	44,048	128,673	80,885	2	9,124	9,000	(a)	3	53,172	137,673	u80,885	44
1	20,032	137,941	(a)	7	128,500	l8,000	(a)	7	128,500	l8,000	(a)	45
1	20,032	137,941	(a)	11	82,712	(a)	(a)	11	82,712	(a)	(a)	46
1	8,344	54,399	(a)	9	295,101	206,225	394,350	1	20,082	137,941	(a)	47
1	36,660	175,458	40,000	2	3,843	623	(a)	9	295,101	206,225	394,350	48
1	35,000	140,000	16,000	5	13,258	2,500	11,000	6	12,187	55,022	(a)	49
1	58,000	107,279	47,257	3	14,300	j48,196	j30,897	3	49,918	177,958	51,000	50
1	58,000	107,279	47,257	2	7,300	18,537	(a)	3	14,300	j48,196	j30,897	51
1	58,000	107,279	47,257	1	7,681	18,537	(a)	2	7,300	18,537	(a)	52
1	58,000	107,279	47,257	1	7,681	6,000	(a)	2	42,681	140,000	22,000	53
1	58,000	107,279	47,257	1	58,000	(a)	(a)	1	58,000	107,279	47,257	54

p Data are for 6 months.

q Not including 33 libraries, not reported.

r Not including 47 libraries, not reported.

s Not including 43 libraries, not reported.

t Not including 6 libraries, not reported.

u Not including 2 libraries, not reported.

v Not including 5 libraries, not reported.

w Not including 4 libraries, not reported.

x From circulating department, no record of reference room.

y Law books withdrawn for use in court room.

z Not including several small libraries, not reported.

aa Not including schools in territory annexed during year.

bb Not including 19 small libraries belonging to secret organizations.

cc Held in trust for city.

TABLE X.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES—Continued.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Public schools.							
		Number.		Teachers.		Pupils.			
		High.	Other.	In high schools.	In other schools.	Number.		Average attendance.	
						In high schools.	In other schools.	In high schools.	In other schools.
56	Oakland, Cal.....	2	18	26	214	713	11,175	571	7,999
57	Lawrence, Mass.....	1	26	19	261	755	8,026	520	6,555
58	New Bedford, Mass.....	1	25	15	197	493	8,607	331	6,481
59	Des Moines, Iowa.....	3	50	38	d 311	1,068	d 19,130	874	d 16,126
60	Springfield, Mass.....	2	34	36	275	640	11,146	549	7,871
61	Somerville, Mass.....	2	25	37	249	923	11,779	834	8,369
62	Troy, N. Y.....	1	21	13	198	247	6,110	241	5,430
63	Hoboken, N. J.....	1	8	8	191	211	8,701	186	6,542
64	Evansville, Ind.....	2	14	26	204	764	7,666	529	6,145
65	Manchester, N. H.....	1	23	12	145	449	5,510	388	3,741
66	Utica, N. Y.....	1	21	14	193	434	8,412	350	6,280
67	Peoria, Ill.....	1	16	20	188	620	7,526	525	7,240
68	Charleston, S. C.....	1	5	11	85	515	7,651	301	4,754
69	Savannah, Ga.....	1	11	9	122	307	5,708	262	4,376
70	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1	24	20	252	661	11,630	(g)	h 9,797
71	San Antonio, Tex.....	1	17	6	110	161	6,927	120	5,029
72	Duluth, Minn.....	1	46	21	226	531	9,164	427	7,114
73	Erie, Pa.....	1	j 16	18	178	568	6,604	514	5,265
74	Elizabeth, N. J.....	1	8	13	112	418	6,530	333	4,736
75	Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	1	19	18	155	752	8,340	688	6,545
76	Kansas City, Kans.....	1	19	12	137	587	7,583	427	5,574
77	Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	24	21	165	664	8,496	512	6,095
78	Portland, Me.....	2	41	23	187	748	7,512	652	5,621
79	Yonkers, N. Y.....	1	15	12	147	326	6,877	286	l 4,491
80	Norfolk, Va.....	1	11	8	57	225	3,321	197	2,448
81	Waterbury, Conn.....	2	17	25	174	457	6,307	348	5,035
82	Holyoke, Mass.....	1	27	25	218	585	7,186	466	5,049
83	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	1	17	11	130	358	4,940	294	4,194
84	Youngstown, Ohio.....	1	18	14	134	475	6,478	420	5,220
85	Houston, Tex.....	2	14	12	126	492	4,709	352	4,501
86	Covington, Ky.....	1	11	6	m 115	194	3,906	156	3,137
87	Akron, Ohio.....	1	11	18	123	506	5,611	384	4,517
88	Dallas, Tex.....	2	13	8	105	346	5,882	290	4,035
89	Saginaw, Mich.....	2	28	30	196	880	7,734	776	6,386
90	Lancaster, Pa.....	j 2	j 16	14	108	416	5,426	375	4,187
91	Lincoln, Nebr.....	1	18	27	122	837	5,741	638	4,165
92	Brockton, Mass.....	1	26	20	145	505	6,025	478	5,232
93	Binghamton, N. Y.....	1	18	22	175	720	6,622	549	5,261
94	Augusta, Ga.....	1	12	7	94	190	5,085	160	4,123
95	Pawtucket, R. I.....	2	31	21	135	485	6,333	314	3,641
96	Altoona, Pa.....	j 1	j 11	9	145	385	5,585	327	4,044
97	Wheeling, W. Va.....	2	8	10	133	325	4,934	215	3,464
98	Mobile, Ala.....	2	12	11	85	393	4,057	335	2,866
99	Birmingham, Ala.....	1	7	8	78	238	3,678	200	2,636
100	Little Rock, Ark.....	2	13	9	85	205	5,684	168	4,086
101	Springfield, Ohio.....	1	16	17	130	686	5,607	540	4,393
102	Galveston, Tex.....	2	8	9	104	278	5,194	262	4,293
103	Tacoma, Wash.....	1	16	16	151	564	6,024	452	4,783
104	Haverhill, Mass.....	2	38	18	179	491	4,926	415	3,883
105	Spokane, Wash.....	1	14	13	111	362	5,755	310	3,166
106	Terre Haute, Ind.....	1	19	22	156	738	6,138	600	4,605
107	Dubuque, Iowa.....	1	11	13	121	476	4,696	362	3,678
108	Quincy, Ill.....	1	11	9	101	239	4,992	199	3,335
109	South Bend, Ind.....	1	9	9	96	310	3,775	250	3,040
110	Salem, Mass.....	1	27	17	117	482	4,409	429	3,534
111	Johnstown, Pa.....	1	j 17	7	98	141	5,262	120	4,187
112	Elmira, N. Y.....	1	11	12	144	464	5,002	399	4,104
113	Allentown, Pa.....	1	15	9	108	355	4,674	326	4,319
114	Davenport, Iowa.....	1	11	12	139	435	5,728	345	4,612
115	McKeesport, Pa.....	j 1	j 10	6	114	145	5,665	117	4,182
116	Springfield, Ill.....	1	14	13	114	529	5,067	445	3,990
117	Chelsea, Mass.....	1	15	17	121	441	5,520	374	4,470

a Law books withdrawn for use in court room.

b Not reported.

c Not including 1 library, not reported.

d Not including 7 districts partly outside city limits.

e Not including 3 libraries, not reported.

f Not including 5 libraries, not reported.

g Included in other schools.

h Including high schools.

TABLE X.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES—Continued.

Libraries.												Marginal number.
Municipal.				Other.				Total.				
No.	Volumes.			No.	Volumes.			No.	Volumes.			
	Number.	For home use.	For use in reading rooms.		Number.	For home use.	For use in reading rooms.		Number.	For home use.	For use in reading rooms.	
1	28,465	154,437	36,000	1	4,500	a 30,000	2,400	2	32,965	184,437	38,400	56
1	49,341	128,381	18,911					1	49,341	128,381	18,911	57
1	73,429	129,016	(b)	4	8,236	c 200	(b)	5	81,665	c 129,216	(b)	58
1	26,391	133,840	20,817					1	26,391	133,840	20,817	59
				1	114,000	150,424	(b)	1	114,000	150,424	(b)	60
1	43,431	215,448	(b)					1	43,431	215,448	(b)	61
				7	52,280	e 59,815	f 2,922	7	52,280	e 59,815	f 2,922	62
1	21,241	129,378	(b)	1	2,600	1,097	500	2	23,841	130,475	c 500	63
				1	25,000	63,810	20,000	1	25,000	63,810	20,000	64
1	44,104	77,159	17,399					1	44,104	77,159	17,399	65
1	28,979	149,260	(b)	5	23,381	(b)	(b)	6	52,360	f 149,260	(b)	66
1	70,317	152,982	(b)					1	70,317	152,982	(b)	67
				3	36,000	25,069	(b)	3	36,000	25,069	(b)	68
1	13,374	61,232	31,596	2	22,707	9,434	22,102	1	22,707	9,434	22,102	69
				3	29,000	(b)	(b)	3	42,374	i 61,232	i 31,596	70
1	35,000	78,027	(b)	3	8,000	40,000	10,000	3	8,000	40,000	10,000	71
1	17,506	138,877	151,960	1	7,900	(b)	(b)	2	42,900	78,027	(b)	72
				1	1,800	(b)	2,500	2	19,306	138,877	154,460	73
				1	8,920	16,239	(b)	1	8,920	16,239	(b)	74
				4	51,960	e 70,778	(b)	4	51,960	e 70,778	(b)	75
				1	3,100	11,475	(b)	1	3,100	11,475	(b)	76
1	47,500	99,000	17,000	5	128,451	20,500	84,000	5	128,451	20,500	84,000	77
1	13,500	53,880	(b)	7	37,511	10,327	(b)	8	85,011	109,327	k 17,000	78
								1	13,500	53,880	(b)	79
				1	6,000	10,000	(b)	1	6,000	10,000	(b)	80
				1	56,439	81,307	(b)	1	56,439	81,307	(b)	81
				1	20,487	49,645	3,000	1	20,487	49,645	3,000	82
1	10,816	49,128	(b)					1	10,816	49,128	(b)	83
				1	15,188	37,398	13,878	1	15,188	37,398	13,878	84
				1	8,000	(b)	12,000	1	8,000	(b)	12,000	85
								1	18,364	62,589	41,729	86
1	18,364	62,589	41,729					1	18,364	62,589	41,729	87
2	20,125	58,028	108,000	1	24,000	(b)	52,000	3	44,125	58,028	160,000	88
				8	69,700	43,430	38,000	3	69,700	43,430	38,000	89
1	15,500	71,053	12,633	3	93,071	(b)	(b)	4	108,571	71,053	e 12,633	90
1	30,157	116,942	2,912					1	30,157	116,942	2,912	91
1	12,185	60,122	(b)	3	18,647	4,748	(b)	4	30,832	64,870	(b)	92
				1	9,000	5,292	(b)	1	9,000	5,292	(b)	93
1	18,415	45,882	(b)					1	18,415	45,882	(b)	94
				1	29,302	44,802	27,000	1	29,302	44,802	27,000	95
1	17,200	68,672	13,818					1	17,200	68,672	13,818	96
				3	14,000	25,000	(b)	3	14,000	25,000	(b)	97
				1	9,000	16,000	(b)	1	9,000	16,000	(b)	98
				3	6,500	4,300	(b)	3	6,500	4,300	(b)	99
1	16,832	61,101	(b)	11	5,000	(b)	(b)	2	21,832	c 61,101	(b)	100
1	7,500	24,000	(b)					12	13,100	31,000	(b)	101
1	11,983	57,955	8,000					1	11,983	57,955	8,000	102
1	65,000	124,494	(b)					1	65,000	124,494	(b)	103
1	6,000	22,306	3,650					1	6,000	22,306	3,650	104
1	16,945	55,075	6,000	2	38,000	(b)	(b)	3	54,945	i 55,075	i 6,000	105
				1	17,500	26,710	(b)	1	17,500	26,710	(b)	106
				5	8,296	(b)	(b)	6	33,212	j 64,046	j 4,310	107
1	24,916	64,046	4,310					1	8,070	39,400	(b)	108
1	8,070	39,400	(b)	2	12,550	78,161	10,500	8	i 38,544	i 118,356	(b)	109
1	38,544	118,356	(b)	1	6,594	31,621	300	1	12,550	78,161	10,500	110
				1	6,594	31,621	300	1	6,594	31,621	300	111
				3	4,000	1,000	i 2,000	3	4,000	1,000	i 2,000	112
				3	24,460	15,422	10,428	3	24,460	15,422	10,428	113
1	41,118	96,084	93,991					5	124,213	o 96,084	o 93,991	114
1	17,500	70,115	7,384	4	83,100	(b)	(b)	1	17,500	70,115	7,384	115
1	17,500	70,115	7,384					1	17,500	70,115	7,384	116
1	17,500	70,115	7,384					1	17,500	70,115	7,384	117

i Not including 2 libraries, not reported.

j Buildings.

k Not including 7 libraries, not reported.

l Not including 3 evening schools, with an average attendance of 240 for 22 weeks.

m Including 12 substitutes.

n Owned by library association, controlled by city.

o Not including 4 libraries, not reported.

TABLE X.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Public schools.							
		Number.		Teachers.		Pupils.			
		High.	Other.	In high schools.	In other schools.	Number.		Average attendance.	
						In high schools.	In other schools.	In high schools.	In other schools.
118	Malden, Mass.	1	17	20	146	472	5,762	333	4,511
119	Topeka, Kans.	1	20	15	114	690	6,010	518	5,252
120	Sioux City, Iowa.	1	26	16	123	518	5,668	400	4,516
121	Knoxville, Tenn.	(c)	8	11	82	330	4,668	273	3,762
122	Chattanooga, Tenn.	2	6	10	83	264	4,343	218	2,783
123	Superior, Wis.	2	28	13	133	280	5,424	252	3,700
124	Rockford, Ill.	1	16	13	119	471	5,174	399	4,438
125	Taunton, Mass.	1	c 30	12	139	400	4,861	346	4,143
126	Joliet, Ill.	1	21	14	118	486	5,574	430	4,515
127	Canton, Ohio.	2	12	18	117	491	5,207	409	4,610
128	Butte, Mont.	1	6	13	79	429	4,050	367	2,874
129	Auburn, N. Y.	1	14	11	109	358	3,485	292	2,799

a Not reported.

b Not including 4 libraries, not reported.

c Four high school departments in other schools.

TABLE X.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES—Concluded.

Libraries.												Marginal number.
Municipal.				Other.				Total.				
No.	Volumes.			No.	Volumes.			No.	Volumes.			
	Number.	Withdrawn.			Number.	Withdrawn.			Number.	Withdrawn.		
		For home use.	For use in reading rooms.			For home use.	For use in reading rooms.			For home use.	For use in reading rooms.	
1	35,097	134,787	(a)	1	127,000	(a)	(a)	1	35,097	134,787	(a)	118
1	16,800	76,900	9,500	4	127,000	(a)	(a)	5	143,800	76,900	b 9,500	119
1	13,082	55,165	(a)	1	100	(a)	(a)	2	13,182	55,165	(a)	120
				5	35,982	21,436	(a)	5	35,982	21,436	(a)	121
				4	11,100	(a)	(a)	4	11,100	(a)	(a)	122
1	12,471	24,078	(a)					1	12,471	24,078	(a)	123
1	33,175	97,128	20,399	1	50	(a)	(a)	2	33,225	97,128	d 20,399	124
1	46,115	73,719	6,000	1	6,829	198	(a)	2	52,944	73,817	d 6,000	125
1	f 15,018	f 72,000	f 3,500					1	f 15,018	f 72,000	f 3,500	126
				1	6,636	30,808	15,500	1	6,636	30,808	15,500	127
1	26,984	90,019	47,143					1	26,984	90,019	47,143	128
				1	14,500	31,578	2,666	1	14,500	31,578	2,666	129

d Not including 1 library, not reported.

e Buildings.

f Data are for 11 months.

TABLE XI.—CHARITIES: ALMSHOUSES, CHARITABLE HOMES, ETC., ORPHAN ASYLUMS, AND HOSPITALS.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Alms-houses, charita-ble homes, etc.		Orphan asylums.		Hospitals.	
		Municipal.		Municipal.		Municipal.	
		No.	Average number of inmates.	No.	Average number of inmates.	No.	Number of patients treated.
1	New York, N. Y.	3	3,869	34	3,019	42	11,914
2	Chicago, Ill.	1	1,573	18	6,252	30	4,516
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	4	4,110	5	701	13	1,541
4	St. Louis, Mo.	1	1,573	11	701	16	2,118
5	Boston, Mass.	2	753	13	709	23	2,185
6	Baltimore, Md.	1	1,219	5	367	28	1,768
7	Cleveland, Ohio	1	609	25	1,091	8	1,162
8	Buffalo, N. Y.	1	406	1	406	6	807
9	San Francisco, Cal.	1	982	5	(c)	11	2,424
10	Cincinnati, Ohio	1	913	18	2,339	6	1,079
11	Pittsburg, Pa.	1	815	3	297	8	579
12	New Orleans, La.	2	238	2	526	15	2,245
13	Detroit, Mich.	1	344	1	344	2	259
14	Milwaukee, Wis.	1	412	1	412	4	437
15	Washington, D. C.	2	226	15	1,551	14	1,225
16	Newark, N. J.	1	200	1	200	1	1,931
17	Jersey City, N. J.	1	(c)	(c)	(c)	1	2,014
18	Louisville, Ky.	1	355	18	763	15	1,031
19	Minneapolis, Minn.	1	105	1	55	3	569
20	Providence, R. I.	1	105	1	105	1	1,139
21	Indianapolis, Ind.	1	1	250	1	4	221
22	Kansas City, Mo.	1	1	338	1	4	221
23	St. Paul, Minn.	1	1	74	1	6	416
24	Rochester, N. Y.	1	1	454	1	7	642
25	Denver, Colo.	1	1	175	1	2	350
26	Toledo, Ohio.	1	1	175	1	2	145
27	Allegheny, Pa.	1	342	2	165	6	811
28	Columbus, Ohio	1	1	350	1	3	432
29	Worcester, Mass.	1	228	1	209	4	374
30	Syracuse, N. Y.	1	1	209	1	3	491
31	New Haven, Conn.	1	394	2	36	2	465
32	Paterson, N. J.	1	1186	2	36	2	189
33	Fall River, Mass.	1	125	1	15	3	504
34	St. Joseph, Mo.	1	1	15	1	1	55
35	Omaha, Nebr.	1	1	222	1	1	86
36	Los Angeles, Cal.	1	1	(c)	5	5	708
37	Memphis, Tenn.	1	1	115	4	4	238
38	Scranton, Pa.	1	1	448	4	4	467
39	Lowell, Mass.	1	378	1	378	2	72
40	Albany, N. Y.	1	130	1	130	5	904
41	Cambridge, Mass.	1	107	2	50	1	40
42	Portland, Oreg.	1	1	140	3	3	110
43	Atlanta, Ga.	1	1	140	6	237	1
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1	1	110	2	200	1
45	Dayton, Ohio	1	1	110	1	48	1
46	Richmond, Va.	1	229	5	226	8	301
47	Nashville, Tenn.	1	6	146	1	1	1,273
48	Seattle, Wash.	1	1	146	1	33	18
49	Hartford, Conn.	1	226	1	226	2	160
50	Reading, Pa.	1	1	303	2	106	1
51	Wilmington, Del.	1	4	585	4	343	1
52	Camden, N. J.	1	3	460	1	21	1
53	Trenton, N. J.	1	61	1	61	1	50
54	Bridgeport, Conn.	1	175	1	175	2	1,895
55	Lynn, Mass.	1	105	1	105	1	70
56	Oakland, Cal.	1	1	908	4	436	1
57	Lawrence, Mass.	1	187	1	187	1	200
58	New Bedford, Mass.	1	86	1	86	1	35
59	Des Moines, Iowa.	1	1	169	1	1	151
60	Springfield, Mass.	1	18	1	18	1	1
61	Somerville, Mass.	1	1	273	2	424	1
62	Troy, N. Y.	1	1	273	2	424	1
63	Hoboken, N. J.	1	1	112	2	72	1
64	Evansville, Ind.	1	1	112	2	72	1
65	Manchester, N. H.	1	3	1	3	2	(c)

a Including 2 idiot asylums.

b Isolation hospital.

c Not reported.

d Including 838 insane persons.

e Pesthouse.

f Not in use.

g Including 1 contagious hospital.

h Including 1 detention hospital.

i Not including patients treated at detention hospital.

j Owned jointly by city and county.

k Including 1 isolation hospital.

l Including a number of orphans.

m A number of orphans are cared for at alms-house.

n Smallpox hospital.

o Contagious hospital.

p Contagious hospitals.

q Receiving hospital.

TABLE XI.—CHARITIES: ALMSHOUSES, CHARITABLE HOMES, ETC., ORPHAN ASYLUMS. AND HOSPITALS—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Almshouses, charitable homes, etc.				Orphan asylums.				Hospitals.			
		Municipal.		Other.		Municipal.		Other.		Municipal.		Other.	
		No.	Average number of inmates.	No.	Average number of inmates.	No.	Average number of inmates.	No.	Average number of inmates.	No.	Number of patients treated.	No.	Number of patients treated.
66	Utica, N. Y.			1	147	2	301			1	362	4	1,576
67	Peoria, Ill.			1	400							2	1,198
68	Charleston, S. C.	2	a 155	(b)	(b)	1	240	9	404	1	1,497	1	371
69	Savannah, Ga.							8	425			4	1,881
70	Salt Lake City, Utah.							1	85	c 1		1	30
71	San Antonio, Tex.			1	225			3	315	1	512	1	90
72	Duluth, Minn.			1	54							3	2,463
73	Erie, Pa.			1	d 195			1	190			2	723
74	Elizabeth, N. J.	1	53						c 1			2	(b)
75	Wilkesbarre, Pa.			1	230			1	63			2	1,408
76	Kansas City, Kans.							1	35			3	3,215
77	Harrisburg, Pa.			1	178			2	34			1	1,954
78	Portland, Me.	2	175					2	160	1	225	2	2,852
79	Yonkers, N. Y.							c 1	25		25	3	1,136
80	Norfolk, Va.	1	87	1	9			4	124	e 1	f 532	2	2,692
81	Waterbury, Conn.			1	60							1	394
82	Holyoke, Mass.	1	103			2		g 21	c 1		81	3	788
83	Fort Wayne, Ind.			1	125			3	275				
84	Youngstown, Ohio.							h 1			1	2	758
85	Houston, Tex.			1	70			3	64			1	95
86	Covington, Ky.			2	55			3	110	h 1	(b)	1	594
87	Akron, Ohio.							1	57			1	265
88	Dallas, Tex.			1	45			2	120	1	667		
89	Saginaw, Mich.			1	54			2	153			3	908
90	Lancaster, Pa.			1	d 50			2	9			3	833
91	Lincoln, Nebr.			1	26							1	348
92	Brockton, Mass.	1	34	1	7							1	238
93	Binghamton, N. Y.			1	126			2	242	1	312		
94	Augusta, Ga.							3	227	i 3	1,602		
95	Pawtucket, R. I.	1	16										
96	Altoona, Pa.			1	46			1	25			2	2,096
97	Wheeling, W. Va.			1	12			1	30	h 1	1	2	856
98	Mobile, Ala.			2	14			7	233	1	615	1	1,200
99	Birmingham, Ala.			1	35							2	458
100	Little Rock, Ark.			3	71			1	25	1	240		
101	Springfield, Ohio.			4	496					1	871		
102	Galveston, Tex.			1	90			3	350	1	5,263	2	800
103	Tacoma, Wash.							1	50	j 1	(b)	3	1,736
104	Haverhill, Mass.	1	105					1	35			1	320
105	Spokane, Wash.							2	143	c 1	48	2	1,281
106	Terre Haute, Ind.			1	75			2	130			1	620
107	Dubuque, Iowa.			3	115			1	80			3	1,060
108	Quincy, Ill.			k 7	k 1,682			2	66			2	1,369
109	South Bend, Ind.			1	105							2	287
110	Salem, Mass.	1	110					2	193			12	469
111	Johnstown, Pa.			1	90							2	1,980
112	Elmira, N. Y.							1	40			1	330
113	Allentown, Pa.			1	240							1	m 168
114	Davenport, Iowa.			2	28			2	526			2	684
115	McKeesport, Pa.			1	d 50							1	981
116	Springfield, Ill.							2	78			3	n 1,060
117	Chelsea, Mass.							1	30			4	1,866
118	Malden, Mass.	1	33	1	8							1	307
119	Topeka, Kans.			1	40							3	1,077
120	Sioux City, Iowa.												
121	Knoxville, Tenn.			6	147			2	38	1	129		
122	Chattanooga, Tenn.			4	99			1	25	1	(b)		
123	Superior, Wis.			1	48							2	1,317
124	Rockford, Ill.									c 1	(b)	2	471
125	Taunton, Mass.	1	50									2	1,436
126	Joliet, Ill.			1	100			1	52			2	1,259
127	Canton, Ohio.							h 1			3		
128	Butte, Mont.											2	3,455
129	Auburn, N. Y.							1	65			1	329

a Not including 389 persons fed by almshouse.

b Not reported. c Contagious hospital.

d From city only.

e Smallpox hospital.

f Not including 159 patients treated in hospital wards of jail and almshouse.

g Public charges only.

h Pesthouse.

i Including 1 smallpox hospital.

j Owned by city; operated by county.

k Including Illinois Soldiers' Home, with 1,567 inmates.

l Including hospital connected with orphan asylum.

m Data are for 8 months.

n Not including patients in 1 hospital not reported.

o Pesthouse owned jointly by city and county.

TABLE XII.—COST OF WATER, GAS, AND ELECTRIC-LIGHT PLANTS OWNED AND OPERATED BY CITIES.

Marginal number.	Cities..	Waterworks.			Gas works.			Electric-light plants.		
		Owned and operated by city.	Year built or acquired by city.	Cost.	Owned and operated by city.	Year built or acquired by city.	Cost.	Owned and operated by city.	Year built or acquired by city.	Cost.
1	New York, N. Y.	Yes..	(a)	\$115,526,748	No..			No..		
2	Chicago, Ill.	Yes..	1851	32,467,621	No..			Yes..	(b)	\$1,955,272
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	Yes..	1801	35,171,881	(c)	1886	\$10,000,000	No..		
4	St. Louis, Mo.	Yes..	1835	17,671,085	No..			No..		
5	Boston, Mass.	Yes..	1848	22,689,784	No..			No..		
6	Baltimore, Md.	Yes..	1854	15,575,790	No..			No..		
7	Cleveland, Ohio.	Yes..	1857	9,393,966	No..			No..		
8	Buffalo, N. Y.	Yes..	1868	9,059,870	No..			No..		
9	San Francisco, Cal.	No..			No..			No..		
10	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Yes..	1840	12,000,000	No..			No..		
11	Pittsburg, Pa.	Yes..	1872	7,016,635	No..			No..		
12	New Orleans, La.	No..			No..			No..		
13	Detroit, Mich.	Yes..	1836	6,061,110	No..			Yes..	1895	813,803
14	Milwaukee, Wis.	Yes..	1872	4,698,653	No..			No..		
15	Washington, D. C.	(d)	1879	1,458,000	No..			No..		
16	Newark, N. J.	Yes..	1889	7,436,719	No..			No..		
17	Jersey City, N. J.	Yes..	1854	5,000,000	No..			No..		
18	Louisville, Ky.	Yes..	(e)	6,446,981	No..			No..		
19	Minneapolis, Minn.	Yes..	1868	4,239,517	No..			No..		
20	Providence, R. I.	Yes..	1871	6,855,506	No..			No..		
21	Indianapolis, Ind.	Yes..f	1897	27,750	No..			No..		
22	Kansas City, Mo.	Yes..	1895	4,000,000	No..			No..		
23	St. Paul, Minn.	Yes..	1882	4,562,421	No..			No..		
24	Rochester, N. Y.	Yes..	1873	7,297,486	No..			No..		
25	Denver, Colo.	Yes..	1889	160,000	No..			No..		
26	Toledo, Ohio.	Yes..	1874	1,804,518	Yes..	1889	1,110,000	No..		
27	Allegheny, Pa.	Yes..	1847	2,216,141	No..			Yes..	1890	385,832
28	Columbus, Ohio.	Yes..	1871	2,363,693	No..			No..		
29	Worcester, Mass.	Yes..	1845	3,300,031	No..			No..		
30	Syracuse, N. Y.	Yes..	1892	4,164,015	No..			No..		
31	New Haven, Conn.	No..			No..			No..		
32	Paterson, N. J.	No..			No..			No..		
33	Fall River, Mass.	Yes..	1874	1,914,968	No..			No..		
34	St. Joseph, Mo.	No..			No..			No..		
35	Omaha, Nebr.	No..			No..			No..		
36	Los Angeles, Cal.	No..			No..			No..		
37	Memphis, Tenn.	No..			No..			No..		
38	Scranton, Pa.	No..			No..			No..		
39	Lowell, Mass.	Yes..	1873	2,553,399	No..			No..		
40	Albany, N. Y.	Yes..	1850	(e)	No..			No..		
41	Cambridge, Mass.	Yes..	1865	5,619,016	No..			No..		
42	Portland, Oreg.	Yes..	1887	3,950,309	No..			No..		
43	Atlanta, Ga.	Yes..	1874	1,879,570	No..			No..		
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Yes..	1874	1,435,166	No..			Yes..	1899	186,254
45	Dayton, Ohio.	Yes..	1870	1,500,000	No..			No..		
46	Richmond, Va.	Yes..	1830	2,000,000	Yes..	1851	950,000	No..		
47	Nashville, Tenn.	Yes..	1832	2,000,000	No..			No..		
48	Seattle, Wash.	Yes..	1890	1,399,676	No..			No..		
49	Hartford, Conn.	Yes..	1854	2,874,657	No..			No..		
50	Reading, Pa.	Yes..	1865	1,338,660	No..			No..		
51	Wilmington, Del.	Yes..	1827	1,698,354	No..			No..		
52	Camden, N. J.	Yes..	(g)	2,500,000	No..			No..		
53	Trenton, N. J.	Yes..	1855	1,584,508	No..			No..		
54	Bridgeport, Conn.	No..			No..			No..		
55	Lynn, Mass.	Yes..	1870	2,427,561	No..			No..		
56	Oakland, Cal.	No..			No..			No..		
57	Lawrence, Mass.	Yes..	1873	2,281,024	No..			No..		
58	New Bedford, Mass.	Yes..	1866	3,055,784	No..			No..		
59	Des Moines, Iowa.	No..			No..			No..		
60	Springfield, Mass.	Yes..	1873	2,115,576	No..			No..		
61	Somerville, Mass.	(h)	1868	741,558	No..			No..		
62	Troy, N. Y.	Yes..	1833	1,300,019	No..			No..		

a Four plants, 1826, 1857, 1874, 1897.

b Various.

c Owned by city, but leased to private company.

d City owns distributing system only.

e Not reported.

f Small plant furnishing water to suburb recently annexed.

g Two plants, 1870, 1899.

h City owns pumping works and distributing system only.

TABLE XII.—COST OF WATER, GAS, AND ELECTRIC-LIGHT PLANTS OWNED AND OPERATED BY CITIES—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Waterworks.			Gas works.			Electric-light plants.		
		Owned and operated by city.	Year built or acquired by city.	Cost.	Owned and operated by city.	Year built or acquired by city.	Cost.	Owned and operated by city.	Year built or acquired by city.	Cost.
63	Hoboken, N. J.	(a)	(b)	(b)	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
64	Evansville, Ind.	Yes..	1870	\$333,097	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
65	Manchester, N.H.	Yes..	1873	1,483,702	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
66	Utica, N. Y.	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
67	Peoria, Ill.	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
68	Charleston, S. C.	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
69	Savannah, Ga.	Yes..	1853	1,031,849	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
70	Salt Lake City, Utah	Yes..	1874	3,000,000	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
71	San Antonio, T ^x	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
72	Duluth, Minn.	Yes..	1898	1,900,000	Yes.	1898	\$456,000	No.	.....	.....
73	Erie, Pa.	Yes..	1868	1,716,015	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
74	Elizabeth, N. J.	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
75	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
76	Kansas City, K's	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
77	Harrisburg, Pa.	Yes..	1840	657,172	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
78	Portland, Me.	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
79	Yonkers, N. Y.	Yes..	1874	1,649,079	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
80	Norfolk, Va.	Yes..	1872	1,116,948	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
81	Waterbury, Conn.	Yes..	1866	1,339,200	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
82	Holyoke, Mass.	Yes..	1872	1,147,303	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
83	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Yes..	1879	743,592	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
84	Youngstown, O.	Yes..	1872	678,600	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
85	Houston, Tex.	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
86	Covington, Ky.	Yes..	1891	1,165,000	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
87	Akron, Ohio.	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
88	Dallas, Tex.	Yes..	1882	1,166,288	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
89	Saginaw, Mich.	Yes..	1872	300,000	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
90	Lancaster, Pa.	Yes..	1836	848,459	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
91	Lincoln, Nebr.	Yes..	1885	386,460	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
92	Brockton, Mass.	Yes..	1880	890,462	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
93	Binghamton, N. Y.	Yes..	1867	709,928	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
94	Augusta, Ga.	Yes..	1859	482,021	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
95	Pawtucket, R. I.	Yes..	1878	1,820,537	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
96	Altouana, Pa.	Yes..	1873	657,850	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
97	Wheeling, W. Va.	Yes..	1834	694,700	Yes.	1875	405,314	Yes.	1892	\$131,483
98	Mobile, Ala.	Yes..	1899	523,479	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
99	Birmingham, Ala.	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
100	Little Rock, Ark.	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....	Yes.	1888	36,000
101	Springfield, Ohio.	Yes..	1881	675,184	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
102	Galveston, Tex.	Yes..	1838	1,654,455	No.	.....	.....	Yes.	1889	84,050
103	Tacoma, Wash.	Yes..	1893	1,204,830	No.	.....	.....	Yes.	1893	450,000
104	Haverhill, Mass.	Yes..	1891	1,260,281	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
105	Spokane, Wash.	Yes..	1885	1,250,000	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
106	Terre Haute, Ind.	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
107	Dubuque, Iowa.	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
108	Quincy, Ill.	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
109	South Bend, Ind.	Yes..	1873	379,778	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
110	Salem, Mass.	Yes..	1869	1,913,144	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
111	Johnstown, Pa.	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
112	Elmira, N. Y.	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
113	Allentown, Pa.	Yes..	1865	371,500	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
114	Davenport, Iowa.	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
115	McKeesport, Pa.	Yes..	1882	393,012	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
116	Springfield, Ill.	Yes..	1866	811,730	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
117	Chelsea, Mass.	Yes..	1867	400,000	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
118	Malden, Mass.	Yes..	1869	1,040,805	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
119	Topeka, Kans.	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....	Yes.	1889	68,456
120	Sioux City, Iowa.	Yes..	1886	450,715	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
121	Knoxville, Tenn.	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
122	Chattanooga, T ⁿ	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
123	Superior, Wis.	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
124	Rockford, Ill.	Yes..	1875	629,062	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
125	Taunton, Mass.	Yes..	1876	1,219,559	No.	.....	.....	Yes.	1897	141,723
126	Joliet, Ill.	Yes..	1883	325,000	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
127	Canton, Ohio.	Yes..	1869	594,000	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
128	Butte, Mont.	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....
129	Auburn, N. Y.	Yes..	1894	529,366	No.	.....	.....	No.	.....	.....

a City owns distributing system only.

b Not reported.

TABLE XIII.—DEBT, BASIS OF ASSESSMENT, ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY, AND TAXATION.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Debt.			Sinking fund.	Net debt.	Legal borrowing limit.
		Bonded.	Floating.	Total.			
1	New York, N. Y.	<i>a</i> \$358,256,572	\$4,012,571	<i>a</i> \$362,269,143	\$110,636,438	<i>a</i> \$251,632,705	10% (<i>b</i>)
2	Chicago, Ill. (<i>j</i>)	22,867,050	9,161,383	31,528,433	2,964,710	29,163,723	5% (<i>k</i>)
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	55,443,145	1,323,085	56,772,230	15,561,200	41,211,030	7% (<i>m</i>)
4	St. Louis, Mo.	19,105,594	.....	19,105,594	.....	19,105,594	5% (<i>k</i>)
5	Boston, Mass.	<i>p</i> 86,996,979	.....	<i>p</i> 86,996,979	<i>q</i> 27,697,094	<i>r</i> 59,299,885	2% (<i>s</i>)
6	Baltimore, Md.	39,140,183	.....	39,140,183	6,212,077	32,928,106	No limit
7	Cleveland, Ohio	13,426,360	1,184,081	14,610,391	2,377,371	12,233,020	7% (<i>k</i>)
8	Buffalo, N. Y.	15,555,605	.....	15,555,605	1,371,089	14,184,516	10% (<i>b</i>)
9	San Francisco, Cal.	2,136,500	2,543,635	4,680,135	217,504	4,462,631	15% (<i>k</i>)
10	Cincinnati, Ohio.	29,190,957	.....	29,190,957	1,927,644	27,263,313	No limit
11	Pittsburg, Pa.	16,236,702	1,333,892	16,570,594	4,678,324	11,892,270	7% (<i>k</i>)
12	New Orleans, La.	14,293,490	263,225	14,556,715	.....	14,556,715	(<i>ee</i>)
13	Detroit, Mich.	6,503,996	2,300	6,506,296	1,896,564	4,609,732	2% (<i>k</i>)
14	Milwaukee, Wis.	5,923,500	425,562	6,349,062	.....	6,349,062	5% (<i>gg</i>)
15	Washington, D. C.	15,888,200	.....	15,888,200	713,916	15,174,284	(<i>ff</i>)
16	Newark, N. J.	14,429,000	1,862,500	16,291,500	3,857,520	12,433,980	No limit
17	Jersey City, N. J.	13,060,883	1,451,028	19,511,911	2,762,029	16,749,882	No limit
18	Louisville, Ky.	9,688,000	101,004	9,789,004	785,116	9,003,888	10% (<i>k</i>)
19	Minneapolis, Minn.	8,415,000	.....	8,415,000	1,736,317	6,678,683	5% (<i>k</i>)
20	Providence, R. I.	17,431,000	636,985	18,067,985	3,725,818	14,342,167	3% (<i>nn</i>)
21	Indianapolis, Ind.	2,392,800	701,275	3,094,075	.....	3,094,075	2% (<i>k</i>)
22	Kansas City, Mo.	4,938,900	.....	4,938,900	<i>qq</i> 353,474	4,585,426	5% (<i>k</i>)
23	St. Paul, Minn.	8,121,100	.....	8,121,100	612,998	7,508,107	No limit
24	Rochester, N. Y.	9,116,000	1,448,646	10,564,646	561,884	10,002,762	10% (<i>b</i>)
25	Denver, Colo.	<i>ss</i> 2,453,800	<i>tt</i> 411,734	<i>uu</i> 2,865,534	234,251	<i>uu</i> 2,631,283	3% (<i>vv</i>)
26	Toledo, Ohio	6,030,919	383,230	6,414,149	672,374	5,741,775	No limit
27	Allegheny, Pa.	7,028,063	.....	7,028,063	1,406,323	5,621,740	7% (<i>k</i>)
28	Columbus, Ohio	8,044,600	365,068	8,409,668	2,350,522	6,059,146	No limit
29	Worcester, Mass.	8,962,000	.....	8,962,000	3,613,703	5,348,297	2½% (<i>zz</i>)
30	Syracuse, N. Y.	6,623,694	755,635	7,379,329	.....	7,379,329	10% (<i>b</i>)
31	New Haven, Conn.	2,918,200	661,029	3,579,229	217,383	3,361,846	(<i>ee</i>)
32	Paterson, N. J.	2,928,600	507,220	3,435,820	.....	3,435,820	10% (<i>b</i>)
33	Fall River, Mass.	4,919,250	81,088	5,000,338	1,311,904	3,688,434	2½% (<i>zz</i>)
34	St. Joseph, Mo.	1,473,950	6,654	1,480,604	26,444	1,454,160	5% (<i>k</i>)
35	Omaha, Nebr.	5,611,800	55,831	5,667,631	.....	5,667,631	10% (<i>k</i>)
36	Los Angeles, Cal.	1,612,700	70,004	1,682,704	90,275	1,592,429	15% (<i>aaa</i>)
37	Memphis, Tenn.	3,109,000	.....	3,109,000	86,293	3,022,707	(<i>ee</i>)
38	Scranton, Pa.	993,000	87,005	1,080,005	226,090	853,915	7% (<i>k</i>)
39	Lowell, Mass.	3,876,820	.....	3,876,820	567,955	3,308,865	2½% (<i>zz</i>)
40	Albany, N. Y.	4,784,120	.....	4,784,120	1,446,299	3,337,821	10% (<i>b</i>)
41	Cambridge, Mass.	7,622,500	.....	7,622,500	1,596,318	6,026,182	2½% (<i>zz</i>)
42	Portland, Oreg.	5,577,946	14,173	5,592,119	2,794	5,589,325	(<i>ee</i>)

a Not including \$565,000 not yet approved and \$3,810,227 in litigation.

b Of assessed valuation of real estate.

c Including \$936,200 liable for taxes for State purposes only.

d Including \$86,021,982 exempt from local taxes for State purposes.

e Including \$936,200 liable for taxes for State purposes only and \$86,021,982 exempt from local taxes for State purposes.

f Varies in different boroughs from \$1.48 to \$2.04.

g Varies in different boroughs from \$0.85 to \$2.18.

h Deficiencies for 1898; varies in different boroughs from \$0.21 to \$9.13.

i Varies in different boroughs from \$24.24 to \$32.74, with discount of 6 per cent per annum to Dec. 1 if paid before Nov. 1.

j Not including data relating to sanitary district of Chicago.

k Of assessed valuation.

l School, \$20; library, \$0.64.

m Of assessed valuation of real estate; may be increased by vote of people.

n Not including State tax of \$4 on mortgages, securities, stocks, bonds, etc.

o School, \$4; library, \$0.20.

p Including \$3,533,000 of county bonds.

q Including \$548,746 of county sinking fund.

r Including \$2,934,254 of county debt.

s Of average valuation for 10 years.

t School.

u In city proper; in annex, \$6; on securities, \$3.

v In city proper; in annex, \$7.78; on securities, \$4.78.

w Included in county.

x Including State.

y Lamp tax.

z Included in city.

aa Including county.

bb School, \$4.48; county library, \$0.30.

cc City proper, 100; suburban districts, 66½; agricultural districts, 33½.

dd Not including ward school tax of from \$0.14 to \$7 and State tax of \$4 on mortgages, securities, stocks, bonds, etc.

TABLE XIII.—DEBT, BASIS OF ASSESSMENT, ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY, AND TAXATION.

Basis of assessment of property—per cent of full value.		Assessed valuation of property.			Tax rate per \$1,000.					Marginal number.
Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Total.	State.	County.	City.	Other.	Total.	
70	100	c\$2,932,445,464	d\$545,906,565	e\$3,478,352,029	(f)	(g)	\$19.80	(h)	(i)	1
20	20	260,265,058	84,931,361	345,196,419	\$4.20	\$6.50	16.27	i\$20.64	\$47.61	2
80	100	879,295,355	1,639,910	880,935,265	.....	.....	18.50	.....	n 18.50	3
66½	100	307,540,240	65,820,673	373,360,913	2.50	.....	12.80	o 4.20	19.50	4
100	100	866,809,700	222,926,552	1,089,736,252	.....	.95	8.95	t 2.65	13.10	5
100	100	247,505,456	140,736,564	388,242,020	1.78	.....	u 19.80	.....	v 21.58	6
50	50	108,265,890	36,806,095	145,071,985	2.84	3.76	13.50	.....	w 19.30	7
100	100	230,425,520	15,249,110	245,674,630	(w)	x 4.50	18.04	y 7.75	23.29	8
100	100	282,769,730	69,574,331	352,344,061	4.88	(z)	aa 11.72	bb 4.78	18.06	9
63	63	160,282,010	40,538,580	200,820,590	2.84	3.88	14.24	bb 4.78	25.74	10
(cc)	100	315,271,937	1,902,284	317,174,221	.....	2.00	15.00	.....	dd 17.00	11
100	100	103,000,000	38,000,000	141,000,000	7.00	.....	22.00	.....	29.00	12
70	70	171,343,730	45,627,270	216,971,000	1.61	1.14	9.81	ff 6.52	19.08	13
60	60	124,703,830	27,268,074	151,971,904	1.77	2.85	hh 10.68	ii 6.77	hh 22.07	14
(kk)	60	183,156,371	13,431,475	196,587,846	.....	.....	(ll)	.....	(ll)	15
100	100	116,585,525	29,072,213	145,657,738	(z)	6.61	x 14.59	.....	21.20	16
100	100	83,900,055	8,121,041	92,021,096	2.66	5.87	19.87	.....	28.40	17
75	75	89,636,587	30,059,360	119,695,947	5.25	1.70	15.10	t 3.30	25.35	18
60	60	87,654,550	19,074,715	106,729,265	1.50	3.00	13.52	mm 7.13	25.15	19
100	100	146,701,900	41,799,880	188,501,780	1.80	.....	9.10	oo 5.60	16.50	20
66½	66½	88,875,345	34,420,495	123,295,840	2.97	3.88	6.00	pp 5.20	18.00	21
40	40	52,709,790	18,352,345	71,062,135	2.50	3.50	11.50	rr 11.30	28.80	22
60	60	78,918,440	14,977,140	93,895,580	2.93	4.37	14.90	.....	22.20	23
80	80	102,163,550	8,267,422	110,430,972	2.27	2.25	17.27	.....	21.79	24
50	50	(uu)	(vv)	62,202,405	4.30	12.00	15.30	t 6.10	37.70	25
40	40	38,968,940	12,811,466	51,780,406	2.84	5.86	16.80	t 7.70	33.20	26
(cc)	100	82,582,800	1,228,300	83,811,100	.....	1.50	13.50	xx 3.80	yy 18.80	27
50	50	51,093,530	13,251,460	64,344,990	2.84	5.85	12.21	t 6.60	27.50	28
100	100	83,478,100	28,857,999	112,336,099	.26	.74	15.00	.....	16.00	29
100	100	68,524,851	12,234,383	80,759,234	1.96	2.08	15.34	.....	19.33	30
66½	66½	58,856,511	13,866,064	67,222,575	.....	.....	16.00	t 5.00	21.00	31
60	50	39,752,767	7,822,796	47,575,563	.....	6.58	15.80	t 2.62	25.00	32
100	100	44,868,550	26,733,120	71,601,670	.29	1.25	16.26	.....	17.80	33
50	50	14,764,430	7,150,310	21,914,740	2.50	4.50	15.50	t 6.00	28.50	34
33½	33½	28,788,815	6,118,584	34,907,399	8.28	16.90	22.00	t 3.00	50.18	35
100	100	62,178,014	3,496,268	65,674,282	4.88	8.46	12.50	bbb 3.76	29.60	36
60	60	31,957,358	5,831,586	37,788,944	3.50	6.80	(ccc)	.....	(ddd)	37
100	100	21,543,636	176,355	21,719,991	.....	7.00	12.80	eee 17.50	n 37.30	38
100	100	55,831,355	15,374,232	71,255,587	.....	.98	17.92	.....	19.60	39
90	90	59,418,890	7,422,405	66,841,295	1.91	4.19	16.50	.....	22.60	40
100	100	74,560,800	16,991,995	91,552,795	.27	.94	14.83	fff 1.06	17.10	41
40	40	32,170,716	6,514,695	38,685,411	10.70	7.80	8.00	ggg 5.50	32.00	42

ee Controlled by legislation.

ff School, \$3.42; police, \$2.43; highway, \$0.67.

gg Of average assessed valuation for 5 years.

hh Average.

ii Sinking fund, \$3.64; average school, \$3.13.

jj Controlled by Congress.

kk Value at forced sale.

ll City rate, \$15; agricultural rate, \$10.

mm School, \$5.90; State school, \$1.23.

nn Of assessed valuation plus sinking fund

oo Interest and sinking fund.

pp School, \$5; township, \$0.20.

qq Face value.

rr School, \$8; park, \$3; township, \$0.30.

ss Not including \$990,950 special assessment bonds against private property.

tt Not including special assessment warrants and accrued interest on bonds.

uu Not including special assessment bonds and warrants and accrued interest on bonds.

vv Of assessed valuation, not including water debt.

ww Not reported.

xx School, \$3; county road, \$0.50; sewer, \$0.30.

yy Not including ward school tax of from \$0.50 to \$5.50 and State tax of \$4 on mortgages, securities, stocks, bonds, etc.

zz Of average assessed valuation for 3 years.

aaa Of assessed valuation, but not to exceed \$2,000,000 except for waterworks or lighting plants.

bbb County school, \$3.20; county road, \$0.40; city high school, \$0.16.

ccc \$22.40 in 8 wards; \$17.20 in 3 wards; \$16.70 in 3 wards; \$16.40 in 8 wards.

ddd \$32.20 in 8 wards; \$27 in 3 wards; \$26.50 in 3 wards; \$26.20 in 8 wards.

eee School, \$14; poor, \$3.50.

fff Metropolitan sewer.

ggg School, \$4; port of Portland, \$1.50.

TABLE XIII.—DEBT, BASIS OF ASSESSMENT, ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY, AND TAXATION—Continued.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Debt.			Sinking fund.	Net debt.	Legal borrowing limit.
		Bonded.	Float- ing.	Total.			
43	Atlanta, Ga.	\$2,927,500	.....	\$2,927,500	\$118,590	\$2,808,910	7 % (a)
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.	2,087,000	.....	2,087,000	136,176	1,950,824	(b)
45	Dayton, Ohio.	3,701,000	.....	3,701,000	138,067	3,562,933	No limit....
46	Richmond, Va.	7,227,382	.....	7,227,382	370,778	6,856,604	18 % (d)
47	Nashville, Tenn.	3,413,500	.....	3,413,500	.....	3,413,500	No limit....
48	Seattle, Wash.	<i>e</i> 4,270,000	<i>f</i> 300,065	<i>g</i> 4,570,065	.....	<i>g</i> 4,570,065	10 % (a)
49	Hartford, Conn.	3,878,000	373,519	4,251,519	450,012	3,801,507	(h)
50	Reading, Pa.	1,443,500	.....	1,443,500	71,933	1,371,567	7 % (a)
51	Wilmington, Del.	2,021,100	4,681	2,025,781	.....	2,025,781	(h)
52	Camden, N. J.	2,475,000	68,505	2,543,505	89,733	2,453,772	10 % (a)
53	Trenton, N. J.	2,966,566	770,930	3,737,496	1,167,920	2,569,576	No limit....
54	Bridgeport, Conn.	1,653,000	14,500	1,667,500	367,594	1,299,906	(h)
55	Lynn, Mass.	4,274,950	530,000	4,804,950	1,129,804	3,675,146	2½ % (n)
56	Oakland, Cal.	487,500	.....	487,500	3,000	484,500	15 % (a)
57	Lawrence, Mass.	2,194,000	93,098	2,287,098	793,936	1,483,162	2½ % (n)
58	New Bedford, Mass.	3,638,000	180,000	3,818,000	736,180	3,081,820	2½ % (a)
59	Des Moines, Iowa.	<i>q</i> 770,000	<i>q</i> 65,000	<i>q</i> 835,000	63,047	<i>q</i> 771,953	5 % (a)
60	Springfield, Mass.	2,493,800	48,273	2,542,073	506,554	2,035,519	2½ % (n)
61	Somerville, Mass.	1,492,500	310,000	1,802,500	.....	1,802,500	2½ % (n)
62	Troy, N. Y.	1,576,606	.....	1,576,606	77,872	1,499,234	10 % (d)
63	Hoboken, N. J.	1,468,500	115,300	1,574,300	63,251	1,506,049	(h)
64	Evansville, Ind.	2,155,000	.....	2,155,000	10,008	2,144,992	2 % (a)
65	Manchester, N. H.	1,920,000	19,726	1,939,726	232,733	1,706,993	5 % (a)
66	Utica, N. Y.	344,041	.....	344,041	.....	344,041	10 % (a)
67	Peoria, Ill.	666,032	294,500	960,532	285,000	675,532	5 % (a)
68	Charleston, S. C.	3,799,550	.....	3,799,550	1,350	3,798,200	3 % (a)
69	Savannah, Ga.	3,237,750	.....	3,237,750	.....	3,237,750	7 % (a)
70	Salt Lake City, Utah.	3,268,000	256,628	3,524,628	109,274	3,415,354	4 % (y)
71	San Antonio, Tex.	2,021,000	208,371	2,229,371	14,166	2,215,705	3 % (a)
72	Duluth, Minn.	5,985,250	179,439	6,114,689	104,247	6,010,442	5 % (a)
73	Erie, Pa.	946,500	.....	946,500	166,990	779,510	2 % (bb)
74	Elizabeth, N. J.	3,248,340	.....	3,248,340	14,619	3,233,721	No limit....
75	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	589,700	12,043	601,743	9,007	592,741	2 % (bb)
76	Kansas City, Kans.	1,769,222	111,933	1,881,205	120,000	1,761,205	6 % (a)
77	Harrisburg, Pa.	1,397,600	.....	1,397,600	134,912	1,262,688	7 % (a)
78	Portland, Me.	2,367,750	124,448	2,992,198	1,675,649	1,316,549	5 % (a)
79	Yonkers, N. Y.	3,555,323	.....	3,555,323	283,954	3,271,369	10 % (a)
80	Norfolk, Va.	4,095,150	75,749	4,170,899	410,386	3,760,513	20 % (a)
81	Waterbury, Conn.	<i>f</i> 380,000	<i>f</i> 25,000	<i>f</i> 905,000	543	<i>f</i> 904,457	No limit....
82	Holyoke, Mass.	2,184,000	100,000	2,284,000	720,223	1,563,772	2½ % (n)
83	Fort Wayne, Ind.	634,000	.....	634,000	6,599	627,401	2 % (a)
84	Youngstown, Ohio.	640,120	25,000	665,120	.....	665,120	No limit....
85	Houston, Tex.	2,347,300	101,594	2,449,394	.....	2,449,394	No limit....
86	Covington, Ky.	2,185,200	36,500	2,221,700	26,156	2,195,544	10 % (a)
87	Akron, Ohio.	536,400	.....	536,400	58,351	478,049	7 % (a)
88	Dallas, Tex.	1,845,000	.....	1,845,000	157,772	1,687,228	\$2,000,000.
89	Saginaw, Mich.	1,356,580	.....	1,356,580	61,450	1,295,130	No limit....
90	Lancaster, Pa.	1,299,958	7,272	1,307,230	540,453	766,772	7 % (a)
91	Lincoln, Nebr.	1,542,323	219,178	1,762,001	44,787	1,717,214	(h)
92	Brookton, Mass.	1,964,540	64,000	2,028,540	306,129	1,722,411	2½ % (n)
93	Binghamton, N. Y.	634,500	10,680	645,180	.....	645,180	10 % (a)

a Of assessed valuation.

b Controlled by vote of people.

c School.

d Of assessed valuation of real estate.

e Not including \$220,398 local improvement bonds.

f Not including \$222,180 local improvement warrants.

g Not including \$443,078 local improvement bonds and warrants.

h Controlled by legislation.

i City rate; agricultural rate, 36; not including school district tax of from \$1.75 to \$7.

j Not including State tax of \$4 on mortgages, securities, stocks, bonds, etc.

k Not assessed.

l Not including personal property.

m Not reported.

n Of average assessed valuation for 3 years.

o Overlay, \$0.42; armory, \$0.10.

p Armory.

q Not including school debt.

r Metropolitan sewer.

s Included in county.

TABLE XIII.—DEBT, BASIS OF ASSESSMENT, ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY, AND TAXATION—Continued.

Basis of assessment of property—per cent of full value.		Assessed valuation of property.			Tax rate per \$1,000.					Marginal number.
Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Total.	State.	County.	City.	Other.	Total.	
60	100	\$40,675,227	\$11,564,831	\$52,240,058	\$5.36	\$3.74	\$12.50	.....	\$21.60	43
33½	33½	22,079,095	5,692,091	27,771,186	4.27	1.71	14.40	c \$9.94	30.32	44
55	55	32,332,220	10,232,980	42,565,200	2.84	3.76	10.75	c 8.25	25.60	45
100	100	45,185,779	24,367,042	69,552,821	4.00	.....	14.00	.....	18.00	46
75	75	29,417,976	7,011,600	36,429,396	3.50	6.00	15.00	.....	24.50	47
100	100	26,563,955	5,599,337	32,163,292	2.91	4.39	9.00	c 6.20	22.50	48
66½	66½	43,300,035	20,542,392	63,842,427	.....	.....	i 17.50	.....	i 17.50	49
100	100	43,381,649	99,030	43,480,679	.....	2.50	8.00	c 4.00	j 14.50	50
100	(k)	40,000,000	(k)	i 40,000,000	.....	6.00	9.50	c 4.50	20.00	51
80	80	24,618,462	1,881,700	26,500,162	2.80	5.40	8.30	c 5.50	22.00	52
60	60	24,941,860	5,893,724	30,835,584	2.72	5.89	12.89	.....	21.90	53
100	100	54,610,122	6,935,908	61,546,030	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)	12.60	54
100	100	41,920,665	9,171,283	51,091,948	.53	.76	15.99	o .52	17.80	55
100	100	38,215,756	4,176,189	42,391,945	4.88	7.12	12.10	.....	24.10	56
100	100	29,775,425	8,839,297	38,614,722	.52	.75	14.21	p .12	15.60	57
100	100	35,558,750	20,548,663	56,107,413	.57	1.72	16.91	.....	19.20	58
25	25	11,068,920	3,256,030	14,324,950	3.00	11.50	35.00	c 19.20	68.70	59
90	50	53,400,770	16,469,977	69,870,747	.35	.76	12.49	.....	13.60	60
100	100	46,507,300	4,755,100	51,262,400	.21	.63	14.62	r .84	16.30	61
100	100	42,622,125	5,004,672	47,626,797	(s)	t 6.36	11.30	.....	17.66	62
66½	66½	26,138,800	1,909,300	28,048,100	2.70	6.00	13.50	u 2.10	24.30	63
100	100	18,574,210	6,795,850	25,370,060	2.97	6.50	10.00	c 5.95	25.42	64
70	70	25,595,943	5,895,841	31,491,784	.09	.13	19.28	.....	19.50	65
100	100	28,357,380	9,219,307	37,576,687	(s)	t 9.15	13.50	.....	22.65	66
20	20	5,604,674	2,438,882	8,043,556	4.20	10.00	28.10	w 42.20	84.50	67
40	100	12,394,298	4,899,160	17,293,458	8.00	2.63	26.50	.....	37.13	68
(x)	100	24,950,979	11,631,880	36,582,859	5.36	6.29	14.50	.....	26.15	69
60	60	23,540,142	7,150,062	30,690,204	8.00	4.20	7.25	z 8.45	27.90	70
60	60	24,424,008	7,178,450	31,602,458	2.00	6.20	15.00	c 3.80	27.00	71
65	65	22,716,258	3,442,777	26,159,035	2.93	2.97	8.30	aa 10.70	24.90	72
75	75	(m)	(m)	19,298,624	.....	2.50	13.50	c 8.00	j 24.00	73
100	100	15,391,400	cc 1,759,700	17,151,100	2.74	5.12	21.74	.....	29.60	74
50	50	16,650,141	1,325,039	17,975,180	.....	2.50	5.50	dd 4.84	j 12.88	75
33½	33½	5,210,772	8,228,092	6,138,864	5.50	14.50	24.00	c 17.60	61.60	76
100	100	(m)	(m)	25,618,000	.....	4.00	7.00	c 6.00	j 17.00	77
100	100	31,065,400	13,565,560	44,630,960	2.89	1.18	16.93	.....	21.00	78
70	70	33,478,245	3,125,210	36,603,455	2.63	3.15	16.05	.....	21.83	79
75	75	22,281,150	3,839,570	26,120,720	4.00	.....	16.00	ee 1.00	21.00	80
33½	33½	(m)	(m)	11,937,107	.....	.....	19.00	c 13.00	32.00	81
100	100	28,703,830	8,957,120	37,660,950	.19	.64	15.17	.....	16.00	82
66½	66½	18,165,250	5,454,190	23,619,440	2.97	4.03	9.40	gg 5.30	21.70	83
40	100	10,282,440	4,171,300	14,453,740	2.84	7.06	10.40	hh 12.20	32.50	84
66½	66½	19,500,994	6,250,000	25,750,994	3.80	6.00	18.00	c 2.00	29.80	85
66½	66½	(m)	(m)	21,468,444	5.25	6.00	15.50	c 3.50	30.25	86
60	60	11,853,500	5,309,840	17,163,340	2.84	3.96	9.40	c 8.00	24.20	87
66½	66½	16,762,750	5,437,275	22,200,025	3.80	4.90	12.70	c 2.30	23.70	88
96	96	12,632,625	2,304,050	14,936,675	2.80	2.20	(ii)	.....	(jj)	89
75	75	(m)	(m)	15,910,873	.....	3.00	9.00	c 5.00	j 17.00	90
25	25	4,165,320	612,515	4,777,835	8.25	19.90	38.00	t 11.00	77.15	91
100	100	23,887,765	3,670,785	27,558,550	.50	1.27	18.96	kk .87	21.60	92
100	100	18,925,090	2,186,570	21,111,660	(s)	t 8.60	15.00	.....	23.60	93

t Including State.

u Interest and redemption.

v Of assessed valuation, not including water debt.

w School, \$27.50; park, \$6.20; road and bridge, \$6; township, \$1.90; railroad, \$0.60.

x For city taxes, 75; for State and county, 60.

y Of assessed valuation; 4 per cent additional for water, sewers, and light.

z School, \$8.20; library, \$0.25.

aa School, \$4.30; miscellaneous, \$6.40.

bb Of assessed valuation; may be 7 per cent by vote of people.

cc Less liabilities.

dd School, \$3.75; poor, \$1.13.

ee School, \$0.50; sidewalk, \$0.50.

ff Not including debt of center school district.

gg School, \$4; township, \$1.30.

hh School, \$10; township, \$2.20.

ii East district, \$19.81; west district, \$22.98.

jj East district, \$24.81; west district, \$27.98.

kk Grade crossing, \$0.59; overlay, \$0.28.

TABLE XIII.—DEBT, BASIS OF ASSESSMENT, ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY, AND TAXATION—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Debt.			Sinking fund.	Net debt.	Legal borrowing limit.
		Bonded.	Floating.	Total.			
94	Augusta, Ga.	\$1,752,300	\$150,000	\$1,902,300	\$5,831	\$1,896,469	7% (a)
95	Pawtucket, R. I.	4,000,500	622,932	4,623,432	372,326	4,251,106	3% (c)
96	Altoona, Pa.	1,104,000	21,924	1,125,924	91,291	1,034,633	7% (d)
97	Wheeling, W. Va.	496,096	32,959	529,055	.....	529,055	5% (a)
98	Mobile, Ala.	h 750,000	25,000	h 775,000	.....	h 775,000	No limit.
99	Birmingham, Ala.	1,610,000	246,195	1,856,195	.....	1,856,195	(j)
100	Little Rock, Ark.	118,000	126,433	244,433	16,655	227,778	(j)
101	Springfield, Ohio.	n 853,644	.....	n 853,644	.....	n 853,644	No limit.
102	Galveston, Tex.	3,648,500	82,646	3,731,146	892,000	2,839,146	5% (a)
103	Tacoma, Wash.	p 3,040,000	1,361,626	p 4,401,626	36,500	p 4,365,126	5% (q)
104	Haverhill, Mass.	1,917,000	26,269	1,943,269	458,317	1,484,952	2½% (r)
105	Spokane, Wash.	2,344,272	485,796	2,830,068	61,821	2,768,247	5% (a)
106	Terre Haute, Ind.	373,000	36,000	409,000	27,482	381,518	2% (a)
107	Dubuque, Iowa.	382,839	194,760	1,077,599	16,655	1,060,944	5% (a)
108	Quincy, Ill.	1,136,900	32,362	1,169,262	20,847	1,148,415	5% (a)
109	South Bend, Ind.	t 275,000	31,371	t 306,371	29,818	t 276,553	2% (a)
110	Salem, Mass.	951,450	v 274,078	v 1,225,528	217,900	v 1,007,628	2½% (r)
111	Johnstown, Pa.	446,000	7,090	453,090	71,444	381,646	2% (w)
112	Elmira, N. Y.	1,008,500	.....	1,008,500	.....	1,008,500	10% (a)
113	Allentown, Pa.	692,700	.....	692,700	78,048	614,652	7% (a)
114	Davenport, Iowa.	275,000	48,564	323,564	.....	323,564	5% (a)
115	McKeesport, Pa.	646,100	43,000	689,100	205,516	483,584	2% (w)
116	Springfield, Ill.	899,500	156,754	1,056,254	.....	1,056,254	5% (a)
117	Chelsea, Mass.	1,419,200	175,000	1,594,200	304,149	1,290,051	2½% (r)
118	Malden, Mass.	1,714,200	60,000	1,774,200	227,726	1,546,474	2½% (r)
119	Topeka, Kans.	589,167	.....	589,167	7,965	581,202	No limit.
120	Sioux City, Iowa.	1,819,395	144,938	1,964,333	69,039	1,895,294	5% (a)
121	Knoxville, Tenn.	1,400,600	24,173	1,424,773	20,254	1,404,519	No limit.
122	Chattanooga, Tenn.	931,000	23,000	954,000	100,000	854,000	(j)
123	Superior, Wis.	1,612,573	.....	1,612,573	256,332	1,356,241	5% (a)
124	Rockford, Ill.	291,800	255,000	546,800	.....	546,800	5% (a)
125	Taunton, Mass.	1,638,575	30,000	1,668,575	324,087	1,344,488	2½% (r)
126	Joliet, Ill.	157,800	24,007	181,807	.....	181,807	5% (a)
127	Canton, Ohio.	918,532	15,999	934,531	34,263	900,268	No limit.
128	Butte, Mont.	ee 240,000	427,716	ee 667,716	ff 53,064	ee 614,652	6% (a)
129	Auburn, N. Y.	738,690	.....	738,690	.....	738,690	(c)

a Of assessed valuation.

b School.

c Of assessed valuation plus sinking fund.

d Of assessed valuation of real estate.

e Not reported.

f Not including State tax of \$4 on mortgages, securities, stocks, bonds, etc.

g School, \$4.10; street and sewer, \$1; library, \$0.30.

h Not including \$2,254,787.53 assumed by State on reorganization of city.

i State and county school, \$2; special, \$1.

j Controlled by legislation.

k Included in county.

l Including State.

m Bond interest.

n Including \$41,069 temporary loan bonds.

o School, \$5.75; township, \$0.40.

p Not including \$106,684 local improvement bonds.

TABLE XIII.—DEBT, BASIS OF ASSESSMENT, ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY, AND TAXATION—Concluded.

Basis of assessment of property—per cent of full value.		Assessed valuation of property.			Tax rate per \$1,000.					Marginal number.
Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Total.	State.	County.	City.	Other.	Total.	
75	100	\$13,586,602	\$5,243,474	\$18,780,076	\$5.36	\$4.70	\$12.50	b \$2.20	\$24.76	94
100	100	28,528,660	5,041,840	33,570,000	1.80	.....	14.70	.....	16.50	95
75	75	(e)	(e)	15,960,285	.....	5.00	7.50	b 6.00	f 18.50	96
66½	100	18,034,071	5,721,544	23,755,615	.....	.....	5.00	g 5.40	10.40	97
50	50	11,306,461	4,496,443	15,802,904	5.50	5.00	13.50	i 3.00	27.00	98
60	60	12,000,000	3,500,000	15,500,000	(k)	112.00	5.00	m 5.00	22.00	99
40	40	9,482,206	3,134,025	12,616,230	5.50	5.80	5.70	b 5.00	22.00	100
60	50	11,441,370	5,616,369	17,057,739	2.84	3.64	9.97	o 6.15	22.60	101
66½	66½	22,388,743	4,388,595	26,777,338	2.00	6.60	15.70	b 2.00	26.30	102
100	100	19,490,563	3,059,287	22,549,840	5.40	6.60	12.00	b 3.00	27.00	103
100	100	20,394,766	5,209,468	25,604,234	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	17.80	104
100	100	14,824,620	4,053,151	18,877,771	6.84	7.16	12.00	b 5.00	30.00	105
66½	66½	14,973,910	6,170,225	21,144,135	2.97	1.40	11.80	b 5.90	22.07	106
80	80	16,224,143	7,717,332	23,941,475	3.00	9.00	10.00	b 14.00	36.00	107
20	20	3,070,162	1,550,191	4,620,353	4.20	7.50	36.00	s 29.50	77.20	108
66½	66½	10,468,400	3,962,500	14,430,900	2.97	3.03	12.50	u 7.80	26.30	109
100	100	18,772,400	9,459,703	28,232,103	23	.49	17.78	.....	18.50	110
66½	66½	13,500,000	210,000	13,710,000	.....	3.50	5.25	b 6.70	f 15.45	111
100	100	15,711,485	1,530,726	17,242,211	(k)	18.44	16.95	.....	25.39	112
100	100	20,161,877	65,925	20,227,802	.....	2.50	3.79	b 5.50	f 11.79	113
(x)	(x)	8,317,180	5,635,070	13,952,250	2.90	2.50	14.50	b 23.00	42.90	114
75	75	(e)	(e)	15,750,000	.....	2.75	7.00	y 7.25	f 17.00	115
20	20	4,529,208	1,747,462	6,276,670	13.00	9.00	16.00	z 21.13	59.13	116
100	100	21,196,650	2,208,644	23,405,294	1.18	.....	11.18	b 5.04	17.40	117
100	100	23,385,500	3,876,900	26,762,400	20	.61	9.66	aa 5.93	16.40	118
50	50	7,433,402	1,454,240	8,887,642	5.25	8.75	18.50	b 16.00	48.50	119
33½	33½	4,748,220	1,075,028	5,823,248	3.00	4.00	41.50	b 21.50	70.00	120
60	60	9,391,871	1,420,805	10,812,676	3.50	9.50	12.50	.....	25.50	121
60	60	12,100,000	2,150,000	14,250,000	3.50	8.50	16.50	.....	28.50	122
65	65	9,496,215	1,107,936	10,604,151	2.30	13.20	13.90	b 11.10	40.50	123
20	20	4,115,060	2,202,891	6,317,951	4.20	5.40	21.10	bb 29.54	60.24	124
100	100	15,005,335	5,512,985	20,518,320	.58	1.75	15.67	.....	18.00	125
20	20	2,270,500	850,000	3,120,500	4.20	4.20	36.00	cc 46.60	91.00	126
60	60	8,346,940	3,272,880	11,619,820	2.84	5.56	12.00	dd 9.50	29.90	127
55	55	(e)	(e)	15,676,634	2.50	5.75	12.00	b 7.50	27.75	128
100	100	12,299,610	1,466,377	13,765,987	2.49	5.61	7.94	b 5.46	21.40	129

g Of assessed valuation; 5 per cent additional for light and water and 2 per cent additional for schools.

r Of average assessed valuation for 3 years.

s School, \$19; bond interest, \$10.50.

t Not including \$369,000 street and sewer improvement bonds held against private property.

u School, \$6.30; township, \$1.50.

v Including \$110,334 of trust funds.

w Of assessed valuation; may be 7 per cent by vote of people.

x For city taxes, 50; for State, county, and school, 25.

y School, \$6; sinking fund, \$1.25.

z School, \$19.50; township, \$1.63.

aa School, \$5.27; metropolitan sewer, \$0.66.

bb School, \$20; bridge and road, \$8; library, \$1.24; township, \$0.30.

cc School, \$34.60; township, \$6; road and bridge, \$6.

dd School, \$8.60; charities, \$0.60; township, \$0.30.

ee Including debt of school district extending beyond city limits.

ff Including sinking fund of school district extending beyond city limits.

TABLE XIV.—INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.	Property tax.	Liquor licenses.	Other licenses and fees.	Fines.	Franchises.
1	New York, N. Y.	\$22,058,412	\$73,253,702	\$5,713,869	\$982,637	\$208,362	\$198,886
2	Chicago, Ill. (b)	2,746,666	13,046,756	3,127,403	716,798	108,969	416,474
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	4,829,628	17,215,985	1,709,134	814,763	511	
4	St. Louis, Mo.	3,998,406	6,323,129	974,071	654,655	52,554	113,101
5	Boston, Mass.	c 4,477,760	13,896,775	1,482,077	d 73,666	e 147,976	53,901
6	Baltimore, Md.	493,126	6,855,858	388,399	99,512	7,855	283,049
7	Cleveland, Ohio.	3,790,943	3,518,145	422,485	102,567	41,885	65,128
8	Buffalo, N. Y.	399,992	6,113,400	549,263	47,721	8,778	48,220
9	San Francisco, Cal.	1,295,450	6,134,609	246,380	402,011	29,804	9,183
10	Cincinnati, Ohio.	a 1,614,038	3,991,087	415,138	379,138	3,887	
11	Pittsburg, Pa.	373	4,476,752	463,371	103,545	37,626	
12	New Orleans, La.	195,745	3,134,072	140,000	182,580	16,869	56,600
13	Detroit, Mich.	1,753,205	3,339,920	243,915	37,692	9,542	23,365
14	Milwaukee, Wis.	267,296	3,536,186	355,204	10,937	20,445	
15	Washington, D. C.	(i)	3,193,863	246,300	123,426	46,678	
16	Newark, N. J.	226,260	2,986,450	328,217	19,226	11,545	74,428
17	Jersey City, N. J.	977,038	2,739,626	251,496	13,977	4,254	1,410
18	Louisville, Ky.	181,120	2,790,744	132,910	132,169	2,933	137,416
19	Minneapolis, Minn.	708,892	2,114,218	323,000	19,506	64,827	3,950
20	Providence, R. I.	220,506	2,988,108	204,920	57,684	8,802	94,366
21	Indianapolis, Ind.	69,545	1,298,371	173,746	70,116	5,321	51,698
22	Kansas City, Mo.	443,385	1,320,952	106,181	94,256	20,299	13,347
23	St. Paul, Minn.	577,668	1,416,405	294,000	30,365	28,333	
24	Rochester, N. Y.	822,246	2,004,137	186,371	13,440	1,816	8,504
25	Denver, Colo.	296,528	1,280,220	192,875	58,200	5,180	2,900
26	Toledo, Ohio.	421,417	1,431,538	115,533	23,210	3,500	
27	Allegheny, Pa.	264,515	1,472,242	161,140	30,507	9,233	20,982
28	Columbus, Ohio.	21,804	1,239,558	80,078	780	21,988	5,879
29	Worcester, Mass.	881,497	1,892,898	164,351	2,816	11,768	14,240
30	Syracuse, N. Y.	149,693	1,191,053	133,771	37,578	3,388	
31	New Haven, Conn.	78,712	1,167,154	150,963	26,975	988	
32	Paterson, N. J.	36,078	1,266,940	137,275	20,405	2,281	1,270
33	Fall River, Mass.	105,641	1,359,931	122,278	4,114	9,222	15,104
34	St. Joseph, Mo.	124,586	427,010	62,228	23,627	11,258	
35	Omaha, Nebr.	376,542	939,818	194,000	22,374	261	13,641
36	Los Angeles, Cal.	620,618	849,334	120,000	55,848	7,260	
37	Memphis, Tenn.	181,131	857,218	12,125	64,941	6,652	10,000
38	Scranton, Pa.	215,702	596,579	67,267	2,645	7,721	
39	Lowell, Mass.	232,349	1,430,703	8300	4,847	7,757	
40	Albany, N. Y.	588,583	1,008,458	152,703	7,335	522	
41	Cambridge, Mass.	206,150	1,575,761	52	5,094	5,112	
42	Portland, Oreg.	355,104	552,436	99,547	36,827	2,358	
43	Atlanta, Ga.	567,599	738,301	84,068	114,073	21,685	
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.	672,080	m 867,063	39,553	11,135	1,457	
45	Dayton, Ohio.	321,269	1,046,695	65,326	4,979	1,656	
46	Richmond, Va.	10,755	1,027,832	16,350	57,048	5,904	
47	Nashville, Tenn.	82,410	685,759	(n)	98,234	4,539	
48	Seattle, Wash.	354,535	486,728	97,200	19,080	27,446	2,648
49	Hartford, Conn.	331,796	1,268,342	86,913	4,339	7,229	8,397
50	Reading, Pa.	102,358	473,306	69,600	3,738	1,066	
51	Wilmington, Del.	87,040	501,800	(p)	14,836	4,897	
52	Camden, N. J.	493,126	732,278	112,045	3,956	2,658	2,303
53	Trenton, N. J.	170,813	655,600	102,900	4,451	3,155	
54	Bridgeport, Conn.	120,910	733,455	124,526	5,588	12,544	
55	Lynn, Mass.	61,453	q 957,870	104,087	8,803	5,709	
56	Oakland, Cal.	15,063	501,805	81,700	16,195	5,638	80
57	Lawrence, Mass.	72,188	600,922	134,030	1,776	10,705	
58	New Bedford, Mass.	75,972	948,786	57,587	5,504	6,622	11,850
59	Des Moines, Iowa.	202,854	747,716	51,300	21,211	5,575	8,165
60	Springfield, Mass.	267,365	1,009,900	77,636	3,060	7,798	8,312
61	Somerville, Mass.	70,376	344,468	50	3,835	4,546	
62	Troy, N. Y. (r)	203,082	511,189	92,697	712	233	
63	Hoboken, N. J.	98,702	647,319	88,500	6,325	3,150	
64	Evansville, Ind.	218,870	484,611	21,585	12,524	1,154	8,044
65	Manchester, N. H.	128,420	q 608,840		5,446	55,851	
66	Utica, N. Y.	62,042	402,746	64,208	235	7,120	
67	Peoria, Ill.	83,513	523,812	105,500	7,676	1,994	5,500
68	Charleston, S. C.	9,208	456,706		84,919	4,695	
69	Savannah, Ga.	9,739	475,691	47,943	100,791	7,951	
70	Salt Lake City, Utah.	58,470	564,402	90,850	47,712	14,568	400
71	San Antonio, Tex.	48,467	378,512	13,350	38,375	3,491	

a Including cash in sinking fund at beginning of fiscal year.

b Not including data relating to sanitary district of Chicago.

c Including cash in county treasury.

d Including \$29,370, income of county.

e Income of county.

f Including \$117,940, income of county.

g Including income of county.

h Including \$34,878 premium.

i Cash on hand at end of fiscal year required by law to be returned to United States Treasury, when it is available only by reappropriation by Congress.

TABLE XIV.—INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES.

Docks, wharves, ferries, bridges, markets, cemeteries, etc.	Water- works.	Gas works.	Electric- light plants.	Special assess- ments.	Loans.	Other.	Total income.	Margi- nal num- ber.
\$8,347,980	\$6,370,158			\$4,530,449	\$79,895,387	\$3,505,707	α \$205,010,549	1
586,470	3,336,991			2,874,159	4,561,414	1,526,350	33,048,449	2
65,177	3,073,326	\$949,948			6,598,881	2,120,847	36,778,050	3
93,918	1,483,353			186,398		1,110,876	14,990,461	4
680,784	2,291,888			343,962	17,355,926	4,942,528	45,747,243	5
93,789	901,307			64,982	1,655,878	401,662	10,745,417	6
1,492,978	732,871			743,217	2,124,608	171,677	13,206,499	7
124,825	643,747				861,794	946,983	9,744,723	8
59,714						1,042,226	9,219,377	9
1,915,260	803,828			355,013	1,202,523	80,425	α 10,760,337	10
118,963	795,146			1,032,963		959,688	7,988,427	11
234,369						575,470	4,585,705	12
398,870	301,911			400,986	53,074	350,619	6,857,460	13
	442,938		\$4,361	268,355	160,000	74,353	5,125,714	14
21,163	327,178			42,402		3,266,456	7,267,461	15
45,271	670,336			429,443	4,451,500	761,044	10,004,420	16
4,811	843,466			221,628	2,399,847	650,645	8,107,598	17
25,733	347,114			102,829	433,000	84,041	4,370,059	18
123,728	220,705			396,910	230,000	286,061	4,491,797	19
27,891	553,989			103,725	2,042,341	1,227,715	7,530,047	20
23,440	1,326			528,760	414,406	165,451	2,797,680	21
30,565	397,238					127,164	2,553,387	22
2,751	305,047			238,216	979,500	668,049	4,540,334	23
74,245	298,319			314,615	3,047,565	522,608	7,294,366	24
				657,522	98,215	39,605	2,631,245	25
5,600	149,546	28,435		197,338		64,874	2,441,041	26
78,382	225,843			197,169	238,410	136,069	2,884,492	27
13,457	178,071			386,269	543,763	125,654	2,612,801	28
169,411	283,531			92,433	1,810,162	422,975	5,745,572	29
	313,262			386,719	398,446	23,571	2,637,481	30
8,788				56,528	1,246,029	184,962	2,921,044	31
				103,512	1,033,199	134,317	2,785,277	32
13,143	159,690				1,292,258	153,527	3,234,908	33
2,955						58,831	710,493	34
9,403				306,394	491,400	125,800	2,479,633	35
5,376				2,686		429,530	2,090,652	36
20,273					30,000	21,595	1,193,935	37
9,117				40,657	10,000	102,706	1,052,394	38
7,434	202,423			19,347	1,306,100	274,993	3,485,753	39
7,162	285,253			186,063	473,230	1386,472	3,095,731	40
32,352	321,518			33,973	927,000	338,768	3,445,730	41
1,503	264,270			61,067	156,143	278,479	1,807,754	42
4,489	116,303			45,961		122,576	1,805,055	43
23,034	126,965			202,381	205,230	143,300	m 2,292,198	44
44,440	82,967			25,210	91,000	98,982	2,282,524	45
25,356	144,856	205,152		313	170,000	20,263	1,683,829	46
17,152	135,446				180,370	11,384	1,215,294	47
2,634	163,085			195,262	64,468	98,004	1,511,090	48
5,337	258,691			105,903	239,172	71,017	2,387,636	49
691	160,469			5,095	6,500	137,623	960,451	50
6,097	168,703					111,143	922,371	51
	152,841					137,858	1,749,667	52
	231,458			117,486	203,504	139,510	1,628,877	53
1,267				21,273	28,000	90,351	1,137,914	54
38,331	196,506			35,081	897,000	210,603	q 2,515,493	55
4,702						229,429	854,612	56
14,716	103,449				225,000	451,742	1,614,528	57
20,959	106,353			9,051	861,000	212,831	2,306,515	58
				22,207		1,312	1,055,330	59
	235,061			11,266	525,000	196,280	2,341,678	60
958	231,096			25,481	820,000	159,540	2,160,350	61
753	104,690			47,323	225,714	133,458	1,319,851	62
5,539	150,477			22,051	801,805	88,408	1,912,276	63
12,667	71,089			97,871		12,450	955,865	64
8,792	133,436				306,031	100,089	q 1,346,905	65
769				188,285	118,732	49,547	893,684	66
5,268				194,374	250,000	29,042	1,206,679	67
4,561						42,960	603,049	68
66,230	84,701			47,432	10,000	18,793	869,276	69
11,608	76,958			8,170		17,066	885,194	70
						56,776	560,696	71
					31,725			

j Including \$3,200,688 appropriated from funds of United States Treasury, as explained on page 925.

k Income from one special license to close out stock of liquors belonging to an estate.

l Including \$250,550 received from sinking fund.

m Including \$155,673, State and county tax.

n Included in income from other licenses and fees.

o Including income from liquor licenses.

p Receipts paid to county.

q Including State and county tax.

r Data are for 10 months.

s Including amount received from sinking fund.

TABLE XIV.—INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.	Property tax.	Liquor licenses.	Other licenses and fees.	Fines.	Franchises.
72	Duluth, Minn.....	\$245,755	\$462,253	\$138,000	\$5,675	\$16,721	
73	Erle, Pa.....	56,527	388,765	53,280	3,865	1,892	
74	Elizabeth, N. J.....	98,961	506,200	53,089	2,709	1,866	
75	Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	3,827	321,584	61,700	2,367	2,217	
76	Kansas City, Kans.....	167,044	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
77	Harrisburg, Pa.....	65,585	328,679	25,460	10,294	1,530	
78	Portland, Me.....	29,698	950,881		1,691	5,730	
79	Yonkers, N. Y.....	204,211	728,323	48,491	4,326	1,343	
80	Norfolk, Va.....	131,543	385,095	33,164	109,029	554	\$5,616
81	Waterbury, Conn.....	26,656	220,614	(c)	2,206	4,354	
82	Holyoke, Mass.....	21,155	761,259	60,000	1,679	3,876	
83	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	185,791	313,037	16,100	18,645	980	
84	Youngstown, Ohio.....	162,593	296,126	34,935	7,919	(e)	
85	Houston, Tex.....	91,748	411,966	13,500	13,175	6,964	25
86	Covington, Ky.....	229,976	353,663	18,057	6,297	13,684	30,000
87	Akron, Ohio.....	213,821	313,254	22,326	12,547	(e)	
88	Dallas, Tex.....	236,527	351,634	22,625	1,765	6,014	1,450
89	Saginaw, Mich.....	150,939	385,573	31,598	7,198	3,925	522
90	Lancaster, Pa.....	23,888	206,723	31,004	2,619	1,673	
91	Lincoln, Nebr.....	81,378	308,517	41,000	3,134	1,954	
92	Brockton, Mass.....	40,024	581,000		1,868	4,212	
93	Binghamton, N. Y.....	158,219	313,840	33,035	3,688	2,458	
94	Augusta, Ga.....	h 55,898	194,231	15,150	50,492	6,153	8,333
95	Pawtucket, R. I.....	23,664	547,242	47,751	11,963	1,374	1,138
96	Altoona, Pa.....	99,923	208,782	788	4,538	2,928	
97	Wheeling, W. Va.....	11,365	261,723	37,328	7,151	8,109	1,483
98	Mobile, Ala.....	2,259	99,452	9,004	57,006	6,410	290
99	Birmingham, Ala.....	24,108	113,897	41,350	65,965	16,904	
100	Little Rock, Ark.....	10,402	119,057	20,850	13,319	28,425	1,669
101	Springfield, Ohio.....	64,138	310,643	11,643	1,428	1,711	
102	Galveston, Tex.....	129,988	452,364	12,740	1,350	3,543	
103	Tacoma, Wash.....	75,589	399,804	39,500	10,499	15,892	51
104	Haverhill, Mass.....	39,821	468,601	62,029	2,063	2,866	
105	Spokane, Wash.....	316,430	344,251	48,940	9,911	22,844	1,500
106	Terre Haute, Ind. (k).....	67,468	204,324	20,636	3,677	798	
107	Dubuque, Iowa.....	117,402	341,743	42,900	2,153	6,333	
108	Quincy, Ill.....	94,806	325,594	70,000	5,437	1,043	
109	South Bend, Ind.....	89,937	277,249	20,829	1,545	505	
110	Salem, Mass.....	3,026	530,099		1,398	2,283	
111	Johnstown, Pa.....	90,651	167,011	23,400	19,303	3,062	
112	Elmira, N. Y.....	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)
113	Allentown, Pa.....	126,747	165,984	30,198	12,722	1,615	
114	Davenport, Iowa.....	65,508	341,469	45,152	6,229	6,646	
115	McKeesport, Pa.....	48,912	214,783	18,656	1,460	4,000	
116	Springfield, Ill.....	54,564	196,006	69,922	7,760	5,709	
117	Chelsea, Mass.....	14,108	403,073		3,500		
118	Malden, Mass.....	8,460	441,984		760	1,532	
119	Topeka, Kans.....	133,412	234,483		5,481	9,563	
120	Sioux City, Iowa.....	114,082	221,904	35,570	7,213	24,314	4,031
121	Knoxville, Tenn.....	5,336	196,697	11,000	33,787	2,995	
122	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	10,675	219,936	16,000	17,589	3,571	350
123	Superior, Wis.....	140,146	226,481	56,500	14,480	8,067	
124	Rockford, Ill.....	21,759	231,123	41,730	4,733	293	
125	Taunton, Mass.....	3,655	394,394	44,409	1,087	2,143	
126	Joliet, Ill.....	127,004	m 124,913	94,000	3,231	1,048	
127	Canton, Ohio.....	140,476	234,013	21,236	1,182	1,403	
128	Butte, Mont.....	o 111,920	o 388,552	47,345	43,702	14,573	1,000
129	Auburn, N. Y.....	83,868	203,630	24,628	462	1,126	

a Including \$17,607 received from sinking fund.

b Not reported.

c Receipts paid to town of Waterbury.

d Including income from fines.

e Included in income from other licenses and fees.

f Including income from special assessments.

g Included in income from property tax.

h Including cash in sinking fund at beginning of fiscal year.

TABLE XIV.—INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES—Concluded.

Docks, wharves, ferries, bridges, markets, cemeteries, etc.	Water- works.	Gas works.	Electric- light plants.	Special assess- ments.	Loans.	Other.	Total income.	Marg- inal num- ber.
.....	\$129,572	\$38,446	.....	\$195,731	\$515,563	\$260,512	\$2,003,228	72
\$572	139,840	.....	.....	16,918	10,000	52,986	724,645	73
703	.....	.....	.....	39,984	79,045	102,158	884,200	74
2,196	.....	.....	.....	17,689	a 135,000	87,736	694,316	75
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	1,352,033	76
.....	114,397	.....	.....	12,432	.....	43,695	602,072	77
152,778	.....	.....	.....	10,177	317,333	82,858	1,551,146	78
86,444	137,510	.....	.....	208,687	636,200	.....	2,055,535	79
20,884	120,750	.....	.....	8,409	746,384	116,737	1,678,215	80
7	108,053	.....	.....	31,345	128,719	208,191	1,730,144	81
.....	85,896	.....	.....	4,204	733,000	107,300	1,778,369	82
983	57,649	.....	.....	43,444	.....	7,498	644,077	83
.....	59,513	.....	.....	80,087	113,346	22,590	776,109	84
25,253	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,225	190,585	854,441	85
2,638	68,086	.....	.....	20,154	86,700	20,837	850,092	86
5,000	.....	.....	.....	71,049	243,892	36,792	913,631	87
150	65,729	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,722	742,616	88
5,372	42,693	.....	.....	(g)	182,868	96,662	907,850	89
6,537	98,769	.....	.....	.....	15,000	40,301	425,714	90
.....	48,861	.....	.....	88,121	24,879	14,902	612,746	91
6,775	80,305	.....	.....	7,852	794,000	100,457	1,615,993	92
.....	95,707	.....	.....	12,642	15,680	27,917	663,336	93
3,596	54,804	.....	.....	72,428	219,000	55,780	h 740,865	94
11,449	181,665	.....	.....	20,426	518,859	268,315	1,634,336	95
1,639	63,656	.....	.....	6,656	.....	37,715	426,625	96
11,594	103,466	93,860	.....	.....	.....	20,695	556,774	97
13,314	.....	.....	.....	.....	775,000	2,631	965,415	98
8,357	.....	.....	.....	9,872	24,827	28,984	333,614	99
.....	60,772	.....	.....	16,863	.....	22,195	232,780	100
24,593	63,949	.....	.....	41,599	240,912	6,861	764,306	101
43,492	104,031	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,261	763,687	102
1,205	96,433	.....	.....	66,216	72,965	194,831	1,037,697	103
(i)	j 105,571	.....	\$57,114	10,855	301,000	186,364	1,170,052	104
5,064	.....	.....	.....	176,546	322,560	17,000	1,365,553	105
.....	.....	.....	.....	143,826	30,000	149,073	624,916	106
414	.....	.....	.....	96,008	35,675	17,925	660,144	107
835	47,594	.....	.....	70,503	4,332	4,798	578,927	108
315	77,609	.....	.....	112,206	96,103	892	647,695	109
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	432,200	92,033	1,138,963	110
2,331	.....	.....	.....	1,968	.....	43,696	351,422	111
(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	112
4,421	53,727	.....	.....	3,542	1,800	49,401	450,107	113
1,130	.....	.....	.....	39,540	.....	27,971	533,645	114
320	51,126	.....	.....	30,597	100,375	41,170	511,399	115
16,420	61,438	.....	.....	9,003	73,884	61,318	556,024	116
.....	104,133	.....	.....	5,773	373,000	105,968	1,009,560	117
32,017	114,710	.....	.....	38,532	479,500	136,579	1,254,124	118
3,500	.....	.....	.....	14,254	230,581	148,158	779,432	119
1,195	43,596	.....	.....	98,403	.....	3,110	553,368	120
7,973	.....	.....	.....	.....	173,798	4,607	441,193	121
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,000	2,983	294,104	122
.....	40,308	.....	.....	83,259	.....	31,333	560,266	123
.....	87,046	.....	.....	27,996	260,000	30,611	658,553	124
3,108	21,543	.....	38,169	2,174	366,450	53,733	1,031,423	125
.....	43,208	.....	.....	n 196,425	.....	23,729	590,593	126
1,467	.....	.....	.....	35,342	131,347	20,832	630,556	127
3,660	73,897	.....	.....	51,591	.....	o 21,618	o 683,961	128
.....	.....	.....	.....	17,649	.....	.....	405,260	129

i Included in income from waterworks.

j Including income from docks, wharves, ferries, etc.

k Data are for 8½ months.

l Not reported, on account of alleged defalcation.

m Income from school and library tax included in income from special assessments.

n Including income from school and library tax.

o Including income of school district extending beyond city limits.

TABLE XV.—EXPENDITURES FOR CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Police department.	Police courts, jails, work-houses, reformatories, etc.	Fire department.	Health department.	Hospitals, asylums, almshouses, and other charities.	Schools.	Libraries, art galleries, museums, etc.
1	New York, N. Y.	\$1,599	\$185,142	\$141,285		\$365,910	\$3,967,744	\$357,165
2	Chicago, Ill. (b)	10,398	1,119	65,948			941,695	24,549
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	56,571		128,864		11,337	686,416	221,819
4	St. Louis, Mo.	5,999		46,324			490,304	38,647
5	Boston, Mass.		c36,325	55,740		d159,816	882,410	77,732
6	Baltimore, Md.	49,958	640,040	4,732	\$1,500		88,180	
7	Cleveland, Ohio	1,696	24,833	32,973		16,497	175,980	8,929
8	Buffalo, N. Y.			6,535			145,150	
9	San Francisco, Cal.	97,709		64,401		5,550	140,733	15,444
10	Cincinnati, Ohio.	2,847		6,283		13,801	38,205	11,254
11	Pittsburg, Pa.	4,215		61,416		35,746	232,631	36,672
12	New Orleans, La.	1,000	13,000	111,737			86,837	
13	Detroit, Mich.	6,826		57,770	900		173,361	
14	Milwaukee, Wis.						90,130	30,379
15	Washington, D. C.	9,882	23,877	9,373		46,353	163,674	
16	Newark, N. J.			5,400		24,145	75,727	121,500
17	Jersey City, N. J.			10,096			70,199	60,359
18	Louisville, Ky.	14,000		30,500			83,177	
19	Minneapolis, Minn.	1,695				31,138	141,356	4,565
20	Providence, R. I.			19,706			85,986	
21	Indianapolis, Ind.						91,855	
22	Kansas City, Mo.			2,000	1,500		2,216	7,320
23	St. Paul, Minn.			8,180				21,022
24	Rochester, N. Y.			1,496			101,380	
25	Denver, Colo.						44,175	2,612
26	Toledo, Ohio	74		12,932	15,021		57,287	6,864
27	Allegheny, Pa.			11,900			172,587	
28	Columbus, Ohio		100	2,291			70,068	1,142
29	Worcester, Mass.	10,604		18,239		58,032	151,706	14,585
30	Syracuse, N. Y.			8,113			44,223	11,100
31	New Haven, Conn.						9,064	1,232
32	Paterson, N. J.			6,091			61,655	4,584
33	Fall River, Mass.	1,000		19,001			39,320	16,922
34	St. Joseph, Mo.	265						
35	Omaha, Nebr.						105,066	
36	Los Angeles, Cal.			124,845			11,406	7,083
37	Memphis, Tenn.			17,489	7,468	4,491	51,957	
38	Scranton, Pa.						56,008	2,469
39	Lowell, Mass.					15,502	65,195	
40	Albany, N. Y.			3,350			12,408	
41	Cambridge, Mass.						230,218	4,848
42	Portland, Oreg.				845		40,547	
43	Atlanta, Ga.			1,300			4,500	
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.						15,214	4,426
45	Dayton, Ohio			5,005			114,290	3,136
46	Richmond, Va.	2,588		403		1,000		
47	Nashville, Tenn.			1,060			18,553	
48	Seattle, Wash.			6,471			55,112	3,555
49	Hartford, Conn.	12,237		25,482		7,500	22,500	
50	Reading, Pa.						48,108	
51	Wilmington, Del.						19,135	
52	Camden, N. J.			24,304			61,253	
53	Trenton, N. J.						25,000	
54	Bridgeport, Conn.	m27,479			1,406	(n)	48,086	1,406
55	Lynn, Mass.			7,894			19,037	67,500
56	Oakland, Cal.					4	4,698	1,271
57	Lawrence, Mass.	o77	(p)	3,585	8,300	1,159	10,296	
58	New Bedford, Mass.					3,274	2,152	3,598
59	Des Moines, Iowa						12,411	35,629
60	Springfield, Mass.			11,889		7,328	71,423	
61	Somerville, Mass.			11,617		15,409	75,741	10,442
62	Troy, N. Y. (q)						63,333	
63	Hoboken, N. J.			3,487			10,664	1,473
64	Evansville, Ind.	1,379		2,513			49,423	
65	Manchester, N. H.						894	
66	Utica, N. Y.						87,194	
67	Peoria, Ill.	81,411					70,858	4,857

a Including \$179,765 expended for hall of records and \$14,371 for National Guard armories.

b Not including data relating to sanitary district of Chicago.

c Including \$4,957 expended by county.

d Including \$12,452 expended by county.

e Including \$119,958 expended by county.

f Including \$137,367 expended by county.

g Not including \$463,979 expended by property owners under supervision of city.

h Including unpaid warrants which can not be traced to the various items of expenditure.

i \$238,574 expended for streets and sewers by property owners.

TABLE XV.—EXPENDITURES FOR CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY.

Parks and gardens.	Streets.	Sewers.	Water-works.	Gas works.	Electric-light plants.	Docks, wharves, ferries, bridges, markets, cemeteries, etc.	Liquidation of debt.	Total.	Marginal number.
\$1,266,077	\$10,431,544	\$1,146,975	\$4,114,117	.....	.....	\$4,807,318	\$76,748,242	\$104,083,118	1
239,920	1,272,076	977,195	2,078,725	.....	\$260,172	21,556	4,456,096	10,347,448	2
397,462	3,796,714	478,710	358,187	.....	.....	447,391	1,919,369	8,497,840	3
15,673	103,197	46,831	646,839	.....	.....	.....	476,000	1,869,814	4
685,725	2,898,711	1,285,085	458,311	.....	.....	844,148	213,483,063	20,867,066	5
3,169	112,061	33,507	382,091	.....	.....	399,253	913,847	2,628,318	6
480,752	647,937	697,420	560,495	.....	.....	296,763	1,175,683	4,117,958	7
60,000	852,050	1,244,976	148,268	.....	.....	.....	1,200,784	3,657,763	8
106,914	994,419	920,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,995	4599,665	9
.....	176,316	65,296	379,939	.....	.....	46,174	1,428,594	2,168,209	10
196,213	.....	1,368,484	121,882	.....	.....	.....	972,712	3,029,971	11
39,500	120,057	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,811	274,808	711,750	12
46,071	394,086	163,962	157,158	.....	7,140	33,650	815,227	1,356,151	13
.....	303,972	89,604	30,729	.....	.....	.....	585,960	1,130,774	14
.....	.....	214,907	225,300	.....	.....	8,211	152,308	853,885	15
.....	291,867	103,714	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,804,782	4,427,135	16
3,206	233,878	27,482	146,499	.....	.....	.....	2,142,145	2,694,364	17
20,102	221,444	109,724	116,585	.....	.....	2,000	877,965	1,475,497	18
243,520	.....	90,604	76,632	.....	.....	.....	420,102	1,009,512	19
6,194	134,464	294,727	26,988	.....	.....	.....	2,819,608	3,387,673	20
16,494	420,712	108,838	.....	.....	.....	23,062	14,600	675,561	21
83,701	8,446	3,100	161,800	.....	.....	.....	133,211	403,294	22
2,158	304,582	91,658	45,165	.....	.....	85,946	1,216,000	1,774,711	23
2,548	651,116	96,708	56,659	.....	.....	13,407	2,708,007	3,631,321	24
56,172	17,733	10,712	.....	.....	.....	11,999	484,620	633,023	25
79,919	37,124	96,269	43,213	.....	.....	.....	102,917	451,620	26
34,189	104,721	72,852	91,045	.....	14,157	.....	274,789	775,740	27
.....	44,438	11,997	91,557	.....	38,219	146,291	624,381	980,484	28
3,000	136,853	108,764	880,396	.....	.....	.....	1,301,923	2,734,152	29
.....	200,000	76,814	78,593	.....	.....	20,430	130,500	569,278	30
.....	14,138	48,164	.....	.....	.....	141,739	1,376,029	1,590,416	31
12,000	221,719	28,330	.....	.....	.....	.....	925,000	1,259,379	32
.....	126,911	135,860	12,352	.....	.....	.....	1,223,606	1,575,472	33
4,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125,094	129,459	34
49,645	76,623	33,421	.....	.....	.....	37,942	205,000	507,697	35
.....	(2)	(3)	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,425	4225,759	36
.....	35,000	140,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,000	297,405	37
.....	18,502	11,379	.....	.....	.....	10,000	31,995	120,353	38
.....	68,146	101,692	47,002	.....	.....	11,855	1,377,530	1,686,922	39
30,000	203,618	18,384	252,114	.....	.....	8,500	1,656,110	1,184,484	40
105,439	87,192	66,817	46,651	.....	.....	44,682	886,559	1,422,406	41
.....	71,822	12,782	48,457	.....	.....	.....	308,606	483,059	42
.....	1,555	25,427	16,029	.....	.....	46,841	86,502	182,654	43
.....	233,905	21,005	49,409	.....	125,023	.....	104,500	553,482	44
.....	79,351	7,382	41,298	.....	.....	53,988	302,400	606,850	45
.....	14,688	41,363	10,631	.....	.....	1,000	254,416	334,087	46
.....	15,319	27,562	34,497	.....	.....	90,285	76,100	263,376	47
.....	k 256,939	37,675	37,675	.....	.....	9,801	5,062	374,615	48
90,820	303,866	26,070	77,184	.....	.....	24,691	422,336	1,012,686	49
8,129	31,299	14,748	73,713	.....	.....	.....	53,563	229,560	50
33,625	20,099	16,392	48,354	.....	.....	8,410	51,186	197,201	51
.....	297,401	50,772	101,735	.....	.....	.....	64,278	600,243	52
.....	4,426	26,923	25,758	.....	.....	.....	211,281	293,383	53
.....	17,364	47,276	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,600	167,617	54
650	29,633	68,823	28,761	.....	.....	6,580	923,216	1,152,098	55
16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,501	24,500	46,469	56
.....	28,266	5,000	9,905	.....	.....	.....	314,039	386,128	57
.....	89,878	10,890	75,156	.....	.....	.....	952,170	1,137,118	58
.....	3,175	17,078	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,305	137,598	59
.....	65,405	50,275	32,096	.....	5,985	.....	672,999	917,405	60
20,095	47,103	33,397	19,979	.....	.....	.....	869,500	1,103,283	61
.....	63,611	7,212	6,925	.....	.....	25,000	r 329,100	495,181	62
1,937	205,642	24,874	4,825	.....	.....	2,267	807,642	1,062,811	63
.....	16,422	240	112,592	.....	.....	.....	.....	182,569	64
.....	25,196	20,417	20,396	.....	.....	.....	390,100	457,003	65
.....	162,930	22,163	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,079	330,366	66
47,301	101,135	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	207,014	515,076	67

j Including \$250,550 paid with money transferred from sinking fund.

k Including expenditures for sewers.

l Included in expenditures for streets.

m Including expenditures for emergency hospital.

n Expenditures for emergency hospital included in expenditures for police department.

o Including expenditures for police courts, jails, workhouses, reformatories, etc.

p Included in expenditures for police department.

q Data are for 10 months.

r Including \$13,572 paid with money transferred from sinking fund.

TABLE XV.—EXPENDITURES FOR CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY—Concl'd.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Police department.	Police courts, jails, work-houses, reformatories, etc.	Fire department.	Health department.	Hospitals, asylums, almshouses, and other charities.	Schools.	Libraries, art galleries, museums, etc.
68	Charleston, S. C.						(a)	\$41,510
69	Savannah, Ga.			\$4,156			(a)	
70	Salt Lake City, Utah				\$2,000	(c)	\$26,452	
71	San Antonio, Tex.						19,524	16,000
72	Duluth, Minn.							49,222
73	Erie, Pa.			11,171			7,767	
74	Elizabeth, N. J.						23,900	
75	Wilkesbarre, Pa.						19,524	
76	Kansas City, Kans.	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
77	Harrisburg, Pa.	\$750		6,600			2,987	
78	Portland, Me.			1,950			17,605	
79	Yonkers, N. Y.						55,898	
80	Norfolk, Va.			5,694			47,817	
81	Waterbury, Conn.						26,646	
82	Holyoke, Mass.						4,094	
83	Fort Wayne, Ind.						29,127	514
84	Youngstown, Ohio	1,650		300			29,512	
85	Houston, Tex.			6,452			26,903	
86	Covington, Ky.						1,144	7,956
87	Akron, Ohio	2,378		2,739				2,016
88	Dallas, Tex.			3,100				
89	Saginaw, Mich.							
90	Lancaster, Pa.			2,000			2,500	
91	Lincoln, Nebr.				200		1,760	4,000
92	Brockton, Mass.						26,888	2,643
93	Binghamton, N. Y.					\$5,050	7,031	
94	Augusta, Ga.	(j)	\$4,362				(a)	
95	Pawtucket, R. I.			199			28,133	1,804
96	Altoona, Pa.	1,004		2,685			5,817	
97	Wheeling, W. Va.			6,888			15,620	2,330
98	Mobile, Ala.						(a)	
99	Birmingham, Ala.							
100	Little Rock, Ark.						6,219	
101	Springfield, Ohio			2,819			2,854	989
102	Galveston, Tex.			3,000				
103	Tacoma, Wash.						15,150	2,173
104	Haverhill, Mass.					5,024	31,318	
105	Spokane, Wash.						46,449	1,415
106	Terre Haute, Ind. (m)			1,500			2,504	1,000
107	Dubuque, Iowa.							
108	Quincy, Ill.						14,527	1,342
109	South Bend, Ind.						24,018	1,304
110	Salem, Mass.			6,761				
111	Johnstown, Pa.			5,432			69,127	
112	Elmira, N. Y.	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)
113	Allentown, Pa.			6,500			7,600	
114	Davenport, Iowa						58,615	
115	McKeesport, Pa.	8,700		500			39,162	
116	Springfield, Ill.	1,800	11,156				18,377	2,342
117	Chelsea, Mass.	35,146			1,350			
118	Malden, Mass.			2,104			16,263	
119	Topeka, Kans.							
120	Sioux City, Iowa						5,000	
121	Knoxville, Tenn.			5,900		2,530		
122	Chattanooga, Tenn.						4,650	
123	Superior, Wis.			642			18,174	
124	Rockford, Ill.			7,121			31,107	2,628
125	Taunton, Mass.			13,775		3,850	14,852	2,109
126	Joliet, Ill.	104		2,575			52,000	1,500
127	Canton, Ohio			11,331		99	13,357	
128	Butte, Mont.	3,194		5,230			31,943	2,544
129	Auburn, N. Y.						3,114	

a Supported by State and county.

b Including expenditures for contagious hospital.

c Expenditures for contagious hospital included in expenditures for health department.

d Including \$17,607 paid with money transferred from sinking fund.

e Not reported.

f Including expenditures for sewers.

g Included in expenditures for streets.

h Not including amounts expended in Brambleton and Atlantic City wards.

i Expended for city hall.

TABLE XV.—EXPENDITURES FOR CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY—Concl'd.

Parks and gardens.	Streets.	Sewers.	Water-works.	Gas works.	Electric-light plants.	Docks, wharves, ferries, bridges, markets, ceme-teries, etc.	Liquida-tion of debt.	Total.	Marginal number.
\$3,400	\$17,146	.....	\$6,668	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$68,724	68
1,175	93,833	\$19,513	3,062	.....	.....	.....	\$47,065	168,804	69
2,114	.....	7,048	.....	.....	.....	\$5,510	19,406	62,530	70
.....	3,492	.....	84,808	\$20,264	.....	.....	132,317	132,317	71
1,000	4,035	14,589	93,338	.....	.....	.....	547,968	622,527	72
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,473	240,596	73
.....	24,934	14,638	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,066	96,966	74
(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	d 80,500	139,651	75
1,700	5,590	3,989	10,426	.....	.....	6,364	74,400	112,806	76
1,240	26,765	16,566	.....	.....	.....	.....	317,333	381,459	77
151,119	f 164,053	(g)	22,422	.....	.....	.....	396,500	738,992	78
.....	h 25,083	h 10,049	199,872	.....	.....	9,004	279,157	576,676	79
.....	41,012	30,009	15,349	.....	.....	.....	185,000	298,016	80
.....	9,729	3,983	29,044	.....	.....	.....	923,218	970,068	81
.....	18,662	4,356	28,350	.....	.....	.....	35,000	116,009	82
1,566	36,707	14,265	17,917	.....	.....	.....	121,583	224,003	83
5,303	126,828	13,816	.....	5,905	.....	503	17,887	209,639	84
.....	10,963	10,458	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,500	209,639	85
1,291	47,423	39,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	193,313	263,969	86
500	44,200	14,248	2,600	.....	.....	.....	161,796	257,271	87
.....	134,300	6,552	17,152	.....	.....	.....	61,000	125,648	88
.....	17,633	15,533	16,423	.....	.....	.....	148,320	353,079	89
.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	40,000	94,759	90
.....	.....	21,643	25,967	.....	.....	.....	83,104	99,064	91
1,438	29,674	7,048	59,928	.....	.....	2,470	726,969	806,580	92
.....	75,355	18,140	132,021	.....	.....	.....	6,000	116,169	93
.....	111,733	13,785	23,382	.....	.....	1,731	145,500	375,378	94
.....	8,500	6,370	9,715	.....	.....	.....	629,373	810,140	95
.....	21,813	4,280	43,750	8,981	\$2,064	.....	60,672	94,763	96
.....	(l)	250,000	523,478	.....	.....	.....	37,876	143,602	97
.....	.....	(l)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	773,478	98
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,093	29,312	99
5,876	11,122	9,938	.....	.....	.....	.....	302,249	335,847	100
.....	.....	.....	4,614	.....	.....	.....	35,039	42,653	101
1,510	29,836	.....	15,701	.....	15,887	.....	114,856	196,113	102
.....	29,275	5,262	34,261	.....	.....	.....	383,730	488,870	103
3,722	61,337	47,072	102,296	.....	.....	.....	535,535	797,826	104
.....	89,375	42,603	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,000	150,982	105
.....	5,575	329	.....	.....	.....	.....	179,121	185,025	106
.....	79,928	427	.....	.....	.....	.....	132,108	228,327	107
.....	f 114,547	(g)	30,968	.....	.....	.....	64,366	235,203	108
.....	4,914	.....	28,325	.....	.....	.....	476,150	516,150	109
.....	15,110	1,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,458	115,017	110
(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	111
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,452	104,552	112
.....	41,077	16,938	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116,630	113
.....	20,408	25,000	24,063	.....	.....	.....	35,652	153,485	114
.....	8,503	6,682	25,000	.....	.....	.....	81,262	149,122	115
19,144	13,897	23,200	5,780	.....	.....	.....	390,964	439,481	116
13,466	15,677	21,351	30,962	.....	.....	2,500	433,704	536,027	117
.....	74,563	38,983	.....	.....	7,777	i 42,945	36,914	201,182	118
500	.....	5,050	10,635	.....	.....	.....	24,037	45,222	119
.....	2,477	2,772	.....	.....	.....	.....	134,850	148,529	120
.....	6,639	10,084	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,373	121
.....	6,733	3,636	.....	.....	.....	9,018	11,224	49,427	122
235	34,188	5,037	27,860	.....	.....	8,757	240,000	351,933	123
.....	11,284	57,448	28,916	.....	9,223	.....	299,308	440,765	124
.....	73,939	7,976	23,933	.....	.....	.....	3,600	165,627	125
.....	8,021	5,772	968	.....	.....	.....	124,896	164,444	126
.....	46,017	9,224	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,046	126,198	127
9,249	27,500	22,507	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000	74,370	128

j Included in expenditures for police courts, jails, workhouses, reformatories, etc.

k Including expenditures for police department.

l \$37,758 expended for streets and sewers by property owners.

m Data are for 8½ months.

n Not reported, on account of alleged defalcation.

o Including expenditures for school district extending beyond city limits.

p Including expenditures for school district extending beyond city limits and unpaid warrants which can not be traced to the various items of expenditure.

TABLE XVI.—EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION (1).

Marginal number.	Cities.	Police department.	Police courts, jails, workhouses, reformatories, etc.	Fire department.	Health department.	Hospitals, asylums, almshouses, and other charities.	Schools.	Libraries, art galleries, museums, etc.
1	New York, N. Y.	\$11,591,987	\$832,670	\$4,577,797	\$1,070,546	\$4,982,478	\$12,808,630	\$486,311
2	Chicago, Ill. (a)	3,678,886	226,319	1,648,494	190,844	20,198	7,080,776	248,325
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	2,717,816	747,008	990,283	240,928	650,261	3,412,887	263,641
4	St. Louis, Mo.	1,291,253	167,766	727,507	134,201	627,679	1,470,146	34,297
5	Boston, Mass.	1,653,628 ^{b1}	238,334	1,191,105	145,021	795,844	2,770,594	228,280
6	Baltimore, Md.	860,154	219,213	491,531	91,641	303,661	1,343,767	498
7	Cleveland, Ohio.	392,221	71,720	442,187	35,532	165,447	1,071,509	50,918
8	Buffalo, N. Y.	845,970	24,090	603,779	43,771	194,846	1,098,207	125,239
9	San Francisco, Cal.	840,854	135,480	861,430	111,137	220,603	1,143,030	51,437
10	Cincinnati, Ohio.	557,639	136,008	438,490	40,446	216,666	903,504	39,515
11	Pittsburg, Pa.	c466,053	(d)	447,785	81,507	141,059	925,727	67,328
12	New Orleans, La.	231,942	61,342	301,014	20,250	44,252	399,198	8,375
13	Detroit, Mich.	570,115	26,337	500,341	38,079	62,063	751,703	52,333
14	Milwaukee, Wis.	321,168	19,257	395,310	34,193	8,394	670,389	70,025
15	Washington, D. C.	627,895	190,028	232,264	44,054	315,813	1,066,186	6,024
16	Newark, N. J.	389,540	10,600	275,061	56,615	151,133	806,978	37,104
17	Jersey City, N. J.	e374,102	f10,600	212,942	7,766	43,303	455,724	34,131
18	Louisville, Ky.	281,093	124,505	237,548	9,638	73,839	580,574	.....
19	Minneapolis, Minn.	210,000	29,327	316,980	23,340	64,218	674,581	29,327
20	Providence, R. I.	354,532	4,468	349,983	20,270	36,004	662,380	10,000
21	Indianapolis, Ind.	148,910	5,600	177,007	10,000	42,997	806,837	49,008
22	Kansas City, Mo.	e178,687	f22,674	213,578	g36,198	h3,000	442,956	18,263
23	St. Paul, Minn.	172,011	38,211	200,083	9,011	21,125	428,643	16,502
24	Rochester, N. Y.	c185,122	(d)	240,743	28,359	99,064	590,577	5,662
25	Denver, Colo.	126,730	3,581	137,997	41,530	19,152	652,138	16,041
26	Toledo, Ohio.	102,736	36,376	132,635	14,895	17,875	334,580	21,855
27	Allentown, Pa.	132,123	4,850	127,496	15,337	72,451	345,573	32,169
28	Columbus, Ohio.	138,068	17,682	197,012	55,340	24,679	399,255	5,649
29	Worcester, Mass.	158,656	.....	156,578	11,502	137,880	550,222	25,285
30	Syracuse, N. Y.	c85,083	(d)	142,294	76,232	133,941	382,538	14,335
31	New Haven, Conn.	186,450	12,905	130,125	8,023	88,108	370,792	12,768
32	Paterson, N. J.	112,311	3,600	141,879	7,112	56,933	271,462	10,057
33	Fall River, Mass.	130,963	.....	115,710	23,619	118,286	314,289	13,336
34	St. Joseph, Mo.	i56,286	j4,685	50,735	g6,478	h2,000	123,249	7,887
35	Omaha, Nebr.	63,665	19,784	117,734	k10,495	(l)	461,442	18,535
36	Los Angeles, Cal.	113,319	8,495	95,015	36,456	2,127	536,266	21,037
37	Memphis, Tenn.	c85,074	(d)	72,404	m60,664	26,318	n98,932	5,240
38	Scranton, Pa.	56,620	.....	48,780	7,700	.....	283,759	c581
39	Lowell, Mass.	c123,330	(d)	119,027	40,820	114,309	272,654	16,000
40	Albany, N. Y.	156,630	6,000	148,898	9,539	69,681	283,239	1,600
41	Cambridge, Mass.	116,998	.....	84,900	22,048	80,580	412,473	16,377
42	Portland, Oreg.	62,550	5,831	86,240	4,121	1,095	249,785	130
43	Atlanta, Ga.	c142,219	(d)	105,610	o103,779	51,100	146,062	2,500
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.	87,270	2,152	118,826	4,639	15,649	257,969	5,392
45	Dayton, Ohio.	69,837	2,348	74,039	7,963	11,311	284,259	9,389
46	Richmond, Va.	101,239	7,385	89,694	p67,469	38,434	122,912	.....
47	Nashville, Tenn.	q85,909	r4,522	88,310	7,322	21,106	167,324	2,500
48	Seattle, Wash.	56,550	6,887	78,377	8,798	2,905	211,831	11,458
49	Hartford, Conn.	122,803	8,296	102,417	10,476	92,500	315,565	10,500
50	Reading, Pa.	41,494	.....	32,070	2,965	.....	178,402	2,447
51	Wilmington, Del.	80,875	2,500	36,608	7,701	1,064	159,250	6,594
52	Camden, N. J.	79,198	4,911	53,737	3,500	10,521	172,815	500
53	Trenton, N. J.	72,338	2,000	69,930	4,500	17,201	161,103	.....
54	Bridgeport, Conn.	59,402	7,380	63,464	4,000	57,500	169,150	13,563
55	Lynn, Mass.	81,023	.....	87,862	4,528	109,742	252,387	8,554
56	Oakland, Cal.	64,192	6,757	98,120	10,446	1,800	278,199	11,834
57	Lawrence, Mass.	c54,261	(d)	48,663	28,184	56,056	170,356	13,303

a Not including data relating to sanitary district of Chicago.

b Including \$1,081,164 expended by county.

c Including expenditures for police courts, jails, workhouses, reformatories, etc.

d Included in expenditures for police department.

e Including expenditures for jails.

f Expenditures for jails included in expenditures for police department.

g Including expenditures for hospitals.

h Expenditures for hospitals included in expenditures for health department.

i Including expenditures for police courts.

j Expenditures for police courts included in expenditures for police department.

k Including expenditures for hospitals, asylums, almshouses, and other charities.

l Included in expenditures for health department.

m Including expenditures for garbage removal.

n Not including expenditures for schools in territory annexed during year.

o Including expenditures for street cleaning and sprinkling and garbage removal.

p Including expenditures for cleaning sewers.

q Including expenditures for police courts and jails.

r Expenditures for police courts and jails included in expenditures for police department.

TABLE XVI.—EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION (2).

Marginal number.	Cities.	Parks and gardens.	Sewers.	Street lighting.	Street cleaning and sprinkling.	Other street expenditures.	Garbage removal.	Interest on debt.
1	New York, N. Y.	\$1,408,830	\$670,606	\$1,290,463	\$4,068,581	\$3,140,612	\$1,706,943	\$13,687,725
2	Chicago, Ill. (a)	442,110	382,967	520,931	456,454	413,448	399,638	1,296,365
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	458,202	118,498	1,138,427	546,171	783,773	358,000	1,934,790
4	St. Louis, Mo.	133,122	90,336	417,394	364,459	512,777	180,038	1,803,533
5	Boston, Mass.	233,444	350,829	678,915	549,590	905,957	567,108	b 2,017,464
6	Baltimore, Md.	302,168	18,919	395,757	243,461	255,794	164,899	1,007,643
7	Cleveland, Ohio.	71,975	27,988	230,929	54,967	91,065	73,230	616,944
8	Buffalo, N. Y.	173,751	11,694	342,393	135,215	159,790	164,507	644,130
9	San Francisco, Cal.	208,361	83,153	284,672	153,335	157,668	.....	17,437
10	Cincinnati, Ohio.	43,996	30,825	342,771	189,956	100,764	24,533	1,804,433
11	Pittsburg, Pa. ....	.....	187,677	278,494	153,116	291,126	78,487	820,861
12	New Orleans, La.	9,655	.....	221,941	89,850	167,318	100,736	582,268
13	Detroit, Mich.	91,900	8,577	.....	147,381	470,312	61,064	282,190
14	Milwaukee, Wis.	22,992	43,281	196,970	142,810	114,070	143,939	322,788
15	Washington, D. C.	82,050	71,748	209,933	161,742	226,726	50,365	620,732
16	Newark, N. J.	4,601	64,090	207,820	c 113,264	(d)	64,792	337,141
17	Jersey City, N. J.	3,550	18,513	126,839	e 51,726	177,407	(d)	992,318
18	Louisville, Ky.	56,752	24,686	133,070	53,896	100,288	40,806	508,320
19	Minneapolis, Minn.	99,450	(f)	161,000	231,708	g 44,169	16,074	323,757
20	Providence, R. I.	47,885	63,741	302,558	78,161	179,835	25,730	799,668
21	Indianapolis, Ind.	121,761	10,075	112,865	86,648	28,000	42,329	82,360
22	Kansas City, Mo.	37,327	(h)	74,414	(i)	(h)	17,798	219,648
23	St. Paul, Minn.	61,996	16,826	113,766	89,719	90,051	14,061	545,120
24	Rochester, N. Y.	32,943	5,210	234,696	264,326	35,978	33,724	446,155
25	Denver, Colo.	56,645	12,435	72,633	65,869	45,353	7,493	171,350
26	Toledo, Ohio.	32,631	15,007	78,298	29,482	63,710	12,000	280,025
27	Allentown, Pa.	15,310	12,500	81,183	33,000	88,436	30,500	233,663
28	Columbus, Ohio.	10,973	10,661	74,705	60,149	10,761	15,000	847,548
29	Worcester, Mass.	22,261	j 429,248	110,177	74,275	200,099	17,109	852,809
30	Syracuse, N. Y.	32,974	(k)	86,221	84,695	34,690	22,745	270,979
31	New Haven, Conn.	21,504	7,233	77,281	81,941	30,953	5,951	145,658
32	Paterson, N. J.	10,000	9,291	83,000	56,030	15,747	30,000	155,145
33	Fall River, Mass.	4,245	7,365	90,963	40,692	71,997	33,460	225,911
34	St. Joseph, Mo.	6,000	(f)	.....	9,207	g 27,498	.....	76,999
35	Omaha, Neb.	81,046	6,541	79,743	21,582	56,573	1,293	277,697
36	Los Angeles, Cal.	53,819	5,883	50,101	75,429	85,288	12,767	78,158
37	Memphis, Tenn.	2,000	3,000	33,487	11,000	30,000	(k)	160,000
38	Scranton, Pa.	2,378	7,000	44,590	12,500	39,121	.....	51,437
39	Lowell, Mass.	11,786	16,612	83,991	10,621	166,059	7,193	123,742
40	Albany, N. Y.	33,556	1,884	86,853	45,034	39,168	500	237,222
41	Cambridge, Mass.	14,497	13,179	71,980	61,248	91,553	47,959	279,146
42	Portland, Oreg.	7,543	3,649	49,648	32,211	8,051	13,976	236,946
43	Atlanta, Ga.	9,500	53,600	74,200	(k)	77,584	(k)	154,543
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.	36,078	8,295	37,405	32,743	15,000	.....	93,639
45	Dayton, Ohio.	645	3,516	52,417	22,109	8,748	16,674	139,616
46	Richmond, Va.	m 36,021	n 2,485	30,931	34,811	o 51,677	p 10,460	385,082
47	Nashville, Tenn. ....	.....	.....	44,617	43,901	c 128,233	(f)	166,600
48	Seattle, Wash.	8,833	2,564	20,795	10,541	15,012	740	218,337
49	Hartford, Conn.	19,665	.....	54,583	56,707	32,403	24,850	149,407
50	Reading, Pa.	2,564	27,418	55,278	11,083	15,477	9,885	62,653
51	Wilmington, Del.	12,050	6,255	46,041	12,182	22,746	24,158	85,607
52	Camden, N. J.	904	10,622	76,118	e 18,000	26,215	(d)	106,373
53	Trenton, N. J.	13,630	3,890	25,878	c 39,497	(d)	9,457	148,042
54	Bridgeport, Conn.	18,367	6,953	53,000	22,147	68,143	19,000	71,975
55	Lynn, Mass.	6,139	24,215	54,205	20,505	83,165	36,809	190,835
56	Oakland, Cal.	10,377	13,671	65,706	55,239	31,339	.....	18,782
57	Lawrence, Mass.	7,269	21,960	31,393	17,550	57,826	8,300	109,878

a Not including data relating to sanitary district of Chicago.

b Including \$108,791 expended by county.

c Including other street expenditures.

d Included in expenditures for street cleaning and sprinkling.

e Including expenditures for garbage removal.

f Included in other street expenditures.

g Including expenditures for sewers.

h Paid for by property owners.

i Included in other expenditures for maintenance and operation.

j Including \$410,875 for purification of sewage.

k Included in expenditures for health department.

l Expended for burning garbage.

m Including expenditures for city hall and armory.

n Expenditures for cleaning sewers included in expenditures for health department.

o Including expenditures for removal of ashes.

p Expenditures for removal of ashes included in other street expenditures.

TABLE XVI.—EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION (8).

Marginal number.	Cities.	Water-works.	Gas works.	Electric-light plants.	Docks, wharves, ferries, bridges, markets, cemeteries, etc.	Other.	Total.
1	New York, N. Y.	\$2, 201, 780			\$1, 543, 888	\$16, 150, 400	\$82, 220, 127
2	Chicago, Ill. (a)	1, 896, 600		\$238, 048	217, 080	936, 884	19, 744, 267
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	1, 811, 870	\$5, 921		333, 191	3, 228, 201	19, 284, 368
4	St. Louis, Mo.	609, 138			64, 049	1, 488, 146	9, 110, 841
5	Boston, Mass.	983, 844			532, 105	4, 920, 486	b 19, 762, 543
6	Baltimore, Md.	902, 183			356, 177	163, 604	7, 121, 004
7	Cleveland, Ohio	214, 205			167, 540	1, 629, 455	5, 807, 882
8	Buffalo, N. Y.	821, 061			181, 133	507, 132	5, 626, 708
9	San Francisco, Cal.				4, 078	3, 246, 090	c 7, 518, 815
10	Cincinnati, Ohio	510, 127			180, 294	628, 684	6, 133, 701
11	Pittsburg, Pa.	221, 771			89, 145	754, 278	4, 954, 414
12	New Orleans, La.				65, 019	1, 864, 084	3, 067, 191
13	Detroit, Mich.	123, 201		98, 985	9, 668	888, 682	4, 122, 981
14	Milwaukee, Wis.	160, 250			58, 871	748, 804	3, 528, 561
15	Washington, D. C.	181, 374			82, 992	2, 112, 222	6, 171, 708
16	Newark, N. J.	829, 050			28, 578	1, 262, 269	4, 638, 676
17	Jersey City, N. J.	866, 668			2, 606	1, 868, 342	4, 741, 587
18	Louisville, Ky.	76, 106			7, 737	329, 362	2, 588, 219
19	Minneapolis, Minn.	92, 775				869, 756	2, 691, 462
20	Providence, R. I.	92, 247			46, 908	908, 829	3, 978, 198
21	Indianapolis, Ind.	2, 713			9, 487	225, 201	1, 961, 198
22	Kansas City, Mo.	149, 230				d 511, 479	1, 925, 152
23	St. Paul, Minn.	144, 495			7, 342	219, 216	2, 192, 678
24	Rochester, N. Y.	138, 300			28, 865	429, 086	2, 798, 810
25	Denver, Colo.		26, 965		16, 198	233, 991	1, 679, 136
26	Toledo, Ohio	42, 567			50, 220	306, 247	1, 598, 104
27	Allegheny, Pa.	180, 880			9, 779	359, 130	1, 795, 330
28	Columbus, Ohio	120, 331		17, 586		134, 160	1, 689, 554
29	Worcester, Mass.	48, 317			1, 160	418, 211	2, 708, 789
30	Syracuse, N. Y.	88, 519				e 294, 668	1, 745, 014
31	New Haven, Conn.				8, 308	63, 916	1, 251, 916
32	Paterson, N. J.					542, 864	1, 505, 431
33	Fall River, Mass.	47, 483			21, 086	329, 819	1, 589, 224
34	St. Joseph, Mo.			26, 178		104, 418	501, 620
35	Omaha, Nebr.				735	255, 358	1, 422, 178
36	Los Angeles, Cal.				4, 149	256, 292	c 1, 431, 296
37	Memphis, Tenn.				14, 114	66, 448	673, 681
38	Scranton, Pa.				7, 000	86, 555	657, 911
39	Lowell, Mass.	202, 013			8, 721	388, 210	1, 705, 138
40	Albany, N. Y.	109, 551			4, 738	182, 419	1, 416, 612
41	Cambridge, Mass.	76, 005			88, 248	419, 137	1, 851, 328
42	Portland, Oreg.	39, 964				110, 225	961, 970
43	Atlanta, Ga.	89, 563			16, 770	384, 619	1, 411, 649
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.	54, 421			24, 418	f 368, 688	f 1, 157, 579
45	Dayton, Ohio	41, 021			15, 256	186, 661	994, 909
46	Richmond, Va.	88, 438	132, 527		29, 783	65, 186	1, 239, 534
47	Nashville, Tenn.	49, 716			3, 056	96, 437	908, 003
48	Seattle, Wash.	62, 031			2, 875	98, 277	816, 811
49	Hartford, Conn.	55, 608			14, 138	130, 010	1, 199, 928
50	Reading, Pa.	40, 966				37, 206	519, 908
51	Wilmington, Del.	51, 587			849	76, 235	631, 802
52	Camden, N. J.	89, 273				308, 973	961, 560
53	Trenton, N. J.	43, 022				640, 090	1, 250, 578
54	Bridgeport, Conn.				3, 998	117, 265	755, 307
55	Lynn, Mass.	75, 173			21, 891	g 245, 365	g 1, 302, 398
56	Oakland, Cal.				4, 016	130, 248	800, 626
57	Lawrence, Mass.	117, 267			15, 298	888, 351	1, 145, 915

a Not including data relating to sanitary district of Chicago.

b Including \$1, 189, 955 expended by county.

c Including unpaid warrants which can not be traced to the various items of expenditure.

d Including expenditures for street cleaning and sprinkling.

e Including expenditures for sewers.

f Including \$155, 673 State and county tax.

g Including State and county tax.

TABLE XVI.—EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION (1)—Continued.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Police department.	Police courts, jails, work-houses, reformatories, etc.	Fire department.	Health department.	Hospitals, asylums, almshouses, and other charities.	Schools.	Libraries, art galleries, museums, etc.
58	New Bedford, Mass....	\$117,502	.....	\$78,246	\$5,513	\$63,475	\$214,820	\$12,298
59	Des Moines, Iowa.....	37,640	\$5,311	65,000	6,360	1,200	264,195	11,219
60	Springfield, Mass.....	60,743	2,835	92,163	6,801	60,530	315,919	29,161
61	Somerville, Mass.....	59,054	.....	59,743	8,079	42,955	261,955	11,728
62	Troy, N. Y. (a).....	80,423	4,398	48,253	7,610	76,743	144,220	.....
63	Hoboken, N. J.....	114,104	1,075	75,267	2,332	21,571	174,172	7,615
64	Evansville, Ind.....	49,753	1,349	54,850	2,123	1,870	170,874	.....
65	Manchester, N. H.....	41,488	b 2,939	84,322	4,594	c 17,645	122,092	5,354
66	Utica, N. Y.....	24,889	(d)	79,167	13,334	16,881	152,642	8,998
67	Peoria, Ill.....	55,876	12,105	62,701	6,253	.....	172,940	11,118
68	Charleston, S. C.....	75,236	.....	48,100	13,500	62,621	e 7,825	300
69	Savannah, Ga.....	85,418	2,732	70,936	29,409	16,811	(f)	.....
70	Salt Lake City, Utah....	37,022	4,843	33,708	g 12,202	1,979	220,534	6,460
71	San Antonio, Tex.....	36,742	4,966	41,670	12,347	2,208	98,525	.....
72	Duluth, Minn.....	33,705	14,368	74,645	6,419	600	194,895	12,665
73	Erie, Pa.....	31,060	340	51,149	5,657	.....	133,216	6,753
74	Elizabeth, N. J.....	h 50,075	(i)	22,876	4,560	16,810	106,230	.....
75	Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	31,322	.....	32,906	2,674	.....	131,423	.....
76	Kansas City, Kans.....	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)
77	Harrisburg, Pa.....	33,406	.....	15,830	4,126	250	142,446	.....
78	Portland, Me.....	52,689	3,681	70,636	3,125	61,460	116,481	6,600
79	Yonkers, N. Y.....	74,904	2,776	24,960	10,175	4,000	210,492	2,000
80	Norfolk, Va.....	k 54,964	980	39,261	k 32,822	15,328	45,285	1,500
81	Waterbury, Conn.....	37,272	5,146	31,521	2,998	.....	164,775	1,000
82	Holyoke, Mass.....	h 47,462	(l)	71,464	3,245	41,388	172,203	3,000
83	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	h 28,990	(l)	47,391	3,562	.....	99,679	6,298
84	Youngstown, Ohio.....	32,565	3,598	29,986	6,695	7,949	127,327	3,048
85	Houston, Tex.....	55,993	2,500	64,124	24,899	.....	138,309	862
86	Covington, Ky.....	35,113	6,965	30,266	2,128	18,887	90,989	.....
87	Akron, Ohio.....	31,592	.....	53,768	2,242	7,699	133,752	4,936
88	Dallas, Tex.....	41,739	1,930	38,136	9,371	12,900	88,880	.....
89	Saginaw, Mich.....	29,718	3,200	29,702	.....	13,859	169,134	1,000
90	Lancaster, Pa.....	21,876	.....	19,950	2,206	.....	90,132	.....
91	Lincoln, Nebr.....	17,779	1,500	27,372	1,275	450	99,443	5,220
92	Brockton, Mass.....	41,238	.....	55,121	4,988	34,362	138,824	7,761
93	Binghamton, N. Y.....	27,439	1,850	27,851	4,026	7,500	130,132	3,299
94	Augusta, Ga.....	55,707	3,308	47,592	11,286	24,425	(o)	.....
95	Fawtucket, R. I.....	47,210	48	41,853	.....	19,322	117,671	5,289
96	Altoona, Pa.....	h 20,431	(i)	21,368	1,736	.....	87,901	.....
97	Wheeling, W. Va.....	28,721	4,666	30,097	2,629	.....	84,485	4,336
98	Mobile, Ala.....	h 35,708	(i)	22,445	1,939	7,099	(m)	.....
99	Birmingham, Ala.....	37,264	5,263	44,901	3,487	2,677	n 30,755	.....
100	Little Rock, Ark.....	h 31,451	(i)	40,292	3,805	7,473	65,049	.....
101	Springfield, Ohio.....	25,547	4,649	24,770	2,522	9,791	97,566	4,614
102	Galveston, Tex.....	56,890	6,715	60,080	4,626	22,327	53,555	1,635
103	Tacoma, Wash.....	30,396	4,039	43,723	1,777	.....	128,180	4,249
104	Haverhill, Mass.....	h 32,155	(i)	54,596	3,277	40,213	124,142	8,713
105	Spokane, Wash.....	27,750	3,171	61,528	8,634	1,800	71,046	2,852
106	Terre Haute, Ind. (o)...	31,029	1,800	28,931	2,594	2,235	141,832	5,090
107	Dubuque, Iowa.....	28,036	.....	32,101	1,521	.....	89,024	.....
108	Quincy, Ill.....	20,301	6,999	27,113	2,069	.....	70,035	3,659
109	South Bend, Ind.....	18,689	.....	29,555	425	.....	68,543	2,739

a Data are for 10 months.

b Expenditures for workhouses included in expenditures for hospitals, asylums, almshouses, and other charities.

c Including expenditures for workhouses.

d Included in other expenditures for maintenance and operation.

e Not including \$65,435 expended by State and county.

f \$101,037 expended by State and county.

g Including expenditures for garbage removal.

h Including expenditures for police courts, jails, workhouses, reformatories, etc.

i Included in expenditures for police department.

j Not reported.

k Expenditures for Brambleton and Atlantic City wards included in other expenditures for maintenance and operation.

l \$60,000 expended by State and county.

m Supported by State and county.

n Not including \$17,287 expended by State and county.

o Data are for 8½ months.

TABLE XVI.—EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION (2)—Continued.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Parks and gardens.	Sewers.	Street lighting.	Street cleaning and sprinkling.	Other street expenditures.	Garbage removal.	Interest on debt.
58	New Bedford, Mass.	\$18,879	\$13,438	\$48,364	\$11,089	\$79,946	\$15,000	\$210,762
59	Des Moines, Iowa	11,479	6,961	40,000	5,311	2,482		45,230
60	Springfield, Mass.	28,489	12,399	58,867	37,384	91,190	6,070	123,895
61	Somerville, Mass.	9,713	9,442	49,574	17,823	62,376	19,921	50,067
62	Troy, N. Y. (a)	2,470	3,445	49,715	110,052	5,421	(c)	45,194
63	Hoboken, N. J.	6,232	7,338	18,199	12,423	2,347	6,311	82,180
64	Evansville, Ind.	1,451	3,144	34,472	7,360	13,020	4,295	103,560
65	Manchester, N. H.	5,911	4,580	55,650	13,692	38,259	17,633	84,601
66	Utica, N. Y.	3,745	2,189	60,696	18,912	5,629	5,793	16,165
67	Peoria, Ill.	10,235	6,311	42,656	20,016	40,042		40,807
68	Charleston, S. C.	4,066	3,743	30,000	16,018	18,894	21,772	155,793
69	Savannah, Ga.	7,912	12,934	39,182	17,759	84,339	39,010	162,835
70	Salt Lake City, Utah	5,666	17,085	29,443	27,881	45,323	4,016	159,229
71	San Antonio, Tex.	10,848	46	34,076	8,099	22,717		112,611
72	Duluth, Minn.	10,914	6,144	32,237	8,517	33,566		314,018
73	Erie, Pa.	2,896	200	36,320	4,500	21,520		37,606
74	Elizabeth, N. J.	(c)	2,251	22,522	20,153	(c)	6,000	123,075
75	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	762	6,561	29,903		35,583		24,266
76	Kansas City, Kans.	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
77	Harrisburg, Pa.	800		32,083	5,670	28,794		63,379
78	Portland, Me.	7,053	12,407	45,834	15,567	54,733	4,881	137,640
79	Yonkers, N. Y.	856	4,355	73,462	21,879	30,417	21,870	138,412
80	Norfolk, Va.	6,774	14,166	19,875	30,236	16,638	(c)	249,144
81	Waterbury, Conn.	247	6,477	21,217	8,200	8,284	4,795	41,091
82	Holyoke, Mass.	5,476	2,103	27,630	18,218	17,348	20,000	88,530
83	Fort Wayne, Ind.	10,024	2,600	29,426	9,552	8,788	6,764	35,516
84	Youngstown, Ohio	153	2,199	23,294	16,092	995		34,768
85	Houston, Tex.	6,837	2,515	19,975	4,307	74,483	14,187	24,749
86	Covington, Ky.		4,297	15,970	10,286	21,119	3,253	96,048
87	Akron, Ohio	3,067	1,275	33,019	12,106	35,934		28,251
88	Dallas, Tex.	2,898	200	23,000	15,630	31,229		103,971
89	Saginaw, Mich.	539	(d)	23,985	6,087	43,730		60,565
90	Lancaster, Pa.		165	30,762	7,373	16,445		31,212
91	Lincoln, Nebr.	100	3,879	18,040	6,966	61,882	1,800	92,478
92	Brockton, Mass.		17,124	28,366	29,562	139,120	10,740	81,379
93	Brighamton, N. Y.	2,611	2,620	39,599	34,992	(c)		22,129
94	Augusta, Ga.	1,000	1,500	23,500	3,789	4,869	4,375	102,301
95	Pawtucket, R. I.	242	8,988	30,583	25,233	27,254	4,000	179,160
96	Altoona, Pa.		1,000	16,172	3,039	8,606		42,917
97	Wheeling, W. Va.		1,616		5,716	6,149	5,670	25,015
98	Mobile, Ala.	1,881		17,350	(d)	24,484	(i)	14,865
99	Birmingham, Ala.	728	1,127	18,502	4,282	42,272	9,600	53,170
100	Little Rock, Ark.		1,937		(i)	6,758		5,825
101	Springfield, Ohio.	5,876	1,083	27,090	1,625	22,789	1,695	45,542
102	Galveston, Tex.	131			4,880	52,945	18,933	188,990
103	Tacoma, Wash.	5,834	15,513		22,443	(c)		148,531
104	Haverhill, Mass.	10,088	3,656	33,636	10,444	68,486	2,725	90,685
105	Spokane, Wash.	9,377	3,244	9,617	6,082	9,829		143,622
106	Terre Haute, Ind. (n)	1,791	21,900	17,142	24,325	17,550	3,453	15,974
107	Dubuque, Iowa		5,386	23,431	8,000	33,957	1,531	56,380
108	Quincy, Ill.	6,460	1,021	17,639	3,605	9,755	2,431	57,556
109	South Bend, Ind.	2,636	151	17,332	18,110	(c)		39,259

a Data are for 10 months.

b Including expenditures for garbage removal.

c Included in expenditures for street cleaning and sprinkling.

d Expended for burning garbage; expenditures for garbage removal included in expenditures for health department.

e Including expenditures for parks and gardens and other street expenditures.

f Not reported.

g Expenditures for Brambleton and Atlantic City wards included in other expenditures for maintenance and operation.

h Including expenditures for garbage removal; expenditures for Brambleton and Atlantic City wards included in other expenditures for maintenance and operation.

i Included in other street expenditures.

j Including expenditures for sewers and docks, wharves, etc.

k Including other street expenditures.

l Cleaning done by chain gang.

m For cleaning only; sprinkling paid for by property owners.

n Data are for 8½ months.

TABLE XVI.—EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION (3)—Continued.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Water-works.	Gas works.	Electric-light plants.	Docks, wharves, ferries, bridges, markets, cemeteries, etc.	Other.	Total.
58	New Bedford, Mass...	\$54,101	.....	.....	\$35,571	\$153,075	\$1,132,079
59	Des Moines, Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	173,654	631,042
60	Springfield, Mass	49,188	.....	.....	1,055	240,622	1,217,311
61	Somerville, Mass	71,077	.....	.....	942	251,301	985,755
62	Troy, N. Y. (a)	62,735	.....	.....	.....	89,873	730,557
63	Hoboken, N. J.	147,931	.....	.....	5,018	62,712	746,557
64	Evansville, Ind.	31,939	.....	.....	2,857	124,898	606,975
65	Manchester, N. H.	30,263	.....	.....	14,449	b 181,472	b 724,944
66	Utica, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	6,010	c 123,956	559,006
67	Peoria, Ill.	.....	.....	.....	7,310	79,749	563,119
68	Charleston, S. C.	.....	.....	.....	3,100	63,774	524,742
69	Savannah, Ga.	28,252	.....	.....	12,629	73,833	684,041
70	Salt Lake City, Utah	47,092	.....	.....	14,804	75,271	742,563
71	San Antonio, Tex	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,524	428,379
72	Duluth, Minn.	63,726	\$22,843	.....	6,058	167,180	1,002,000
73	Erie, Pa.	45,876	.....	.....	919	51,833	429,345
74	Elizabeth, N. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	301,703	676,255
75	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	.....	.....	.....	1,724	107,271	403,495
76	Kansas City, Kans.	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
77	Harrisburg, Pa.	28,624	.....	.....	.....	64,351	419,759
78	Portland, Me.	.....	.....	.....	19,955	459,061	1,071,803
79	Yonkers, N. Y.	41,206	.....	.....	.....	428,019	1,089,273
80	Norfolk, Va.	40,038	.....	.....	9,639	e 186,186	761,836
81	Waterbury, Conn.	17,775	.....	.....	.....	25,941	376,739
82	Holyoke, Mass.	31,925	.....	.....	1,634	221,576	773,202
83	Fort Wayne, Ind.	29,300	.....	.....	300	40,026	358,116
84	Youngstown, Ohio	20,318	.....	.....	5,407	41,789	356,063
85	Houston, Tex.	.....	.....	.....	25,657	120,112	579,509
86	Covington, Ky.	24,646	.....	.....	200	48,605	406,772
87	Akron, Ohio	.....	.....	.....	4,590	89,963	442,194
88	Dallas, Tex.	39,643	.....	.....	.....	37,555	447,062
89	Saginaw, Mich.	25,911	.....	.....	(f)	57,344	464,724
90	Lancaster, Pa.	27,530	.....	.....	173	52,919	300,743
91	Lincoln, Nebr.	45,211	.....	.....	.....	60,817	443,212
92	Brockton, Mass.	13,322	.....	.....	3,980	138,153	744,060
93	Binghamton, N. Y.	25,501	.....	.....	2,354	77,272	409,175
94	Augusta, Ga.	7,046	.....	.....	11,589	44,338	346,620
95	Pawtucket, R. I.	119,252	.....	.....	4,571	149,033	779,709
96	Altoona, Pa.	15,770	.....	.....	787	64,655	284,427
97	Wheeling, W. Va.	60,349	66,973	\$20,546	4,050	31,612	382,630
98	Mobile, Ala.	.....	.....	.....	6,623	49,663	135,057
99	Birmingham, Ala.	.....	.....	.....	4,359	44,633	303,020
100	Little Rock, Ark.	.....	.....	9,842	.....	29,961	202,393
101	Springfield, Ohio	39,445	.....	.....	13,523	18,291	346,423
102	Galveston, Tex.	28,175	.....	35,413	3,210	164,283	702,788
103	Tacoma, Wash.	41,733	.....	47,798	1,553	100,176	595,945
104	Haverhill, Mass.	51,402	.....	.....	3,017	133,947	656,182
105	Spokane, Wash.	11,643	.....	.....	3,261	59,642	432,548
106	Terre Haute, Ind. (g)	.....	.....	.....	10,067	45,518	371,231
107	Dubuque, Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,051	375,418
108	Quincy, Ill.	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,077	251,505
109	South Bend, Ind.	31,713	.....	.....	2,745	24,876	256,778

a Data are for 10 months.

b Including \$133,445 State and county tax.

c Including expenditures for police courts, jails, workhouses, reformatories, etc.

d Not reported.

e Including \$117,893 expended for various purposes in Brambleton and Atlantic City wards, which amount can not be traced to the various items of expenditure.

f Included in other street expenditures.

g Data are for 8½ months.

TABLE XVI.—EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION (1)—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Police department.	Police courts, jails, workhouses, reformatories, etc.	Fire department.	Health department.	Hospitals, asylums, almshouses, and other charities.	Schools.	Libraries, art galleries, museums, etc.
110	Salem, Mass.....	<i>a</i> \$37,590	(<i>b</i>)	\$32,324	\$14,640	\$40,638	\$129,095	\$10,673
111	Johnstown, Pa.....	17,771	.....	9,808	1,013	2,607	82,871	.....
112	Elmira, N. Y.....	(<i>c</i>)	(<i>c</i>)	(<i>c</i>)	(<i>c</i>)	(<i>c</i>)	(<i>c</i>)	(<i>c</i>)
113	Allentown, Pa.....	10,612	.....	14,694	3,299	.....	95,008	.....
114	Davenport, Iowa.....	23,327	.....	28,748	6,654	.....	123,783	.....
115	McKeesport, Pa.....	25,835	\$1,500	26,935	1,933	.....	90,565	.....
116	Springfield, Ill.....	28,200	3,152	38,858	1,517	.....	94,617	3,684
117	Chelsea, Mass.....	34,988	.....	32,054	17,321	51,893	121,187	4,737
118	Malden, Mass.....	31,675	.....	33,369	2,041	34,665	171,871	12,766
119	Topeka, Kans.....	<i>a</i> 20,939	(<i>b</i>)	28,230	8,476	.....	100,629	5,922
120	Sioux City, Iowa.....	17,740	2,239	22,032	3,865	.....	111,350	2,694
121	Knoxville, Tenn.....	<i>a</i> 21,644	(<i>b</i>)	23,723	1,068	3,704	51,422	.....
122	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	<i>a</i> 32,322	(<i>b</i>)	33,731	2,159	8,615	44,321	.....
123	Superior, Wis.....	21,731	2,702	30,743	4,657	.....	109,121	3,500
124	Rockford, Ill.....	14,761	1,677	23,256	1,868	1,106	93,357	4,988
125	Taunton, Mass.....	36,520	1,227	26,557	2,956	30,182	104,575	4,828
126	Joliet, Ill.....	25,157	1,600	25,569	4,500	2,000	80,758	2,485
127	Canton, Ohio.....	<i>a</i> 20,078	(<i>b</i>)	26,846	2,912	2,001	102,901	918
128	Butte, Mont.....	51,721	7,600	51,936	3,153	.....	<i>d</i> 172,790	12,604
129	Auburn, N. Y.....	16,000	1,500	21,692	3,650	17,151	76,408	2,000

a Including expenditures for police courts, jails, workhouses, reformatories, etc.*b* Included in expenditures for police department.*c* Not reported, on account of alleged delinquency.*d* Including expenditures for school district extending beyond city limits.

TABLE XVI.—EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION (2)—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Parks and gardens.	Sewers.	Street lighting.	Street cleaning and sprinkling.	Other street expenditures.	Garbage removal.	Interest on debt.
110	Salem, Mass.....	\$6,651	\$4,051	\$41,762	\$10,734	\$49,331	\$2,759	\$49,149
111	Johnstown, Pa.....	621	500	16,344	2,500	13,690	.....	21,188
112	Elmira, N. Y.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
113	Allentown, Pa.....	.....	7,443	20,418	826	14,732	1,900	31,238
114	Davenport, Iowa.....	21,290	5,204	23,782	22,726	20,000	2,400	12,406
115	McKeesport, Pa.....	.....	1,000	16,994	3,500	10,840	b 1,129	17,839
116	Springfield, Ill.....	.....	1,484	34,500	14,329	2,939	.....	51,975
117	Chelsea, Mass.....	1,886	4,882	27,077	12,536	25,908	3,867	63,196
118	Malden, Mass.....	10,640	1,393	29,043	7,160	46,766	16,891	53,040
119	Topeka, Kans.....	.....	5,599	.....	c 35,882	(d)	602	34,498
120	Sioux City, Iowa.....	930	5,012	13,986	4,634	13,664	3,181	95,019
121	Knoxville, Tenn.....	.....	.....	24,013	5,000	16,457	3,500	72,305
122	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	3,889	542	15,037	3,955	9,200	5,152	52,868
123	Superior, Wis.....	150	2,225	12,640	c 22,169	(d)	.....	96,492
124	Rockford, Ill.....	672	1,257	20,083	7,595	46,347	1,108	23,284
125	Taunton, Mass.....	1,098	4,722	8,796	8,910	37,165	2,033	64,518
126	Joliet, Ill.....	.....	1,923	31,268	20,053	5,118	3,222	12,245
127	Canton, Ohio.....	2,295	6,347	22,619	c 28,877	(d)	.....	44,582
128	Butte, Mont.....	.....	500	18,898	11,792	37,338	b 2,790	c 32,826
129	Auburn, N. Y.....	.....	500	25,000	3,649	4,279	3,850	29,772

a Not reported, on account of alleged defalcation.

b Expended for burning garbage.

c Including other street expenditures.

d Included in expenditures for street cleaning and sprinkling.

e Including expenditures for school district extending beyond city limits.

TABLE XVI.—EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION (3)—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Water-works.	Gas works.	Electric-light plants.	Docks, wharves, ferries, bridges, markets, cemeteries, etc.	Other.	Total.
110	Salem, Mass	\$30,395	.....	.....	\$8,136	\$154,785	\$622,063
111	Johnstown, Pa .....	.....	.....	.....	2,986	25,724	197,623
112	Elmira, N. Y	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
113	Allentown, Pa	\$7,784	.....	.....	180	17,716	255,795
114	Davenport, Iowa .....	.....	.....	.....	10,051	76,839	377,210
115	McKeesport, Pa	24,876	.....	.....	.....	46,942	269,888
116	Springfield, Ill	18,101	.....	.....	13,661	46,655	353,672
117	Chelsea, Mass	34,429	.....	.....	.....	51,096	487,057
118	Malden, Mass	91,281	.....	.....	11,795	138,808	692,704
119	Topeka, Kans .....	.....	.....	\$10,974	1,867	87,503	291,121
120	Sioux City, Iowa	\$2,472	.....	.....	11,849	72,577	413,244
121	Knoxville, Tenn .....	.....	.....	.....	2,162	34,253	259,811
122	Chattanooga, Tenn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,025	261,816
123	Superior, Wis .....	.....	.....	.....	1,547	27,126	334,808
124	Rockford, Ill	28,121	.....	.....	4,153	25,460	299,093
125	Taunton, Mass	21,471	.....	24,758	3,841	136,624	520,251
126	Joliet, Ill	23,230	.....	.....	1,275	59,934	300,337
127	Canton, Ohio	26,154	.....	.....	86	27,067	813,683
128	Butte, Mont .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,907	5517,845
129	Auburn, N. Y	23,393	.....	.....	250	11,250	240,344

a Not reported, on account of alleged defalcation.

b Including expenditures for school district extending beyond city limits, and unpaid warrants which can not be traced to the various items of expenditure.

TABLE XVII.—SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Income.	Expenditures.			Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.
			For construction and other capital outlay.	For maintenance and operation.	Total.	
1	New York, N. Y.	<i>a</i> \$205,010,549	\$104,083,118	\$82,220,127	\$186,253,245	<i>b</i> \$18,757,304
2	Chicago, Ill. (<i>c</i>)	33,048,449	10,347,448	19,744,267	30,091,715	2,956,734
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	36,778,050	8,497,840	19,234,368	27,732,208	9,045,842
4	St. Louis, Mo.	14,990,461	1,869,814	9,110,841	10,980,655	4,009,806
5	Boston, Mass.	<i>d</i> 45,747,243	<i>e</i> 20,867,066	<i>f</i> 19,762,543	<i>g</i> 40,629,609	<i>h</i> 5,117,634
6	Baltimore, Md.	10,745,417	2,628,318	7,121,020	9,749,338	996,079
7	Cleveland, Ohio.	13,206,499	4,117,958	5,307,882	9,425,790	3,780,709
8	Buffalo, N. Y.	9,744,723	3,657,768	5,526,708	9,184,471	560,252
9	San Francisco, Cal.	9,219,377	<i>i</i> 599,665	<i>j</i> 7,518,815	<i>k</i> 8,118,480	1,180,819
10	Cincinnati, Ohio.	<i>a</i> 10,760,387	2,168,209	6,183,701	8,301,910	<i>b</i> 2,458,427
11	Pittsburg, Pa.	7,988,427	3,029,971	4,954,414	7,984,385	4,042
12	New Orleans, La.	4,535,705	711,750	3,667,194	4,378,944	156,761
13	Detroit, Mich.	6,857,460	1,356,151	4,122,981	5,479,082	1,378,378
14	Milwaukee, Wis.	5,125,714	1,130,774	3,628,501	4,659,275	466,439
15	Washington, D. C.	7,267,461	853,885	6,171,708	7,025,593	(<i>j</i>)
16	Newark, N. J.	10,004,420	4,427,135	4,638,676	9,065,811	938,609
17	Jersey City, N. J.	8,107,598	2,694,364	4,741,587	7,435,951	671,647
18	Louisville, Ky.	4,370,059	1,475,497	2,688,219	4,063,716	306,343
19	Minneapolis, Minn.	4,491,797	1,009,512	2,691,462	3,700,974	790,823
20	Providence, R. I.	7,590,047	3,887,673	3,978,199	7,865,872	164,175
21	Indianapolis, Ind.	2,797,680	675,561	1,961,198	2,636,759	160,921
22	Kansas City, Mo.	2,553,387	408,294	1,925,152	2,328,446	224,941
23	St. Paul, Minn.	4,540,334	1,774,711	2,192,678	3,967,389	572,945
24	Rochester, N. Y.	7,294,366	3,631,321	2,798,810	6,430,131	864,235
25	Denver, Colo.	2,631,245	633,023	1,679,136	2,312,159	319,086
26	Toledo, Ohio.	2,441,041	451,620	1,698,104	2,049,724	391,317
27	Allegheny, Pa.	2,384,492	775,740	1,795,380	2,571,070	263,422
28	Columbus, Ohio.	2,612,301	930,484	1,639,554	2,570,038	42,263
29	Worcester, Mass.	5,745,572	2,734,152	2,708,789	5,442,941	302,631
30	Syracuse, N. Y.	2,637,481	569,273	1,745,014	2,314,287	323,194
31	New Haven, Conn.	2,921,044	1,590,416	1,251,916	2,842,332	78,712
32	Paterson, N. J.	2,785,277	1,259,379	1,505,431	2,764,810	20,467
33	Fall River, Mass.	3,234,908	1,575,472	1,589,224	3,164,696	70,212
34	St. Joseph, Mo.	710,493	129,459	501,620	631,079	79,414
35	Omaha, Nebr.	2,479,633	507,697	1,422,178	1,929,875	549,758
36	Los Angeles, Cal.	2,090,652	<i>k</i> 225,759	<i>k</i> 1,434,296	<i>k</i> 1,660,055	501,816
37	Memphis, Tenn.	1,193,985	297,405	673,681	971,086	222,849
38	Scranton, Pa.	1,052,394	120,353	657,911	778,264	274,130
39	Lowell, Mass.	3,485,753	1,686,922	1,706,138	3,392,060	93,693
40	Albany, N. Y.	3,095,781	1,184,484	1,416,612	2,601,096	494,685
41	Cambridge, Mass.	3,445,780	1,422,406	1,851,328	3,273,734	172,046
42	Portland, Oreg.	1,807,754	483,059	961,970	1,445,029	862,725
43	Atlanta, Ga.	1,805,055	182,654	1,411,649	1,594,303	210,752
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.	<i>l</i> 2,292,198	553,482	<i>l</i> 1,157,579	<i>l</i> 1,711,061	581,137
45	Dayton, Ohio.	2,282,524	606,850	994,809	1,601,659	680,865
46	Richmond, Va.	1,683,829	334,087	1,239,534	1,573,621	110,208
47	Nashville, Tenn.	1,215,294	263,876	909,608	1,172,979	42,315
48	Seattle, Wash.	1,511,090	374,615	816,811	1,191,426	319,664
49	Hartford, Conn.	2,387,636	1,012,686	1,199,928	2,212,614	175,022
50	Reading, Pa.	960,451	229,560	519,908	749,468	210,983
51	Wilmington, Del.	922,371	197,201	631,802	829,003	93,368
52	Camden, N. J.	1,749,667	600,243	961,560	1,561,803	187,864
53	Trenton, N. J.	1,628,877	298,383	1,250,578	1,543,961	84,916
54	Bridgeport, Conn.	1,137,914	167,617	755,307	922,924	214,990
55	Lynn, Mass.	<i>m</i> 2,515,493	1,152,098	<i>m</i> 1,302,398	<i>m</i> 2,454,496	60,997
56	Oakland, Cal.	854,612	46,469	800,626	847,095	7,517
57	Lawrence, Mass.	1,614,528	386,123	1,145,915	1,532,043	82,485
58	New Bedford, Mass.	2,306,515	1,137,118	1,132,079	2,269,197	37,318
59	Des Moines, Iowa	1,055,330	137,598	681,042	818,640	236,690
60	Springfield, Mass.	2,341,678	917,405	1,217,811	2,134,716	206,962

a Including cash in sinking fund at beginning of fiscal year.*b* Including cash in sinking fund.*c* Not including data relating to sanitary district of Chicago.*d* Including income of county.*e* Including \$137,367 expended by county.*f* Including \$1,189,955 expended by county.*g* Including \$1,327,322 expended by county.*h* Including cash in county treasury.*i* Including unpaid warrants which can not be traced to the various items of expenditure; total amount, \$79,922.*j* Cash on hand at end of fiscal year required by law to be returned to United States Treasury, when it is available only by reappropriation of Congress.*k* Including unpaid warrants which can not be traced to the various items of expenditure; total amount, \$71,219.*l* Including \$155,673 State and county tax.*m* Including State and county tax.

TABLE XVII.—SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Income.	Expenditures.			Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.
			For construction and other capital outlay.	For maintenance and operation.	Total.	
61	Somerville, Mass.	\$2,160,350	\$1,103,283	\$985,755	\$2,089,038	\$71,312
62	Troy, N. Y. (a)	1,319,851	495,181	730,557	1,225,738	94,113
63	Hoboken, N. J.	1,912,276	1,062,811	746,827	1,809,638	102,638
64	Evansville, Ind.	985,865	182,569	606,975	789,544	146,321
65	Manchester, N. H.	b 1,346,905	457,003	c 724,944	e 1,181,947	164,958
66	Utica, N. Y.	893,684	330,366	539,006	869,372	24,312
67	Peoria, Ill.	1,206,679	515,076	568,119	1,083,195	123,484
68	Charleston, S. C.	603,049	68,724	524,742	593,466	9,583
69	Savannah, Ga.	869,276	168,804	684,041	852,845	16,431
70	Salt Lake City, Utah.	885,194	62,530	742,563	805,098	80,101
71	San Antonio, Tex.	560,696	132,317	428,379	560,696	.....
72	Duluth, Minn.	2,003,228	622,527	1,002,000	1,624,527	378,701
73	Erie, Pa.	724,645	240,595	429,345	669,940	54,705
74	Elizabeth, N. J.	884,200	96,966	676,255	773,221	110,979
75	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	634,316	139,651	403,495	543,146	91,170
76	Kansas City, Kans.	1,352,083	(d)	(d)	1,107,716	244,317
77	Harrisburg, Pa.	602,072	112,806	419,759	532,565	69,507
78	Portland, Me.	1,551,146	381,459	1,071,803	1,453,262	97,884
79	Yonkers, N. Y.	2,055,535	788,992	1,089,273	1,878,265	177,270
80	Norfolk, Va.	1,678,215	576,676	761,836	1,338,512	339,703
81	Waterbury, Conn.	730,144	298,016	376,739	674,755	56,389
82	Holyoke, Mass.	1,778,369	970,068	773,202	1,743,270	35,099
83	Fort Wayne, Ind.	644,077	116,009	358,116	474,125	169,952
84	Youngstown, Ohio.	776,109	224,003	356,083	580,086	196,023
85	Houston, Tex.	854,441	209,689	579,509	789,198	65,248
86	Covington, Ky.	850,092	263,969	406,772	670,741	179,351
87	Akron, Ohio.	913,681	257,271	442,194	699,465	214,216
88	Dallas, Tex.	742,616	125,648	447,082	572,780	169,836
89	Saginaw, Mich.	907,350	353,079	464,724	817,803	89,547
90	Lancaster, Pa.	425,714	94,759	300,743	395,502	30,212
91	Lincoln, Nebr.	612,746	99,064	443,212	542,276	70,470
92	Brockton, Mass.	1,615,993	806,580	744,060	1,550,640	65,353
93	Binghamton, N. Y.	663,386	116,169	409,175	525,344	138,042
94	Augusta, Ga.	e 740,865	375,378	346,620	721,998	f 18,867
95	Pawtucket, R. I.	1,634,336	810,140	779,709	1,589,849	44,487
96	Altoona, Pa.	426,625	94,763	284,427	379,190	47,435
97	Wheeling, W. Va.	556,774	143,602	382,630	526,232	30,542
98	Mobile, Ala.	965,415	778,478	185,057	958,535	6,880
99	Birmingham, Ala.	333,614	.....	303,020	303,020	30,594
100	Little Rock, Ark.	232,780	29,312	202,393	231,705	1,075
101	Springfield, Ohio.	764,305	335,847	346,423	682,270	82,035
102	Galveston, Tex.	763,687	42,653	702,788	745,441	18,246
103	Tacoma, Wash.	1,087,697	196,113	595,945	792,058	245,639
104	Haverhill, Mass.	1,170,052	488,870	656,182	1,145,052	25,000
105	Spokane, Wash.	1,365,553	797,826	432,548	1,230,374	135,179
106	Terre Haute, Ind. (g)	624,916	150,982	371,231	522,213	102,708
107	Dubuque, Iowa.	660,144	185,025	375,418	560,443	99,701
108	Quincy, Ill.	576,927	228,327	251,505	479,832	97,095
109	South Bend, Ind.	647,695	235,203	256,778	491,981	155,714
110	Salem, Mass.	1,138,963	516,150	622,063	1,138,213	750
111	Johnstown, Pa.	351,422	115,017	197,623	312,640	38,782
112	Elmira, N. Y.	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)
113	Allentown, Pa.	450,107	104,552	255,795	360,347	89,760
114	Davenport, Iowa.	533,645	116,630	377,210	493,840	39,805
115	McKeesport, Pa.	511,399	153,485	269,888	423,373	88,026
116	Springfield, Ill.	556,024	149,122	353,672	502,794	55,230
117	Chelsea, Mass.	1,009,560	489,481	487,057	976,538	33,022
118	Malden, Mass.	1,254,124	536,027	692,704	1,228,781	25,393
119	Topeka, Kans.	779,432	201,182	291,121	492,303	287,129
120	Sioux City, Iowa.	563,368	45,222	413,244	458,466	94,902

a Data are for 10 months.

b Including State and county tax.

c Including \$133,445 State and county tax.

d Not reported.

e Including cash in sinking fund at beginning of fiscal year.

f Including cash in sinking fund.

g Data are for 8½ months.

h Not reported, on account of alleged defalcation.

TABLE XVII.—SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Income.	Expenditures.			Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.
			For construction and other capital outlay.	For maintenance and operation.	Total.	
121	Knoxville, Tenn.	\$441, 193	\$148, 529	\$259, 311	\$407, 840	\$33, 353
122	Chattanooga, Tenn.	294, 104	21, 373	261, 816	283, 189	10, 915
123	Superior, Wis.	560, 266	49, 427	334, 803	384, 230	176, 036
124	Rockford, Ill.	658, 553	351, 933	299, 093	651, 026	7, 527
125	Taunton, Mass.	1, 031, 423	440, 765	520, 231	961, 046	70, 377
126	Joliet, Ill.	590, 393	165, 627	300, 337	465, 964	124, 929
127	Canton, Ohio.	630, 556	164, 444	313, 633	478, 127	152, 429
128	Butte, Mont.	a 683, 961	b 126, 138	b 517, 845	b 644, 043	c 136, 038
129	Auburn, N. Y.	406, 260	74, 370	240, 344	314, 714	90, 546

a Including income of school district extending beyond city limits.

b Including expenditures for school district extending beyond city limits and unpaid warrants which can not be traced to the various items of expenditure; total amount of unpaid warrants, \$96 170.

c Including cash in school district treasury.

TABLE XVIII.—ASSETS (1).

Marginal number.	Cities.	Cash in treasury.	Uncollect- ed taxes.	Cash and bonds in sinking fund.	City hall.		
					Land and buildings.	Appara- tus, etc.	Total.
1	New York, N. Y.	\$13,556,738	\$44,656,942	\$110,636,438	\$8,257,000	\$1,500,000	\$9,757,000
2	Chicago, Ill.	2,956,734	2,364,710	1,717,587	(b)	300,000	2,017,587
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	9,045,842	2,479,272	15,561,200	(b)		13,604,000
4	St. Louis, Mo.	4,009,306	1,382,365		1,643,750	64,670	1,608,420
5	Boston, Mass.	c 6,117,634	5,751,201	d 27,697,094	(b)	(b)	1,620,800
6	Baltimore, Md.	996,079	1,853,734	6,212,077	4,739,835	(b)	(b)
7	Cleveland, Ohio.	3,780,709	331,952	2,377,371		47,652	47,652
8	Buffalo, N. Y.	680,252	1,660,572	1,371,089	1,607,400		1,607,400
9	San Francisco, Cal.	1,180,819	200,000	217,504	(b)	(b)	e 7,540,000
10	Cincinnati, Ohio.	1,754,416	216,157	1,927,644	1,763,441	100,000	1,863,441
11	Pittsburg, Pa.	1,042	1,204,172	4,078,324	1,221,964	150,000	1,371,964
12	New Orleans, La.	156,761	4,238,881		150,000	30,000	180,000
13	Detroit, Mich.	1,378,378	1,014,100	1,896,564	(b)	(b)	2,202,330
14	Milwaukee, Wis.	466,439	2,730,073		(b)	(b)	1,200,000
15	Washington, D. C.	(g)	1,170,235	713,916	(b)		150,000
16	Newark, N. J.	938,609	950,000	3,857,520	(b)		850,000
17	Jersey City, N. J.	671,647	3,769,420	2,762,029	750,000	100,000	530,000
18	Louisville, Ky.	306,343	2,086,886	785,116	455,000	75,000	1,306,122
19	Minneapolis, Minn.	790,823	696,522	1,736,317	1,306,122	(h)	1,173,900
20	Providence, R. I.	164,175	25,247	3,725,818	1,123,900	50,000	
21	Indianapolis, Ind.	180,921	104,363				o 420,000
22	Kansas City, Mo.	224,941	20,000	1373,914	m 405,000	n 15,000	(b)
23	St. Paul, Minn.	572,945	650,000	612,993	(b)		385,000
24	Rochester, N. Y.	864,235	1,271,907	561,884	335,000	50,000	260,000
25	Denver, Colo.	319,086	591,148	234,251	725,000	35,000	
26	Toledo, Ohio.	391,317	273,674	672,374			550,000
27	Allentown, Pa.	263,422	489,204	1,406,323	500,000	50,000	r 101,408
28	Columbus, Ohio.	42,263	41,076	2,350,522	r 95,000	6,408	760,880
29	Worcester, Mass.	302,631	355,068	3,613,703	720,680	40,200	14,747
30	Syracuse, N. Y.	323,194	1,193,710		450,000	14,747	6,000
31	New Haven, Conn.	78,712	s 553,399	217,383	240,755	6,000	589,400
32	Paterson, N. J.	20,467	1,185,174		521,000	12,500	246,755
33	Fall River, Mass.	70,212	238,569	1,311,904	410,000	68,400	422,500
34	St. Joseph, Mo.	79,414	67,408	26,444	v 145,000	5,000	638,175
35	Omaha, Nebr.	549,758	2,403,802		592,675	40,500	r 314,105
36	Los Angeles, Cal.	501,816	11,483	90,275	r 306,355	7,750	5,000
37	Memphis, Tenn.	222,849	199,267	86,293		5,000	245,000
38	Scranton, Pa.	274,130	35,323	226,090	240,000	5,000	416,000
39	Lowell, Mass.	93,693	473,912	567,965	410,000	6,000	370,000
40	Albany, N. Y.	494,685	230,435	1,446,299	315,000	155,000	414,500
41	Cambridge, Mass.	172,046	429,802	1,696,313	272,000	42,500	2,794
42	Portland, Oreg.	862,725	2,938	2,794	x 675,000	25,000	138,590
43	Atlanta, Ga.	210,752	(b)	113,590			r 800,000
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.	561,137	365,747	136,176	r 225,000	25,000	y 265,000
45	Dayton, Ohio.	680,865	58,372	138,057	(b)	40,000	1,401,550
46	Richmond, Va.	110,208	526,998	370,778	(b)	(b)	aa 50,000
47	Nashville, Tenn.	42,315	200,000		235,000	15,000	o 61,000
48	Seattle, Wash.	319,664	179,311		(b)	(b)	509,333
49	Hartford, Conn.	175,022	121,826	450,012	497,500	11,883	38,000
50	Reading, Pa.	210,983	81,740	71,933	35,000	3,000	cc 250,000
51	Wilmington, Del.	93,368	55,000		(b)	(b)	a 143,000
52	Camden, N. J.	187,364	191,818	89,733	(b)	(b)	80,000
53	Trenton, N. J.	84,916	(b)	1,167,920	75,000	5,000	152,500
54	Bridgeport, Conn.	214,990	125,000	367,594	160,000	2,500	315,000
55	Lynn, Mass.	60,997	509,794	1,129,804	(b)	(b)	dd 500,000
56	Oakland, Cal.	7,517	4,264	3,000	(b)	(b)	116,000
57	Lawrence, Mass.	82,485	217,371	798,936	112,500	3,500	141,466
58	New Bedford, Mass.	37,313	135,799	736,180	(b)	(b)	j 67,765
59	Des Moines, Iowa.	236,690	181,267	63,047	j 64,000	3,765	135,669
60	Springfield, Mass.	206,962	153,618	506,654	118,000	17,669	72,250
61	Somerville, Mass.	71,312	383,126		62,250	10,000	325,000
62	Troy, N. Y.	94,113	42,581	77,872	300,000	25,000	a 266,000
63	Hoboken, N. J.	102,638	76,250	68,251	a 250,000	a 16,000	60,000
64	Evansville, Ind.	146,321	125,281	10,008	50,000	10,000	174,149
65	Manchester, N. H.	164,958	59,973	232,733	170,000	4,149	

a Including jails.

b Not reported.

c Including cash in county treasury.

d Including county sinking fund.

e Including police department, libraries, jails, hospitals, and asylums, almshouses, etc.

f Included in city hall.

g Cash on hand at end of fiscal year required by law to be returned to United States Treasury, when it is available only by reappropriation of Congress.

h Included in other assets.

i Not including apparatus, etc.

j Including land and buildings for jails.

k Not including apparatus, etc., but including land and buildings for jails.

l Actual value. m Including land and buildings for police department and jails.

n Including apparatus, etc., for jails.

o Including jails and land and buildings for police department.

p Included in land and buildings for city hall.

q Not including land and buildings.

r Including land and buildings for libraries.

s Including \$68,307 street and sewer and street sprinkling assessments.

TABLE XVIII.—ASSETS (1).

Police department.			Fire department.			Schools.			Marginal number.
Land and buildings.	Apparatus, etc.	Total.	Land and buildings.	Apparatus, etc.	Total.	Land and buildings.	Apparatus, etc.	Total.	
\$3,880,599	\$900,000	\$4,780,599	\$4,089,575	\$3,723,750	\$7,813,325	\$44,342,148	\$2,079,618	\$46,421,766	1
a 949,090	a 216,591	a 1,165,681	1,041,375	954,610	1,995,885	19,487,909	3,010,896	22,498,805	2
(b)	(b)	837,600	(b)	(b)	597,200	(b)	(b)	8,388,600	3
140,750	30,000	170,750	472,080	386,865	858,945	6,781,506	131,605	6,913,111	4
(b)	(b)	908,700	(b)	(b)	1,603,000	(b)	(b)	11,222,400	5
350,000	105,500	455,500	358,498	400,000	758,498	2,863,510	387,607	3,251,117	6
394,325	40,047	434,372	409,379	316,843	726,222	4,350,789	278,119	4,628,908	7
357,025	68,321	425,346	444,377	510,433	954,810	2,983,405	479,494	3,462,899	8
(f)	(f)	(f)	(b)	(b)	1,656,000	(b)	(b)	5,415,200	9
129,000	38,900	167,900	569,250	700,770	1,270,020	3,581,704	200,594	3,782,298	10
203,832	88,558	292,440	516,558	328,085	844,643	3,460,000	40,000	3,500,000	11
10,000	5,000	15,000	50,000	150,000	200,000	900,000	100,000	1,000,000	12
(b)	(b)	316,992	(b)	(b)	1,609,665	(b)	(b)	2,875,385	13
(b)	(b)	232,227	(b)	(b)	987,095	(b)	(b)	3,204,760	14
128,770	20,025	148,795	234,442	170,000	404,442	4,305,108	228,250	4,533,358	15
80,000	50,000	130,000	610,000	100,000	710,000	(b)	(b)	2,262,875	16
121,000	25,000	146,000	130,340	100,000	230,340	1,373,850	105,044	1,478,894	17
31,778	8,000	39,778	284,050	201,340	485,390	1,224,645	106,000	1,330,645	18
j 92,234	(h)	k 92,234	429,555	(h)	i 429,555	2,825,477	(h)	i 2,825,477	19
337,009	78,175	415,184	417,895	237,501	655,396	2,622,156	50,000	2,672,156	20
112,000	46,080	158,080	168,100	127,457	295,557	2,300,000	93,355	2,393,355	21
(p)	7,500	q 7,500	172,000	120,000	292,000	1,726,230	200,575	1,926,805	22
(b)	(b)	(b)	377,310	226,000	603,310	2,426,400	117,550	2,543,950	23
75,000	15,000	90,000	400,000	100,000	500,000	r 1,465,000	160,000	r 1,625,000	24
n 80,000	n 80,000	n 80,000	128,000	196,000	323,000	2,742,213	130,679	2,872,892	25
a 67,025	a 6,046	a 3,071	162,675	151,653	314,328	1,000,000	425,000	1,425,000	26
8,032	8,032	181,000	87,350	268,350	2,122,919	17,500	2,140,419	27	27
52,000	7,490	59,490	290,387	173,776	464,163	2,207,549	149,796	2,357,345	28
93,949	5,667	99,616	369,356	148,867	518,223	2,114,519	874,658	2,489,177	29
3,500	22,500	26,000	135,600	184,200	269,800	1,306,100	106,178	1,412,278	30
184,971	3,000	187,971	162,600	191,468	354,068	1,500,517	99,000	1,599,517	31
46,000	16,800	62,800	96,000	108,620	204,620	700,000	65,000	765,000	32
t 238,800	20,048	t 318,848	(u)	131,927	q 131,927	1,690,650	61,800	1,752,450	33
30,000	3,500	33,500	65,500	45,000	110,500	580,210	52,345	632,555	34
w 50,000	w 12,500	w 62,500	73,704	92,000	165,704	1,609,165	85,000	1,694,165	35
a 3,807	a 3,807	a 122,296	56,815	163,795	220,610	1,130,031	75,624	1,205,655	36
w 3,366	w 3,366	w 10,366	118,060	73,240	191,300	1,413,248	17,342	430,590	37
10,000	10,000	20,000	46,260	98,428	139,688	1,544,634	125,000	1,669,634	38
75,500	17,000	92,500	261,500	117,000	378,500	1,559,002	48,000	1,607,002	39
67,000	20,633	87,633	163,000	247,928	410,928	1,071,000	80,000	1,151,000	40
22,100	16,948	39,048	179,800	75,000	254,800	1,588,900	141,135	1,730,035	41
a 25,000	a 5,000	a 30,000	206,750	132,478	339,228	1,055,245	40,786	1,096,031	42
a 125,000	a 32,000	a 157,000	138,600	65,000	203,600	880,000	65,000	945,000	43
73,725	(b)	78,725	109,154	110,609	213,763	1,099,000	88,000	1,187,000	44
(p)	(b)	15,000	125,000	66,500	201,500	1,166,569	62,445	1,229,014	45
2,588	(b)	t 2,588	71,400	105,320	176,720	442,500	25,750	468,250	46
(bb)	4,000	q 4,000	m 97,400	216,825	m 314,225	438,803	25,950	464,753	47
(f)	12,646	q 12,646	22,350	152,885	175,735	675,000	50,000	725,000	48
101,000	12,023	113,023	134,100	108,725	237,825	2,060,000	84,500	2,144,500	49
(f)	1,000	1,000	110,000	95,030	205,000	826,300	77,500	903,800	50
10,000	(f)	(f)	71,000	49,599	120,599	596,887	78,668	675,505	51
a 47,000	a 25,000	a 72,000	75,000	53,000	128,000	572,700	56,712	629,412	52
30,000	7,925	37,925	(b)	(b)	207,231	778,997	123,541	902,538	53
a 45,000	a 8,162	a 53,162	148,400	71,577	219,977	(b)	(b)	1,062,000	54
46,000	(f)	(f)	17,500	68,820	86,320	1,000,000	70,000	1,070,000	55
10,660	56,660	67,320	35,600	73,000	108,600	(b)	(b)	618,128	56
71,376	9,550	80,926	141,965	85,050	227,015	(b)	(b)	8,341,58	57
(bb)	n 5,000	ee 5,000	f 150,000	52,000	f 202,000	927,200	37,515	964,715	58
78,600	14,540	93,140	172,705	125,216	297,921	1,647,382	125,694	1,773,076	59
45,000	3,000	48,000	158,896	68,399	227,295	1,061,753	51,189	1,112,942	60
31,000	1,000	32,000	285,000	78,944	363,944	435,000	20,500	455,500	61
35,000	2,000	37,000	167,000	51,970	218,970	635,000	30,000	665,000	62
a 28,000	a 5,000	a 33,000	80,000	85,000	165,000	700,000	33,950	733,950	63
64,000	7,250	71,250	145,548	107,178	252,726	739,056	36,750	775,806	65

t Including land and buildings for fire department.

u Included in land and buildings for police department.

v Including markets.

w Including jails and workhouses, reformatories, etc.

x Including land and buildings for art galleries, museums, etc.

y Including land and buildings for police department, and markets.

z Buildings only; land included in markets.

aa Not including land.

bb Included in land and buildings for fire department.

cc Including police department and jails.

dd Including police department, libraries, and jails.

ee Not including land and buildings, but including apparatus, etc., for jails.

ff Including land and buildings for police department.

TABLE XVIII.—ASSETS (2).

Marginal number.	Cities.	Libraries.			Art galleries, museums, etc.		
		Land and buildings.	Books, apparatus, etc.	Total.	Land and buildings.	Apparatus, etc.	Total.
1	New York, N. Y.	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$300,000	\$18,915,000	\$895,000	\$19,810,000
2	Chicago, Ill.	2,127,250	865,966	2,993,206			
3	Philadelphia, Pa.		(b)	(b)			
4	St. Louis, Mo.	200,000	100,000	300,000			
5	Boston, Mass.	(b)	(b)	3,168,000			
6	Baltimore, Md.	\$50,000	225,000	575,000			
7	Cleveland, Ohio	8,438	175,500	178,938			
8	Buffalo, N. Y.						
9	San Francisco, Cal.	(c)	(c)	(c)			
10	Cincinnati, Ohio.	550,000	260,000	810,000			
11	Pittsburg, Pa.	1,149,790	125,340	1,275,130			
12	New Orleans, La.	75,000	50,000	125,000			
13	Detroit, Mich.	(b)	(b)	538,000			
14	Milwaukee, Wis.	(e)	(e)	(e)	(b)	(b)	f1,058,000
15	Washington, D. C.		20,000	20,000			
16	Newark, N. J.	380,000	220,000	600,000			
17	Jersey City, N. J.	250,000	52,980	302,980			
18	Louisville, Ky.						
19	Minneapolis, Minn.	851,626	(g)	h351,626			
20	Providence, R. I.						
21	Indianapolis, Ind.	140,000	100,000	240,000			
22	Kansas City, Mo.	250,000	75,000	325,000			
23	St. Paul, Minn.	(b)	(b)	(b)			
24	Rochester, N. Y.	(k)	33,500	733,500			
25	Denver, Colo.		50,000	50,000			
26	Toledo, Ohio.	75,000	65,000	140,000			
27	Allegheny, Pa.	500,000	145,000	645,000			
28	Columbus, Ohio.	(m)	53,025	753,025			
29	Worcester, Mass.	175,935	96,000	271,935			
30	Syracuse, N. Y.	40,000	65,000	105,000			
31	New Haven, Conn.	110,000	45,000	155,000			
32	Paterson, N. J.	65,000	35,000	100,000			
33	Fall River, Mass.	280,000	70,000	350,000			
34	St. Joseph, Mo.		30,000	30,000			
35	Omaha, Nebr.	\$162,985	\$150,000	\$312,985	(l)	(l)	(l)
36	Los Angeles, Cal.	(n)	60,672	760,672			
37	Memphis, Tenn.						
38	Scranton, Pa.	160,000	37,300	197,300			
39	Lowell, Mass.	200,000	60,000	260,000			
40	Albany, N. Y.				(b)	(b)	507,440
41	Cambridge, Mass.	188,000	66,000	252,000			
42	Portland, Oreg.				(m)	2,000	72,000
43	Atlanta, Ga.						
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.	(m)	66,000	766,000			
45	Dayton, Ohio.	500,000	65,000	565,000			
46	Richmond, Va.						
47	Nashville, Tenn.						
48	Seattle, Wash.		23,843	23,843			
49	Hartford, Conn.						
50	Reading, Pa.	25,000	20,000	45,000			
51	Wilmington, Del.	120,000	42,500	162,500			
52	Camden, N. J.						
53	Trenton, N. J.						
54	Bridgeport, Conn.	150,000	25,000	175,000			
55	Lynn, Mass.	225,000	130,000	405,000			
56	Oakland, Cal.	(c)	(c)	(c)			
57	Lawrence, Mass.		36,850	36,850			
58	New Bedford, Mass.	131,839	57,000	188,839			
59	Des Moines, Iowa.	76,000	50,000	126,000			
60	Springfield, Mass.						
61	Somerville, Mass.	41,410	25,000	66,410			
62	Troy, N. Y.						
63	Hoboken, N. J.	75,000	23,750	98,750			
64	Evansville, Ind.						
65	Manchester, N. H.	65,000	30,000	95,000			

a Included in police department.

b Not reported.

c Included in city hall.

d Including bath houses and bathing beaches.

e Included in art galleries, museums, etc.

f Including libraries.

g Included in other assets.

h Not including apparatus, etc.

i Included in land and buildings for police department.

j Included in police department and other assets.

k Included in land and buildings for schools.

TABLE XVIII.—ASSETS (2).

Parks.			Jails.			Workhouses, reformatories, etc.			Marginal number.
Land and buildings.	Apparatus, etc.	Total.	Land and buildings.	Apparatus, etc.	Total.	Land and buildings.	Apparatus, etc.	Total.	
\$296,235,525	\$636,266	\$296,871,791	\$5,943,000	\$15,000	\$5,958,000	\$6,904,500	\$35,000	\$6,939,500	1
61,514,900	1,500,000	63,014,900	(a)	(a)	(a)	873,270	35,369	908,639	2
(b)	(b)	22,788,344	(b)	(b)	300,000	(b)	(b)	900,000	3
8,149,310	6,497	8,155,807	582,000	3,500	585,500	368,420	7,408	375,828	4
(b)	(b)	53,023,400	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	1,006,600	5
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	6
6,908,846	15,000	6,923,846				318,079	21,327	339,406	7
3,637,255	12,000	3,649,255							8
(b)	(b)	12,000,000	(c)	(c)	(c)				9
1,499,000	1,000	1,500,000				872,000	19,000	891,000	10
3,319,959	25,000	3,344,959							11
5,000,000	50,000	5,050,000	350,000	50,000	400,000	35,000	5,000	40,000	12
(b)	(b)	d 6,255,000				(b)	(b)	245,000	13
(b)	(b)	2,493,776							14
300,000		300,000				297,200	7,000	304,200	15
5,000,000		5,000,000				(b)	(b)	135,500	16
483,500	2,000	485,500							17
1,000,000	15,000	1,015,000				150,000	10,000	160,000	18
4,564,340	(g)	h 4,564,340	(i)	(g)	(f)	186,955	(g)	h 186,955	19
1,146,439	48,933	1,195,372							20
1,018,570	1,000	1,019,570							21
2,000,000	5,000	2,005,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	75,000	3,000	78,000	22
(b)	(b)	(b)							23
500,000	6,000	506,000							24
2,551,500	8,000	2,559,500	(m)	(n)	(o)				25
2,000,000		2,000,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	30,000	5,000	35,000	26
2,328,184	1,500	2,329,684							27
331,500	1,700	333,200				74,400	6,321	80,721	28
8,404,000	1,000	8,405,000							29
p 1,496,300	6,150	p 1,502,450							30
451,000	20,000	471,000							31
266,000		266,000							32
474,500		474,500	40,000		40,000				33
160,000	1,000	161,000	(g)	(g)	(g)	r 9,500	r 500	r 10,000	34
2,078,813	(b)	h 2,078,813	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	35
597,175	2,500	599,675	(a)	(a)	(a)				36
700,000		700,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	37
75,000	1,000	76,000							38
411,400	1,700	413,100							39
988,000		988,000							40
734,017	2,500	736,517							41
85,000	1,000	86,000	(a)	(a)	(a)				42
1,050,000	20,000	1,070,000	(a)	(a)	(a)				43
273,000	3,000	276,000							44
639,000	1,000	640,000							45
(b)	(b)	862,470	(b)	(b)	5,000				46
10,000		10,000	(u)	(u)	(u)	20,000	100	20,100	47
168,179	10,670	178,849	(c)	(c)	(c)				48
(b)	(b)	371,920							49
500,000		500,000							50
(b)	(b)	d 560,503	(c)	(c)	(c)				51
81,000		81,000	(c)	(c)	(c)				52
(b)	(b)	180,000	(a)	(a)	(a)				53
475,000	1,000	476,000							54
(b)	(b)	393,825	(a)	(a)	(a)				55
(b)	(b)	300,000	(c)	(c)	(c)				56
(b)	(b)	527,000							57
158,531		158,531							58
182,361	2,800	185,161	(m)	(n)	(o)				59
646,380		646,380							60
445,326		445,326							61
143,000	300	143,300							62
350,000	1,500	351,500	(c)	(c)	(c)				63
160,000	2,000	162,000	(a)	(a)	(a)				64
649,500		649,500				(v)	(v)	(v)	65

l Not including land and buildings.

m Included in land and buildings for city hall.

n Included in apparatus, etc., for police department.

o Included in city hall and police department.

p Including markets.

q Included in workhouses, reformatories, etc.

r Including jails.

s Including art galleries, museums, etc.

t Included in libraries.

u Included in land and buildings for fire department.

v Included in asylums, almshouses, etc.

TABLE XVIII.—ASSETS (3).

Marginal number.	Cities.	Hospitals.			Asylums, almshouses, etc.			Docks and wharves.
		Land and build-ings.	Appara-tus, etc.	Total.	Land and build-ings.	Appara-tus, etc.	Total.	
1	New York, N. Y.	\$9, 325, 500	\$1, 300, 000	\$10, 625, 500	\$5, 795, 250	\$300, 000	\$6, 095, 250	\$67, 336, 000
2	Chicago, Ill.	135, 784	14, 116	149, 900				25, 247
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	(a)	(a)	465, 000	(a)	(a)	1, 608, 000	823, 000
4	St. Louis, Mo.	114, 590	29, 285	143, 875	(a)	(a)	413, 140	253, 041
5	Boston, Mass.	(a)	(a)	3, 157, 800	(a)	(a)	1, 381, 100	512, 100
6	Baltimore, Md.	(a)	(a)		(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
7	Cleveland, Ohio.	150, 000	18, 000	168, 000	475, 535	13, 863	489, 398	447, 500
8	Buffalo, N. Y.	31, 165		31, 165				
9	San Francisco, Cal.	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	
10	Cincinnati, Ohio.	1, 165, 341	42, 659	1, 208, 000	350, 000	80, 000	430, 000	552, 087
11	Pittsburg, Pa.	37, 000	3, 000	40, 000	447, 187	52, 000	499, 187	1, 500, 000
12	New Orleans, La.	1, 000, 000	50, 000	1, 050, 000	50, 000	5, 000	55, 000	400, 000
13	Detroit, Mich.	(a)	(a)	30, 000				
14	Milwaukee, Wis.	(a)	(a)	93, 360				(f)
15	Washington, D. C.	208, 000	13, 500	221, 500	260, 000	10, 000	270, 000	
16	Newark, N. J.	275, 000	50, 000	325, 000	(a)	(a)	121, 000	50, 000
17	Jersey City, N. J.	50, 300	8, 775	59, 075				100, 000
18	Louisville, Ky.	250, 000	25, 000	275, 000	510, 000	18, 107	528, 107	500, 000
19	Minneapolis, Minn.	188, 452	(i)	188, 452				
20	Providence, R. I.				373, 894	11, 215	385, 109	
21	Indianapolis, Ind.	130, 000	24, 392	154, 392				
22	Kansas City, Mo.	52, 000	10, 500	62, 500				
23	St. Paul, Minn.	(a)	(a)	(a)				(a)
24	Rochester, N. Y.							
25	Denver, Colo.	(a)	(a)	27, 000				
26	Toledo, Ohio.							
27	Allegheny, Pa.	5, 000	2, 000	7, 000	377, 212	34, 098	411, 310	200, 000
28	Columbus, Ohio.							
29	Worcester, Mass.	385, 075	26, 900	411, 975	130, 000	44, 637	174, 637	
30	Syracuse, N. Y.							
31	New Haven, Conn.				235, 432	31, 034	266, 466	
32	Paterson, N. J.	26, 000	1, 000	27, 000	147, 000	10, 500	137, 500	
33	Fall River, Mass.	67, 000	7, 000	74, 000	42, 500	11, 811	54, 311	45, 500
34	St. Joseph, Mo.	5, 000	1, 000	6, 000				
35	Omaha, Nebr.							
36	Los Angeles, Cal.	(a)	(a)	1, 200				
37	Memphis, Tenn.	100, 000	5, 987	105, 987				2, 000, 000
38	Scranton, Pa.							
39	Lowell, Mass.				200, 000	31, 393	231, 393	
40	Albany, N. Y.				(a)	(a)	315, 000	25, 000
41	Cambridge, Mass.				40, 000	18, 000	58, 000	
42	Portland, Oreg.							
43	Atlanta, Ga.	100, 000	75, 000	175, 000				
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.	12, 000	800	12, 800				
45	Dayton, Ohio.	45, 000	500	45, 500				
46	Richmond, Va.	(a)	(a)	5, 500	(a)	(a)	80, 000	
47	Nashville, Tenn.	60, 000	20, 000	80, 000				20, 000
48	Seattle, Wash.	1, 300		1, 300				3, 700
49	Hartford, Conn.				120, 400	15, 363	135, 763	2, 500
50	Reading, Pa.							
51	Wilmington, Del.							75, 800
52	Camden, N. J.							
53	Trenton, N. J.	(a)	(a)	4, 000	(a)	(a)	35, 000	
54	Bridgeport, Conn.	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	97, 991	
55	Lynn, Mass.	(a)	(a)	6, 000	118, 000	10, 169	128, 169	
56	Oakland, Cal.	(a)	(a)	(a)				55, 000
57	Lawrence, Mass.				125, 475	15, 649	141, 124	
58	New Bedford, Mass.				98, 035	9, 326	107, 361	52, 000
59	Des Moines, Iowa.							
60	Springfield, Mass.	(r)	(r)	(r)	\$ 136, 495	\$ 21, 435	\$ 157, 930	
61	Somerville, Mass.				13, 983	1, 426	15, 409	
62	Troy, N. Y.							
63	Hoboken, N. J.							
64	Evansville, Ind.							500, 000
65	Manchester, N. H.				u 140, 240	u 12, 545	u 152, 785	

a Not reported.

b Not including libraries, ferries and bridges, and \$200,000 being expended in equipment of museums.

c Included in city hall.

d Including \$33,500,000, value of Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

e Included in parks.

f Included in ferries and bridges.

g Including docks and wharves.

h Distributing system only.

i Included in other assets.

j Not including apparatus, etc.

k Including apparatus, etc., for all departments.

STATISTICS OF CITIES.

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TABLE XVIII.—ASSETS (3).

Ferries and bridges.	Markets.	Ceme-teries.	Bath houses and bathing beaches.	Water-works.	Gas works.	Electric-light plants.	Other.	Total assets.	Marginal number.
\$28,838,250	\$9,288,000	\$56,000	\$280,000	\$115,526,748			\$28,386,865	\$833,984,712	1
6,000,000			38,030	32,467,621		\$1,955,272	4,645,293	144,697,510	2
(a)	162,000	2,300	96,000	2,370,000	\$3,452,800		959,150	684,440,308	3
	644,600			20,000,000			1,514,610	47,329,798	4
493,500	1,724,500	5,032,200	103,900	22,639,784			4,351,000	150,564,713	5
(a)	(a)	(a)		15,775,790			(c)		6
4,664,000	167,054	289,042	4,065	9,398,966			220,336	35,612,763	7
1,071,000	533,240	225,865	3,870	8,519,231			185,119	24,111,113	8
100,000							1,150,000	29,459,523	9
746,850	1,000,000			12,000,000			388,125,593	68,195,406	10
2,505,000	923,630			7,000,000			202,998	29,186,539	11
25,000	1,000,000							13,935,642	12
375,000	293,000	63,000	(c)	6,061,110		813,803	36,400	26,003,727	13
g 1,069,500	54,700		67,999	4,698,653			261,400	18,617,962	14
	113,353	65,000		h 1,458,000				9,722,829	15
	500,000	15,500	25,000	7,436,719			502,400	23,710,123	16
			5,000	5,000,000			2,761,445	18,612,330	17
		750,000		7,000,000			1,071,563	16,863,828	18
			1,520,191	4,239,517			k 7,067,674	25,995,805	19
888,000		318,071	3,000	3,235,290			2,628,497	17,385,215	20
				27,750			22,961	4,898,749	21
40,000	321,800			4,000,000			85,000	9,860,660	22
(a)	(a)	(a)		4,562,421				18,000,000	23
		350,000	16,000	7,300,000				13,503,526	24
	5,900			160,000			1,904,016	9,386,793	25
600,000	500,000	100,000		2,000,000	700,000		75,000	9,324,764	26
	400,000			3,324,211		585,832		12,978,837	27
651,451	96,400		6,000	2,363,693		68,553	2,427,905	11,491,215	28
	(l)		10,000	3,300,031	28,955		236,771	20,974,602	29
400,000				600,000			46,590	5,953,769	30
							374,337	4,904,608	31
							253,715	3,681,676	32
70,000	(m)	4,303		1,914,968			181,887	7,435,879	33
		5,000				90,980		1,472,801	34
								7,900,402	35
215,620	1,745	2,500		7,132,491			1,145,564	11,625,707	36
200,000	140,000						42,709	4,382,361	37
		1,512		4,324,608				2,873,165	38
	250,000		8,000	2,003,520			145,401	9,005,576	39
		62,500		5,649,016			35,817	8,413,757	40
350,000				5,000,000			519,813	11,813,925	41
		5,000		3,000,000			5,000	7,975,716	42
125,000	85,000	220,000	1,435,166			186,254	267,500	n 6,002,442	43
517,000	(m)			1,500,000			18,000	5,811,768	44
	262,000	36,000		2,100,000			781,700	6,627,008	45
350,000	p 350,000	75,000		2,000,000	1,000,000		242,783	o 7,650,845	46
32,150				1,399,676			75,000	4,055,393	47
		16,428	3,000	2,935,282			112,496	3,225,870	48
	15,000	(c)		1,838,660			47,488	7,263,976	49
				2,000,000			212,900	4,109,016	50
		20,000		2,500,000			1,000	3,888,673	51
				1,584,508			130,856	4,090,645	52
253,500		85,000		1,200,000				n 3,965,756	53
							40,000	q 3,050,269	54
							97,527	5,666,255	55
300,000		48,533		2,000,000			25,000	q 2,051,101	56
		189,000	1,600	2,456,046				5,146,687	57
		50,000	1,200				133,431	5,499,453	58
			2,000	1,985,048		15,396	4,040	2,086,885	59
				t 741,558			38,180	6,011,974	60
	25,000	55,000		540,000			166,053	3,354,681	61
		100,000	10,000	h 150,000				2,213,810	62
		50,000		1,000,000			27,114	2,171,473	63
333,486	20,000	251,040		1,500,000			15,000	3,020,560	64
							945,877	5,659,283	65

l Included in land and buildings for parks.

m Included in land and buildings for city hall.

n Not including uncollected taxes.

o Not including apparatus, etc., for police department.

p Including land for city hall.

q Not including hospitals.

r Included in asylums, almshouses, etc.

s Including hospitals.

t Pumping works and distributing system only.

u Including workhouses, reformatories, etc.

TABLE XVIII.—ASSETS (1)—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Cash in treasury.	Uncollected taxes.	Cash and bonds in sinking fund.	City hall.		
					Land and buildings.	Apparatus, etc.	Total.
66	Utica, N. Y.	\$24,812	\$180,000		\$100,000	\$30,000	\$130,000
67	Peoria, Ill.	123,484		\$285,000	a 229,592	a 30,000	a 259,592
68	Charleston, S. C.	9,583	24,496	1,350	50,000	10,000	60,000
69	Savannah, Ga.	16,431	8,082		40,000	2,000	42,000
70	Salt Lake City, Utah.	80,101	42,389	109,274	c 940,000	60,000	c 1,000,000
71	San Antonio, Tex.		639,572	14,166	d 210,000	e 9,025	f 219,025
72	Duluth, Minn.	378,701	328,115	104,247	i 100,000	i 6,077	i 106,077
73	Erie, Pa.	54,705	27,746	166,990	j 125,000	7,550	j 132,550
74	Elizabeth, N. J.	110,979	138,908	14,619	d 45,000	e 5,000	f 50,000
75	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	91,170	19,432	9,007	150,000	10,000	160,000
76	Kansas City, Kans.	244,317	6,000	120,000	k 50,000	10,000	k 60,000
77	Harrisburg, Pa.	69,507	(l)	134,912		6,500	6,500
78	Portland, Me.	97,884	217,007	1,675,649	j 200,000	5,000	j 205,000
79	Yonkers, N. Y.	177,270	664,765	288,954	100,000	10,000	110,000
80	Norfolk, Va.	339,703	151,453	410,386	(m)	(m)	(m)
81	Waterbury, Conn.	56,389	41,268	543	170,000	5,000	175,000
82	Holyoke, Mass.	35,099	222,424	720,228	(l)	(l)	i 454,000
83	Fort Wayne, Ind.	169,952	30,000	6,599	i 90,000	i 5,000	i 95,000
84	Youngstown, Ohio.	196,023	20,931			4,525	4,525
85	Houston, Tex.	65,243	220,000		n 200,000	n 25,000	n 225,000
86	Covington, Ky.	179,351	400,000	26,156	124,000	1,000	125,000
87	Akron, Ohio.	214,216	138,907	58,351	d 50,000	1,000	d 51,000
88	Dallas, Tex.	169,886	325,000	157,772	d 109,600	e 3,322	f 112,922
89	Saginaw, Mich.	89,547	100,000	61,450	170,000	10,000	180,000
90	Lancaster, Pa.	30,212	12,083	540,458	30,000	1,500	31,500
91	Lincoln, Nebr.	70,470	514,596	44,787	d 25,000	5,000	d 30,000
92	Brockton, Mass.	65,353	302,229	306,129	352,000	13,000	367,000
93	Binghamton, N. Y.	133,042	7,000		j 180,000	10,000	j 190,000
94	Augusta, Ga.	13,037	27,882	5,831	j 12,000	5,000	j 17,000
95	Pawtucket, R. I.	44,487	27,588	372,326	30,976	23,665	54,641
96	Altoona, Pa.	47,435	30,740	91,291	101,100	4,800	105,900
97	Wheeling, W. Va.	30,542	32,911		95,000	5,000	100,000
98	Mobile, Ala.	6,880	35,000		(s)	2,690	k 2,690
99	Birmingham, Ala.	30,594	90,000		i 120,000	4,000	i 124,000
100	Little Rock, Ark.	1,075	121,338	16,655	d 25,000	2,000	d 27,000
101	Springfield, Ohio.	82,085	221,164		u 225,000	15,000	u 240,000
102	Galveston, Tex.	18,246	458,597	892,000	(t)	(t)	i 153,000
103	Tacoma, Wash.	245,639	277,608	36,500	v 345,421	e 4,384	w 849,805
104	Haverhill, Mass.	25,000	167,891	458,317	110,000	6,000	116,000
105	Spokane, Wash.	135,179	550,699	61,821	x 103,000	7,051	x 110,051
106	Terre Haute, Ind.	102,703	59,094	27,482	a 28,000	a 4,500	a 32,500
107	Dubuque, Iowa.	99,701	60,000	16,655	o 40,000	o 3,000	o 43,000
108	Quincy, Ill.	97,095	40,000	20,847	d 100,000	5,000	d 105,000
109	South Bend, Ind.	155,714	14,000	29,818			
110	Salem, Mass.	750	195,478	217,900	o 85,000	o 9,000	o 94,000
111	Johnstown, Pa.	38,782	17,001	71,444		5,000	5,000
112	Elmira, N. Y.	(y)	(y)		i 147,613	i 10,241	i 157,854
113	Allentown, Pa.	89,760	55,885	78,048	42,000	3,000	45,000
114	Davenport, Iowa.	39,805	26,095		i 60,000	i 5,000	i 65,000
115	McKeesport, Pa.	88,026	46,713	205,516	5,000	15,000	20,000
116	Springfield, Ill.	53,230	60,000		(z)	(z)	z 75,000
117	Chelsea, Mass.	83,022	169,274	304,149	(z)	(z)	100,000
118	Malden, Mass.	25,393	182,633	227,726	44,000	5,000	49,000
119	Topeka, Kans.	287,129	125,000	7,965	(z)	(z)	42,945
120	Sioux City, Iowa.	94,902	63,000	69,039	(aa)	20,000	h 20,000
121	Knoxville, Tenn.	33,353	29,825	20,254	j 30,500	1,000	j 31,500
122	Chattanooga, Tenn.	10,915	18,500	100,000	35,000	4,000	39,000
123	Superior, Wis.	176,036	648,320	256,332	(z)	(z)	(z)
124	Rockford, Ill.	7,527				2,369	2,369
125	Taunton, Mass.	70,377	40,090	324,087	70,000	10,000	80,000
126	Joliet, Ill.	124,929					
127	Canton, Ohio.	152,429	69,680	34,263	bb 38,000	2,000	bb 40,000
128	Butte, Mont.	cc 136,083	cc 31,386	cc 53,064	dd 59,300	e 700	f 60,000
129	Auburn, N. Y.	90,546			25,000	5,000	30,000

a Including police department and jails.

b Included in city hall.

c Including land and buildings for libraries.

d Including land and buildings for police department and jails.

e Including apparatus, etc., for jails.

f Including jails and land and buildings for police department.

g Included in land and buildings for city hall.

h Not including land and buildings.

i Including police department.

j Including land and buildings for police department.

k Including land and buildings for jails and workhouses, reformatories, etc.

l Not reported.

m Included in other assets.

n Including markets.

o Including jails.

TABLE XVIII.—ASSETS (1)—Concluded.

Police department.			Fire department.			Schools.			Marginal number.
Land and build- ings.	Appara- tus, etc.	Total.	Land and build- ings.	Appara- tus, etc.	Total.	Land and build- ings.	Appara- tus, etc.	Total.	
\$30,000	\$10,000	\$40,000	\$61,700	\$91,895	\$153,595	\$629,600	\$36,250	\$665,850	66
(b)	(b)	(b)	108,000	88,150	191,150	750,000	30,000	780,000	67
50,000	10,000	60,000	45,000	86,071	131,071	.....	.....	.....	68
50,000	13,000	63,000	61,500	117,485	168,985	.....	.....	.....	69
40,000	5,000	45,000	125,000	40,000	165,000	1,008,147	55,324	1,063,471	70
(g)	1,363	h 1,363	37,800	31,611	69,411	307,300	12,435	319,735	71
(b)	(b)	(b)	139,700	100,584	240,284	1,744,325	56,268	1,800,593	72
(g)	7,390	h 7,390	56,100	79,042	135,142	733,900	44,500	778,400	73
(g)	1,500	h 1,500	49,500	51,000	100,500	275,000	30,000	305,000	74
5,000	5,500	10,500	80,515	47,372	127,887	525,000	30,000	555,000	75
20,000	3,500	23,500	31,100	24,183	55,283	485,000	15,000	500,000	76
.....	15,000	15,000	50,000	40,000	90,000	709,521	39,464	748,985	77
(g)	500	h 500	60,500	117,950	178,450	560,300	40,546	600,846	78
110,000	12,500	122,500	100,000	12,000	112,000	703,530	75,000	778,530	79
(m)	1,384	h 1,384	41,000	35,054	76,054	(l)	(l)	150,000	80
12,000	1,000	13,000	84,314	54,133	138,447	.....	.....	.....	81
(b)	(b)	(b)	(l)	(l)	109,260	(l)	(l)	706,380	82
(b)	(b)	(b)	65,470	61,400	126,870	435,810	11,000	446,810	83
8,600	9,893	18,493	39,400	33,818	73,218	674,000	50,167	724,167	84
o 20,000	o 3,500	o 23,500	33,000	68,237	101,237	500,000	12,000	512,000	85
p 12,000	.....	p 12,000	30,000	15,000	45,000	(l)	(l)	220,460	86
(g)	4,000	h 4,000	100,000	65,000	165,000	740,000	10,000	750,000	87
(g)	15,605	h 15,605	57,446	52,446	109,892	237,500	16,350	303,850	88
15,000	2,000	17,000	50,000	25,000	75,000	(l)	(l)	q 636,489	89
10,500	8,000	18,500	(l)	(l)	78,824	463,200	75,000	528,200	90
(g)	e 1,000	r 1,000	11,000	31,000	42,000	382,091	28,969	411,060	91
(g)	1,000	58,000	53,450	65,000	118,450	436,450	17,163	453,613	92
(g)	400	h 400	55,000	43,000	98,000	c 413,754	32,205	c 450,959	93
(g)	2,000	h 2,000	37,500	35,685	73,185	.....	.....	.....	94
36,280	12,440	48,720	91,594	60,004	151,598	560,096	33,636	593,732	95
.....	6,400	6,400	33,125	33,575	66,700	480,000	20,000	500,000	96
1,000	1,500	2,500	40,000	20,000	60,000	500,000	15,000	515,000	97
o 25,000	o 1,690	o 26,690	26,000	9,250	35,250	.....	.....	.....	98
(g)	5,750	h 5,750	41,000	44,274	85,274	q 245,000	q 15,000	q 260,000	99
(g)	2,000	h 2,000	5,500	25,000	30,500	306,311	27,437	333,748	100
(g)	200	h 200	66,000	36,550	102,550	375,000	75,000	450,000	101
(b)	(b)	(b)	60,000	52,000	112,000	516,000	30,000	546,000	102
7,188	6,000	13,188	85,613	88,494	174,107	710,548	51,371	761,919	103
o 2,300	o 5,150	o 7,450	77,360	57,925	135,285	521,300	24,500	545,800	104
(g)	1,404	h 1,404	52,371	43,725	96,096	613,452	43,078	656,530	105
(b)	(b)	(b)	57,333	33,685	91,018	485,482	8,989	494,471	106
8,000	500	3,500	59,184	40,920	100,104	360,000	12,000	372,000	107
(g)	1,000	h 1,000	40,000	36,500	76,500	278,000	15,000	293,000	108
.....	10,000	10,000	33,000	8,400	41,400	396,500	16,750	413,250	109
9,900	1,225	11,125	31,700	41,000	122,700	492,900	18,000	510,900	110
10,000	600	10,600	.....	.....	.....	361,400	24,600	386,000	111
(b)	(b)	(b)	60,000	70,150	130,150	568,000	50,000	618,000	112
.....	408	408	59,500	55,650	115,150	659,533	15,000	674,533	113
(b)	(b)	(b)	23,275	26,650	49,925	460,000	5,300	465,300	114
20,000	15,000	35,000	25,000	15,000	40,000	(l)	(l)	424,000	115
(b)	(b)	(b)	(l)	(l)	70,800	359,200	22,000	381,200	116
(l)	(l)	(l)	82,000	(l)	83,800	(l)	(l)	590,000	117
.....	4,828	4,828	97,374	56,800	154,174	774,696	75,000	849,696	118
(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	490,000	(l)	20,000	510,000	119
o 40,000	o 9,000	o 49,000	33,000	33,138	66,138	720,000	20,000	740,000	120
(l)	500	h 500	o 41,100	o 37,400	o 78,500	161,500	3,500	165,000	121
14,000	1,772	15,772	25,000	50,000	75,000	333,000	10,000	343,000	122
(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	123
2,533	1,664	4,197	o 32,050	o 38,392	o 70,442	379,107	9,562	388,669	124
10,000	1,000	11,000	18,000	168,000	186,000	446,200	20,000	466,200	125
o 7,000	o 7,344	o 14,344	30,000	42,000	72,000	363,400	44,240	407,640	126
20,000	2,000	22,000	20,000	67,625	87,625	550,000	20,000	570,000	127
(g)	9,500	h 9,500	35,500	26,589	62,089	dd 437,350	dd 30,000	dd 467,350	128
.....	450	450	26,000	23,897	49,897	400,000	100,000	500,000	129

p Including jails and workhouses, reformatories, etc.

q Including libraries.

r Not including land and buildings, but including apparatus, etc., for jails.

s Included in markets.

t Including land and buildings for police department and land for jails.

u Including land and buildings for police department, and markets.

v Including land and buildings for libraries and jails.

w Including jails and land and buildings for libraries.

x Including land and buildings for police department and libraries.

y Not reported, on account of alleged defalcation.

z Including police department and land and buildings for libraries.

aa Included in land and buildings for libraries.

bb Including land and buildings for jails.

cc Including school district items.

dd Including schools in school district extending beyond city limits.

TABLE XVIII.—ASSETS (2)—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Libraries.			Art galleries, museums, etc.		
		Land and buildings.	Books, apparatus, etc.	Total.	Land and buildings.	Apparatus, etc.	Total.
66	Utica, N. Y.	\$30,000	\$40,000	\$70,000			
67	Peoria, Ill.	86,000	104,000	190,000			
68	Charleston, S. C.						
69	Savannah, Ga.						
70	Salt Lake City, Utah.	(b)	20,000	c 20,000			
71	San Antonio, Tex.						
72	Duluth, Minn.	16,000	43,196	59,196			
73	Erie, Pa.	c 144,000	21,000	e 165,000	(f)	\$5,000	c \$5,000
74	Elizabeth, N. J.						
75	Wilkesbarre, Pa.						
76	Kansas City, Kans.						
77	Harrisburg, Pa.						
78	Portland, Me.	91,000	26,418	117,418			
79	Yonkers, N. Y.		15,000	15,000			
80	Norfolk, Va.						
81	Waterbury, Conn.						
82	Holyoke, Mass.						
83	Fort Wayne, Ind.	17,000	9,787	26,787			
84	Youngstown, Ohio.						
85	Houston, Tex.						
86	Covington, Ky.						
87	Akron, Ohio.		15,000	15,000			
88	Dallas, Tex.						
89	Saginaw, Mich.	(k)	(k)	(k)			
90	Lancaster, Pa.						
91	Lincoln, Nebr.		8,000	8,000			
92	Brockton, Mass.		20,000	20,000			
93	Binghamton, N. Y.	(n)	15,000	c 15,000			
94	Augusta, Ga.						
95	Pawtucket, R. I.		27,091	27,091			
96	Altoona, Pa.						
97	Wheeling, W. Va.		26,600	26,600			
98	Mobile, Ala.						
99	Birmingham, Ala.	(k)	(k)	(k)			
100	Little Rock, Ark.						
101	Springfield, Ohio.	100,000	25,000	125,000			
102	Galveston, Tex.		5,000	5,000			
103	Tacoma, Wash.	(b)	15,000	c 15,000			
104	Haverhill, Mass.	60,000	30,000	90,000			
105	Spokane, Wash.	(b)	6,669	c 6,669			
106	Terre Haute, Ind.	6,000	25,000	31,000			
107	Dubuque, Iowa						
108	Quincy, Ill.						
109	South Bend, Ind.	43,500	22,000	65,500			
110	Salem, Mass.	44,750	41,000	85,750			
111	Johnstown, Pa.						
112	Elmira, N. Y.						
113	Allentown, Pa.						
114	Davenport, Iowa						
115	McKeesport, Pa.						
116	Springfield, Ill.	(a)	50,000	c 50,000			
117	Chelsea, Mass.	46,000	15,000	61,000			
118	Malden, Mass.	125,000	175,000	300,000			
119	Topeka, Kans.	(d)	(d)	(d)			
120	Sioux City, Iowa.	r 80,000	9,000	r 89,000			
121	Knoxville, Tenn.						
122	Chattanooga, Tenn.						
123	Superior, Wis.	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
124	Rockford, Ill.		49,762	49,762			
125	Taunton, Mass.		23,800	23,800			
126	Joliet, Ill.		25,000	25,000			
127	Canton, Ohio.						
128	Butte, Mont.	95,000	45,000	140,000			
129	Auburn, N. Y.						

a Included in city hall.

b Included in land and buildings for city hall.

c Not including land and buildings.

d Not reported.

e Including land and buildings for art galleries, museums, etc.

f Included in land and buildings for libraries.

g Included in land and buildings for workhouses, reformatories, etc.

h Including land and buildings for jails.

i Included in other assets.

j Included in police department.

TABLE XVIII.—ASSETS (2)—Concluded.

Parks.			Jails.			Workhouses, reformatories, etc.			Marginal number.
Land and buildings.	Apparatus, etc.	Total.	Land and buildings.	Apparatus, etc.	Total.	Land and buildings.	Apparatus, etc.	Total.	
\$25,000		\$25,000							66
530,000	\$50,500	580,500	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$40,000	\$13,100	\$53,100	67
295,000	5,000	300,000							68
500,000		500,000							69
1,000,000	2,000	1,002,000	\$6,000	\$500	\$6,500				70
377,500	500	378,000	(a)	(a)	(a)				71
(d)	(d)	477,676							72
701,700	1,580	703,280							73
114,000		114,000	(a)	(a)	(a)				74
460,000		460,000							75
150,000		150,000	(b)	200	c 200	(b)	500	c 500	76
18,000	500	18,500							77
350,000	1,500	351,500	(g)		(g)	h 38,000	7,000	h 45,000	78
(d)	(d)	151,119	(d)	(d)	9,000				79
(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)				80
48,000	2,000	50,000							81
(d)	(d)	155,810							82
98,850	500	99,350							83
48,000	500	48,500							84
30,000		30,000	(j)	(j)	(j)				85
			(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)		(j)	86
175,000	250	175,250	(b)	25	c 25				87
33,750	990	34,740	(a)	(a)	(a)				88
(d)	(d)	25,000							89
(d)	(d)	25,000	(b)	(l)	(m)				90
27,400		27,400							91
12,000	1,000	13,000							92
1,000	1,000	2,000							93
97,100	455	97,555							94
									95
75,000		75,000				200		200	96
447,625		447,625	(j)	(j)	(j)				97
190,000	21,000	211,000	o 25,000		p 25,000				98
800,000	1,000	801,000	(b)		(b)				99
50,000	100	50,100	3,500	200	3,700				100
(d)	(d)	194,000							101
(d)	(d)	336,993	(a)	(a)	(a)				102
190,245	2,897	193,242	(j)	(j)	(j)	(q)	(q)	(q)	103
96,775	476	97,251	22,000	16,150	38,150				104
28,000		28,000	(a)	(a)	(a)				105
150,000	1,000	151,000	(a)	(a)	(a)				106
215,000	5,000	220,000	(b)		(b)	50,000	5,000	55,000	107
19,500	500	20,000							108
201,300	1,522	202,822	(a)	(a)	(a)	(q)	(q)	(q)	109
80,000		80,000							110
51,000	2,000	53,000							111
									112
70,000	3,000	73,000	4,000	1,000	5,000				113
20,000		20,000							114
(d)	(d)	12,500	(d)	(d)	24,000				115
(d)	(d)	231,400							116
196,866		196,866							117
(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)				118
(d)	(d)	8,500	(j)	(j)	(j)				119
			(s)	(s)	(s)				120
110,000	5,000	115,000	6,000	170	6,170	(d)	(d)	(d)	121
(d)	(d)	(d)	(s)	(s)	(s)				122
20,000		20,000							123
71,500		71,500							124
100,000		100,000	(j)	(j)	(j)				125
51,500	300	51,800	(b)	500	c 500				126
			(a)	(a)	(a)				127
8,000		8,000							128
									129

k Included in schools.

l Included in apparatus, etc., for police department.

m Included in city hall and police department.

n Included in land and buildings for schools.

o Building only; land included in land and buildings for city hall.

p Not including land.

q Included in asylums, almshouses, etc.

r Including land and buildings for city hall.

s Included in fire department.

TABLE XVIII.—ASSETS (3)—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Hospitals.			Asylums, almshouses, etc.			Docks and wharves.
		Land and build-ings.	Appara-tus, etc.	Total.	Land and build-ings.	Appara-tus, etc.	Total.	
66	Utica, N. Y.....	\$27,000	\$18,000	\$45,000				
67	Peoria, Ill.....							
68	Charleston, S. C.....	107,534	7,466	115,000	\$200,000	\$9,444	\$209,444	
69	Savannah, Ga.....							\$10,000
70	Salt Lake City, Utah..	(b)	(b)	2,000				
71	San Antonio, Tex.....	61,000	5,528	66,528				
72	Duluth, Minn.....							5,000
73	Erie, Pa.....							100,000
74	Elizabeth, N. J.....	5,500	500	6,000	15,000	3,000	18,000	
75	Wilkesbarre, Pa.....							
76	Kansas City, Kans.....							
77	Harrisburg, Pa.....							
78	Portland, Me.....	5,000	3,000	8,000	30,000	3,000	33,000	
79	Yonkers, N. Y.....	30,000	1,000	31,000				150,000
80	Norfolk, Va.....	(c)	(c)		(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
81	Waterbury, Conn.....							
82	Holyoke, Mass.....	(b)	(b)	5,700	(b)	(b)	37,830	
83	Fort Wayne, Ind.....							
84	Youngstown, Ohio.....	1,200	250	1,450				
85	Houston, Tex.....							
86	Covington, Ky.....	7,000		7,000				2,000
87	Akron, Ohio.....		9,401	29,747				
88	Dallas, Tex.....	20,346						5,000
89	Saginaw, Mich.....							
90	Lancaster, Pa.....							
91	Lincoln, Nebr.....							
92	Brockton, Mass.....				24,475	3,375	27,850	
93	Binghamton, N. Y.....	30,000	5,000	35,000				
94	Augusta, Ga.....	42,000	6,000	48,000				12,000
95	Pawtucket, R. I.....				15,012	4,660	19,672	
96	Altoona, Pa.....							15,000
97	Wheeling, W. Va.....	2,000		2,000				
98	Mobile, Ala.....	40,000		40,000				
99	Birmingham, Ala.....							
100	Little Rock, Ark.....	25,000	5,000	30,000				
101	Springfield, Ohio.....	25,000	3,000	28,000				
102	Galveston, Tex.....	(b)	(b)	500,000				538,700
103	Tacoma, Wash.....	1,500		1,500				81,463
104	Haverhill, Mass.....							
105	Spokane, Wash.....	1,500	463	1,963	<i>f</i> 41,300	<i>f</i> 14,480	<i>f</i> 55,780	
106	Terre Haute, Ind.....							
107	Dubuque, Iowa.....							
108	Quincy, Ill.....							230,000
109	South Bend, Ind.....							
110	Salem, Mass.....				<i>f</i> 135,000	<i>f</i> 7,197	<i>f</i> 142,197	
111	Johnstown, Pa.....							
112	Elmira, N. Y.....							
113	Allentown, Pa.....							
114	Davenport, Iowa.....							40,000
115	McKeesport, Pa.....							
116	Springfield, Ill.....							
117	Chelsea, Mass.....							
118	Malden, Mass.....				28,600	5,949	34,549	
119	Topeka, Kans.....							
120	Sioux City, Iowa.....							
121	Knoxville, Tenn.....	7,500	450	7,950				
122	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	43,000	10,000	53,000				
123	Superior, Wis.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
124	Rockford, Ill.....	1,335		1,335				
125	Taunton, Mass.....				38,700	6,000	44,700	
126	Joliet, Ill.....							
127	Canton, Ohio.....	500	150	650				
128	Butte, Mont.....							
129	Auburn, N. Y.....							

a Including \$300,000, city's interest in private high schools and colleges.

b Not reported.

c Included in other assets.

d Including ferries and bridges.

e Not including uncollected taxes.

f Including city hall, parks, jails, hospitals, asylums, almshouses, etc., docks and wharves, markets, cemeteries, and land and buildings for police department.

TABLE XVIII.—ASSETS (3)—Concluded.

Ferries and bridges.	Markets.	Cemeteries.	Bath houses and bathing beaches.	Water-works.	Gas works.	Electric-light plants.	Other.	Total assets.	Marginal number.
\$100,000							\$10,000	\$1,833,757	66
	\$20,000						2,572,826	67	
	125,000	\$60,000		\$1,081,849			a 369,056	a 1,800,000	68
		5,000	\$75,000	3,000,000			137,120	2,162,467	69
150,000	27,500	12,500					3,000,000	9,615,735	70
(c)	37,500			1,900,000	\$456,000		68,521	1,966,821	71
				2,500,000			49,359	5,942,748	72
							d 130,938	4,907,141	73
		50,000					64,567	924,073	74
365,000		40,000					21,403	1,504,899	75
				2,000,000				1,564,800	76
225,900		6,000					e 3,083,404	77	
				1,549,078			3,782,149	78	
65,000	(c)	(c)		1,282,431			f 555,506	4,154,216	79
				1,000,000			3,081,917	80	
				1,147,303			50,000	1,524,147	81
	15,000			1,500,000			13,350	3,594,084	82
	13,000			970,000			29,771	2,524,718	83
138,000	(g)	10,000						2,100,078	84
75,000	6,000			1,200,000			1,824,980	85	
300,000							155,000	2,452,967	86
4,596				998,874			5,000	1,876,749	87
125,000	8,000	60,000		900,000			8,450	2,271,334	88
	135,000			868,600			20,750	2,303,236	89
		65,000		335,460			13,500	2,236,277	90
		23,500		890,462			500	1,597,873	91
260,000				2,000,000			181,437	2,836,423	92
100,000		10,000		750,000				3,207,401	93
		86,800		1,820,537			1,404,355	2,465,290	94
				1,300,150			53,976	3,398,773	95
290,000	100,000	3,000		500,000	250,000	\$100,000	1,000	2,148,616	96
82,685	h 103,515	15,500		523,479				2,103,758	97
	25,000	60,000						1,236,629	98
230,000	(i)	22,000					22,933	1,022,256	99
		10,000				36,000		1,421,516	100
				675,134			6,000	2,223,333	101
531,063	2,834			1,554,455			24,000	5,060,998	102
150,000		3,325		1,204,830		65,000	271,173	4,703,622	103
312,300				1,260,000		450,000	83,511	3,291,681	104
		36,225		999,837			107,357	3,115,307	105
							40,100	942,593	106
							4,000	849,900	107
	12,000	110,000					20,000	1,280,442	108
	52,400	79,400		379,778				1,129,460	109
				1,500,000			30,700	3,246,122	110
							48,000	656,827	111
220,000		75,000					k 1,254,004	112	
				371,500			1,430,284	113	
20,000		10,000					794,125	114	
				500,000			8,059	1,387,314	115
		35,000		1,015,000			6,800	1,783,530	116
				400,000				2,054,645	117
		25,000		1,040,806			132,750	3,223,420	118
		15,000		450,714		68,458	(b)	(b)	119
300,000	107,000						41,750	1,707,043	120
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	36,071	809,953	121
159,490				629,062				776,357	122
		42,300	1,500	1,219,559		121,599	23,490	1,377,942	123
160,000				325,000		149,640	48,220	2,760,973	124
	31,000			600,000				1,228,913	125
							4,480	1,664,427	126
				529,366			44,911	1,004,838	127
		18,000					17,000	1,243,259	128

g Included in city hall.

h Including land and buildings for city hall.

i Included in land and buildings for city hall.

j Including workhouses, reformatories, etc.

k Not including cash in treasury and uncollected taxes.

l Pole line only.

TABLE XIX.—PER CAPITA DEBT, ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY, AND EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Net debt.	Assessed valuation of real and personal property.	Expenditures for maintenance.							Total.
				Police department, including police courts, jails, work-houses, reformatories, etc.	Fire department.	Schools.	Street lighting.	Other street expenditures.	All other purposes.		
1	New York, N. Y.	a \$73.21	b \$1,011.97	\$3.61	\$1.33	\$3.73	\$0.38	\$2.10	\$12.77	\$23.92	
2	Chicago, Ill. (c)	17.17	208.23	2.30	.97	4.14	.31	.51	3.39	11.62	
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	31.86	690.94	2.68	.76	2.64	.88	1.08	6.88	14.87	
4	St. Louis, Mo.	33.21	649.05	2.54	1.26	2.56	.78	1.52	7.23	15.84	
5	Boston, Mass.	d 105.72	1,942.86	e 5.16	2.12	4.94	1.21	2.59	f 19.21	g 35.23	
6	Baltimore, Md.	64.70	762.82	2.12	.96	2.64	.78	.98	6.51	13.99	
7	Cleveland, Ohio.	32.04	380.00	1.21	1.16	2.81	.60	.38	7.74	13.90	
8	Buffalo, N. Y.	40.27	697.51	2.47	1.71	3.12	.97	.84	6.58	15.69	
9	San Francisco, Cal.	13.02	1,027.90	2.85	2.51	3.33	.83	.91	11.50	h 21.93	
10	Cincinnati, Ohio.	38.65	616.20	2.13	1.35	2.77	1.05	.89	10.63	18.32	
11	Pittsburg, Pa.	36.98	986.19	1.45	1.39	2.88	.86	1.38	7.44	15.40	
12	New Orleans, La.	50.70	491.11	1.02	1.05	1.39	.77	.90	7.64	12.77	
13	Detroit, Mich.	16.13	759.43	2.09	1.75	2.63	(i) .77	2.16	5.80	14.43	
14	Milwaukee, Wis.	22.25	532.65	1.19	1.39	2.35	.69	.90	5.85	12.37	
15	Washington, D. C.	54.44	705.38	2.93	.83	3.83	.75	1.39	12.41	22.14	
16	Newark, N. J.	50.53	591.94	1.63	1.12	3.28	.84	.46	11.52	18.85	
17	Jersey City, N. J.	31.14	445.77	1.86	1.03	2.21	.62	j 1.11	k 16.14	22.97	
18	Louisville, Ky.	43.98	584.65	1.98	1.16	2.59	.65	.75	5.51	12.64	
19	Minneapolis, Minn.	32.95	626.49	1.18	1.56	3.33	.80	l 1.36	m 5.05	13.28	
20	Providence, R. I.	31.68	1,073.49	2.05	1.99	3.77	1.72	1.47	11.66	22.66	
21	Indianapolis, Ind.	18.29	728.85	.91	1.04	4.77	.67	.68	8.52	11.59	
22	Kansas City, Mo.	28.00	433.96	1.23	1.30	2.71	.46	(n) .60	6.06	11.76	
23	St. Paul, Minn.	45.88	573.82	1.28	1.22	2.62	.78	1.10	6.45	13.40	
24	Rochester, N. Y.	61.58	679.35	1.14	1.48	3.64	1.44	1.85	7.68	17.23	
25	Denver, Colo.	p 19.66	464.69	.97	1.03	4.87	.54	.83	4.80	12.54	
26	Toledo, Ohio.	43.56	392.51	1.05	1.01	2.54	.59	.71	6.22	12.12	
27	Allegheny, Pa.	43.28	645.22	1.05	.98	2.66	.68	.93	7.57	13.82	
28	Columbus, Ohio.	43.26	512.46	1.24	1.57	3.18	.60	.56	5.91	13.06	
29	Worcester, Mass.	45.16	948.62	1.34	1.32	4.64	.98	2.32	12.32	22.87	
30	Syracuse, N. Y.	68.09	745.19	.78	1.31	3.58	.80	1.10	8.58	16.10	
31	New Haven, Conn.	31.12	622.28	1.85	1.20	3.43	.72	1.04	8.35	11.59	
32	Paterson, N. J.	32.67	452.36	1.10	1.35	2.58	.79	.68	7.81	14.31	
33	Fall River, Mass.	35.17	682.51	1.25	1.10	3.00	.87	1.08	7.86	15.16	
34	St. Joseph, Mo.	14.12	212.51	.59	.49	1.20	(i) .78	l 3.36	m 2.23	4.37	
35	Omaha, Neb.	55.26	340.38	.81	1.15	4.50	.78	.76	5.87	13.87	
36	Los Angeles, Cal.	15.54	640.86	1.19	.93	5.23	.49	1.57	4.59	h 14.00	
37	Memphis, Tenn.	29.54	309.32	.83	.71	q .97	.37	.40	3.30	6.58	
38	Scranton, Pa.	8.37	212.89	.55	.48	2.78	.44	.51	1.69	6.45	
39	Lowell, Mass.	34.84	750.30	1.30	1.25	2.87	.88	1.86	9.79	17.95	
40	Albany, N. Y.	35.45	709.94	1.73	1.58	3.01	.92	.90	6.91	15.05	
41	Cambridge, Mass.	65.58	996.26	1.27	.93	4.49	.78	1.66	11.02	20.15	
42	Portland, Oreg.	61.81	427.51	.76	.95	2.76	.55	.45	5.17	10.64	
43	Atlanta, Ga.	31.25	581.27	1.58	1.17	1.63	.83	r .86	s 9.64	35.71	
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.	22.28	317.15	1.02	1.36	2.95	.43	.54	t 6.92	13.22	
45	Dayton, Ohio.	41.75	498.51	.85	.87	3.33	.61	.36	5.64	11.66	
46	Richmond, Va.	80.62	517.79	1.28	1.05	1.44	.36	u 1.02	v 9.42	14.57	

a Not including \$0.16 not yet approved and \$1.11 in litigation.

b Including \$0.27 liable for taxes for State purposes only and \$25.03 exempt from local taxes for State purposes.

c Not including data relating to sanitary district of Chicago.

d Including \$5.32 of county debt.

e Including \$1.93 expended by county.

f Including \$0.19 expended by county.

g Including \$2.12 expended by county.

h Including unpaid warrants which can not be traced to the various items of expenditure.

i Electric-light plant operated by city.

j Including expenditures for garbage removal.

k Expenditures for garbage removal included in other street expenditures.

l Including expenditures for sewers.

m Expenditures for sewers included in other street expenditures.

n Expenditures for street cleaning and sprinkling included in expenditures for all other purposes; other expenditures for streets paid for by property owners.

o Including expenditures for street cleaning and sprinkling; expenditures for sewers paid for by property owners.

p Not including special assessment bonds and warrants and accrued interest on bonds.

q Not including expenditures for schools in territory annexed during year.

r Expenditures for street cleaning and sprinkling included in expenditures for all other purposes.

s Including expenditures for street cleaning and sprinkling.

t Including \$1.56 State and county tax.

u Including expenditures for removal of ashes.

v Expenditures for removal of ashes included in other street expenditures.

TABLE XIX.—PER CAPITA DEBT, ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY, AND EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE—Continued.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Net debt.	Assessed valuation of real and personal property.	Expenditures for maintenance.							Total.
				Police department, including police courts, jails, work-houses, reformatories, etc.	Fire department.	Schools.	Street lighting.	Other street expenditures.	All other purposes.		
47	Nashville, Tenn.	\$42.21	\$450.50	\$1.12	\$1.09	\$2.07	\$0.50	\$2.13	\$4.29	\$11.25	
48	Seattle, Wash.	c56.65	398.70	.79	.97	2.62	.26	.32	5.17	10.13	
49	Hartford, Conn.	47.61	862.15	1.64	1.28	3.95	.69	1.12	6.35	15.08	
50	Reading, Pa.	17.37	550.66	.52	.40	2.26	.70	.34	2.36	6.58	
51	Wilmington, Del.	26.48	d522.82	1.09	.48	2.08	.60	.46	3.55	8.26	
52	Camden, N. J.	32.31	348.98	1.11	.71	2.27	1.00	a.58	b6.99	12.66	
53	Trenton, N. J.	35.05	420.64	1.02	.95	2.20	.35	.54	12.00	17.06	
54	Bridgeport, Conn.	18.31	866.88	.94	.90	2.38	.75	1.27	4.40	10.64	
55	Lynn, Mass.	53.64	745.78	1.18	1.28	3.69	.79	1.51	e10.56	19.01	
56	Oakland, Cal.	7.24	633.09	1.06	1.47	4.16	.98	1.29	3.00	11.96	
57	Lawrence, Mass.	23.79	617.25	.87	.78	2.72	.50	1.21	12.24	18.32	
58	New Bedford, Mass.	49.35	898.55	1.88	1.25	3.44	.78	1.46	9.32	18.13	
59	Des Moines, Iowa.	f12.42	230.53	.69	1.05	4.25	.64	.13	4.20	10.96	
60	Springfield, Mass.	32.80	1,125.88	1.02	1.49	5.09	.95	2.07	9.00	19.62	
61	Somerville, Mass.	29.24	831.60	.96	.97	4.25	.80	1.30	7.71	15.99	
62	Troy, N. Y. (g)	24.72	785.19	1.40	.80	2.33	.82	a1.90	b4.75	12.05	
63	Hoboken, N. J.	25.37	472.48	1.94	1.27	2.93	.31	.25	5.88	12.58	
64	Evansville, Ind.	36.35	429.95	.87	.93	2.90	.58	.34	4.67	10.29	
65	Manchester, N. H.	29.95	552.61	h.78	1.48	2.14	.98	.91	16.48	12.72	
66	Utica, N. Y.	6.10	666.45	j.44	1.40	2.71	1.08	.44	k3.49	9.56	
67	Peoria, Ill.	12.04	143.88	1.21	1.12	3.08	.76	1.07	2.89	10.13	
68	Charleston, S. C.	68.06	309.88	1.85	.86	1.14	.54	.62	5.89	9.40	
69	Savannah, Ga.	59.69	674.41	1.63	1.31	(m)	.72	1.88	7.07	12.61	
70	Salt Lake City, Utah.	63.80	573.32	.78	.63	4.12	.55	1.37	6.42	13.87	
71	San Antonio, Tex.	41.55	592.68	.78	.78	1.85	.64	.58	3.40	8.03	
72	Duluth, Minn.	113.47	493.86	.90	1.41	3.68	.61	.80	11.52	18.92	
73	Erie, Pa.	14.78	365.97	.59	.97	2.53	.69	.49	2.87	8.14	
74	Elizabeth, N. J.	62.03	328.99	.96	.44	2.04	.43	n.38	o8.72	12.97	
75	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	11.46	347.54	.60	.62	2.54	.58	.69	2.77	7.80	
76	Kansas City, Kans.	34.25	119.39	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	
77	Harrisburg, Pa.	25.17	510.65	.67	.31	2.84	.64	.69	3.22	8.37	
78	Portland, Me.	26.25	890.04	1.13	1.41	2.82	.91	1.40	14.20	21.37	
79	Yonkers, N. Y.	68.25	763.67	1.62	.52	4.39	1.54	1.09	13.57	22.73	
80	Norfolk, Va.	80.66	560.24	q1.20	.84	.97	q.43	r1.01	s11.89	16.34	
81	Waterbury, Conn.	t19.72	260.30	.93	.69	3.59	.46	.36	2.19	8.22	
82	Holyoke, Mass.	34.21	823.87	1.04	1.56	3.77	.60	.78	9.16	16.91	
83	Fort Wayne, Ind.	13.91	523.54	.64	1.05	2.21	.65	.41	2.98	7.94	
84	Youngstown, Ohio.	14.32	322.02	.80	.67	2.84	.52	.38	2.72	7.93	
85	Houston, Tex.	54.88	576.95	1.31	1.44	3.10	.45	1.76	4.92	12.98	
86	Covington, Ky.	51.13	499.99	.93	.71	2.12	.37	.73	4.61	9.47	

a Including expenditures for garbage removal.

b Expenditures for garbage removal included in other street expenditures.

c Not including \$5.49 local improvement bonds and warrants.

d Not including personal property.

e Including State and county tax.

f Not including school debt.

g Data are for 10 months.

h Expenditures for workhouses included in expenditures for all other purposes.

i Including expenditures for workhouses and \$2.34 State and county tax.

j Expenditures for police courts, jails, workhouses, reformatories, etc., included in expenditures for all other purposes.

k Including expenditures for police courts, jails, workhouses, reformatories, etc.

l Not including \$1.17 expended by State and county.

m Supported by State and county.

n Including expenditures for parks and gardens.

o Expenditures for parks and gardens included in other street expenditures.

p Not reported.

q Expenditures for Brambleton and Atlantic City wards included in expenditures for all other purposes.

r Including expenditures for garbage removal; expenditures for Brambleton and Atlantic City wards included in expenditures for all other purposes.

s Including \$1.76 expended for various purposes in Brambleton and Atlantic City wards, which amount can not be traced to the various items of expenditure; expenditures for garbage removal included in other street expenditures.

t Not including debt of center school district.

TABLE XIX.—PER CAPITA DEBT, ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY, AND EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cities.	Net debt.	Assessed valuation of real and personal property.	Expenditures for maintenance.						Total.
				Police department, including police courts, jails, work-houses, reformatories, etc.	Fire department.	Schools.	Street lighting.	Other street expenditures.	All other purposes.	
87	Akron, Ohio	\$11.19	\$401.69	\$0.74	\$1.26	\$3.13	\$0.77	\$1.13	\$3.32	\$10.35
88	Dallas, Tex.	89.57	520.66	1.03	.89	2.09	.54	1.10	4.84	10.49
89	Saginaw, Mich.	30.59	352.74	.78	.70	3.99	.57	a 1.17	b 3.76	10.97
90	Lancaster, Pa.	13.49	333.77	.53	.48	2.17	.74	.57	2.76	7.25
91	Lincoln, Nebr.	42.75	118.94	.48	.68	2.47	.45	1.70	5.25	11.03
92	Brockton, Mass.	42.99	637.88	1.03	1.38	3.46	.71	4.21	7.78	18.57
93	Binghamton, N. Y.	16.27	532.49	.74	.70	3.23	1.00	.88	3.72	10.32
94	Augusta, Ga.	48.08	476.16	1.50	1.21	(c)	.59	.22	5.27	8.79
95	Pawtucket, R. I.	108.36	855.70	1.20	1.07	3.00	.78	1.34	12.48	19.87
96	Altoona, Pa.	26.55	409.52	.52	.55	2.26	.41	.30	3.26	7.30
97	Wheeling, W. Va.	13.61	611.03	.86	.77	2.17	(d)	.31	5.73	9.84
98	Mobile, Ala.	e 20.15	410.80	1.01	.58	(c)	.45	f .64	g 2.13	4.81
99	Birmingham, Ala.	43.32	403.49	1.11	1.17	h .80	.48	i .21	j 3.12	7.89
100	Little Rock, Ark.	5.95	329.35	.82	1.05	1.70	(d)	.18	1.53	5.28
101	Springfield, Ohio.	k 22.32	445.92	.79	.65	2.55	.71	.64	3.72	9.06
102	Galveston, Tex.	75.13	708.60	1.68	1.59	1.42	(d)	1.53	12.38	18.60
103	Tacoma, Wash.	l 115.74	597.65	.91	1.16	3.40	(d)	.59	9.74	15.80
104	Haverhill, Mass.	39.94	638.75	.87	1.47	3.34	.90	1.99	9.08	17.65
105	Spokane, Wash.	75.12	512.30	.84	1.67	1.93	.26	.43	6.61	11.74
106	Terre Haute, Ind. (m)	10.40	576.56	.89	.79	3.87	.47	1.14	2.96	10.12
107	Dubuque, Iowa	29.23	659.60	.77	.88	2.45	.65	1.16	4.43	10.34
108	Quincy, Ill.	31.68	127.45	.75	.75	1.98	.49	.37	2.65	6.94
109	South Bend, Ind.	n 7.68	400.87	.52	.82	1.90	.48	.50	2.91	7.13
110	Salem, Mass.	o 23.02	735.18	1.05	.90	3.59	1.16	1.67	8.93	17.30
111	Johnstown, Pa.	10.62	331.51	.49	.27	2.31	.46	.45	1.52	5.50
112	Elmira, N. Y.	23.27	433.35	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)
113	Allentown, Pa.	17.36	571.15	.30	.41	2.68	.58	.44	2.81	7.22
114	Davenport, Iowa	9.18	395.76	.66	.82	3.51	.67	1.21	3.83	10.70
115	McKeesport, Pa.	14.13	460.16	.80	.79	2.64	.50	.42	2.74	7.89
116	Springfield, Ill.	30.92	133.75	.92	1.14	2.77	1.01	.50	4.01	10.35
117	Chelsea, Mass.	37.86	636.94	1.03	.94	3.55	.79	1.13	6.85	14.29
118	Malden, Mass.	45.94	794.99	.94	.99	5.11	.86	1.60	11.08	20.58
119	Topeka, Kans.	17.29	264.45	.62	.84	2.99	(d)	1.07	3.14	8.66
120	Sioux City, Iowa	57.24	175.87	.60	.67	3.36	.42	.55	6.88	12.48
121	Knoxville, Tenn.	43.08	331.30	.66	.73	1.57	.74	.66	3.59	7.95
122	Chattanooga, Tenn.	26.29	438.60	1.00	1.04	1.36	.46	.41	3.79	8.06
123	Superior, Wis.	43.62	341.07	.79	.99	3.51	.41	.71	4.36	10.77
124	Rockford, Ill.	17.61	203.47	.53	.75	3.00	.65	1.74	2.96	9.63
125	Taunton, Mass.	43.32	661.11	1.22	.86	3.37	.28	1.48	9.55	16.76
126	Joliet, Ill.	5.92	101.58	.87	.83	2.36	1.02	.82	3.61	9.73
127	Canton, Ohio	29.36	378.90	.65	.88	3.36	.74	.94	3.66	10.23
128	Butte, Mont.	q 13.27	514.49	1.95	1.71	r 5.67	.62	1.61	5.44	s 17.00
129	Auburn, N. Y.	24.34	453.65	.58	.71	2.52	.82	.26	3.03	7.92

a Including expenditures for sewers and docks, wharves, etc.

b Expenditures for sewers and docks, wharves, etc., included in other street expenditures.

c Supported by State and county.

d Electric-light plant operated by city.

e Not including \$58.61 assumed by State on reorganization of city.

f Including expenditures for garbage removal; streets cleaned by chain gang; no sprinkling done by city.

g Expenditures for garbage removal included in other street expenditures.

h Not including \$0.45 expended by State and county.

i For cleaning only; sprinkling paid for by property owners.

j Streets cleaned by chain gang.

k Including \$0.91 temporary loan bonds.

l Not including \$1.94 local improvement bonds.

m Data are for 8½ months.

n Not including \$10.25 street and sewer improvement bonds held against private property.

o Including \$3.06 of trust funds.

p Not reported, on account of alleged defalcation.

q Including debt of school district extending beyond city limits.

r Including expenditures for school district extending beyond city limits.

s Including expenditures for school district extending beyond city limits and unpaid warrants which can not be traced to the various items of expenditure.

FOREIGN LABOR LAWS. (*a*)

BY W. F. WILLOUGHBY.

RUSSIA.

Though Russia has only within a comparatively recent date entered the ranks of the important industrial nations, it is of interest to note that not only has the elaboration of a systematic industrial code reached an advanced stage, but in more than one respect the beginnings of this legislation antedate those of any of her more industrial neighbors.

Russia was thus the first nation to appreciate the necessity for a special corps of inspectors to control methods of work in factories. The appointment of such officials was directed by an imperial decree issued at the early date of 1719. This same decree contained the germ of factory legislation by stipulating that workmen should be honestly paid for their work and properly taken care of.

In 1763 further measures were promulgated to prevent work being imposed upon workmen beyond their strength, and to prevent the employment of workmen in factories and workshops to the detriment of their agricultural work. In the following year, 1764, the hours of labor in factories and mills belonging to the Crown were limited to 12 per day. In 1803 the employment of children under 10 and workmen over 50 years of age was prohibited. The principle of a weekly rest day in all Government establishments was established

*a*In Bulletin Nos. 25, 26, 27, and 28 detailed accounts have been given of the laws of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, and Austria in relation to the right of association and coalition, the labor and apprenticeship contract, labor in factories and workshops, arbitration and conciliation of industrial disputes, and the organization of bureaus of statistics of labor. It is neither desirable nor practicable to attempt a similarly comprehensive statement of the laws of the remaining European countries. In the present chapter, therefore, the effort has in general been made to present only an account of the laws of these countries in relation to the employment of women and children, the regulation of hours of labor, the protection of health and the prevention of accidents, etc., in factories and workshops. The chief departures from this field are in the case of Russia, which has recently evolved a fairly complete labor code, thus permitting of a statement of the law regarding the labor contract and related subjects, and in the case of the Netherlands, where an account has been given of the recent law providing for the constitution of councils of labor and industry patterned after the Belgian councils that have been described.

by law about the same time. In addition to these general decrees the different departments of the Government issued orders regarding the hours of labor, intervals of rest, etc., of employees in works coming under their jurisdiction.

Although all of these provisions that have been cited apply only to Government establishments, they were to all intents general regulations, since at that time industrial work was almost wholly in the hands of the Government.

It is unnecessary to follow in detail the subsequent elaboration of these regulations during the period prior to 1861, when the emancipation of the serfs was accomplished. The age at which children could be employed in factories was raised to 12 years, and the hours of labor of children from 12 to 15 years of age were variously limited in different Government departments. The year 1861 marks the beginning of a new epoch, not only on account of the enfranchisement act of that year, but because following that act the Government earnestly took up the regulation of the relations between employers and employees in private as well as public enterprises.

Prior to this date, or in 1859, in consequence of the great number of accidents in factories, especially among children, there was appointed a commission to assist the governor-general of St. Petersburg in an investigation of all the factories of that city and district. This inquiry brought out clearly the necessity for legislative action, and a bill was prepared prohibiting the employment of children under 12 years of age, restricting the hours of labor of those from 12 to 14 years of age, regulating night work, etc.

In the same year a commission organized under the ministry of finance, as the result of an independent investigation of labor conditions in factories, came to the same conclusions as the St. Petersburg commission as regards conditions, but formulated a more radical measure for their improvement. It provided that children under 12 years of age should not be employed, that the hours of labor of children from 12 to 16 years of age should not exceed 10 in the case of day or 6 in the case of night work, and that precautions should be taken to prevent accidents. It laid down the principle of the liability of employers for accidents to their employees, and called for the appointment of an adequate corps of factory inspectors.

Though no immediate action followed the preparation of this bill, it in fact being disapproved by the minister of finance in 1866, its provisions have been stated, as it not only evidences the recognition at that date of the lines along which factory regulations should move, but formed the starting point for all subsequent efforts.

In 1870 a third commission was appointed by the minister of the interior to make an examination into all matters relating to the relations between employers and employees, the labor contract, apprentice-

ship, employment of children, etc. No results followed this inquiry, owing partly to the opposition of the employer class and partly to the difficulties inherent in the task assumed by the commission of preparing a law that should be applicable to all classes of labor. A fourth investigation undertaken by a commission in 1875 was likewise unproductive of results for much the same reasons. Inquiries were also made by the Imperial Technical Society and by a Moscow committee.

Though not productive of immediate results, the conditions shown by these investigations made it inevitable that action would sooner or later be had. In May, 1880, the council of ministers declared that provisional laws should be issued dealing with the most urgent matters. As the result of this decision a series of laws has been promulgated in rapid succession, most of which relate to the protection of children employed in factories.

The first of these laws was that of June 1-13, 1882, concerning the work and schooling of children, and this date may therefore be taken as marking the starting point of factory legislation as now incorporated in the industrial code of Russia. This law related to factories and manufacturing and analogous establishments, whether public or private. It prohibited the employment of children under 12 years of age in such places, limited the hours of labor of children from 12 to 15 years of age to 8 per day, provided for the appointment of 3 factory inspectors for the 3 most important manufacturing districts, besides providing for other protective measures.

This primary law has been amended and supplemented in a number of important respects by subsequent legislation. A law passed June 12-24, 1884, made stringent provisions regarding the schooling of children employed in factories and strengthened the inspection service. A third law, dated June 3-15, 1885, prohibited night work by women and children under 17 years of age in the principal textile industries. Finally, by a law dated April 24-May 6, 1890, the law was still further amended, and the important step was taken of relieving the law of its provisional character and definitely incorporating it in the industrial code of the Empire as sections 107-126.

In the meantime the Government had taken up the subject of the elaboration of a general factory act which should relate to all classes of factory operatives, adult males as well as women and children, and determine the conditions to be observed in making and dissolving the labor contract, the payment of wages, the infliction of fines, the protection of the health and lives of employees, etc. This work was finally consummated in the law of June 3-15, 1886.

This law consists of two distinct parts. The first relates to the labor contract, and is a development of the general principle of the Russian civil code. It applies to the whole Empire, and its enforcement is guaranteed in the same way as the execution of other contracts. The

second relates to the maintenance of good order, the imposition of fines, the payment of wages, etc., in factories, and was made to apply only to the 3 most important industrial governments—St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Vladimir. Subsequent laws (June 11–23, 1891, and March 14–26, 1894) extended its application to 15 other governments, so that the law in fact is now in force in practically all manufacturing Russia. A few slight modifications were introduced in the law of 1886 by the act of June 8–20, 1893. Finally, by the law of March 14–26, 1894, above cited, the law was definitely incorporated in the industrial code of the Empire as sections 34 to 106.

A special law, enacted August 26–September 7, 1886, made it obligatory upon factory owners and operators whose establishments included more than 100 workmen to provide a hospital with at least 1 bed for each 100 employees.

Another special law was that of April 5–17, 1894, in relation to the protection of labor in metal works and other establishments operated in connection with mines, and therefore not constituting works covered by the general factory laws. A law for the protection of employees working below ground in mines had been passed May 13–25, 1880, but as it did not relate to surface work the law of 1894 was passed to remedy this defect.

There remains to be considered one other important branch of protective labor legislation, that of the limitation of the hours of labor of adult male workmen. A 10-hour day had nominally been stipulated in the handicraft trades by the law of 1785, but its provisions soon became for all practical purposes a dead letter. The hours of labor of adults had also been restricted by administrative order in works attached to the ministry of war. It was not, however, until the passage of the recent law of June 2–14, 1897, that this radical principle of the legal regulation of the hours of labor of male adults can be said to have been effectively introduced into the Russian labor legislation.

THE LABOR CONTRACT.

The regulations contained in the industrial code concerning labor contracts between factory and workshop employees and their employers must be considered in the light of supplementing the general provisions of the civil code concerning contracts for service. According to the civil code a contract for personal service may be made before a notary, but this formality is not obligatory. The industrial code makes it obligatory that contracts between factory employees and their employers shall be in writing in the form of special papers or as entries in labor pass books belonging to the employees. In either case the terms of the contract must be fully set forth.

Any agreement which, contrary to the provisions of this law, has

for its purpose the restriction of the right of either party to appeal to the courts for a judicial determination of his rights is null and void.

The civil code does not distinguish between different forms or kinds of contracts. It merely prohibits contracts of a duration of more than 5 years. The industrial code, on the other hand, distinguishes between 3 kinds of contracts, viz, (1) those of a determined duration, (2) those of an undetermined duration, and (3) those where, as in the case of piecework, the duration is limited by the time necessary for the execution of a particular work.

The duration of contracts of the first kind can not exceed 5 years. The term is usually 1 year, except in the case of persons working half the year in factories and half in agricultural pursuits, in which case the term is 6 months. By the term "contracts of undetermined duration" are meant contracts for a month, week, day, or shorter time.

The civil code prohibits a workingman from leaving his work or an employer from dismissing an employee before the expiration of the term of service agreed upon. The industrial code supplements this by providing that in the case of a contract of undetermined duration at least a notice of a fortnight must be given before the contract can be terminated.

The employer is absolutely prohibited from reducing the wages of an employee, either by changing the basis upon which the work is calculated or reducing the days or hours of labor, or in any other way, before the expiration of the term of the contract, or without having given at least 2 weeks' notice in the case of contracts not for a fixed term. Reciprocally, the workingmen have no right to demand a change in the terms of a contract before its termination. Infractions of these provisions, which are based on the general provisions of the civil code, are punished, in the case of the employer by a fine of from 100 to 300 rubles (\$51.50 to \$154.50), without prejudice to the right of the employee to claim damages in a civil suit, and in case of the employee by imprisonment (art. 51 of the penal code) for as long as 1 month.

The labor contract between a factory employee and his employer can be terminated without regard to the foregoing provisions: (1) By a common agreement between the parties; (2) by the expiration of the term of service agreed upon; (3) by the completion of the work undertaken; (4) by either party giving a two weeks' notice in the case of contracts for an undetermined period of time; (5) by the employee being removed by a competent authority from the place of work, or being condemned to a term of imprisonment of such length that the performance of the contract is rendered impossible; (6) by the employee being compelled to perform obligatory military or civil service; (7) by the institution which has granted the employee a passport for a fixed time refusing to renew it; and (8) by a suspension of work in the establishment lasting more than seven days, as the result of a fire, boiler explosion, flood, etc.

Independently of the above cases, in which the labor contract can be considered as ipso facto sundered, the industrial code authorizes either the employer or employee to terminate the contract in certain cases. The employer can exercise this right without having recourse to a court in the following cases: (1) Where the employee without sufficient reason absents himself for more than 3 days at one time or 6 days in the course of the same month; (2) where the employee is absent for more than a fortnight at one time, even though with good cause; (3) where the employee is summoned before a court to answer for a crime entailing punishment by imprisonment or a more severe penalty; (4) where the employee is guilty of insolence or bad conduct which may prove of injury to the establishment or the personal security of those in charge; and (5) where the employee contracts a contagious disease. The dismissed employee has a right to bring an action for damages against his employer, and if the court decides that the contract of employment was illegally broken, it can fix the amount of the damage to be paid. Action must be taken by the employee within a month from his dismissal.

The employee, on his side, can demand, but only by judicial means, the termination of his labor contract in case the conditions regarding his remuneration are not observed, and in the following cases: (1) Where he is beaten, struck, or otherwise maltreated by his employer or a member of the latter's family or one of his agents; (2) where the conditions regarding food and lodging are not complied with; (3) where the conditions of work are injurious to the health of the employee; (4) in case of the death of the husband or wife or other member of the family of the employee who has been furnishing the family with the means of existence, and (5) where the member of the employee's family who has been supporting the family enters the obligatory military service.

The reciprocal moral obligations of employers and employees toward each other are set forth in the civil code. In a general way they consist in the duty on the part of the employee to be faithful, obedient, and respectful, and to maintain good order, and on the part of the employer to be just and kind toward the employees, to pay their wages fully and promptly, and not to impose on them work not comprehended in the labor contract.

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS AND PROTECTION OF HEALTH OF EMPLOYEES.

As yet no general law has been enacted for determining the precautions that must be taken in industrial establishments for the protection of the lives and health of employees. Special laws having this purpose in view were enacted for mines and iron and steel works operated in connection with them May 13-25, 1880, February 22-March 6, 1893,

and April 5-17, 1894. The local authorities, under this general power to take action regarding the public health, have subjected certain classes of industrial work presenting special dangers to a more or less effective system of regulation.

The most important power now exercised by the Government concerning the protection of employees is that possessed by the Government factory commissions, which, as will be subsequently described, are organized, in accordance with the factory law of 1886, in each of the most important manufacturing governments of the Empire for the purpose of supervising the execution of the factory laws. These commissions, among their other functions, are specifically given the duty of preparing regulations, which shall be binding upon employers, concerning the measures to be taken in factories and workshops to safeguard the lives, health, and morals of employees, and to provide them with medical attendance when sick or injured.

In virtue of this direction the commissions have issued orders of the nature above described. Though binding upon employers in their respective districts, they are not in the nature of laws, as they are different for the different districts and are subject to constant change. It would be quite beyond the scope of the present work, therefore, to attempt a more detailed statement of the nature of their provisions.

HOURS OF LABOR: SUNDAY AND NIGHT WORK OF ADULT MALES.

The regulation of the hours of labor of adult males, as well as the conditions under which they may be employed on Sunday and at night, was accomplished, as has been shown, by the law of June 2-14, 1897. Following is a translation of this law:

1. All factories and workshops to which articles 128 to 156 of the industrial code apply, (*a*) mines, blast furnaces, iron and steel and other metal works, gold and platinum mines, railway shops, as well as factories and establishments belonging to the cabinet of His Imperial Majesty, to the general administration of the appanages, and to the domain of the State, shall be subject to the following regulations concerning the duration and division of the hours of labor.

Technical establishments coming under the ministries of war and the marine are subject to the special regulations and orders of those departments.

2. In fixing the workday or hours of labor in each 24 there must be counted the time during which the workingmen, in conformity with the provisions of the labor contract (arts. 92, 103, 134, 137, and 142 of the code), are obliged to be inside the works at the disposition of the persons directing their work.

In mines the time consumed by the workingmen in descending into and leaving the mines must be counted as work time.

3. That work shall be considered as night work which, in the case

a The law thus does not apply to shops in which less than 16 persons are employed and no use is made of a mechanical motor.

of work performed under the single shift system, is performed between the hours of 9 p. m. and 5 a. m., or, in the case of work under the system of two or more shifts, is performed between the hours of 10 p. m. and 4 a. m.

In gold and platinum mines exploited by private persons, article 29 of the appendix to article 661 of the mine regulations shall apply.

4. In the case of persons employed exclusively during the day, the hours of labor must not exceed $11\frac{1}{2}$ in each 24, and on Saturday and the days before the 12 holidays mentioned in section 6 must not exceed 10. On the day before Christmas work must not be prolonged beyond noon.

5. In the case of workmen employed partly during the night the hours of labor must not exceed 10 per day.

6. The holidays upon which cessation from work is obligatory (sec. 2 of art. 142 of the industrial code), are, in addition to Sundays, January 1 and 6, March 25, August 6 and 15, September 8, December 25 and 26, the Friday and Saturday of Holy Week, Ascension Day, and the second day of Pentecost.

In the list of days upon which minors and young persons are not allowed to work (art. 142 of the industrial code), (a) must be included all Sundays and holidays during which adults must not work.

In the case of employees of a nonorthodox faith, those holidays not recognized by their church may be omitted from the list. In the case of employees who are not Christians it is permissible to introduce in the list of rest days days of the week other than Sunday, conformably with the law of their religion. The observance of the other holidays mentioned in section 6 is not obligatory upon them.

In gold and platinum mines exploited by private persons, article 28 of the appendix to article 661 of the mines regulations apply.

7. Acting in accord with the director of the establishment the workmen can, by way of exception to section 6, work on Sunday instead of a week day. The agreement to do so must be immediately made known to the authorities charged with the supervision of the execution of the present law.

8. Overtime work is that which is performed by an employee at a factory or mill during the hours when according to the shop regulation (art. 142 of the industrial code) he is not required to work. Overtime work is only permissible where it is expressly agreed to by the employer and employee. In the labor contract only that work of this kind can be included which is rendered necessary by the technical conditions of operation.

9. It is the duty of the competent ministers, acting in conjunction with the minister of the interior, (a) to elaborate the foregoing provisions by issuing detailed regulations and instructions concerning the division of the hours of labor generally, and for individual industries in particular (duration of labor, organization of shifts, number of employees, intervals of rest, etc.), as well as those having for their purpose the regulation of the execution, division, and remuneration of overtime work; (b) to authorize, if the nature of the work requires it (continuous work, etc.), or according to the nature of the work (care of steam boilers, ordinary and extraordinary repairs, etc.), and in other particularly important exceptional cases, exceptions to the provisions

^aThis article prescribes that the shop rules must state the number of holidays during the year, but need not mention which days these are.

of the present law for the purpose of making them either more stringent or less effective, in the case of special branches of industry or special establishments or special categories of workingmen, and finally to issue regulations fixing these exceptions; (c) to promulgate regulations concerning the duration and division of the labor period in the industries and trades which are specially injurious to the health of their employees, by which the maximum hours of labor fixed by sections 4 and 5 are reduced according to the danger attaching to these industries and trades, account being also taken of precautionary measures for lessening this danger.

In the case of the factories and establishments belonging to the cabinet of his Imperial Majesty, to the general administration of the appanages, and to the domains of the State, the regulations and provisions of section 9 are published by the competent ministers without consultation with the minister of the interior.

10. The officials connected with the service for the inspection of factories, metal mills, and railway shops of the State are charged with the execution of the present law and the orders issued in virtue of section 9 as far as industrial establishments operated by private individuals and gold and platinum mines are concerned. The supervision of the execution of the provisions applying to establishments belonging to the cabinet of his Imperial Majesty and to the general administration of the appanages and the domains of the State is intrusted to the officials having charge of the direction of these establishments.

11. The present law will enter into force January 1, 1898. The competent ministers, acting in conjunction with the minister of the interior, however, have the power of applying its provisions before that date in such districts or particular industries or establishments as they may specially designate.

Section 9, it will be observed, grants a very wide authority to the competent ministers of state to issue orders modifying or extending the provisions of the foregoing law. In pursuance of this authorization an order was issued September 20–October 2, 1897, by the minister of finance, acting in conjunction with the minister of the interior, for the purpose of fixing more definitely the duration and division of the work period in factories and mills. To a considerable extent this order but reproduces the provisions contained in the law. The principal additional regulations provided for are as follows:

Those intermissions of work during which the employees are free to leave the establishment and do as they please are not considered as part of the working time. Where 18 hours of work per day are performed by means of two shifts the hours of labor of employees may be increased to 12 per day, provided that no workingman performs more than an average of 9 hours' work per day during any period of two weeks. When the hours of labor per day exceed 10 there must be an interval of rest of at least one hour's duration, the time of occurrence of which will be determined according to the nature of work and local conditions. Exceptions to this provision can only be authorized when, at the time the shop rules are approved, it is evident that there are serious obstacles to the application of the provision resulting from the nature of the work carried on, or where its observ-

ance, on account of local conditions, is recognized to be unfavorable to the employees. Opportunity must be given to the employees to take their meals at least as often as once in 6 hours. Where it is impossible to have the work cease at these intervals of time the workingmen must be permitted to take their meals while the work is in progress. In this case the shop rules must indicate the place where meals must be taken. On Sundays and holidays at least 24 hours' uninterrupted rest from labor must be allowed. Exceptions to the provisions regarding hours of labor and intervals of rest, and work on Sundays and holidays, are authorized in the case of workingmen engaged in work that must be continuously prosecuted, in so far as such exceptions are necessary, and in taking into account the following considerations: (a) The number of hours of labor in two consecutive days must not in general exceed 24 for each employee, and, in the case of two consecutive days, with change of shift, 30 hours; (b) every workingman must be free from work for 24 consecutive hours at least 3 times per month, if the number of his hours of labor per day, excluding the days when there is a change of shifts, does not exceed 8, and at least 4 times per month if his hours of labor exceed that number. These exceptions are only authorized in respect to the work specially designated in the shop rules and for which the mode of operation is indicated.

Exceptions to these provisions regarding hours of labor, etc., are also authorized in the case of workingmen employed in performing such work as the making of repairs, the firing of boilers, the guarding of the plant, and in general all that work the prior performance of which is necessary in order that the work proper of the establishment may be begun. These exceptions are only authorized in the case of those works which are specially designated in the shop rules and for which the mode of operation is indicated.

The provisions regarding hours of work and Sunday and holiday work may be disregarded in the case of the following kinds of work: (a) Repairs necessitated on account of sudden accidents to boilers, motors, machinery, etc., which interrupt work in all or a part of the establishment; (b) temporary work required on account of a fire or other unexpected occurrence, in order that the work of the establishment may be carried on.

In addition to the cases in which exceptions may be granted to the regulations which have just been given the proper ministers may authorize other exceptions in specially important cases for determined classes of industries or categories of employees. Requests for these exceptions must be transmitted to the minister of finance through the inspectors of factories.

The number of hours of overtime work permitted in the case of any employee must not exceed 120 per year. In this number, however, are not to be included those hours worked overtime in the performance of work that is obligatory upon the employee in virtue of the labor contract or the work rendered necessary by unexpected accidents to boilers, machinery, etc., and other accidents. If the overtime work affects the whole establishment or a considerable body of the employees, notice must be immediately sent to the inspector of factories. The inspector can require notice in other cases, such as where but a few employees are affected. Every director of an industrial establishment must prepare a report showing all overtime work performed in his

establishment in such a form that the number of hours worked by each employee and the time and circumstances under which the work was performed can always be seen.

WORKINGMEN'S PASS BOOKS.

Each employee must be supplied with a pass book of a form approved by the governmental factory commission within 7 days after he begins work in the establishment. This does not apply to workingmen employed to do other work than that for which the establishment is conducted. The book must be furnished gratuitously. It must contain the full name of the owner; the length of service agreed upon, and the time for which the passport of the workingman is valid; the amount of wages to be paid, the manner of its calculation, and the conditions of payment; the sum to be paid by the workingman for the use of a lodging, baths, and other conveniences supplied by the establishment; any other conditions of the labor contract that the contracting parties desire to have inserted; the amount of wages earned and the amount of fines imposed, with an indication of the reasons for which they were imposed; and, finally, an extract from the legislative provisions and shop regulations showing the rights, duties, and responsibilities of the employees.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The first law promulgated for the purpose of regulating the hours of labor of children was that of June 1-13, 1882. The laws of 1884, 1885, and 1890 that followed present the development of the principles there established, besides making them definite parts of the industrial code. The legal provisions concerning this subject now in force are as follows:

The employment of children under 12 years of age in industrial establishments, whether conducted by the State or private individuals, is absolutely prohibited.

For children from 12 to 15 years of age the normal duration of a day's labor shall not exceed 6 hours in each 24, exclusive of the time necessary for meals, school attendance, and rest; not more than 4 hours' continuous labor shall be performed, and no work shall be permitted between the hours of 9 p. m. and 5 a. m., or on Sundays and legal holidays.

To this general restriction of the employment of children from 12 to 15 years of age a number of exceptions are permitted where the circumstances are such as to justify them. Six hours' continuous work is thus permitted where the nature of the work in any establishment is such as to render it indispensable, but in this case the hours of labor per day must not exceed 6, and the local inspector of factories must be informed that advantage is being taken of this exception.

In establishments which are operated for 18 hours per day by means of two shifts of 9 hours each the children may be employed 9 hours

per day, provided that not more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours' continuous work is required without an intermission. The purpose of this exception is to encourage establishments to abandon the system of continuous work for 24 hours and thus do away with night work, properly speaking, and shorten the hours of adult labor to 9 hours per day.

Three exceptions are permitted to that part of the general rule which relates to work at night and on Sundays and holidays. In glass works in which continuous fires must be maintained children may be employed for 6 hours in each 24 at night, provided that they do not commence work on the following day until they have enjoyed a rest of at least 12 hours. In establishments which are operated for 18 hours per day by means of two shifts of 9 hours each children may be employed at night, provided their hours of labor do not fall between the hours of 10 p. m. and 4 a. m. The purpose of this exception is the same as that given above, viz, to encourage the organization of work in two shifts of 9 hours each instead of 24 hours' continuous work.

The third exception relates to Sunday and holiday work, and consists in the power of the chief inspectors of factories, upon the recommendation of the lower inspectors, to authorize the employment of children upon Sundays and holidays, so far as adults can be employed on those days.

In addition to these specific restrictions upon the employment of children the law prohibits the employment of children in work which is detrimental to their health. The ministers of finance and of the interior are directed to designate the kinds of work recognized as dangerous to the health of children, or exceeding their strength, and the ages of the children, not beyond 15 years, to whom such work shall accordingly be prohibited. Thirty-six categories of industries and kinds of work have thus been indicated by a ministerial order of May 14, 1893, as work in which children under 15 years of age shall not be employed.

Careful provision is made by the law that children employed in factories and workshops shall have an opportunity to attend school. It is made obligatory upon employers to permit all children employed by them who do not have certificates of primary instruction to attend primary schools for at least 3 hours per day or 18 hours per week. The employers are encouraged to organize and maintain special schools for their employees where suitable public or other schools are not already in existence. The inspectors of factories are also directed to use their best efforts to have schools established by the local ecclesiastical or other authorities for the benefit of children employed in factories. Where a secondary school has been established for children working in factories, the proprietors of factories must permit such of their minor employees as have certificates of primary instruction to attend it.

The only special restrictions upon the employment of young persons, or those from 15 to 17 years of age, and women of any age, relate to night work. No young person, as above defined, or woman

shall, except as specially provided for below, be employed at night, by which is meant between the hours of 9 p. m. and 5 a. m., in any of the textile industries. The ministers of finance and the interior have the power to extend this prohibition to any other industry.

Exceptions to this general rule are permitted in the following cases: (1) In establishments working 18 consecutive hours by means of two 9-hour shifts young persons and women may work at night, provided they are not so employed between 10 p. m. and 4 a. m.; (2) in serious cases, as after a long suspension of work, or, as the result of pressure of orders before the holding of fairs, the governmental factory commission or governor can authorize the employment of young persons and women at night, provided that they do not begin work on the next day until after noon; (3) the factory commissions or governors can authorize young persons and women to work at night where they work with the heads of their families. The purpose of this exception is a moral one to prevent the separation at night of wives from their husbands and children from their parents.

In the way of elaboration of the foregoing provisions, power is given to the ministers of finance, of the interior, and of public instruction to issue regulations fixing the details of the application of the laws concerning the employment of minors. Ministerial instructions have thus been issued which empower the inspectors of factories to require directors of industrial establishments to inform them in advance of their intention to employ children, their probable number, and their hours of labor. Inspectors must also see that in each establishment there is kept a special register giving for each child employed his name and age, the address of his parents, the date at which he enters the factory, the nature of his work, his hours of labor, information concerning his attendance at school, etc. This register must have a special column in which the inspectors can enter remarks. The inspection department must also prepare and post in each establishment employing children an order setting forth the legal provisions concerning the labor and education of minors, the classes of work in which children shall not be employed, the list of holidays, and in general all administrative rules upon the subject that are binding upon the employer.

If inspectors observe, in the course of their visits to factories, that children of an age less than that permitted by law are employed, and that they do not have a parent or guardian employed in the same establishment, or that there are employed young persons from 15 to 17 years of age who are so sick or frail that they are not fitted to perform the work assigned them, they can, after a medical examination in the latter case, order the director of the establishment to dismiss the child or cease to employ him at the work shown to be unsuitable to his physical powers.

The penal code provides for the infliction of imprisonment and fines upon directors of factories or others guilty of violating any of the provisions regarding the employment of children and young persons.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP RULES.

The director of each industrial establishment must prepare and post in the workrooms a set of shop regulations. These regulations must be approved by the inspector of factories, and must contain: (1) Tables showing, separately for adults and minors, the hours for commencing and ending work, the number and duration of the intervals of rest, the hours for meals, and the time when work ceases on the days before Sundays and holidays; (2) a list of the holidays upon which work will be suspended; (3) the order and duration of the absences permitted to workmen who leave their work or dwellings, if they live in houses belonging to the establishment; (4) the conditions governing the use of houses, baths, and other conveniences supplied by the establishment; (5) the times at which machines and apparatus will be cleaned and the shops put in order, if such work must, according to their contracts, be performed by the workmen; (6) the duties of the employees in respect to the maintenance of good order and proper conduct in the establishment; and (7) the precaution to be taken in the use of machines, against fire, etc.

Every industrial establishment must also keep a register showing the name, residence, and age of all persons employed by it, and the source from which they have received their passports.

THE INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

A special corps of factory inspectors was provided for by the factory law of June 1-13, 1882. It was reorganized and considerably strengthened by the laws of 1886, 1890, and 1894, that have been mentioned. The last law in particular called for a large increase in the number of inspectors. As at present organized the force consists of 18 inspectors of the first class and 125 inspectors of the second class. It is under the immediate direction of the bureau of commerce and manufactures, ministry of finance.

The duties and powers of the inspectors are set forth partly in the industrial code and partly in the ministerial instructions of June 15-27, 1884, and June 11-23, 1894. They are there enumerated in great detail, but a summary of them will here suffice.

The duties of the inspectors are: (1) To exercise an immediate oversight of the execution of the law concerning the employment of women and children in factories; (2) to look after the establishment of special schools for the primary instruction of minors or the adaptation of the existing public schools to this purpose; (3) to prepare, with the assist-

ance of the local police, reports concerning the infractions of the law and to transmit them to the proper judicial authorities; (4) to prosecute the offenders; (5) to inspect steam boilers and supervise their use as provided by law; (6) to collect, verify, and classify statistical material concerning industrial establishments that they may obtain in the performance of their duties; (7) to perform such special tasks as may be confided to them by the governors, such as the description of factories, examination of steam engines and boilers, etc.; (8) to oversee and verify the payment of the taxes upon steam boilers provided by the law of March 14, 1894; (9) to prepare reports upon the cases where these taxes are not paid, and (10) to make stated reports to the bureau of commerce and manufactures, according to the form prescribed by that office, concerning the application of the labor laws. In certain designated governments the inspectors must also perform certain other duties having to do with the maintenance of good order in industrial establishments and the prevention of labor disturbances.

Inspectors are not allowed to participate in commercial or industrial enterprises. They must gratuitously aid directors of industrial enterprises with technical advice, and generally must be at the disposition of both the employers and employees to render such assistance as is within their power. They must especially seek to prevent disputes arising between employers and their employees, and to adjust them after they have arisen. The bureau of commerce and manufactures must be kept constantly informed by telegraph of all conflicts, and detailed reports must be made by the inspectors to it upon the cause, beginning, duration, and result of such conflicts.

The inspectors have full power to investigate all matters coming within the sphere of their duties, to visit establishments, examine persons, verify written statements, call for the furnishing of information desired, demand the production of books, etc. If any obstruction is placed in the way of the performance of their duties, they can call upon the local police authorities for assistance. In performing their duties, however, the inspectors must seek to cause as little friction as possible. They must explain the provisions of the laws to those who do not understand them or are ignorantly violating them. It is only where the law is deliberately violated that prosecutions should be resorted to. The date of the visit to an establishment, the explanations and orders given, etc., must be entered in a special register to be kept by the establishment.

The inspectors must require all accidents causing the death or serious injury of a person to be reported to them. In exceptional cases they must make an examination of the causes and circumstances of the accident.

In addition to this provision of a corps of factory inspectors, the law provides for the creation of a commission in each government to

exercise a general control and supervision over the execution of the labor laws. These commissions are presided over by the governors and are composed largely of ex officio members of the government administration. In governments where there are consultative committees of commerce and manufactures, 2 members of those bodies are members, and in other governments 2 members are selected from among the manufacturers of the district. Technical officers of the government can be called upon to serve in a deliberative capacity only.

The functions of these commissions are to supervise the uniform enforcement of the law, to issue regulations within well-defined limits, and to exercise certain judicial powers. They thus may issue orders having for their purpose to protect the lives, health, and morals of the employees and to fix the rules for the furnishing of medical attention to the employees. They decide questions concerning the enforcement of the law that are raised by the inspectors and examine complaints against the actions of these officials. Finally, in their judicial capacity they judge concerning the first and second infractions of certain provisions of the industrial code by employers. These relate to the employer retaining a workingman who does not have a proper labor pass book and the nonobservance of the regulations concerning the keeping of registers, the posting of notices, the fining of employees, the improper retention of wages or the improper application of the portion retained, etc. The action of the commissions in this respect is final in cases where the fine does not exceed 100 rubles (\$51.50). In other cases an appeal can be made to the ministers of finance and the interior, and from them to the highest judicial tribunal of the Empire. It will be observed that the infractions of the law that may be prosecuted in this way are all of a formal character. Others involving degrees of guilt are prosecuted through the ordinary civil courts.

PAYMENT OF WAGES, TRUCK SYSTEM, FINES, ETC.

The industrial code requires that wages must always be paid in cash and never in scrip or in kind, except as specially permitted by the law. The penal code provides for the infliction of fines of from 50 to 300 rubles (\$25.75 to \$154.50) upon employers disregarding these provisions.

In order to give to workingmen the opportunity of procuring the necessities of life at a reasonable price and of a good quality, and of enjoying other advantages, the industrial code provides that, if the director of an establishment so agrees, a cooperative distributive society may conduct operations for the sale of articles of good quality within the grounds belonging to the establishment. Other stores can not be maintained within the grounds unless the permission of the inspector of factories is obtained. In all cases a list of the prices

charged for the articles offered for sale must be approved by the inspector of factories and posted in the storerooms.

Workingmen who make use of the dwellings, baths, or other conveniences, supplied by the establishments for which they work, can not be charged a higher rate for their use than that indicated in a tariff approved by the inspector of factories.

Wages must be paid at least once a month, if the contract is concluded for a longer time than one month, and at least twice a month if the duration of the contract is not determined. Where the contract is for the execution of a particular work, other than continuous work under the piecework system, wages must be paid as agreed upon in the contract, or in default of any stipulation, upon the completion of the work. In this case the accounts of the employees must be kept upon a special pay roll. If the workingman does not receive the wages due him, he can demand through the courts the annulment of the contract. If this is granted the court can award him damages, in addition to the amount of wages due him, not to exceed two months' wages, in the case of contracts for a fixed term, and two weeks' wages in the case of indeterminate contracts.

Especial care is taken by the industrial code that improper deductions shall not be made from the wages of employees. In no case can wages be retained to pay the debts of the employees. This, however, does not refer to employers reimbursing themselves for goods furnished or for money advanced by them to enable the employees to obtain the means of supporting life, or the furnishing of necessary articles taken from the factory supplies. In these cases, however, the amount retained must not exceed one-third of the wages due if the employee is unmarried, or one-fourth if he is married or a widower with children. The employers can not receive interest on their advances or any reward for guaranteeing their pecuniary engagements. It is expressly provided that no part of wages can be retained to defray medical attentions, to meet the expense of lighting the shops, or for the use of tools made use of by the employees.

The imposition of fines upon employees is prohibited except in the three cases: (1) For negligence in performing work, (2) absence from work, and (3) the infraction of the shop rules. By negligence in performing work is meant the injuring of materials, products, or plant, by the fault of the employee. In addition to the fine imposed by the director of the establishment, the employee guilty of negligence can be compelled by means of a judicial action to indemnify the employer for damages resulting from his neglect. By absence from work is meant absences of at least half a day at a time. The fine imposed in this case must be proportionate to the length of the absence and the wages of the employee, but must not exceed in any one month the wages for 6 days. In addition to the fine the wages

for the period that the employee was absent may be retained. In the case of pieceworkers the fine must not exceed 1 ruble (\$0.51½) per day of absence or 3 rubles (\$1.54½) in a month. The fine should not be imposed if the absence is due to an unforeseen accident, sickness, or death in the family, etc.

The following are considered as infractions of the shop regulations: (1) A workingman arriving at the establishment late, or absenting himself without leave; (2) the failure to observe the precautionary rules concerning the use of fire, in cases where the director of the establishment does not break the labor contract on this account; (3) the failure to observe the rules concerning neatness and decency; (4) disturbing work by cries, quarrels, noise, etc.; (5) disobedience to orders; (6) coming to work in a state of intoxication; (7) the organization of prohibited gambling games; (8) the failure to observe other shop rules. The fine imposed for each distinct infraction of these rules can not exceed 1 ruble (\$0.51½).

Each act punishable by a fine, in virtue of the preceding provisions, must be defined in a special statement with an indication of the amount of the fine, which statement must be approved by the inspector of factories, and be posted in the establishment.

The total amount of the fines imposed on any workingman must not exceed one-third of the wages due him for the work period as determined by the frequency of wage payments. If the employee is guilty of infractions the fines for which would exceed this amount, the director of the establishment can terminate the labor contract. The workingman, however, can in this case appeal to the courts, and if it is shown that his dismissal was not justified, he may recover damages from the employer.

All fines imposed upon an employee must be entered in the pass book belonging to the person fined within 3 days after their imposition, together with the reason for which they were imposed. The deductions from wages on their account must be made at the next pay day. All fines must also be entered in a special register belonging to the establishment, which must be shown to the inspectors of factories upon their request.

No appeal can be made against the action of the employer in imposing fines for the reasons permitted by law. If the inspectors, however, in visiting the establishments, are satisfied from declarations made by workingmen that fines are imposed contrary to law, they can hold the employers responsible on that account.

The receipts from fines must be paid into a special fund, the management of which is in the hands of the director of the establishment. This fund must be used wholly for the benefit of the employees in ways approved by the inspector of factories in conformity with rules published by the ministers of finance and of the interior.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

The responsibility of employers and employees in the case of attempts to force a change in the conditions of the labor contract is defined in articles 1358, 1359, and 1359 $\frac{1}{2}$ of the penal code. Directors of factories who, contrary to the provisions of the law, reduce the wages of their employees before the expiration of the term agreed upon, or without giving due notice, are liable to a fine of from 100 to 300 rubles (\$51.50 to \$154.50), without prejudice to the right of the employees to claim damages by a civil suit. If the offense is committed a third time, or if in the case of the first or second offense this action results in an agitation on the part of the workingmen followed by troubles or violence necessitating special measures for their repression, the director can be imprisoned for as long as three months and deprived of his right to direct a factory for two years.

If, on the part of the workingmen, a concerted movement is made for the purpose of suspending work before the termination of the contract of service for the purpose of compelling the employer to raise wages, the instigators of the movement may be imprisoned for from 3 weeks to 3 months, and the others taking part for from 7 days to 3 weeks.

If a strike actually breaks out, having for its purpose to compel the employer to raise wages or change other conditions of the contract before its expiration, the leaders can be imprisoned for from 4 to 8 months and the others for from 2 to 4 months. Those, however, who resume work at the first request of the police will be exempt from punishment. Strikers who destroy or injure any property of the factory or belonging to persons connected with the factory will be condemned to imprisonment of from 8 to 16 months, in the case of the leaders, and from 4 to 8 months in the case of the others. These are considered as minimum penalties, which will be increased each time there occurs a more grave offense. Strikers who force other workingmen, by violence or threats, to leave their work or not to return to it, will be punished by imprisonment of from 8 to 16 months in the case of the leaders, and 4 to 8 months in the case of the others, provided that the violence does not represent a more serious offense.

THE NETHERLANDS.**EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.**

Protective labor legislation in the Netherlands may be said to begin with the enactment of the law of September 19, 1874, concerning the employment of children. By this law the employment of children under 12 years of age was prohibited except in field work and domestic service. Numerous attempts were made to amend this law by making

the restrictions upon child labor more rigid. Nothing, however, was accomplished until 1886, when a parliamentary commission was appointed to make an investigation into the whole question of the conditions of labor in factories and workshops, with special reference to the working of the law of 1874, and what further legislation was desirable.

The work of this commission was interrupted by the dissolution of Parliament in August, 1887, but before separating the commission presented a valuable report upon the work it had done, and made various recommendations for legislative action. Among these was that for the further regulation of the employment of children and the limitation of the employment of women. In 1888 the minister of justice introduced a bill to carry out this recommendation. It became a law May 5, 1889, and with slight modifications constitutes the law now in force.

Unlike the law of 1874, it relates to the employment of women as well as children. It is very comprehensive, as its provisions relate to household industries and small establishments as well as factories and workshops proper. Following is a free translation of this law, as its provisions now stand, as the result of certain changes made in it by amending acts. These amending acts are those of July 20, 1895, relating to the protection of the lives and health of employees, and December 31, 1896, enacted for the special purpose of making a slight change in the law of 1889.

1. Under the term labor, as used in the present law, is included all industrial work, except (1) agricultural, horticultural, or forest culture work, the raising of cattle, or the digging of turf, and (2) industrial work performed outside of factories and industrial workshops of the person with whom the employee resides, provided that this work is done elsewhere than in a dwelling or stable.

2. Under the term factories and workshops, as used in the present law, are included all places, open or closed, in which work is usually performed for an industrial concern in making, transforming, repairing, decorating, or finishing objects or materials, or which are made use of for offering these articles for sale or devoting them to any other particular use, or in which these articles are subjected to any transformation.

The law does not apply to kitchens or other places of a similar nature where articles of food and drink are prepared to be immediately consumed, nor to pharmacies.

3. The employment of children under 12 years of age in work as above defined is prohibited.

4. The King may, furthermore, by order prohibit, absolutely or under specified conditions, the employment of children under 16 years of age, or the employment of women in factories and workshops in certain kinds of work presenting danger to their health or lives, either in a general manner or as the result of the nonobservance of certain conditions, or on account of the manner in which the work is carried on or the kinds of materials employed.

5. A child under 16 years of age or a woman must not be allowed to commence work in a factory before 5 a. m., nor to work after 7 p. m., nor to work more than 11 hours per day. In certain industries the King may, by order, provide that the labor of these persons shall begin or end at other hours than are indicated above, provided that not more than 11 hours' work per day is permitted. This order may be general for the whole Kingdom or relate only to particular communes, and may designate the conditions under which its provisions may be availed of. In no case, however, shall children under 14 years of age or women be permitted to begin work before 5 a. m. or continue at work after 10 p. m.

In exceptional cases the governors of the provinces may authorize, in writing, that the employment of children under 16 years of age and women in a particular factory or workshop may begin 2 hours earlier or continue 2 hours later than the regular time during not more than 6 consecutive days, or on alternate days during not more than 14 days. Where this is done the total hours of work must not exceed 13 per day, and in the case of children under 14 years of age and women the work hours must be between 5 a. m. and 10 p. m.

In urgent cases a similar permission may be given by the mayor of a commune, which is valid for not more than 2 consecutive days of work. The mayor must within the next 24 hours inform the governor of the province of his action, and this officer may, if he deems it advisable, extend the authorization to 6 days.

The same establishment can not receive a second authorization of this character within the 8 days following a prior authorization unless authorized by the minister charged with the execution of this law.

6. The employer must see that children under 16 years of age and women enjoy an intermission from work of at least one hour between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. The minister may, in imposing such conditions as he deems necessary, exempt particular factories from this requirement, provided that the hours of labor required are not thereby extended to more than 11 per day. The employees must not be allowed to remain in closed workrooms during the intervals of rest.

7. Children under 16 years of age and women must not be employed in factories and workshops on Sunday.

This prohibition does not apply to labor designated by official order and performed by women over 16 years of age in butter and cheese factories, provided that the conditions established by the public order either for all or only certain communes of the Kingdom are observed.^(a)

In the case of persons belonging to a religious profession which devotes some day other than Sunday to religious observances, this provision is replaced by one which prohibits their work during the 24 hours of such other day, if they inform their employer that they do not wish to work on that day. This declaration must be written and signed. In the orders mentioned in section 5 the King may permit boys from 14 to 16 years of age to be employed on Sunday until not later than 6 p. m. Where the labor of a boy under 16 years of age is absolutely essential in a factory in order to repair or clean a boiler, his employment on a single Sunday may be authorized by the mayor in writing.

^a This clause was inserted as an amendment to the original act by the law of December 31, 1896.

8. Women must not be employed in factories and workshops during the 4 weeks following their confinement.

9. Until the contrary is proved, a child under 16 years of age or a woman found in a workroom which is not also used as a dwelling room, or a child under 16 years of age found on board of a vessel not used for transporting passengers or as a dwelling place is presumed to be there employed.

10. The employer must not permit a child under 16 years of age to be employed unless it has in its possession a card giving its name, the date and place of its birth, the name and address of the person or establishment under whose charge it lives, and the name and address of its employer. The employer must exhibit this card to the inspectors whenever requested to do so. The King must determine the form of this card. It must be signed and delivered by the mayor of the commune in which the person works. The cards and the necessary extracts from the registers of births must be furnished gratuitously. Within 48 hours after the termination of a labor contract the card must be returned by the employer to the employee after notice has been given to the mayor who issued the card of the dates at which the employee entered and left the service of the employer.

11. Every director of a factory or workshop in which children under 16 years of age or women are employed must post in a conspicuous place in the factory or place of work a list, signed by him and verified by the mayor, of the names of such children and women, showing for each the hours for beginning and ending work, the hours of labor, and the weekly rest day. The King may, by order, exempt employers in designated trades from the obligation to indicate the hours of labor in this list.

12. The enforcement of the law is intrusted, subject to the supervision of the minister, to inspectors appointed by the King, who also determines their duties and powers. The number of inspectors was limited by the original law to 3. This provision, however, was repealed by the law of July 20, 1895, regarding the protection of the health and lives of employees, which leaves the number of inspectors to the judgment of the King.

13. Employers and employees must furnish the inspectors with all the information required by the latter in order that they may properly enforce the law.

14. Inspectors must not be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any industrial or commercial undertaking.

15. This article, which related to the giving of notice of accidents, was repealed by the law of July 20, 1895.

16. The inspectors must make a report of the result of their operations every two years to the minister charged with the execution of the law. These reports must be communicated either in their entirety or in abstract to the legislative chambers. The original law provided for annual reports. The present provision was introduced by the law of July 20, 1895.

The remaining sections of the law relate to penalties that may be imposed on account of infractions of the law and the method of their imposition, and certain provisions of a temporary character. As they are of but little interest outside the country to which they relate they are not here reproduced.

It will be seen by a reading of the foregoing law that in a number of cases power has been conferred upon the King to issue orders determining, either more particularly the conditions that must be observed in industrial establishments, or the circumstances under which exemptions from the general regulations may be enjoyed. Among these cases the most important is that having reference to the more definite determination of the kinds of work in which, on account of the dangers that they present, the employment of women and children shall be prohibited or subjected to special conditions. Successive orders having this purpose in view were issued July 15, 1891, August 11, 1892, and January 21, 1897, the last abrogating and replacing the preceding orders. This decree thus completes the labor law in an essential particular, and its provisions should be read almost as a part of the latter. The order is exceedingly technical in part, and it has therefore been thought best to condense it somewhat in translation.

ARTICLE I. The employment of children under 16 years of age and women is prohibited in the following kinds of work in factories and workshops:

1. As regards gearing in motion, in such work as (1) oiling, cleaning, examining, and repairing; (2) tightening or repairing driving bands, ropes, or chains; (3) putting on or removing such gearing unless the belts are not broader than 55 millimeters [2.17 inches], and the person putting them on or removing them does not have to leave the floor.

2. As regards machinery in motion, in such work as oiling, cleaning, examining, and repairing. Under this head that work will be considered dangerous which is either so designated by the competent inspector or which is performed by children under 16 years of age or women wearing dresses with large sleeves, shawls the ends of which are untied, bonnets with strings untied, or loose aprons.

3. As regards machinery at rest, in such work as oiling, cleaning, examining, and repairing, so long as the means of transmitting the power which operates the machine is still in motion. This prohibition does not apply if the machinery has been disconnected or made fast in such a manner that it can not be set in motion in an unexpected way. The competent inspector may issue orders respecting this point, the nonobservance of which will be considered as equivalent to not having the machinery disconnected or made fast in the manner above described.

4. Work in connection with machinery or means of transmitting power run by a motor, unless in every case a distinctly recognizable signal is given before the motor is started.

5. Work in covered furnaces or other inclosed places in which the temperature exceeds 32° Celsius [89.6° Fahrenheit].

6. Work in places in which there is less than 1.8 meters [5.9 feet] of space between the floors on which the work is carried on and parts of machinery in motion that may be dangerous, unless these parts are sufficiently protected according to the judgment of the competent inspector. The section enumerates a number of parts of machinery, motors, and gearing apparatus, such as fly wheels, cogwheels, moving pistons, projecting rods, pulleys, driving bands, windlasses, etc., which

shall be considered as dangerous, though the section applies generally to all parts of machinery presenting dangerous features.

7. Work near heavy gearing which, taking into consideration its height, may by falling endanger the employees, or near weaving machines the shuttles of which move at a rate of more than 80 times a minute, unless these apparatus are, in the opinion of the competent inspector, protected as far as the nature of the work permits.

8. Work in connection with machines the cutting, rapidly moving, or compressing parts of which present features of danger, such as circular and band saws; beading, tracing, and planing machines; wood-working machines; machines for cutting straw, paper, or rags; metal-cutting shears; chopping machines; colanders; cylinders, and all such machines, unless they are, in the opinion of the inspector, properly guarded.

9. Work near vats or stationary basins containing hot or corrosive materials or molten metal, or vats placed in the ground, or uncovered wells or reservoirs, so far as they present features of danger, unless they are inclosed by railings 90 centimeters [2.95 feet] high or otherwise adequately protected.

10. Work in places which are not equally well lighted during the whole work period, or in which the places where the children or women work can not be protected against the direct rays of the sun.

11. Work in places where use must be made of artificial light during the hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. in order to obtain sufficient light, unless the peculiar state of the atmosphere necessitates the use of such light; where the kinds of work executed comprise embroidery, the preparing of diamonds and other precious stones, gold and silver work, engraving on metals or wood, the making of instruments, type-setting, mechanical knitting, sewing, drawing, stitching, and the making of watches and clocks, unless the light is of at least 15 candlepower at a distance of 1 meter [3.28 feet], or any other work requiring a good light, unless the light is of at least 10 candlepower at a distance of 1 meter [3.28 feet].

12. Work in places where there are boilers, receptacles, or other apparatus which contain compressed or liquefied gas, and which may explode, unless these apparatus offer a quintuple resistance against explosion, and can, if necessary, be subjected to an examination or test. These apparatus must also be so arranged that they can be made use of with safety, be kept always in good condition, and be never entirely filled with liquefied gas or exposed to the high heat of the sun or a fire.

ART. II. The employment of children under 16 years of age and women is also prohibited:

a. In places where (1) arsenic compounds are manufactured; (2) cyanides containing poison are prepared, employed, or given forth; (3) mercury or tin foil is employed or sublimes or materials containing mercury are prepared; (4) white lead, sugar of lead, minium, or materials containing chromates are prepared; (5) verdigris is prepared; (6) white phosphorus is used; (7) white zinc is prepared; and (8) where deleterious fumes are given forth, such as those from chemical compounds.

b. In places where the atmosphere is contaminated by powder or dust produced in (1) the making of brushes and brooms; (2) gilding in printing and lithographic establishments; (3) the carding of fibrous materials; (4) the grinding and sifting of lime, cement, stucco, and

chalk; (5) the slacking of lime; (6) type foundries and stereotype works; (7) typesetting; (8) rag sorting; (9) wool carding; (10) bark grinding; (11) cigar making; (12) dry polishing of metals, glass, and other substances; (13) spice grinding and sifting; (14) stonecutting; (15) the manufacture of straw packing; (16) felt making; and (17) the grinding, crushing, and hackling of flax and jute, unless the employer within 4 weeks after receiving a written and dated request from the competent inspector forwards to such officer a certificate from a physician that the physical constitution of the person under 16 years of age or woman whom it is proposed to employ is such that the work does not subject the person to any particular danger.

ART. III. Under no condition can children under 16 years of age or women be employed (1) in places mentioned under Art. II, *a*, unless, according to the opinion of the competent inspector, and if necessary after the advice of a physician has been taken, that no danger of poisoning exists, or if it exists that adequate means are taken to remove it; or (2) in places mentioned under Art. II, *b*, unless any powder injurious to the health that may be produced is as completely as possible expelled, or when this can not be done in a satisfactory manner, the employees are provided with effective respirators to prevent any injurious effects resulting to them.

ART. IV. It is furthermore provided that children under 16 years of age and women shall not be employed in the places mentioned under Art. II, *a*, and 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 of *b*, unless the rooms in which the work is carried on contain a volume of air equal to (1) at least 7 cubic meters [247.2 cubic feet] per employee when the height of the room is 3 meters [9.84 feet] or more; (2) at least that volume per employee in cubic meters which is expressed by the number obtained from the formula

$$L \text{ (air space)} = \frac{2.8 \times \text{height (in cm.)}}{\text{height (in cm.)} - 180 \text{ cm.}}$$

when the height of the room is 2.10 meters [6.89 feet] but less than 3 meters [9.84 feet] high; and (3) not less than 25 cubic meters [882.86 cubic feet] per employee when the height of the room is less than 2.10 meters [6.89 feet].

ART. V. The minister of the waterstaat, commerce, and industry may exempt specially designated establishments from the provisions of Art. IV 2 and 3.

ART. VI. It is furthermore provided that children under 16 years of age and women shall not be employed in the places mentioned under Art. II, *a*, and 2, 6, 7, and 8 of *b*, unless separate wash rooms for the two sexes are provided for the employees.

ART. VII. It is furthermore provided that children under 16 years of age and women shall not be employed in the places mentioned under Art. II, *a*, and 6, 7, and 11 of *b*, unless (1) these persons take their meals outside the workrooms; and (2) the floors of the rooms, other than those enumerated under 3 and 6 of *a*, are thoroughly cleaned at least once a week.

ART. VIII. It is prohibited to employ children under 16 years of age and women in the interior of mines.

ART. IX. It is prohibited to employ children under 16 years of age (1) in working independently either as stationary engineer or fireman or on a locomotive or steamer; (2) in the manufacture or use of explo-

sives, unless in the opinion of the inspector this can be done without danger to the employees; (3) in drawing, pushing, or carrying a load which is evidently too heavy for their strength; or (4) in the performance of dangerous acrobatic exercises.

ART. X. The employer can require the inspector to reduce to writing and date any order, instruction, or recommendation that he may make concerning the establishment of the former. The employer can appeal from the action of an inspector within 8 days to the minister charged with the execution of the present order.

Sections 5, 7, and 11 of the law of 1889, which relate specially to the hours during which women and children may be employed, their rest periods, etc., contain provisions authorizing the King to grant exemptions from the general restrictions in certain cases. In pursuance of this power a number of orders have been issued, the dates of which are December 9, 1889, October 30, 1890, October 17, 1891, June 10, 1892, and August 27, 1896. The orders permit Sunday and night work within certain limitations, in certain specified industries in the case of boys from 14 to 16 years of age. Night work between the hours of 7 and 10 p. m. is also permitted in cases for children from 12 to 14 years of age and women.

The effect of article 7 of the law of 1889, by which the labor of women on Sunday was absolutely prohibited, interfered very seriously with the butter and cheese industry of the Kingdom, in which some Sunday work, from the nature of the industry, was required. This led to the enactment of the amending law of December 31, 1896, by which a clause was inserted in the law providing that such work might be permitted provided the conditions to be set forth in a royal order were observed. To render effective this amendment, the Queen issued an order March 27, 1897, designating the kinds of work that might be performed by women over 16 years of age in cheese and butter factories and the conditions under which it must be performed. The provisions of this order follow:

In butter factories women over 16 years of age may be employed on Sunday in the operations of churning, washing, salting, and kneading butter under the following conditions: (1) The work must be part of the regular daily work of the woman, except that in cases of sickness she can be replaced by another woman; (2) during the period from March 1 to November 1 the work must be performed between the hours of 5 and 8 a. m. and 4 and 6.30 p. m., and during the period from November 1 to March 1 between 5 and 8 a. m., and (3) the woman thus employed must not on the same day perform any other work than that mentioned in the following paragraph.

In cheese factories women over 16 years of age may be employed in the filling of the basins with milk, the placing of the cheese in molds and its turning over in the molds, the placing of the cheese in cloth and the taking up of the borders, the rinsing of the cloths, and the cleaning of the articles of which use has been made in the work just mentioned, under the following conditions: (1) The work must be part of the regular daily work of the woman, except that in cases of sick-

ness she can be replaced by another woman; (2) the work must be performed between the hours of 8 and 11.30 a. m. and 1 and 2.30 p. m., and (3) the woman thus employed must not on the same day perform any other work than that mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS AND PROTECTION OF HEALTH OF EMPLOYEES.

As early as 1824 the operation of establishments presenting especially dangerous or unhealthy features, or having the character of nuisances, had been regulated by royal decree. The constitutionality of these decrees, though often attacked, was in general maintained by the courts. To improve the situation, however, a general law regarding such establishments was enacted June 2, 1875. This law has been more or less modified by subsequent legislation and royal decrees, the most important being the law of September 4, 1896, enacted for the purpose of bringing the provisions of the law of 1875 in harmony with those of the law of July 20, 1895, in relation to the protection of employees. It is unnecessary to give the provisions of these acts, as they relate only in an indirect way to the protection of employees, their main purpose being the prevention of nuisances and the protection of the public health and safety. It is sufficient to say that they designate the classes of establishments which must be subject to special regulation, and make their conduct dependent upon obtaining a special authorization from the Government. For the most part these authorizations are given by the communal authorities.

The law of 1889 and the orders issued in pursuance of it contained certain general provisions making it obligatory upon employers to take precautions for the protection of children under 16 years of age. The need for a law regarding this matter applicable to all classes of labor became more and more evident. By a law enacted January 19, 1890, the Government created a general commission to investigate labor conditions. The work of this commission extended over several years, and a very exhaustive investigation was made. The reports, which are very voluminous, constitute the most complete body of official information concerning labor problems in the Netherlands that is in existence.

The direct outcome of this investigation was the enactment of various laws. Among them the most important was that of July 20, 1895, concerning the safety of persons employed in dangerous establishments. This law and the decrees that have been issued in virtue of it constitute the natural complement of the law and decrees in relation to the employment of women and children. Together they cover the most important branches of protective factory legislation. Following is a condensed translation of the law:

1. The following places and work will be considered as factories

and workshops as regulated by this law: All places, open or closed, in which articles of any kind are made, altered, ornamented, or finished, or where articles of any material are prepared for sale or use, or where such articles undergo a remaking, provided that either use is made of a machine or furnace or 10 or more persons are employed. The law, however, does not apply to agricultural pursuits, horticulture, forestry, cattle raising, turf digging, shipping, or fishing, nor to government buildings, workshops, penal institutions, or military shops.

2. Whoever desires to erect or enlarge a factory or workshop as above defined must first submit to the inspector copies of the building plan.

3. The request for authorization to carry on the work must be accompanied by (1) a detailed description in duplicate of the place where it is proposed to erect the factory or workshop, and a statement in duplicate of the nature of the work it is intended to carry on, with a description of the power it is proposed to employ; (2) the ground plan of the building on a scale of at least 1 to 100, indicating the interior and exterior arrangement of the structure; (3) a detailed description in duplicate of the manner in which it is proposed to satisfy the requirement for the erection of factories as given below in section 6. Where necessary the petition must also be accompanied by drawings in duplicate of the elevation and cross section of the building on the scale of at least 1 to 100. The inspector must acknowledge receipt of these documents.

4. The inspector may demand such additional explanations as he considers necessary in order to act correctly upon the matter.

5. The inspector must act upon the petition within one month from its receipt. If unfavorable the reasons for the decision must be given. Copies of the documents above enumerated must be attached to the decision of the inspector.

6. The director of a factory or workshop must see that all regulations established by law or orders, whether relating to the whole establishment or a particular branch, must be strictly adhered to. These regulations will relate to the following points: (1) The provision of sufficient air space for each workingman in taking account of the height of the workrooms; (2) proper ventilation; (3) lighting; (4) precautions against fire; (5) the provision of dressing and eating rooms; (6) the provision of privies. In the case of factories and workshops already in operation before the passage of this act the regulations may be made less strict than for those subsequently erected.

7. General orders will be issued making it the duty of directors of factories and workshops to see that means are taken to insure cleanliness, the maintenance of a proper temperature, the removal of injurious vapors, gases, and dust, and the protection of employees from injuries through machinery, gearing, electric conduits, acids, hot fluids or metals, explosions, etc. The general orders shall also determine the cases in which the inspectors may issue direct orders in relation to the time during which persons may remain in rooms in which unavoidably a very high or low temperature must be maintained, or noxious gases or dust is generated, and as to the provision of good drinking water. Every verbal or written order must state the time when it goes into force, and the employer can require the order to be made in writing.

8. It is the duty of the director of each factory and workshop to

keep posted in a conspicuous place in his establishment, where it can be easily read by the employees, a copy of the regulations made out by a public officer and signed by the director. He must also see that every employee permanently employed is furnished with a copy of these regulations within eight days after they are signed, or, in the case of new employees, upon entering the services of the establishment.

9. The enforcement of this law will be intrusted to inspectors and other officials, and their powers and specific duties will be determined by special orders.

10. These officials shall not be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any manufacturing or industrial enterprise.

11. The directors and managers of factories and workshops, as well as all other persons employed therein, must furnish the inspectors upon their request with any information concerning matters relating to the enforcement of the law.

12. The director must report all accidents within three days after their occurrence to the mayor of the commune in which the accidents occur, stating the results of the accidents. If the person injured returns to work within 48 hours no notice is required. The form of the notice will be fixed by the minister charged with the execution of the law. It is the duty of the mayor to forward the notice to the inspector of factories within 24 hours. The mayor must also investigate the causes and consequences of accidents and communicate the results to the inspector, who, if he deems best, can make a further investigation.

13. Within one month after the going into effect of this law, the director of each factory and workshop must report to the mayor of the commune in which the establishment is located the nature of the industry carried on, the kind of power used, the number of machines operated, the number of persons usually employed, the danger or damage that the establishment may cause which can not be abated without obtaining permission to make changes.

14. The mayor must send these reports to the inspector after they have been duly recorded.

15. The inspectors must make a detailed report of the result of their operations every two years to the minister charged with the execution of the law. These reports will be submitted either in their entirety or in abstract to the States-General.

16. The director of a factory or workshop can appeal from an order of an inspector within 8 days to the minister charged with the execution of the law.

The remaining sections of the law relate chiefly to the details of perfecting an appeal and the penalties that will be imposed for infractions of the law. These penalties consist of fines which may amount to as much as 300 florins [\$120.60] and imprisonment for not more than 3 months. The inspectors are given the usual powers of entering and inspecting establishments, and are required to keep secret any trade secrets they may learn. Establishments already in operation upon the passage of the law may be given time in which to conform to the provisions of the laws and orders.

In case particular circumstances of a local nature should require regulations not provided for in the general industrial regulations, they may be issued, subject to the approval of the King, by the municipal council.

The foregoing law, it will be observed, but lays down a general scheme for the regulation of factory and workshop labor. The determination of the particular conditions to be observed for the protection of employees was left to royal decrees to be issued in pursuance of its provisions. A decree was accordingly issued December 7, 1896, which details minutely the measures of precaution that must be taken. Its provisions may be summarized as follows:

Article 1 divides the working rooms of factories and workshops into two classes, A and B. The first comprises all rooms where use is made of poisonous materials, such as compounds of arsenic, cyanide, quicksilver, etc., or where injurious gases or vapors are generated, such as those from ammonia, chlorine, arsenic, etc. The second class comprises all localities where the air may be vitiated by injurious dust, such as is formed in brush making, in carding rooms, cement works, etc., and also all other working rooms not included in the first class.

Articles 2 to 8 treat of the necessary air space for each working-man in the various rooms computed according to the height of the room. From a table appended to the text it appears that in rooms having a height of 3 meters [9.84 feet] or more a free air space of 7 cubic meters [247.2 cubic feet] per employee is required; in rooms of 2.10 meters [6.89 feet] high, 16 cubic meters [565.03 cubic feet] are required, while in rooms of less height than that last mentioned from 20 to 25 cubic meters [706.29 to 882.86 cubic feet] must be provided for.

Article 9 requires the provision of proper means for ventilation without creating drafts. The amount of carbonic-acid gas should not be allowed to exceed from 4 to 6 per cent.

Article 10 makes it obligatory upon directors of factories and workshops to see that sufficient light is provided. It requires a strength of light equal to at least 15 candlepower at a distance of 1 meter [3.28 feet] for the trades requiring careful work, such as engraving, drawing, etc., and of 10 candlepower in other trades.

Articles 11 and 12 contain an enumeration of the precautionary measures that must be taken against fire. They specify the parts of the buildings that must be of fireproof materials; the distance that open lights and fires must be from inflammable materials; the precautions to be taken in the installation of electrical appliances, etc. The width of stairways is fixed at a minimum of from 1.20 meters to 1.50 meters [3.94 to 4.92 feet]. The materials used in their construction must be fireproof and the doors leading to them must be of adequate width and open outward.

Articles 13 and 14 call for the provision of separate dressing rooms for the two sexes and prohibit the taking of meals in localities where materials enumerated under Class A are being manufactured. In these cases a separate room apart from the main building must be provided in which the employees can take their meals.

Article 15 treats of the ordinary precautionary measures that must be observed in disposition of privies and urinals.

Article 16 relates to the measures that must be taken to insure cleanly conditions in factories. It makes obligatory such hygienic steps as the dusting and scrubbing of floors, the whitewashing of walls, etc.

It also provides that convenient wash rooms must be supplied for the use of employees.

Article 17 enjoins the maintenance of an equable temperature.

Article 18 provides for the installation of appliances by which noxious vapors, gases, or dust will be completely carried off.

Article 19 specifies in great detail the measures that must be taken to prevent accidents that may happen through engines, machinery, electricity, molten metals, or explosives. It details the parts of machinery that must be inclosed or incased, the particular measures that must be taken to safeguard fly wheels, belting, rapidly revolving grindstones, etc., and the making secure of elevators, etc.

Article 20 regulates the time during which it shall be permissible for employees to remain in rooms when there is a high temperature (above 104° F.) or in rooms containing injurious vapors or dust.

Article 21 requires that wholesome drinking water must be supplied for the use of employees.

A royal decree issued December 23, 1896, divides the Kingdom into six inspection districts, and provides that each one of these districts shall be in charge of an inspector, aided by one or more assistant inspectors. The decree also states in a detailed manner the duties and powers of the inspectors, which are in general similar to those usually conferred upon such officers.

Most, if not all, of the European nations with a fairly well developed labor code have found it desirable to subject the industry of match making to special regulations. Holland, in pursuance of this policy, issued a special decree, June 24, 1898, regarding the employment of women and children in the manufacture of phosphorus matches, which is in the nature of a supplement to the general decree of January 21, 1897, that has been given. This decree, which is a brief one, is as follows:

1. It is prohibited to employ children under 16 years of age or women in factories or places where white phosphorus paste is mixed or prepared.

2. It is also prohibited to employ these classes in places used for the dipping of matches or their drying, boxing, or packing where use is made of a paste containing more than 5 per cent of white phosphorus.

3. Nor can these persons be employed in places described in 2, even though the paste employed contains only 5 per cent or less white phosphorus, except under the following conditions: (1) Unless the employer is in possession of a medical certificate regarding each woman and each child under 16 years of age, the date of which is not more than 2 months old, stating that the person referred to may be employed in such work without danger to his or her health; (2) that these certificates are shown to the factory inspector whenever he requests to see them; (3) that the woman or child is declared to be fit for such work by a physician duly authorized by the minister of the waterstaat, commerce, and industry, if this officer judges this to be necessary; (4) that the employer places at the disposition of the employees a sufficient number of utensils for rinsing the mouth and washing the face and hands, as determined and designated by the

competent inspector, and (5) that the employer, whenever requested by the inspector, furnishes a sample of the paste employed or the matches made, as may be selected by the inspector, after the sample has been duly packed and sealed by the employer in the presence of the inspector.

ARBITRATION TRIBUNALS: COUNCILS OF LABOR.

The question of creating councils of labor somewhat after the Belgian model was first proposed in the Dutch Parliament in 1892. Two measures having that purpose in view were introduced in the lower house in that year. They were referred to committees, and a new bill based upon them was agreed upon by the authors of the first two bills. No decided action was taken in regard to this or other bills introduced in the years immediately following. On October 10, 1895, however, the Government itself introduced a bill, which, after suffering a number of modifications, was passed by both houses and became the law of May 2, 1897.

The system of labor councils, the creation of which is authorized by this law, is identical in aim to that of the Belgian councils, and presents a number of similarities, as regards the details of its organization and powers, to those councils.

Upon the recommendation of the minister of the waterstaat, commerce, and industry, the King may by decree create a council of labor wherever the utility of such a body is demonstrated and its organization is believed to be feasible. The council may be for one or a number of different industries and may have as its district a single or several communes.

A council may be dissolved or suppressed in the same way. A council will be dissolved when, in spite of repeated warnings given it by the ministers, it continues to violate the regulations adopted for its government, the provisions of the present law, or the decree issued in virtue of the latter. The order which pronounces the dissolution must provide for the constitution of a new council within two months. A council will be suppressed when the need for it no longer exists, when it is unable to maintain an effective organization, or when it continues to act after its dissolution has been ordered.

The purpose of councils of labor is to advance the mutual interests of employers and employees by having these two classes act together; in securing information concerning labor conditions; in giving advice to the communal, provincial, and central authorities, either upon the demand of these officials, or upon their own initiative, concerning any matter relating to labor; in giving advice and formulating agreements and regulations as requested by interested parties; and, finally, in attempting to adjust disputes concerning labor conditions and, when necessary, in arbitrating between the parties.

Each council must be composed of an equal number of employers and employees selected from among the persons exercising the industries for which the council is created. Each class selects its own representatives. The determination of what classes of workers should be assigned to each of these two categories—employers and employees—was one of the most difficult with which the framers of the law had to contend. The simple division of the persons engaged in industry into work givers and work receivers would result in the inclusion in the latter class of superintendents, overseers, engineers, etc., whose interests are often more identified with those of the employers than of the employees. To avoid this difficulty the law provides that the order creating a council may provide that certain of these higher officials shall be considered, for purposes of this law, as belonging to the class of employers. It was also feared that the foremen, assistant foremen, or other workingmen in authority over workingmen, might abuse such authority by causing themselves to be elected to the councils by the workingmen against the real desires of the latter. As such a result would defeat the whole purpose of the councils, whose effectiveness depends upon the hearty good will of the parties interested, it was provided that these classes might, when it seemed desirable, be excluded from the class of employees by the decree creating or modifying the councils.

Those persons are considered as employers for purposes of the law who are the heads or directors of industrial establishments employing at least one person over 20 years of age for wages, and all those who exercise a control over the management of affairs by the heads or directors, as well as those who, employed in the industry, are by reason of the character of their occupations assimilated with the class of employers by the decree creating or modifying the council.

Those persons are considered as employees who work for wages in an industry, with the exception of those who are specially excluded by the decree creating or modifying the councils on account of the authority which they exercise over other persons and of the character of their work.

The right to vote for members of a council belongs to those persons of both sexes who are inhabitants of the Kingdom, of the Dutch nationality, are at least 25 years of age, and have been engaged either as employers or employees in one of the industries represented in the council either during the past calendar year or during such part of that year, in the case of industries which are not continuously prosecuted, as may be determined by official decree. Those persons, however, are excluded from the right of suffrage who, by virtue of a judicial decision, have been deprived of the right to vote or be elected to a public office, or to exercise any trade, or have been deprived of the right freely to administer their own property, as long as such incapacity exists.

Two lists of electors, one for the employers and the other for the employees, will be prepared for each council in each commune. Electors who are in prison can not vote. These lists are prepared by the communal authorities. The electors vote in the commune in which they are registered. Disputes concerning the right to vote or to be elected are decided by the permanent deputations in the first instance, and by the King upon appeal. The details of conducting the elections are determined by official decrees. Employers must allow their employees at least 2 hours during the hours for voting in which to cast their ballots, and also to post up in their establishments during 2 working days before and during the day on which the election takes place, a notice informing the employees of such election, and indicating the hours during which they can absent themselves to vote.

Only those persons, by which are meant both men and women, are eligible to election as members of a council who are inhabitants of the Kingdom, of Dutch nationality, at least 30 years of age, and have been engaged as employer or employee in one of the industries embraced in the council, either during the last calendar year or, dating from the day of their majority, during 3 years of the 10 years immediately preceding their election. An official order will determine, in the case of industries which are not carried on during the whole year, the part of the year which will be considered as a whole year. Those persons, however, are excluded from the right of being members who, by virtue of a judicial decision, have been deprived of the right to vote or be elected to a public office, or to exercise any trade, or have been deprived of the right freely to administer their own property, or have been condemned to imprisonment for as long as 6 months, as long as such incapacity or imprisonment lasts.

Members are elected by the persons whose names figure on the electoral lists. On the first ballot only those candidates are declared elected who receive a majority of the votes cast. If the number receiving this majority is superior to the number of places vacant, those who receive the largest number of votes, and in case of a tie the eldest, or where the two persons are of the same age the one selected by lot will be declared elected.

If all the places are not filled on the first ballot by candidates receiving a majority of the votes cast, the president of the electoral board must immediately prepare a new list of candidates, consisting of those persons, to the number of twice the number of places vacant, who received the largest number of votes on the first ballot. The second ballot must take place within the 14 days following the first voting.

Members are elected for terms of 5 years and are reeligible. The whole council is elected at the same time. No person can be a member of more than one council. The acceptance of a nomination while already a member of another council acts as a resignation from the

position already occupied. The president of the electoral board must immediately inform all successful candidates of their election by registered letter. If a person is elected to more than one council or by both employers and employees he must make an election as to which place he will accept.

Members can resign at any time. If a council loses so many of its members, either by resignations, deaths, or otherwise, that it can not effectively perform its duties, a special election may be ordered by the minister of the waterstaat, commerce, and industry. Members thus elected retire at the same time as those elected at the regular elections.

Each council must formulate its own constitution, which will not become effective until it has been approved by a royal decree. No changes must be made in the constitution by the Government except as are necessary to make it conform to legal requirements.

The governing board of a council consists of a president and 2 members. The employer and employee members of the council, must each select one of their number to serve as president, and these two persons then serve alternate six-month terms. The other 2 members are in the same way selected, one by the employers and the other by the employees. A person selected as a presiding officer, while not serving as such, may attend the meetings of the governing board but has only a consultative voice in the proceedings. If the president is absent from a meeting the other president replaces him, and if both are absent the eldest of the two members of the board. Each council must also elect a secretary from a list of two persons submitted to it by the governing board. This officer is entitled to a remuneration for his office expenses, the amount of which will be fixed by a royal decree.

The governing board must meet as often as the president judges necessary or its assembling is requested in writing by one of the members. The reasons for the request must be stated in the latter case. The full council must meet at least four times each year, and at any other time when the president deems it necessary or the two other members of the governing board or one-third of the members of the council request it in writing, stating the reasons for such request. In this case the president must convoke the council within 14 days after he receives notice of the request.

The arbitration or conciliation of disputes between employers and employees constitutes, probably, the most important function of these councils. Regarding this point the law provides that whenever a dispute arises or threatens to arise between persons engaged in an industry in the commune over which a council of labor has jurisdiction, the parties interested, or either of them, may request the intervention of a committee of conciliation. This request must be in writing, give the cause which has led to the dispute, and must be according to a fixed

form in order that only that information which is absolutely essential may be given, and unnecessary and irritating details be avoided.

In case the dispute arises or threatens to arise in an industry which is not represented in a council in its commune, the appeal for conciliation or arbitration can be made to any council of the commune, or if there is none, to a council having jurisdiction in a neighboring commune.

Power is also given to the mayor of a commune or the governor of a province to request the good offices of a council of labor for the prevention or settlement of a dispute, in the same way as may be done by the parties to the dispute. In case two different councils are appealed to, the mayor of the commune in which the dispute arises will decide which shall take action.

Immediately upon receipt of the request for its intervention the council must, through its governing board, attempt to bring about an amicable settlement of the matter. If it is unable to do so, the matter must be immediately brought before the council itself. The council must then, if it considers the matter, or where its intervention will be of use, appoint a committee on conciliation to be composed of a president who must not be a member of the labor council, and an equal number of employer and employee members of the council. The secretary of the council will act as the secretary of the conciliation committee.

The president of the committee must seek to make the parties agree not to leave work, or to dismiss an employee interested in the dispute during the pendency of conciliation or arbitration proceedings. The proposition to make such an agreement a condition precedent to any action on the part of the councils was rejected by the Parliament, owing to the fear that such a condition might prevent parties from seeking the intervention of the councils.

The conciliation committee must meet as often as its president deems necessary. After examining the dispute for the settlement of which it was created, it must render its opinion in writing. If the committee is not unanimous, the minority can require that their opinion shall be included in the report. This report may be made public in its entirety or in part. As the committee has no power to enforce its decisions, this appeal to public opinion through the publication of its opinion constitutes the chief dependence of the committee that its decision will be obeyed.

It is interesting to note that the provisions of the code of civil procedure are modified to the extent that if the parties agree to submit the matter to arbitration, women may be appointed as arbitrators.

The meetings of the councils proper or their governing boards are held with closed doors. Members must be duly notified of all meetings, and the subjects that are to be considered. Other questions must not be considered unless at least two-thirds of all the members

are present. The council may impose secrecy as to its proceedings upon its members. Whenever a vote is taken an equal number of employer and employee members must participate. In case there is an unequal number of the two classes present, a sufficient number of the youngest members of the more numerous class must abstain from voting to insure a parity in number of the two classes. The persons thus abstaining, however, have a consultative voice. Definite action can in no case be taken unless half the members of each class of members are present.

Each council must prepare an annual report in the form prescribed by the ministers of the waterstaat, commerce, and industry concerning its work, which must be sent to the ministers just mentioned. This report, as made, or in abridged form, will be transmitted to the Parliament. An official order will determine what other kinds of information must be collected by the councils and forwarded to the Government.

The commune in which a council has its headquarters must, upon the request of that body, furnish it gratuitously with a room suitable for its meetings, and heat and light it when necessary. The members and secretary of the council, as well as the president of the conciliation committee, are entitled to be reimbursed for such traveling expenses as they incur in performing their duties, and also to a compensation for taking part in the meetings. These payments, as well as those necessitated by the printing of the reports and office expenses, will be made by the State. Election expenses will be defrayed by the communes.

ITALY.

Efforts to regulate the employment of children were made as early as 1843. On December 7 of that year a royal order was issued which prohibited the employment of children under 9 years of age in large industrial establishments and of children under 14 years of age in industries which were dangerous to health or life in the districts of Venice and Lombardy. The order also contained certain provisions regarding night work, hours of labor, etc. The lack of officials specially appointed to enforce this law soon led to its becoming practically a dead letter.

For over 40 years no further advance was made in the enactment of general factory legislation, with the exception of the law of November 20, 1859, in relation to mines, which contained a provision prohibiting the employment of children under 10 years of age below ground. On February 11, 1886, however, a new law was passed regarding the employment of children, which repealed the act of 1843 and constitutes the law now in force regarding this subject.

In the meantime little or no progress has been made in the direction of the regulation of industrial work with a view to the protection of

the health of employees and the prevention of accidents. The only important provisions of law in relation to this subject now in force are three sections of the law of March 17, 1898, concerning the compulsory insurance of workmen against accidents.

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS.

Following are the three sections of the law of March 17, 1898, relating to the prevention of accidents:

The directors of enterprises, industries, and constructions indicated in article 1 (*a*) must carry out all the measures prescribed by the laws and regulations for the prevention of accidents and the protection of the lives and limbs of employees. In the absence of special regulations imposing penalties upon persons breaking the law, such persons will be punished in conformity to the provisions of article 434 of the penal code, without prejudice to the civil and penal responsibility that may arise in the case of accidents.

The minister of agriculture, industry, and commerce, after considering the proposals of directors of industrial enterprises, made either individually or collectively, as well as the advice of technical governmental councils, shall prepare regulations as mentioned in the preceding paragraph. These regulations must be approved by royal decree after having been submitted to the examination of the council of state, and can be modified according to the rules required for their elaboration. Special regulations can, in the same manner, be promulgated for particular establishments or groups of establishments of the same nature upon recommendations from the heads of these establishments.

The minister of agriculture, industry, and commerce must supervise the execution of the preventive regulations prescribed by special laws or orders relative to industrial enterprises mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, as well as the obligations imposed by the present law. In order to secure the inspection of establishments for the purpose of supervising the enforcement of the law, the Government can have recourse not only to State officials, but also to the technical employees of associations for the prevention of accidents and mutual insurance organizations. The inspectors charged with the duty of visiting mills and factories can inform themselves concerning the nature of the insurance contract existing. They must abstain, however, as far as possible from inquiring into the methods of manufacture which it is desired to keep secret, and they must not disclose any secrets coming to their knowledge, under penalty of a fine of from 500 to 1,000 lire (\$96.50 to \$193), without prejudice to the payment of damages and the application of penalties provided for by article 298 of the penal code in the case of fraudulent revelations. Inspectors and delegates are prohibited from engaging, on their own account or for another, in any enter-

^a Mines, quarries, and peat extraction; the erection of buildings; gas, electric-light, and telephone works; establishments making or employing explosives; arsenals and marine construction shops; the following works where more than 5 persons are employed—construction or exploitation of railroads; river, canal, and lake transportation; mechanical tramways; draining, construction, and repairing of harbors, canals, and ditches; construction and repairing of bridges, tunnels, and ordinary national and provincial roads; and industrial establishments in which use is made of mechanical motors or animal power when the number of workmen employed exceeds 5.

prise, industry, or construction work, or of being interested or employed in any such work as an engineer, chemist, physician, or mechanician.

It is evident that in virtue of these powers thus conferred upon the Government it will be possible for the latter to provide, in time, detailed regulations concerning the protection of the lives and health of employees and secure their enforcement.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

The law of 1886 relates exclusively to the subject of the employment of children, and only lays down in the most general way the conditions under which children shall be permitted to work. It provides, however, that the King shall determine by royal order the detailed provisions that must be observed. Such an order was duly issued September 17, 1886, and for all practical purposes constitutes a part of the law. In the following pages are given the essential features of this law and order. The law, which is very brief, reads as follows:

1. Children of either sex who have not attained the age of 9 years must not be permitted to work in industrial establishments, quarries, or mines, and children who have not attained the age of 10 years must not be permitted to work below ground.

Children from 9 to 15 years of age may only be permitted to work when they are in possession of certificates from physicians duly authorized to grant them by the public health councils of the district, stating that they are in good health and fitted to perform the work for which they are intended.

2. Children of either sex who have not completed their fifteenth year must not be employed in dangerous or unhealthy work except within the limits and with the precautions set forth in a royal decree which will determine, after the superior councils of health and commerce have been heard, the industries that will be deemed to be dangerous or unhealthy.

3. Children who have completed their ninth but not their twelfth year must not be employed more than eight hours on any one day.

4. Whoever violates any of the provisions of the present law will be punished by a fine of from 50 to 100 lire (\$9.65 to \$19.30) for each child permitted to work contrary to law. In case of a second offense the fine can be doubled. When the person who has caused the employment of the child can not be discovered the fine will be imposed upon the manager, director, or contractor operating the establishment, quarry, or mine.

5. The enforcement of the present law is intrusted to the minister of agriculture, industry, and commerce, who must act in accord with the minister of the interior. The mining engineers and inspectors of factories must exercise a supervision over the application of the law and report all violations of its provisions. These reports must be transmitted to the prefects of the provinces, who, after the provincial sanitary councils have been heard, will bring the matter before the courts.

6. The temporary provisions will be determined by the royal order which will be promulgated, after the superior councils of health and commerce have been heard, for the purpose of putting the law in force.

7. The present law will enter in force 6 months after its publication in the Official Gazette.

The royal order issued September 17, 1886, as has been said, enters more in detail into the determination of the exact conditions that must be observed in employing children and the methods of administering the law. Its provisions follow:

By an industrial establishment, as understood by the law of February 11, 1886, is meant any place where manual labor is executed by means of the use of mechanical motors, no matter what the number of persons employed may be, or any place whether use is made of a mechanical motor or not, where at least 10 persons are employed in a permanent manner.

Whoever undertakes the conduct of an industrial establishment or the exploitation of a mine or quarry where children under 15 years of age are employed must, in accordance with the terms of the law and in virtue of the supervision established by it, make a declaration within a month to the local chamber of commerce of the district, setting forth the following information: (1) The place or places where the shop, office, or store is located; (2) the purpose of the enterprise; (3) whether the work is carried on by hand labor or by the use of a mechanical motor, and (4) the number of employees and the kinds of motors used and their power. In communes in which there is no chamber of commerce the declaration must be made to the mayor. The declaration must be immediately transmitted by the chamber of commerce or mayor to the minister of agriculture, industry, and commerce.

All children 9 years of age, but less than 15 years of age, intending to enter an industrial establishment, mine, or quarry, must first procure from the mayor of the commune where they reside pass books in which must be entered the dates of their birth, their condition of health, and their ability for work according to a medical examination; the names and addresses of the persons exercising authority over them; an indication as to whether they can read and write, and whether they have been vaccinated and revaccinated.

The directors and managers of industrial enterprises, mines, and quarries, before admitting to their works children under 15 years of age, must obtain from them their pass books, which they must preserve as long as the children remain in their employ. A register must be kept of all children under 15 years of age employed in the establishment and notice must be posted at the entrance or inside of each establishment, where it can be easily read, showing the hours of labor of the children there employed. Copies of the law and of the present order must also be posted at the same place.

Within one month from the publication of the present order the local sanitary councils must prepare a list of the physicians who are qualified to make the physical examinations mentioned above. This list shall be subject to annual revisions.

The examining physician must state in the certificate of physical

aptitude that he has given the child a careful examination and that he is satisfied that the child's health and physical strength is such that it can perform the work desired to be undertaken without danger to its development. The nature of this work must be clearly indicated in the certificate. The certificate must be procured in the commune where the child resides.

In execution of article 2 of the law a number of industries are declared to be of such a dangerous or unhealthy character that children under 15 years of age must not be employed in them. Another list gives those dangerous and unhealthy industries in which children from 9 to 15 years of age can be employed, subject to the conditions given in the order, and for not more than 8 hours of actual labor per day. A decree of April 8, 1888, and another of March 1, 1900, have slightly modified these lists of industries. These decrees were issued in virtue of an express provision of the order that the lists could be added to or changed by decrees issued upon the advice of the superior council of hygiene, the council of state, and the council of industry and commerce.

Work performed at night will be considered as unhealthy work in the sense of article 2 of the law. In accordance with this rule, and subject to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, children under 12 years of age must not be employed at night, and children from 12 to 15 years of age must not be employed more than 6 hours at night. In industrial establishments where the work, for technical or economical reasons, must be continuously prosecuted, the minister of agriculture, industry, and commerce can, upon the advice of the superior council of hygiene and the council of industry and commerce, permit the employment of children under 12 years of age at night for not more than 6 hours.

Children must not be employed in tending motors or in cleaning machinery or means of transmitting power while they are in motion.

Directors and foremen in industrial establishments, mines, and quarries must take every possible precaution for the protection of the lives and health of children.

The hours of work of children must be broken by a period of rest for meals, the duration of which must be at least one hour when the working period exceeds 6 hours. Children must not take their meals nor remain during the rest period in places where dangerous or unhealthy work as comprehended in the preceding sections is being performed.

The mining engineers and inspectors of factories to whom the execution of the present law is intrusted shall have the right to enter all establishments during working hours, and all places other than those used as dwellings attached to such establishments, and to question all managers, foremen, workmen, and generally all persons found in such places. They shall also have the right to examine the registers, pass books, and notices mentioned in preceding paragraphs, as well as the factory rules when there are such. If any opposition is met with they can call upon the police authorities.

If the mining engineers or factory inspectors have serious doubts concerning the physical qualifications of a child for the performance of the work intrusted to it, they can order it to be examined by one of the duly authorized physicians, and if it is shown to be unfitted for the work or suffering from a contagious disease, prohibit it from being further employed. If the result of the examination is contrary to that

shown in the certificate, by virtue of which the employment of the child was permitted, the inspectors must refer the matter to the local council of health.

Mining engineers and inspectors of factories in visiting establishments must identify themselves by presenting their official cards which are furnished them by the competent minister.

Mining engineers and factory inspectors must make reports of all infractions of the law or the present order that are discovered by them, in which must be stated with clearness and precision the circumstances of the case and all the information that may be required to enlighten the magistrates before whom the matter is brought. The report must be drawn up in the presence of the director of the establishment, and must be signed by such director, the inspector, and the local peace officer if one has been called in. If the director refuses to sign his refusal must be noted in the report with a statement of the reasons given for the refusal. These reports of infractions of the law must be transmitted to the prefect, who, after referring them to the sanitary council, must send them to the judicial officers.

Infractions of the law or order are punished by fines.

In the month of March of each year the minister of agriculture, industry, and commerce must present to the chamber of deputies a report showing the operations of the inspection service during the preceding year. This report must contain: (1) A report of the inspections made during the year, the conditions under which the law has been applied, the penalties imposed, a list of the persons violating the law, etc.; (2) a statement of the respects in which the law can be easily violated, and the proper means for preventing such abuses; (3) a statement of the respects in which the enforcement of the law is insufficiently assured, and the proper steps that should be taken to remedy these defects; (4) a list of the industries in respect to which the application of the restrictions contained in the law is not justified, and the means that should be taken to harmonize the protection of children with the interests of these industries, and (5) generally all statistical and other information that can be of assistance in making known the condition of affairs and furnishing the material upon which to introduce improvements in the law.(a)

STRIKES.

The penal code of 1859 declared that a strike was a punishable offense. It at the same time established a great inequality between employers and employees, by providing that in the case of the former, the act of combining is only punishable if undertaken for the purpose of reducing wages or of unjustly and oppressively imposing conditions of employment upon their employees. In the case of the employees the mere act of combining for the purpose of making a demand constituted a punishable offense. This inequality was corrected by the new criminal code, which went into force January 1, 1890. Instead

a M. Romolo Broglio d'Ajano reports in his article "Factory legislation for the protection of women and children in Italy," *Journal of Political Economy*, June, 1896, that, in spite of this order, but two such reports, one in 1890 and the other in 1893, had been presented to the chamber of deputies.

of making the strike itself the offense, the law now punishes only the use of force or threats in connection with such action. Italy has thus taken the same position on this subject as that of most industrial nations. Following are the provisions of the penal code relating to this subject:

Whoever by means of violence or menaces restrains or impedes in any way the liberty of industry or of commerce shall be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding 20 months and by a fine of from 100 to 3,000 lire [\$19.30 to \$579].

Whoever by violence or menaces occasions or causes to continue a cessation or suspension of labor, in order to impose either on the workmen or on the employers or contractors a diminution or increase of wages, or conditions differing from those previously agreed upon, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding 20 months.

Leaders in the offenses above enumerated are liable to terms of imprisonment varying from 3 months to 3 years and to a fine of from 500 to 5,000 lire [\$96.50 to \$965].

NORWAY.

In Norway a general order of May 16, 1860, providing for the creation of a public health commission, contained certain provisions regarding the ventilation of buildings that applied to factories. Another order, March 14, 1874, provided that where any industry presented unusual danger either to the public or to the employees the authorities could make special regulations to lessen the danger. These provisions, as may be judged, were of relatively little importance. In 1885 a general commission was appointed to investigate the whole subject of the need for special labor legislation. The result of the inquiry of this body, which extended over a number of years, was the formulation of a bill which, after considerable discussion and some modification, became the law of June 27, 1892, concerning the inspection and regulation of labor in factories.

This law is sufficiently comprehensive almost to warrant its designation as a general factory act. It contains provisions concerning the employment of women and children, Sunday work, the payment of wages, the protection of the health and lives of employees, etc. Following is a statement of the provisions of this law:

All industrial establishments which employ at the same time and in a regular manner a greater or less number of employees, all trades of an industrial nature, the exploitation of mines, shops for the treatment of metals, foundries, and other establishments for the extraction or transformation of mineral matters are subject to the provisions of the present law. In cases of doubt the inspectors provided for by the present law will decide whether or not an establishment should be considered as subject to the law.

Within eight days after the going into force of the law, or the beginning of operations, each proprietor of an establishment subject

to its provisions must make a written declaration to the inspector charged with the supervision of his works, showing the nature of the industry and the number of workmen employed, classified according to the age periods mentioned in the law.

Whoever intends to establish or operate an establishment of the nature above described or to make any change in an establishment already in existence has the right, upon duly notifying the inspector and submitting plans showing the arrangement and interior construction of his factory, to learn from that official if there are any observations to be made concerning the proposed work in respect to the manner in which the law is complied with.

Workrooms and their equipment must be arranged and maintained so that the health and lives of employees are protected in as effective a manner as possible.

There must be provided, as far as circumstances will permit, stairways and exits easy of access and of use in the case of a fire or panic of any kind, in sufficient number, according to the number of employees. Where he deems it necessary, the inspector can require the proprietor to provide special safety devices. He can in the same way require the erection of lightning rods.

Passages through which employees move about in factories with machinery must be of a height and breadth sufficient to prevent workmen who tend or pass the machines from being injured by the parts in motion, when ordinary prudence is exercised.

Workshops must be sufficiently lighted either by the sun or by an artificial light so that all the moving parts of machinery which may present features of danger to workmen, when in motion, can be plainly seen. In shops where inflammable gas, vapors, or dust exist or are generated all necessary precautions must be taken in providing artificial light. Wherever the nature of the work or industry is such as to permit it, the workrooms must be properly heated.

The number of persons employed in a workroom must be in proportion to the size of the room and the place occupied by machinery, materials, etc. Rooms must be properly ventilated by suitable measures, and if necessary by mechanical means, so as to avoid injurious powders, gases, or vapors, bad odors, and excessive heat. The means of ventilation must be proportionate to the number of employees. Due precautions, either in the way of ventilation or isolation of the work, must also be taken to prevent any injurious gases, powders, etc., that may be generated in one room from being carried to other rooms.

Only those persons employed in rooms in which injurious substances are prepared or generated must be allowed to have access to such rooms.

Workrooms must, as far as circumstances will permit, be regularly cleaned. In particular the parts of floors near machinery and the recesses in which the moving parts of motors move must be kept clean, so that the accumulation of oil will not render them slippery. Where necessary the partitions and ceilings must be suitably white-washed, or if they are oil painted they must be kept clean by washing.

A place must be provided either within the establishment or in its immediate neighborhood in which the workmen can heat their food, and when the temperature is such as to render it necessary a suitably heated room in which they can eat their meals.

The boilers and tubes subject to steam pressure must be made, installed, and maintained in such a way as to be safe. They must be inspected before and after their installation according to the regulations to be issued by the King. Notices prepared by the competent minister must be posted wherever use is made of boilers, showing the rules that must be observed. If necessary, the inspector can require that the person in charge of a boiler shall be in possession of a certificate attesting his capacity.

Machines, including motors and means of transmitting power, are subject to the following special provisions: (1) Machines, parts of machines, etc., which present any feature of danger to employees must be carefully inclosed or covered; (2) water wheels, turbines, and other water motors must be properly inclosed, and guards placed in the mill race at proper places to prevent accidents; (3) motors must not be started until a signal, which can be distinctly heard by workmen in the rooms containing the machinery operated by the motors, has been given; (4) in all rooms containing machinery operated by a motor and not provided with means by which it can be stopped independently of the motor, means must be provided for communicating directly with the motor room; (5) when the same motor operates a number of independent machines, the means of transmitting the power must be so arranged that each machine can be stopped without stopping the motor.

Stairway and hoist openings, the entrance to mine shafts, large reservoirs, water courses, etc., must be inclosed by railings, where necessary to protect the employees, as far as the nature of the work performed will permit.

It is the duty of the inspectors to determine, according to the nature of the work and the particular circumstances of each case, the particular measures that will be considered as satisfying the foregoing requirements. When necessary they can grant exemptions from the requirements.

The employer must immediately notify the inspector in writing of every case where an employee is injured by an accident, so that he will probably be unable to return to work in eight days, indicating the cause and gravity of the injury. The inspector must immediately investigate the causes and the results of accidents reported to him.

Children under 12 years of age must not be employed in establishments coming under this law.

Children from 12 to 14 years of age shall only be employed when they are in possession of a certificate from a physician stating that their health is not such as to render them unfit for the work they are intended to perform, and have received the permission of the inspection authorities. They must not be employed more than 6 hours a day, and their work must consist of light tasks that are not injurious to their health and do not tend to retard their growth. The certificate will be delivered by the physician of the canton, who is entitled to receive 50 öre [13½ cents] for it, to be paid by the employer.

Young persons from 14 to 18 years of age must not be employed more than 10 hours per day; and those between the ages of 14 and 16 years must only be employed in light work which is not injurious to their health and does not interfere with their growth.

Children and young persons under 18 years of age must have in the morning and in the afternoon an intermission of at least ½ hour after,

at the most, 4½ hours of work. Young persons must in addition have an interval of rest of at least one hour's duration after dinner when their hours of work exceed 8 per day. During meal hours children and young persons must not be permitted to work or to remain in the workrooms unless the appliances of production there made use of are completely at rest, or unless the inspectors specially authorize their remaining there.

Children and young persons under 18 years of age must not be allowed to work before 6 a. m. or after 8 p. m.

Children or young persons who have not completed their obligatory school requirements must not be employed during the hours intended for school instruction nor during the hours immediately preceding this time. Employers must procure for each child employed by them the certificate required by article 16 of the law of June 26, 1889, concerning primary schools in the country, and by article 18 of the law of the same date concerning primary schools in the cities. The school administration can, where it deems it advisable in order that a child may receive the proper amount of instruction, order the hours of labor to be more restricted than as provided in the present law.

Women must not be allowed to work during the 4 weeks following their confinement. This prohibition must be extended to 6 weeks unless the woman produces a certificate from a physician stating that she can perform her work without detriment to her health.

Women and children must not be employed below ground in mines and other similar establishments.

Women and children must not be employed in the cleaning or oiling of machinery or in visiting the recesses in which machinery moves while the latter is in motion, nor in the changing of belts, pulleys, etc., while they are in motion, unless there is absolutely no danger.

Young persons under 18 years of age must not be employed to attend to steam boilers or machines requiring the exercise of great precautions.

An employer must not engage a child or young person under 18 years of age until he has assured himself of his or her age by examining the certificate of birth or other certificate emanating from a public authority. He must also keep a record of all the children and young persons employed by him, showing their names, ages, residences, the dates of commencing and leaving work, the name and social position of their parents or guardians, and, when necessary, the hours set apart for scholastic instruction. This record and the certificates required in pursuance of the above section must always be produced upon the request of the inspectors. The competent department can order the manner and form in which this record must be kept and also that it shall contain other information than that mentioned above.

Exceptions to the foregoing provisions can be permitted in the following cases: (a) In establishments in which the nature of the work requires it, young persons may be employed at all hours of the day or night, provided they are not employed more than 10 hours a day, as above directed. The provisions concerning the intervals of rest of children and young persons can be modified according to the exigencies of the work. (b) In case the operation of an establishment is interrupted, or threatens to be interrupted, by some occurrence of nature, an accident, or other unexpected event, the employer can,

upon his request made in advance, be authorized to increase the hours of labor of young persons employed by him for a limited period, or to employ them as permitted in virtue of (a) of the present section. (c) Industries which are specially subject to press of orders during certain times of the year can be authorized by general orders to increase the hours of labor. (d) In those industries in which the inspector finds that the work is easy he can permit young persons to be employed as many as 10½ hours per day, provided that the total hours of labor per week do not exceed 60.

The exceptions provided for by the present section are authorized by the inspectors, but their decisions in the cases of (a), (c), and (d) are only valid after they have been sanctioned by the competent department. In the case provided for by (b) no authorization is required by the employer where it is a question of saving the life of some person, or for the first two days' labor.

No work must be performed from 6 p. m. of the day preceding a Sunday or holiday until the day following the Sunday or holiday, or if two holidays follow each other, until 10 p. m. of the second holiday, unless the nature of the industry or other circumstances render the performance of work absolutely indispensable. It is the duty of the competent department, and, in particular cases, of the inspectors, to decide what are such cases. In establishments of this kind employees must not work more than every other Sunday, unless the factory inspectors recognize that this rule is impossible. Work in connection with urgent repairs can be performed without authorization, but the inspectors must be immediately informed concerning it.

The King, after taking into consideration the information furnished by the inspectors, and, if circumstances permit, after the employees have been heard, may promulgate orders for those establishments, or kinds of work, or entire categories of industries which are considered as specially dangerous to the health or lives of employees, or able easily to occasion excessive fatigue, as follows:

- (a) To prescribe special measures of precaution to be taken in work.
- (b) To prescribe the maximum duration of hours of labor that can be required of children and young persons below that fixed by the law.
- (c) To prohibit further than is done by the law the employment of children and young persons.
- (d) To prohibit further than is done by the law the employment of women who are pregnant.
- (e) To prohibit workmen from taking their meals or remaining during intervals of rest in workrooms, and to require that properly isolated rooms in which they can pass this time shall be placed at the disposition of the employees.

Employers must see that the employees conduct themselves properly and morally in their establishments. Especial care must be taken where the two sexes work together.

Wages must in general be paid in cash, in the establishment, and as often as once a week.

Deductions from wages shall only be made when agreed to by the employees or in pursuance of the provisions of the law or factory regulations.

All establishments which employ more than 25 persons, and all others without regard to the number of their employees, ordered to do so by

the factory inspectors, must draw up a code of shop rules or regulations setting forth the rules governing the methods of operation of the establishments, the conditions of employment, and the discharge and payment of employees. Where fines are provided for they must not exceed the wages for half a day's labor, except in respect to serious offenses which endanger the health or lives of the offender or other persons, or result in the destruction or injury of materials belonging to the employer. The shop rules must mention the acts or omissions for which fines will be imposed.

The product of fines must be paid to the "sick fund" designated by the competent minister. Deductions on account of defective work or damage to materials are not, however, considered as fines.

The shop rules drawn up by the employers must be sent to the inspectors of the district within 4 weeks after the going into force of the law or the opening of a new establishment. These officers, after making such observations as seem called for, must, as soon as possible, send them to the competent department for approval. This approbation will only be given when the rules correspond in every particular to the requirements of law. Before definitely preparing the rules the employer must give to 5 representatives of the employees the opportunity to express their opinion concerning the proposed regulations. These representatives must be chosen by the workingmen over 18 years of age from among their number. Not less than 8 days must be allowed the workingmen's representatives in which to examine and deliberate upon the rules. A certificate stating that these requirements have been complied with must be sent to the department at the same time that the rules are sent for approval. The same formalities must be followed in amending or supplementing rules that have been approved.

The provisions regarding fines and deductions from wages apply equally to establishments in which the preparation of shop rules is not required.

There must be posted in all establishments to which they apply copies of the orders or decrees issued by the King or other authorities in virtue of the present law, printed or written in large, legible letters, in so far as they relate to shopwork. There must also be posted the shop and labor rules and a notice showing the hours at which children, young persons, and adults commence and cease work and their intervals of rest. A copy of the shop rules must be given to each employee.

All contracts with employees contrary to the provisions of this law are void.

For the enforcement of the foregoing provisions the law provides for the appointment of inspectors of factories, with full power to enter establishments and demand information. Under certain circumstances or in particular cases the Government can provide for inspection by special officers appointed for that purpose. In addition to these inspectors the law provides for the creation of local inspection committees, consisting of the president of the local sanitary commission or some other physician selected by the communal council, and certain other members. This committee is subject to the control of the inspector of factories.

Adequate penalties in the form of fines are provided for infractions of the law. The amount of the fine varies according to the circumstances from 5 to 1,000 crowns (\$1.34 to \$268) in the case of delinquent employers, and 2 to 200 crowns (\$0.54 to \$53.60) in the case of employees.

Mention should also be made of the special law of August 6, 1897, in relation to labor in bakeries. This law prohibits all work in bakeries, with the exception of the preparation of the yeast, on Sundays and holidays from 6 p. m. of the preceding day until midnight of the Sunday or holiday.

The length of workday for each workingman must not exceed 12 in each 24 hours, including intervals of rest, of which the one for dinner must be for at least one uninterrupted hour. The employers can, if they desire, adopt the 10-hour system, including the hours for meals, as under existing custom. When a change is made from one of these systems to another the employees affected must be given at least 24 hours' notice.

No workingman shall be employed more than 6 nights in 2 weeks in the night work authorized in the first section of the law. If this work at night is performed by workingmen working during the day, their period of work during the day must be shortened one and a half times the duration of their night work. If the night work is performed by men who do not work during the day, they must not work more than 10 hours, including intervals of rest.

The law permits overtime work on Sundays and at night in the case of certain holidays or the days immediately preceding them. The municipal councils of the communes can also, by orders as sanctioned by the King, grant further exceptions from the general prohibitions upon Sunday and night work at certain seasons of the year when the pressure of work is unusually great. Finally, the police can accord exemption for brief periods of time where the occasion is such as to justify it and the workingmen agree to it. Such permission, however, can not be for more than 6 working days. For exemption for a long period the authorization of the prefect must be obtained.

Children under 14 years of age must not be employed in bakeries. Young persons from 14 to 18 years of age must not be employed in the night work authorized by this law, nor in any manner of work for more than 12 hours in 24.

Infractions of the law are punished by fines of from 10 to 500 crowns (\$2.68 to \$134), the proceeds of which are paid into the bakers' sick fund. If there is no such fund they are paid to the sick fund of the district or the communal fund.

The law applies equally to bakeries attached to hotels, restaurants, and pastry shops.

SWEDEN.

In Sweden the general industrial code of June 18, 1864, contained the broad provision that factory operators and masters in the handicraft trades should be mindful of the health of their employees. The law of 1874 in relation to the public health provided that rooms in which a considerable number of persons worked should be properly ventilated. The general building regulation applicable to cities, promulgated in the same year, provided that factories as well as other buildings in which a considerable number of persons were assembled should be provided with suitable means of exit.

The first law relating directly to the regulation of labor, however, was that of November 18, 1881, in relation to the employment of children in factories. The provisions of this law, which is still in force, may be summarized as follows:

No child under 12 years of age shall be employed in a factory or other establishment. No child between the ages of 12 and 14 years shall be employed unless he has completed his primary education and has the health and strength fitting him for the work for which he is intended. Children of this age must not be permitted to work in factories more than 6 hours a day, broken by an interval of rest of at least half an hour's duration. Young persons from 14 to 18 years of age must not be employed in factories more than 10 hours a day, broken by intervals of rest of at least 2 hours, of which at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours must be before 3 p. m. Children and young persons must not be allowed to remain during their intervals of rest in rooms where work is being performed, nor be employed in the work of cleaning machines while they are in motion.

No child or young person under 18 years of age shall be employed at night; that is, between the hours of 8 p. m. and 6 a. m. Young persons under 15 years of age must attend school as required by the school board. No young person or woman shall be employed below ground in mines or quarries. The employment of young persons in work that is especially dangerous or fatiguing shall be regulated by special provisions. Exceptions to the foregoing provisions can be accorded to employers for not more than 4 weeks per year, but in no case shall children be permitted to work before 6 a. m. or after 8 p. m. All employers must be in the possession of the necessary certificates of the age, education, and state of health of each child and young person employed by them. A copy of the present law must be posted in the establishment, together with an indication of the hours of labor. The enforcement of the law is intrusted to the public health authorities of the cities and the local councils in the communes, and infractions of the law will be punished by fines.

Certain alterations in the foregoing provisions were made by the decree of June 22, 1883. Boys from 14 to 18 years of age were authorized to work 12 hours a day instead of 10 in mines and metal works, and these hours need not be between the hours specified in the law of 1881, on condition that the workers are allowed 8 hours' rest at night and are never required to work 2 nights in succession.

The next step in the way of enacting labor legislation was the passage of the important law of May 10, 1889, for the prevention of accidents and the protection of the health of employees in factories. This law was the result of a 5 years' investigation by a commission appointed in 1884 to investigate the subject.

This law may be said, in a general way, to relate to all establishments in which industrial work is conducted on any considerable scale, with the exception of mines and building operations. In all places of work belonging to such establishments the following precautions must be taken:

All openings in the floor—trapdoors, vats, ladders, stairways, etc.—through or from which workmen may fall or be injured by objects falling upon them, must be properly railed in or otherwise guarded. Lifts, cranes, etc., must be inscribed with the weights or the number of persons they are capable of lifting. Wherever there is danger of fire, precautions must be taken for the safety of the employees. Where necessary the stairways must be of noncombustible material, fire-escapes must be provided, etc. Sufficient room must be provided so that workmen in moving about will not be injured by moving machinery. Where motors are installed in the workrooms instead of being located in separate buildings, they must be so surrounded or located that the workmen who are not directly employed in connection with them are not exposed to the danger of being injured by moving parts. Machinery and gearing which present any features of danger must be guarded and arranged so that all chance of employees being injured is removed, and those places which employees can touch must be lighted, so that the moving parts can be easily seen. Before the operation of machinery is started by means of a motor a warning, as agreed upon, must be given in the workrooms. Where the same motor supplies power to a number of stories or different workrooms, means must be provided whereby the machinery in each place can be separately thrown out of gear or notice can be sent to the room containing the motor. In the case of rapidly moving machinery means must, if possible, be provided whereby it can be instantly stopped without stopping the motor. Special means must be taken for throwing means of transmitting power in and out of gear in cases where these operations present features of danger. All possible precautions against danger must be taken in the work of cleaning and oiling machinery.

Where work is carried on in inclosed workrooms, or the nature of the work requires it, the following provisions must be observed: There must be a sufficient air space, not less than 7 cubic meters [247.2 cubic feet] for each employee, and the arrangements necessary for proper ventilation. In the case of shops already in use a smaller air space per employee may be permitted if the rooms are properly ventilated. Workrooms must be properly lighted and heated. Measures, as dictated by practical experience and the nature of the work, must be taken to prevent the diffusion of dust, gas, or vapor in the rooms in quantities injurious to the health of the employees. The workrooms must always be kept in a clean condition.

Notices must be posted in the workrooms indicating the precautions that must be taken to protect the health and lives of employees.

These notices must be approved by the factory inspectors. Places presenting unusual dangers must have special warnings posted.

It is the duty of the employees to cooperate in the accomplishment of the purposes for which the present law is enacted, and to conform to the regulations and notices prepared with this end in view.

Provision is finally made for the appointment of a suitable number of factory inspectors to supervise the enforcement of the law and to assist the directors of industrial enterprises with advice concerning the measures of hygiene and security that should be taken by them. Local health and municipal officers must assist the inspectors in the performance of their duties to the extent of their powers. In the case of imminent danger the provincial authorities can prohibit the continuation of a particular work, the entrance into a particular room, or the use of certain machines until proper measures of precaution are taken. Infractions of the law are punished by fines. An inspection service was duly organized by order of June 20, 1890. The country was divided into 3 districts, with an inspector for each one. In 1895 the number of inspectors was increased to 5.

In addition to this general law in relation to the protection of workmen in factories, mention should be made of the special decree of February 18, 1870, concerning the conditions to be observed in the manufacture of matches. This decree regulates in great detail the precautions that must be taken to prevent phosphorus necrosis.

A law enacted December 13, 1895, extended the provisions of the law of 1889, with certain limitations, to State and municipal works. A decree of January 24, 1896, made it obligatory upon the directors of establishments coming under the law of 1889 to report all accidents resulting in the death of an employee or his inability to work for 14 days to the authorities, who in turn should inform the inspectors.

DENMARK.

Factory legislation in Denmark dates from the enactment, May 23, 1873, of a law regulating the employment of children and young persons in factories. This law provides that all establishments carrying on work according to factory methods and employing persons under 18 years of age shall be subject to the Government supervision and regulations provided by the act. The most important of these provisions are as follows:

Children under 10 years of age must not be employed in factories as above described. Children between 10 and 14 years of age must not be employed more than $6\frac{1}{2}$ in each 24 hours, inclusive of a rest of at least one-half hour, and they must not be permitted to work before 6 a. m. or after 8 p. m. If they work before 11 a. m. they must not be employed after 1 p. m. either in the same or in another establishment.

Young persons of both sexes between 14 and 18 years of age must

not be allowed to work more than 12 hours daily, or before 5 a. m. or after 9 p. m. Intervals of rest of a total duration of not less than 2 hours coming between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours of which must be before 3 p. m., must be included in the 12 hours that they are permitted to work.

Children and young persons must not be allowed to remain during their meal hours in rooms in which work is being carried on. Where dust or other injurious substances are generated in the prosecution of the work, the health authorities can order that the children and young persons be provided with a clean room in which to pass their intervals of rest and meal times.

Children must not be employed on Sundays and church holidays. Young persons of the female sex and children must, as far as possible, be kept apart from the adult male workers both during working hours and the intervals of rest.

In the case of work which is especially unhealthy or requires the exercise of great strength, the minister of the interior can, by order, fix the age at which children and young persons can be employed only under certain conditions higher than that given in the law and royal order, or can entirely prohibit the employment of young persons under 18 years of age in such work. The minister can also, where the conditions are sufficiently favorable to warrant it, grant exemption from the general restrictions; but in no case can he permit children to be employed at night.

Before employing a child or young person, the manufacturer must inform himself concerning his or her age and state of health. The age is to be established through the birth certificate, which must be delivered gratuitously by the authorities, and the state of health through a certificate from a duly authorized physician, stating that the child's health is such as to permit of its employment without injury to its health in the work for which it is intended. The physician is entitled to a remuneration of 20 crowns [\$5.36] for his services, which must be paid by the employer.

Children who have not completed their school requirements must not be employed in the establishments covered by this law during the hours when they should be at school, nor during at least one hour preceding this time. Each child must therefore be provided with a certificate from the teacher of the school which he attends, stating the hours when he should be at school, and the employer must not employ a child unless he is in possession of such a certificate.

In all establishments comprehended under the present law there must be kept a register showing the name, age, and address of all children and young persons there employed. In the case of children there must also be shown the name and address of the children's parents or guardians, the hours when they should be at school, as well as any other details thought necessary by the minister of the interior.

The factories must be so maintained, the machines so installed, and the work so carried on that the health and lives of the employees will be protected as far as possible during the conduct of the work and the time they remain in the establishment. All the moving parts of machinery and all engines moved mechanically, with which children or young persons can come in contact, either in the course of their work or in moving about, must be substantially inclosed as far as the nature of the machinery or the work performed will permit, and it must be

prohibited to remove the protecting inclosure while the machines are in motion. Children and young persons must not be permitted to clean any part of a machine while the latter is in motion.

For the enforcement of the law the minister of the interior was directed to appoint two inspectors with all the usual powers of visiting establishments, calling for information, prosecuting offenders, etc. The place of these officials is now taken by the factory inspectors provided for by the law of 1889 concerning the safeguarding of machinery that is considered below. Infractions of the law are punished by fines varying in amount according to the offense. A copy of the essential provisions of this act and the name and address of the inspector of factories of the district in which the establishment is located must be posted by the employer in a conspicuous place in his factory. The health and local police authorities are furthermore directed to see that factory buildings are kept in a sanitary condition; that they are well ventilated, and are not overcrowded. To this end they are empowered to draw up and enforce regulations setting forth more fully the particular conditions that must be observed.

The foregoing law has been supplemented by two others, that of February 14, 1874, concerning the manufacture of matches, and that of April 12, 1889, concerning the safeguarding of dangerous machinery.

The first law prohibits the manufacture of matches in the making of which use is made of white phosphorus. It is moreover prohibited to manufacture, import, or trade in matches other than those requiring a specially prepared surface upon which they must be struck to be ignited. In match factories in which use is made of red or amorphous phosphorus and calcium chlorate the rooms in which the phosphorus is prepared must be entirely separated from the rooms in which the calcium chlorate is prepared.

The law of 1889 is a very comprehensive measure. It relates to all machines, no matter in what industry or establishment employed, operated by a mechanical motor or horse mill, which can endanger the health or lives of the persons who tend them. Under the head of "machines" are included motors and means of transmitting power as well as machinery proper. The regulations are very technical. The principal ones are as follows:

Machines must be constructed and their moving parts inclosed so that workmen can not come in contact with the moving parts, either during their work or in passing them, except as the result of imprudence. The belts, shafting, etc., by which power is transmitted must be located sufficiently high above the floor or inclosed or guarded in such a way that employees can not be injured by them. Projections in the way of boltheads, arms, etc., must be avoided. Electrical conductors must be properly insulated. Where a motor is installed in a room in which workmen move about, it must be inclosed so that only those persons tending it can come in contact with the moving parts.

In all new factories or other work places the passages by which the

employees move about must be sufficiently high and broad to prevent employees from coming in contact with moving machinery except as the result of imprudence.

Children under 10 years of age must not be employed in tending agricultural machines comprehended under the present law unless they are under the immediate supervision of their parents. This provision, however, does not apply to the work of tending a horse mill.

Children and young persons under 16 years of age must not be permitted to tend steam boilers or any machine which has been classified as dangerous by administrative order. Neither must they be allowed to oil, clean, or examine machinery while it is in motion, nor to change belts, cables, or pulleys, etc., unless use is made of special appliances.

The motor operating machinery must not be started until a signal that can be plainly heard has been given to the employees working in connection with the machines so operated, and a reply signal has been made, unless the machinery is so constructed that it can be stopped independently of the motor. In every case where a machine can not be immediately stopped by the person tending it without stopping the motor means must be provided whereby the employee can signal to the person tending the motor to stop it.

While machines are in motion they must not be cleaned or oiled except when this can be done without putting aside the inclosures, guards, etc., mentioned above and the clothes of the employee can not come in contact with the moving parts of the machinery. Women must not be employed to clean or oil machinery.

During working hours, all places containing machinery tended or operated by workmen must be well lighted so that all the moving parts of the machinery presenting features of danger to employees can be plainly seen. The necessary precautions must be taken in furnishing artificial light where easily inflammable gases, vapors, or dust are generated. The floors near machinery and the recesses in which means of transmitting power run must be kept clean, so that they are not rendered slippery by the accumulation of oil or grease, or must be covered with sand or some article serving the same purpose.

The construction and operation of machines which are particularly dangerous can be further regulated by decrees.

Builders or persons furnishing any of the machines covered by this law must in all cases send with them the appliances as above required for covering the gearing, pinions, etc.

The minister of justice must furnish gratuitously to all employers and employees requesting it copies of the present law, and an extract containing its principal provisions and all orders relating to it as prepared by the minister of justice must be posted in all factories or work places operated according to factory methods where it can be easily read by the employees.

The enforcement of the foregoing provisions is intrusted to the factory inspectors in the case of establishments coming under their supervision, and in the case of machines operated by water power, wind, or animal power, to persons delegated by the municipal councils. All machines to which the law refers must be inspected at least once a year. The law provides for the appointment of 2 inspectors and 12

assistants. These inspectors must not only enforce the provisions of the foregoing law, but also inspect boilers.

Infractions of the law are punished by fines of from 10 to 400 crowns (\$2.68 to \$107.20).

Sunday labor was regulated by a law passed April 7, 1876, and later by the law of April 1, 1891. According to the law as it now stands stores, with a few exceptions, must be closed after 9 a. m. on Sundays and holidays, and factories must not be operated on such days between the hours of 9 a. m. and midnight. To this general prohibition the minister of the interior can permit exceptions under certain circumstances. The first case relates to establishments which, on account of the nature of the work there performed, can only be operated during certain times of the year, or which make use of natural forces, such as wind or water, the supply of which is irregular. In these cases the permission to work Sunday can not be for more than 26 days in a year. A second exemption from the provisions prohibiting Sunday work may be made in the case of industries which must be continuously operated, or the conduct of which is necessary in order to satisfy public needs. In these cases the employer must permit each employee to be free from work at least every other Sunday. The local police authorities may furthermore permit such supplemental work as the guarding of plants, repairing of machines, cleaning up, etc., to be performed on Sunday. Infractions of the law are punished by fines.

RECENT REPORTS OF STATE BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS.

MISSOURI.

Twenty-first Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection of the State of Missouri, for the year ending November 5, 1899. Thomas P. Rixey, Commissioner. 328 pp.

The present report relates to the following subjects: Statistics of manufactures, 105 pages; prison manufactures, 3 pages; competition of prison labor, 5 pages; earnings of wage-workers, 18 pages; Government land in Missouri, 7 pages; county agricultural and industrial statistics, 118 pages; free employment office, 1 page; factory inspection and accidents, 5 pages; strikes and boycotts, 5 pages; recommendations, 8 pages; digest of labor laws, 18 pages; recent judicial decisions, 20 pages; proceedings of the meeting of the National Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics, 8 pages.

MANUFACTURES.—Returns are published from 893 private manufacturing establishments, the tabulation being by industries and for each establishment. The report shows that during 1898 these establishments manufactured goods to the value of \$126,932,008, an increase of \$22,891,706 over the total reported last year. They employed 48,060 males and 14,805 females, or a total of 62,865 persons, not including clerical help. The aggregate wages paid during 1898 amounted to \$25,627,837, an increase of \$3,917,482. The average daily wages paid to skilled males, for all industries, were \$2.25; unskilled males, \$1.23; skilled females, \$1.32; unskilled females, \$0.78. These rates are slightly higher than those for 1897.

PRISON MANUFACTURES.—Eight prison factories in the State manufactured goods to the value of \$2,068,053, consisting of saddletrees, clothing, brooms, and boots and shoes. The 8 factories employed 86 skilled males, 1,601 unskilled males, and 35 unskilled females.

EARNINGS, ETC., OF WAGE-WORKERS.—Statistics were compiled from returns made by manufacturers, employers, and employees in every part of the State, showing by industries the nationality, average earnings, days employed during the year, and other facts relating to the condition of skilled wage-workers in 1898. The number of persons considered in this presentation is not shown.

Returns were also compiled showing by occupations the number of employees, average daily wages, days employed, and yearly earnings of steam and street railway employees in the State.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—A description is given of each county, showing among other data the raw products, manufactures, and resources and average wages paid in certain occupations.

STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.—A statement is given showing, by occupations, the number of applications for situations and for help received during the fiscal year ending October 1, 1899. The statement shows that 3,933 males and 916 females applied for work. Of these 1,647 males and 671 females secured positions through the agency of the office. There were 3,191 orders for help, 844 of which remained unfilled.

STRIKES AND BOYCOTTS.—Reports of 30 strikes, 1 lockout, and 34 boycotts are published, showing in each case the name of the labor organization and of the firm involved, cause and result, and number of strikes. The 30 strikes involved a total of 2,381 persons. The strikes were mostly due to the failure to recognize the unions, the employment of nonunion men, and demands for increased wages.

STATE REPORTS ON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

CALIFORNIA.

Sixth Annual Report on the Building and Loan Associations of the State of California. May 31, 1899. By the Board of Commissioners of the Building and Loan Associations. 169 pp.

This report comprises details from the annual reports of 151 associations in active operation in the State which had been doing business for more than one year. Each association reported for its own fiscal year, and as these dates occurred at various times during the year a summary of operations for any one date could not be presented.

The following statement gives miscellaneous statistics for 151 associations whose fiscal years ended some time between June 1, 1898, and May 31, 1899:

Associations	151
Members	37, 780
Borrowers	12, 488
Mortgage loans during the year	2, 524
Stock loans during the year	1, 657
Foreclosures since organization	1, 026
Houses built since organization	12, 970
Shares in force at time of last report	403, 582
Shares issued since last report	124, 944
Shares matured and withdrawn since last report	117, 850
Shares in force	410, 676
Shares pledged for loans	111, 911
Free shares	298, 765
Net profits during the year	\$1, 245, 782. 29

The assets and liabilities and the receipts and expenditures of the 151 associations for the last fiscal year covered by the report are shown in the tables which follow:

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF 151 ASSOCIATIONS.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Loans	\$16, 739, 104. 62	Dues (installment stock)	\$12, 872, 670. 70
Arrearages	521, 608. 74	Paid-up and prepaid stock	1, 519, 541. 90
Cash on hand	623, 999. 90	Earnings apportioned	4, 052, 999. 80
Real estate	2, 151, 466. 19	Advance payments	76, 010. 50
Other assets	249, 279. 79	Overdrafts and bills payable	784, 159. 67
		Reserve and undivided profits	440, 309. 63
		Unearned premiums	176, 948. 77
		Other liabilities	568, 813. 27
Total	20, 285, 454. 24	Total	20, 285, 454. 24

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF 151 ASSOCIATIONS.

Receipts.		Expenditures.	
Balance, last report.....	\$615,083.83	Overdrafts and bills payable.....	\$1,041,411.64
Installment stock.....	3,316,486.34	Loans.....	3,399,474.89
Paid-up and prepaid stock.....	689,329.21	Interest.....	102,021.70
Interest.....	1,237,176.49	Dues repaid (installment stock).....	3,613,026.54
Premiums.....	371,391.38	Profits repaid.....	1,196,118.99
Fines.....	30,616.33	Paid-up and prepaid stock.....	411,601.36
Fees.....	5,957.75	Salaries.....	201,153.72
Loans repaid.....	4,370,166.04	Taxes.....	225,200.22
Overdrafts and bills payable.....	887,580.21	Other expenses.....	149,530.70
Other receipts.....	824,399.99	All other payments.....	1,381,598.41
		Balance on hand.....	623,999.90
Total.....	12,348,137.57	Total.....	12,348,137.57

CONNECTICUT.

Report of the Commissioner of Building and Loan Associations.
December 31, 1899. George F. Kendall, Commissioner. 129 pp.

The returns presented in this report are for the year ending September 30, 1899. They show a total of 15 domestic building and loan associations, with assets amounting to \$3,774,526.40. The 5 foreign associations, with aggregate assets of \$4,313,015.36 in 1898, withdrew from the State during the year, and do not appear therefore in the present report.

The following statement gives miscellaneous statistics for the 15 domestic associations in the State for the year ending September 30, 1899.

Shares in force at beginning of year.....	83,196
Shares issued during year.....	24,244½
Shares withdrawn during year.....	20,506½
Shares in force at end of year.....	a 86,868½
Shares borrowed upon.....	22,079½
Borrowing members.....	2,368
Nonborrowing members.....	10,405
Shares held by nonborrowing members.....	65,245

In the table following are shown the assets and liabilities of the 15 domestic associations in the State for the year ending September 30, 1899.

a This is not a correct balance for the preceding items. The figures given are, however, according to the original.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS—CONNECTICUT. 1075

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF 15 DOMESTIC ASSOCIATIONS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Loans on real estate	\$3,024,408.22	Due shareholders, installments paid	\$2,231,840.74
Loans on shares	113,678.90	Due shareholders, earnings credit	223,085.64
Real estate	236,133.08	Due shareholders, single payment shares	584,594.57
Cash	139,857.04	Due shareholders, earnings not credited and surplus	84,195.34
Furniture and fixtures	7,592.67	Balance to be paid out on loans made	20,835.37
Installments due and unpaid	9,662.12	Borrowed money	3,095.45
Interest, premium, fees, and fines due and unpaid	12,220.72	Premium account	10,569.71
Stocks, bonds, and other securities	114,593.07	Insurance profits, balance in expense fund, and balance in insurance fund	27,008.25
Taxes and insurance advanced	2,772.10	Guarantee fund and surplus	116,508.00
Interest paid in advance on mortgages conditionally assumed for members	3,923.20	Mortgage and interest conditionally assumed for members	506,220.22
Other assets	5,685.28	Other liabilities	16,623.11
Contracts acquired	104,000.00		
Total	3,774,526.40	Total	3,774,526.40

The report contains also a brief statement of the condition of mortgage investment companies and a reproduction of the laws of the State regarding building and loan associations.

IOWA.

Biennial Report of the Auditor of State to the Governor of Iowa, July 1, 1899. (Building and Loan Associations, 196 pp.) Frank F. Merriam, Auditor of State.

The present report shows the detailed returns of building and loan associations doing business in Iowa, during the years 1897 and 1898. For 1897 reports were received from 111 associations, of which 83 were classed as domestic local, 27 as domestic, and 1 as foreign. The returns for 1898 covered 107 associations, of which 79 were domestic local, 27 domestic, and 1 foreign. The tables which follow show the assets and liabilities of all the associations reported for the years 1897 and 1898:

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF 111 BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, 1897.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Loans on real estate	\$10,240,649.64	Paid in on installment stock	\$7,674,523.46
Loans on stock pledged	364,460.90	Paid in on full paid stock	939,153.88
Premiums earned and unpaid	39,489.10	Paid in on prepaid stock	526,309.78
Interest earned and unpaid	70,575.37	Paid in on miscellaneous stock	58,821.71
Real estate acquired	693,359.92	Installments paid in advance	10,633.20
Real estate acquired and sold under contract	66,559.33	Premiums paid in advance	25,604.08
Due for taxes and insurance from borrowers	53,102.67	Interest paid in advance	11,209.34
Installments due and unpaid	12,378.81	Incomplete loans	9,344.11
Real estate loans and costs in process of foreclosure	104,145.12	Profits divided	1,776,330.67
Expense fund overdrawn	16,345.66	Profits undivided	682,533.57
Cash on hand and in treasury	287,921.65	Expense fund	12,079.94
Miscellaneous assets	192,795.09	Surplus on contingent fund	60,925.96
		Bills payable	259,986.01
		Miscellaneous liabilities	133,805.55
Total	12,142,276.26	Total	12,142,276.26

a This is not a correct total for the preceding items. The figures given are, however, according to the original.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF 107 BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, 1898.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Loans on real estate	\$9,723,692.38	Paid in on installment stock	\$7,647,364.48
Loans on stock pledged	319,739.56	Paid in on full paid stock	914,946.89
Premiums earned and unpaid	37,256.94	Paid in on prepaid stock	643,405.57
Interest earned and unpaid	91,483.69	Installments paid in advance	23,212.61
Real estate acquired	910,235.42	Premiums paid in advance	8,238.42
Real estate acquired and sold under contract	86,212.79	Interest paid in advance	2,058.47
Due for taxes and insurance from borrowers	59,715.87	Incomplete loans	5,905.13
Installments due and unpaid	22,338.81	Profits divided	1,810,301.09
Real estate loans and costs in process of foreclosure	146,272.55	Profits undivided	549,329.18
Expense fund overdrawn	18,400.64	Expense fund	16,602.06
Cash on hand and in treasury	568,035.38	Surplus on contingent fund	214,715.02
Miscellaneous assets	115,430.89	Bills payable	222,046.17
Total	12,098,814.87	Miscellaneous liabilities	40,689.78
		Total	12,098,814.87

MICHIGAN.

Fourth Annual Report of the Department of State on Building and Loan Associations, for the year ending July 1, 1899. Justus S. Stearns, Secretary of State. 178 pp.

The returns of the building and loan associations in the State show a decrease of \$726,145.86 in the assets on July 1, 1899, as compared with the preceding year. There was likewise a decrease in the number of associations, the number of members, and the number of shares in force.

The following statement shows miscellaneous statistics of the building and loan associations in the State for the fiscal years ending July 1, 1898, and July 1, 1899:

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JULY 1, 1898 AND 1899.

Items.	1898.	1899.
Associations	75	72
Authorized capital stock	\$275,875,000	\$269,575,000
Capital stock in force July 1	\$28,744,300	\$26,072,108
Shares in force at the beginning of the fiscal year	312,435½	294,992½
Shares issued during the year	69,681	66,381½
Shares matured during the year	7,585	9,532½
Shares retired during the year	1,815½	2,899
Shares withdrawn during the year	71,508½	61,814½
Shares otherwise eliminated during the year	6,269½	17,746½
Shares in force at the close of the fiscal year	294,992½	269,381½
Number of investing members	25,472	25,777
Number of borrowing members	10,500	8,998
Total membership	35,972	32,775

In the following tables are shown the assets and liabilities and the receipts and disbursements of 72 building and loan associations for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1899:

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF 72 ASSOCIATIONS, JULY 1, 1899.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Cash on hand, general fund.....	\$76,780.22	Net capital dues credited stockholders.....	\$7,221,306.78
Cash on hand, loan fund.....	435,862.32	Total dividends credited on above stock.....	997,983.58
Cash on hand, expense fund.....	7,070.48	Matured stock.....	124,642.12
Loans on mortgage security.....	7,036,562.79	Advance payments, capital dues.....	172,286.42
Loans on stock security.....	350,186.18	Advance payments, interest on loans.....	3,054.37
Loans on other security.....	10,681.60	Advance payments, premium on loans.....	233.28
Furniture and fixtures.....	14,718.91	Unearned premiums.....	57,667.27
Stationery and supplies.....	4,040.53	Undivided profits.....	704,495.15
Real estate.....	1,087,912.80	Contingent undivided profits.....	143,979.30
Delinquent interest, premiums, and fines.....	200,513.23	Contingent capital dues.....	185,927.40
Delinquent dues.....	191,860.47	Due on loans.....	48,909.88
Due for insurance and taxes paid.....	44,952.55	Contingent or reserve fund.....	55,456.76
Accounts receivable.....	36,436.61	Bills payable.....	16,851.00
Land contracts.....	546,552.66	Miscellaneous.....	426,768.98
Miscellaneous.....	115,430.94		
Total.....	10,159,562.29	Total.....	10,159,562.29

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF 72 ASSOCIATIONS, JULY 1, 1899.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Cash on hand July 1, 1898, general fund.....	\$144,222.98	Loans on mortgage security.....	\$1,667,966.16
Cash on hand July 1, 1898, loan fund.....	369,186.58	Loans on stock security.....	200,113.80
Cash on hand July 1, 1898, expense fund.....	9,786.63	Loans on other security.....	5,469.26
Dues on stock credited to general fund.....	517,081.18	Withdrawals of stock.....	1,790,195.21
Dues on stock credited to loan fund.....	1,740,895.52	Interest and profits on withdrawals.....	323,727.35
Dues on stock credited to expense fund.....	111,482.78	Matured stock.....	674,035.79
Loans on mortgage security repaid.....	1,959,364.68	Profits and interest on matured stock.....	265,712.55
Loans on stock security repaid.....	187,286.68	Retired stock.....	68,133.75
Loans on other security repaid.....	13,397.73	Expenses for salaries.....	109,238.45
Interest.....	559,762.29	Expenses for other purposes.....	93,501.64
Premiums.....	136,431.79	Insurance and taxes.....	125,452.06
Fines.....	22,842.26	Forfeitures.....	4,501.11
Rents.....	58,358.96	Real estate.....	344,296.74
Forfeitures.....	2,323.36	Rebate of premiums on loans repaid.....	12,024.10
Real estate sold.....	316,687.66	Bills payable.....	106,106.53
Interest on bank deposits.....	7,418.31	Land contracts.....	200,639.22
Insurance and taxes repaid.....	117,325.69	Miscellaneous.....	488,995.21
Transfer and withdrawal fees.....	4,621.91	Cash on hand, general fund.....	76,780.22
Pass books and membership fees.....	14,453.95	Cash on hand, loan fund.....	435,862.32
Bills payable.....	49,783.31	Cash on hand, expense fund.....	7,163.87
Land contracts.....	134,574.85		
Miscellaneous.....	527,625.74		
Total.....	6,999,914.84	Total.....	6,999,914.84

NEW YORK.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of Banks Relative to Building and Loan and Cooperative Savings and Loan Associations, for the year ending December 31, 1898. Frederick D. Kilburn, Superintendent of Banks. 693 pp.

The present report consists of a list of building and loan and cooperative savings and loan associations doing business in the State from 1875 to 1899, a detailed statement of the condition of the associations

on January 1, 1899, arranged by counties, a comparative statement of the assets, liabilities, receipts, disbursements, etc., of associations for the year 1898, a detailed statement of the condition of lot associations and a reproduction of the laws relating to building and loan and cooperative savings and loan associations.

The following table shows for the year 1898 miscellaneous statistics regarding shares, borrowers, female shareholders, mortgages, etc., for 358 national and local associations in the State:

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS OF 358 ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1898.

Items.	National.	Local.	Total.
Shares in force January 1, 1898.....	874,704	727,838	1,602,042
Shares issued during the year.....	337,078	177,636	514,714
Shares withdrawn during the year.....	291,707	192,219	483,926
Shares in force December 31, 1898.....	920,075	712,755	1,632,830
Borrowing members.....	12,181	19,834	31,965
Shares held by borrowing members.....	206,664	196,887	403,551
Nonborrowing members.....	65,493	69,827	135,320
Shares held by nonborrowing members.....	713,411	515,868	1,229,279
Female shareholders (a).....	9,833	28,239	38,072
Shares held by females (a).....	118,486	187,704	306,190
Foreclosures in 1898.....	476	267	743
Amount of mortgages on property in the State.....	\$11,346,217	\$28,596,461	\$39,942,678
Expenses for the year.....	\$928,819	\$290,779	\$1,219,598

a Not including 33 associations not reporting.

The returns show an increase for 1898 in the assets both of the local and of the national associations. The following tables give for that year the total assets and liabilities and receipts and disbursements for the 358 associations reported:

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF 358 ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1898.

Items.	National.	Local.	Total.
ASSETS.			
Loans on bond and mortgage.....	\$17,729,057	\$30,905,857	\$48,634,914
Loans on shares.....	626,803	939,482	1,566,285
Stocks and bonds.....	22,157	34,310	56,467
Contracts for the sale of real estate.....	363,675	387,191	750,866
Real estate.....	6,897,980	2,791,466	9,689,396
Cash on hand and in bank.....	525,487	1,874,386	2,399,873
Furniture and fixtures.....	62,258	42,458	104,716
Installments due and unpaid.....	99,112	199,783	298,845
Interest, premium, fees, and fines due and unpaid.....	276,862	164,621	441,483
Other assets.....	573,728	290,063	863,791
Total.....	27,177,069	37,569,567	64,746,636
LIABILITIES.			
Due shareholders, stock payments credited.....	16,212,822	29,271,033	45,483,855
Dividends credited.....	1,306,102	4,822,763	6,128,865
Due shareholders, matured shares.....	2,500	363,132	365,632
Balance to be paid borrowers on mortgage loans.....	724,539	236,665	961,204
Mortgages assumed.....	5,914,881	167,568	6,082,449
Borrowed money.....	238,970	350,542	589,512
Earnings undivided.....	1,946,867	1,966,699	3,913,566
Other liabilities.....	830,388	391,165	1,221,553
Total.....	27,177,069	37,569,567	64,746,636

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF 358 ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1898.

Items.	National.	Local.	Total.
RECEIPTS.			
Cash on hand January 1, 1898.....	\$740, 408	\$1, 633, 485	\$2, 373, 893
Stock payments credited to members	4, 107, 409	7, 774, 747	11, 882, 156
Deductions credited to expense or similar fund.....	403, 198	5, 916	409, 114
Money borrowed.....	565, 500	1, 145, 902	1, 711, 402
Mortgages redeemed, foreclosed, or transferred	4, 705, 753	5, 867, 317	10, 573, 070
Other loans redeemed.....	514, 093	726, 480	1, 240, 573
Real estate sold.....	1, 621, 304	289, 518	1, 910, 822
Fees received by associations and agents.....	143, 604	27, 986	171, 590
Fines received.....	42, 348	44, 463	86, 811
Interest received.....	952, 240	1, 646, 049	2, 598, 289
Premiums received.....	707, 201	368, 597	1, 075, 798
Rent received.....	151, 855	113, 331	265, 186
Other receipts.....	3, 290, 534	283, 293	3, 573, 827
Total	17, 945, 447	19, 927, 064	37, 872, 531
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Loaned on mortgage.....	6, 295, 643	5, 718, 412	12, 014, 055
Loaned on other securities.....	576, 665	843, 180	1, 419, 845
Paid shares withdrawn and cash dividends.....	4, 113, 412	8, 034, 089	12, 147, 451
Paid matured shares.....	23, 519	829, 752	853, 271
Paid borrowed money and prior mortgages, principal and interest.....	1, 033, 666	1, 247, 749	2, 281, 415
Paid for real estate.....	3, 028, 444	623, 291	3, 656, 735
Paid salaries and clerk hire.....	368, 401	184, 447	552, 848
Paid agents.....	271, 158	4, 562	275, 720
Paid advertising, printing, and postage.....	77, 284	24, 101	101, 385
Paid rent.....	56, 612	33, 598	90, 210
Paid repairs to real estate.....	127, 697	58, 773	186, 470
Paid taxes, insurance, etc.....	94, 706	83, 735	178, 441
Other disbursements.....	1, 353, 102	362, 059	1, 715, 161
Cash on hand December 31, 1898.....	525, 138	1, 874, 386	2, 399, 524
Total	17, 945, 447	19, 927, 064	37, 872, 531

RECENT FOREIGN STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS.

BELGIUM.

Les Industries à Domicile en Belgique. Office du Travail, Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail. Vol. I, 1899, xx, 362 pp; Vol. II, 1900, 464 pp.

In 1895 the superior council of labor of Belgium was charged with the preparation of a law regarding the labor contract, and as this council decided to limit its mission to that class of contracts "by which a workingman engages to work under the authority, direction, and supervision of an employer or head of an industry," it was deemed advisable to ascertain the exact nature of the contracts entered into between manufacturers and the home workers whom they employ. With this end in view the Belgium department of industry and labor appointed special investigators to examine into the economic condition and legal status of this class of labor, in accordance with a programme of work outlined by the bureau of labor.

The present volumes contain six of a series of reports, showing the results of these investigations. These reports deal with the arms manufacturing industry of Liege and vicinity, the men's garment industry of Brussels, the cutlery industry of Gembloux, the linen industry of Flanders, the straw-braiding industry in the Jaar Valley, and the shoemaking industry in the Flemish countries, each being prepared by a separate investigator. The report in each case consists of an historical sketch of the development of the home industry, a review of the general conditions under which home work is performed, the relations between manufacturers, contractors, and the working people, the labor contract, wages, hours of labor, the sweating system, sanitary conditions, accidents, employers' and employees' associations, etc.

FRANCE.

Saisie-Arrêt sur les Salaires. Office du Travail, Ministère du Commerce, de l'Industrie, des Postes et des Télégraphes. 1899. xxiii, 138 pp.

The present report is the result of an inquiry instituted by the French bureau of labor in response to a request from a senatorial commission charged with the examination of a proposed law regarding the attachment of the wages of working people, clerks, etc. Two thousand

circulars were addressed to the heads of large manufacturing and commercial establishments, chambers of commerce, and employers', employees', and other organizations, asking their opinions as to the advisability of maintaining the principle of attachment of a portion of the wages or of adopting that of total exemption. The law in force, dated January 12, 1895, provides that one-tenth of the wages may be attached.

Of 817 who responded, 412 were in favor of total exemption and 368 favored some form of attachment, 37 responses being indefinite. The report gives a detailed analysis of the returns, classified according to the nature of the responses received.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

First and Second Progress Reports of the Unemployed Advisory Board.
1899. First report, 5 pp.; second report, 24 pp.

These are the first two of a series of reports issued by a board appointed by the Government of New South Wales to make inquiries regarding the unemployed, to advise the Government in dealing with the same, and to carry out practically the plans to be adopted for their relief.

In the first report twelve classes of public works are suggested as temporary means of employment, including forest thinning, railway and road construction, drainage, etc.

In the second report a comprehensive scheme of relief is suggested consisting of two propositions—one for the worthy unemployed and the other for the vagrant classes. The first proposition relates to the establishment of receiving depots, industrial-farm settlements, and assisted settlement blocks.

The receiving depots are to serve as temporary refuges for worthy men and women, who are to be assisted as much as possible in obtaining employment in the ordinary channels of industry, and who should, if suitable, be eligible for admission to the industrial-farm settlements. While these receiving depots are not to be regarded as self-supporting, the labor of the inmates should be made to reduce the expenditures as much as possible.

The industrial-farm settlements are intended to provide homes and maintenance for the unemployed who have applied at and conformed to the regulations of the receiving depots. These settlements are expected eventually to become self-supporting by the inauguration of the greatest diversity of employment, both agricultural and manufacturing, of which the land and inmates are capable. The surplus products, after meeting the requirements of the inmates, are to be supplied to charitable institutions or public departments or exported to other countries. The remuneration is to be made in the form of

board, residence, clothing, etc., in proportion to the work done and the resources available. These farms are to be regarded merely as temporary places of residence, and every endeavor is to be made to find employment for settlers in the ordinary channels of work.

Those inmates of the industrial farms who show the necessary aptitude and trustworthiness in farm work are to be afforded an opportunity of taking up assisted settlement blocks, where they can be provided with permanent homes and an independent living. For this purpose it is proposed that the Government should set aside suitable areas of land, to be divided into blocks sufficiently large to maintain one family each, no person being permitted to hold more than one block. A part of each block is to be cleared fit for the plow by inmates of the industrial farms, fencing wire is to be supplied, as well as timber for a residence. Interest is to be charged on the capital thus expended and on the unimproved value of the land. The blocks are to be transferred to the settlers upon terms of perpetual lease and on condition of occupation, proper use of the land, payment of interest, and compliance with other specifications.

The second proposition contemplates the establishment of a compulsory labor colony to which the persistently idle and vagrant class may be committed with a view to their possible reformation, and where an endeavor should be made to compel them to earn as much as they consume. The inmates are to be carefully classed and provided with such inducements by way of food and luxuries as may stimulate a spirit of industry among them. Commitments should be for at least one year for the first offense and two years for the second.

In addition to the above proposed institutions the board also recommended, among other things, the establishment of a labor intelligence department, a system of agricultural instruction in the primary schools, systematic forest planting, the carrying out of extensive drainage schemes, etc.

NORWAY.

Statistiske Oplysninger om Alders- og Indtægtsforholde, etc., da begyndt at arbeide, og Indtægtsforholde 1894. Socialstatistik, Bind I, II, III. Bilag til den parlamentariske Arbejderkommissions Indstilling.

The present publication, which constitutes Vols. I, II, and III of a series of reports entitled "Socialstatistik," was prepared as a part of the work of the Norwegian parliamentary commission on labor. It contains the results of an inquiry regarding the age, occupation, income, etc., of persons at the time of their first employment and on December 31, 1894. Other subjects to be investigated by this commission will be treated in subsequent volumes of this series.

Of the present publication, the first volume consists of an analysis

and summary tables while the other two volumes give the detailed tables for the cities and rural districts embraced in the inquiry. The investigation covers 7 per cent of the urban and 6.2 per cent of the rural population of Norway, 15 years of age or over. The statistics show the age, occupation, and earnings of persons at the time of their first employment and their occupation and earnings during the year 1894, a comparison of the occupation of fathers and of children at the time of the latter's first employment, the earnings by occupation and age classes, the estimated earnings of one generation, etc.

Of 81,942 persons considered 21,444 belonged to the urban and 60,498 to the rural population. Of the former 9,104 were males and 12,340 females, and of the latter 28,593 were males and 31,905 females. Of the entire number considered 24,231, or 29.57 per cent, began work when from 6 to 13 years of age; 52,998, or 64.68 per cent, when from 14 to 19 years of age; 2,135, or 2.60 per cent, when from 20 to 24 years of age; 735, or 0.90 per cent, when 25 years of age or over; 1,828, or 2.23 per cent, had not begun work, and in the case of 15, or 0.02 per cent, the age was not reported.

The occupation at the time of first employment and the occupation status on December 31, 1894, were reported in the cases of 37,042 males and 42,991 females. The two following tables show for males and females, respectively, by original occupations, the number who on the above date remained at their original occupation, the number who changed their occupation but remained in the same industry, the number who changed both occupation and industry, and the number who were no longer engaged in gainful occupations:

OCCUPATIONS OF 37,042 MALES AT TIME OF FIRST EMPLOYMENT AND STATUS ON DECEMBER 31, 1894.

Occupations at time of first employment.	Remained in same occupation.		Remained in same industry, but changed occupation.		Changed both occupation and industry.		No longer engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Average years in-cluded in pe-riod.
	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.		
Higher public officials.....	75	90.4	-----	-----	2	2.4	6	7.2	83	22.5
Inferior public officials and clerks.....	191	60.8	32	10.2	70	22.3	21	6.7	314	24.7
Fishermen.....	102	57.0	-----	-----	70	39.1	7	3.9	179	22.9
Merchants, bankers, etc.....	41	48.8	6	7.2	29	34.5	8	9.5	84	28.7
Proprietors of other industrial establishments.....	99	48.3	4	1.9	82	40.0	20	9.8	205	22.0
Clerks, officials, etc., mercantile trades.....	601	52.1	303	26.2	205	17.8	45	3.9	1,154	19.0
Clerks, officials, etc., in other trades.....	73	41.2	11	6.2	86	48.6	7	4.0	177	20.2
Farmers' sons assisting in agricultural work.....	2,914	19.9	6,588	44.7	3,873	26.5	1,297	8.9	14,622	28.4
Agricultural servants.....	1,066	16.5	2,378	37.1	2,532	39.5	442	6.9	6,408	28.1
Other agricultural employees.....	532	43.9	215	17.7	401	33.1	64	5.3	1,212	22.2
Factory employees.....	1,096	66.0	82	4.9	438	26.4	45	2.7	1,661	18.8
Employees, handicraft trades.....	1,983	43.6	1,270	27.9	1,098	24.2	195	4.3	4,546	24.1
Seamen.....	753	30.3	527	21.2	1,052	42.4	150	6.1	2,482	26.4
Laborers, commerce and transportation.....	588	47.3	125	10.0	499	40.1	32	2.6	1,244	18.0
Other occupations.....	843	31.6	85	1.3	1,687	63.1	106	4.0	2,671	22.2
Total.....	10,947	29.6	11,526	31.1	12,124	32.7	2,445	6.6	37,042	25.8

OCCUPATIONS OF 42,991 FEMALES AT TIME OF FIRST EMPLOYMENT AND STATUS ON
DECEMBER 31, 1894.

Occupations at time of first employment.	Remained in same occupation.		Married and became housewives.		Changed both occupation and industry.		No longer engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Average years included in period.
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		
Married housewives	948	76.5	.....	.....	101	8.2	190	15.3	1,289	21.5
Proprietors of small industrial establishments	230	58.1	111	28.0	30	7.6	25	6.3	396	16.2
Other independent gainful occupations	75	42.1	44	24.7	47	26.4	12	6.8	178	14.2
Public and private clerks, officials, etc	700	57.7	327	26.9	118	9.7	69	5.7	1,214	13.7
Daughters assisting in housework at home	1,193	27.3	1,852	42.3	995	22.8	333	7.6	4,373	21.9
Daughters assisting in agricultural work at home	3,406	21.2	8,178	50.8	3,132	19.5	1,362	8.5	16,078	26.9
Servants engaged in housework	2,080	25.1	4,068	49.1	1,471	17.8	667	8.0	8,286	23.9
Servants engaged in agricultural work	2,294	24.0	4,607	48.2	1,925	20.1	732	7.7	9,558	26.9
Other agricultural employees	74	42.8	55	31.8	37	21.4	7	4.0	173	20.0
Factory employees	269	48.9	207	37.6	62	11.3	12	2.2	550	13.1
Other occupations	450	45.4	256	27.1	215	22.7	45	4.8	946	16.6
Total	11,699	27.2	19,705	45.9	8,133	18.9	3,454	8.0	42,991	24.7

The tables show that of the 37,042 males considered, 29.6 per cent remained in the same occupations during the average period of 25.8 years elapsing between the time of first employment and December 31, 1894; 31.1 per cent changed their occupations but remained in the same industry; 32.7 per cent changed both occupation and industry, and 6.6 per cent had ceased engaging in gainful occupations. Of the 42,991 females considered, 27.2 per cent remained in the same occupation, 45.9 per cent married and became housewives, 18.9 per cent changed their occupation and industry, and 8 per cent were no longer engaged in gainful occupations at the end of the average period of 24.7 years elapsing between the time of first employment and December 31, 1894.

The next two tables show the earnings per year of 36,901 males and 42,988 females at the time of their first employment and of 37,650 males and 44,223 females during the year 1894.

YEARLY EARNINGS OF 36,901 MALES AND 42,988 FEMALES AT THE TIME OF FIRST EMPLOYMENT.

Yearly earnings at time of first employment.	Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Less than 100 kroner (\$26.80)	839	2.27	1,488	3.45
100 kroner (\$26.80) and less than 200 kroner (\$53.60)	27,684	75.02	38,912	90.52
200 kroner (\$53.60) and less than 300 kroner (\$80.40)	3,967	10.75	1,444	3.36
300 kroner (\$80.40) and less than 400 kroner (\$107.20)	2,357	6.39	767	1.78
400 kroner (\$107.20) and less than 600 kroner (\$160.80)	1,129	3.06	231	.54
600 kroner (\$160.80) and less than 800 kroner (\$214.40)	480	1.30	105	.24
800 kroner (\$214.40) and less than 1,000 kroner (\$268)	107	.29	31	.07
1,000 kroner (\$268) or over	338	.92	15	.04
Total	36,901	100.00	42,988	100.00

YEARLY EARNINGS OF 37,650 MALES AND 44,223 FEMALES DURING 1894.

Yearly earnings during 1894.	Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Less than 100 kroner (\$26.80)	1,808	4.80	2,969	6.71
100 kroner (\$26.80) and less than 200 kroner (\$53.60)	3,413	9.07	11,028	24.94
200 kroner (\$53.60) and less than 400 kroner (\$107.20)	10,722	28.48	20,790	47.01
400 kroner (\$107.20) and less than 600 kroner (\$160.80)	7,874	20.91	6,238	14.11
600 kroner (\$160.80) and less than 800 kroner (\$214.40)	5,713	15.17	1,586	3.59
800 kroner (\$214.40) and less than 1,000 kroner (\$268)	3,023	8.03	674	1.52
1,000 kroner (\$268) and less than 1,500 kroner (\$402)	2,694	7.16	607	1.37
1,500 kroner (\$402) and less than 2,000 kroner (\$536)	822	2.18	134	.30
2,000 kroner (\$536) and less than 3,000 kroner (\$804)	767	2.04	115	.26
3,000 kroner (\$804) and less than 5,000 kroner (\$1,340)	485	1.29	61	.14
5,000 kroner (\$1,340) and less than 10,000 kroner (\$2,680)	246	.65	19	.04
10,000 kroner (\$2,680) or over	83	.22	2	.01
Total	37,650	100.00	44,223	100.00

The tables show that the bulk of the persons enumerated earned less than 200 kroner (\$53.60) per year at the time of their first employment, only a small proportion of either sex earning more than that amount. In 1894 the greater part of the males earned between 200 and 800 kroner (\$53.60 and \$214.40) and of the females between 100 and 400 kroner (\$26.80 and \$107.20).

DECISIONS OF COURTS AFFECTING LABOR.

[This subject, begun in Bulletin No. 2, has been continued in successive issues. All material parts of the decisions are reproduced in the words of the courts, indicated when short by quotation marks and when long by being printed solid. In order to save space, immaterial matter, needed simply by way of explanation, is given in the words of the editorial reviser.]

DECISIONS UNDER STATUTORY LAW.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATUTE—ATTORNEYS' FEES TO BE ALLOWED IN FORECLOSURE OF MECHANICS' LIENS—*Davidson et al. v. Jennings et al.*, 60 *Pacific Reporter*, page 354.—In a suit brought by I. W. Jennings and others against J. E. Davidson and another for the foreclosure of a mechanic's lien, a judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs in the district court of Gunnison County, Colo., and the defendants, Davidson and one Himebaugh, appealed to the supreme court of the State, which rendered its decision February 5, 1900, and reversed the decision of the lower court.

The opinion of the supreme court was delivered by Judge Goddard who, in the course of the same, used the following language:

Counsel for appellants contend that the judgment and decree are erroneous, in that the lien decreed against the property of appellants includes, in addition to the principal and interest of the debt, and the usual costs, the allowance of attorney's fees to the respective lien claimants. These allowances were made in pursuance of section 18, c. 117, p. 325, Sess. Laws, 1893, which reads as follows: "In all suits for the foreclosure of liens provided for in this act in which the plaintiffs shall obtain a judgment and decree of foreclosure against the property described in said lien there shall be taxed as costs, in addition to the costs already provided for in such cases, a reasonable sum as an attorney fee to be fixed by the court at the time of rendering such judgment and decree." It will be seen that this section imposes a penalty upon the defendant for exercising, in this class of cases, the common right of making a defense, which is accorded to every other litigant in the courts, by subjecting him to the payment of the plaintiff's attorney's fees if he is successful, without giving him (the defendant) a reciprocal right if he is victorious. As furnishing support for this character of legislation, we are referred to the following cases, wherein statutes allowing an attorney's fee to plaintiff in actions against railroad companies for the killing of stock have been held to be constitutional.

Here the judge cites a long list of cases, and then continues:

An examination of these cases discloses that the statutes there under consideration required the railroad company to fence its right of way,

and provided penalties for the nonperformance of this statutory duty—among them, an attorney's fee—but no such reason underlies the legislation in question. The attorney's fee allowed by the foregoing provisions of our statute is not in the nature of a penalty for the violation of any statutory duty, but a punishment for the failure to pay the claim of the lienor, and can not be sustained upon the principle announced in those cases. Its validity, therefore, depends upon whether it violates any provision of our constitution. Section 6 of our bill of rights enacts "that courts of justice shall be open to every person, and a speedy remedy afforded for every injury to person, property or character; and that right and justice should be administered without sale, denial or delay."

We are unable to perceive any reason why, in an action to enforce their claims for merchandise or material furnished in the erection of a house or for the development of a mining claim, they [the appellees] should be afforded any other or greater rights than are given other merchants who furnish provisions or supplies to persons for family consumption, or that their debtors should not have the same right to contest the justice of their claims upon the same terms and conditions as are afforded to other debtors by the general law of the land. It is no answer to say that the debtor may avoid the imposition of this additional cost by paying his honest debts, because the very purpose of the litigation he invokes is to determine whether he owes the debt or not. And it is immaterial whether he successfully defeats the larger part of the claim. He may nevertheless be mulcted in a sum which will deprive him of any benefit from the defense which he has legitimately established. It is also equally immaterial whether he interposes a vexatious defense, or makes an honest though unsuccessful one, or allows judgment to be taken against him by default; he is subjected to the same penalty. We think this character of legislation is prohibited by section 6 of our bill of rights, and that both upon principle and authority section 18 of the lien law is unconstitutional, and that the court below erred in allowing the attorney's fees complained of.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATUTE—BREACH OF EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT—*State v. Chapman*, 34 *Southeastern Reporter*, page 961.—In the general sessions circuit court of Anderson County, S. C., James Chapman was convicted of breaking an employment contract after having received advancements, etc. His conviction was had under the provisions of act No. 286, acts of 1897, which reads as follows:

Any laborer working on shares of crop or for wages in money or other valuable consideration under a verbal or written contract to labor on farm lands who shall receive advances either in money or supplies and thereafter willfully and without just cause fail to perform the reasonable service required of him by the terms of the said contract shall be liable to prosecution for a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than twenty days nor more than thirty days, or to be fined in the sum of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, The verbal contract herein referred to shall be witnessed by at least two disinterested witnesses.

He appealed his case to the supreme court of the State, which rendered its decision February 16, 1900, and affirmed the conviction.

Chief Justice McIver delivered the opinion of the court, and in the course of the same used the following language:

The sole question presented by this appeal is whether the act of 1897 under which the appellant has been convicted is unconstitutional. From the language of this act, it will be seen that the offense denounced is not merely the violation of a contract by a laborer employed to work the lands of another, but the offense consists in receiving advances, either in money or supplies, and thereafter, willfully and without just cause, failing to perform the reasonable service required of him by the terms of the contract. It is apparent, therefore, that this case differs widely from the case of *State v. Williams*, 32 S. C., 123, 10 S. E., 876, upon which appellant seems mainly to rely. There the defendant was indicted simply for a violation of the contract into which he had entered with the landholder, by willfully failing to give to the landholder the labor reasonably required of him by the terms of the contract, which was made a penal offense by section 2084 of the General Statutes of 1882. By that section it was made a penal offense for either party (the landholder or the laborer) to violate the contract therein referred to; but, as the statute discriminated between these two parties in fixing the amount of punishment that might be imposed for the same offense, the court held that such discrimination rendered the statute unconstitutional.

The offense for which the appellant has been convicted would not be complete if the laborer, before receiving advances in money or supplies, had willfully and without just cause failed to perform the reasonable service required of him by the terms of the contract; for the gist of the offense is in failing to do so after he has received advances in money or supplies made to him upon the faith that he would perform the reasonable service required of him by the terms of the contract. It is clear, therefore, that there is no discriminating feature in the act of 1897, and we do not see how there could be one, inasmuch as laborers never make advances, either in money or supplies, to landholders. We are of opinion, therefore, that none of the grounds upon which the constitutionality of the act of 1897 has been assailed are tenable.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATUTE — PERSUASION OF SEAMAN TO DESERT VESSEL—*Young v. Frazier et al.*, 59 *Pacific Reporter*, page 707.—Conrad Young was indicted by the grand jury of Multnomah County, Oreg., for the crime of enticing one William Schrke, a seaman employed on the German ship *Peru*, to desert therefrom, and upon being arraigned in the circuit court was allowed until the next day to plead, whereupon he immediately sued out, in another department of said court, a writ of habeas corpus, which was served upon the defendant, who, for his return to the writ, certified that he held plaintiff, by virtue of an order of said court, to answer the indictment returned against him. Upon this issue a trial was had resulting in

Young's discharge, and the State of Oregon then appealed the case to its supreme court. The indictment was based upon section 1952 of Hill's Annotated Laws of Oregon, which reads as follows:

"If any person or persons shall entice, persuade, or by any means attempt to persuade, any seaman to desert from, or without permission of the officer then in command thereof to leave or depart therefrom, either temporarily or otherwise, any ship, or steamer, or other vessel while such ship, steamer, or other vessel is within the waters under the jurisdiction of this State or within the waters of the concurrent jurisdiction of this State and the Territory of Washington, such person or persons shall, upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, or before a circuit court of this State, be punished," etc.

The question presented upon the appeal was whether this statute is violative of subdivision 3, art. 1, sec. 8, of the Constitution of the United States, as being an attempt on the part of the legislative assembly to regulate commerce with foreign nations. The decision of the supreme court of Oregon was rendered January 15, 1900, and the act was declared to be constitutional and valid and the order of the circuit court releasing Young from custody was reversed.

Justice Moore, in delivering the opinion of the court, used the following language:

Notwithstanding Congress possesses power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, each State has retained a sufficient measure of power to enable it to enforce its internal police regulations, in the exercise of which it can establish and regulate ferries across its navigable rivers, control the moving of vessels in harbors within its borders, and enact health and inspection laws, which, by quarantine or otherwise, may operate on persons brought within its jurisdiction in the course of commercial operation. It is only when a statute of a State conflicts with an act of Congress regulating foreign or interstate commerce, or contravenes the general policy of the Government, that it must yield.

Congress has prescribed a punishment for any person who shall harbor or secrete a seaman belonging to any vessel, knowing him to belong thereto. (Rev. St., U. S., sec. 4601.) In construing this section it has been repeatedly held, however, that the penalty therein prescribed does not apply to the harboring or secreting of any person employed as a seaman on a vessel which does not belong to a citizen of the United States. But, if it were held that this section applied with equal force to seamen employed on a foreign vessel, section 1952, Hill's Ann. Laws Or., not being repugnant thereto or inconsistent therewith, is enforceable in the courts of this State; the rule being that the statute of a State and an act of Congress may each prohibit the commission of the same offense, and prescribe the same or a different punishment therefor, under which the party found guilty thereof may suffer the penalties provided by the laws of the United States and of the State.

If the statute under consideration be deemed a regulation of commerce, it is local in its application and limited in its operation; and,

Congress not having assumed control of the subject thereof, it is within the power of the State to prescribe the necessary regulations.

The act in question is a rightful exercise of the police power of the State, in the regulation of the matters to which it applies; and instead of being in conflict with any regulation of Congress upon the subject, or in contravention of the general policy of the Government, it is in fact in aid of commerce rather than in restriction of it.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—VALIDITY OF A RELEASE OF CLAIM FOR DAMAGES FOR INJURIES—INSPECTION OF MINE—*Pawnee Coal Co. v. Royce*, 56 *Northeastern Reporter*, page 621.—Judgment was rendered in favor of Walter Royce, the plaintiff in a suit against the above-named coal company, in an inferior court of the State of Illinois. This action was appealed from by the company to the appellate court of the third district, which affirmed the action of the lower court. The defendant company again appealed the case, this time to the supreme court of the State, which rendered its decision February 19, 1900, and reversed the action of the lower courts. The action was brought to recover damages for injuries received by Royce while in the employ of the coal company.

The facts of the case are given in the opinion of the supreme court, which was delivered by Judge Phillips, and the essential parts of the same are quoted below:

Plaintiff's declaration consisted of seven counts, two of which were afterwards dismissed. The first charged the defendant with negligence in failing to keep entry No. 2 of its mine in a reasonably safe condition for hauling cars, and the side of the track free from obstructions, but, on the contrary, suffered large quantities of stone, coal, etc., to remain along the side of the track; that while plaintiff was driving the mule hitched to a loaded car, being in the exercise of ordinary care, etc., the mule kicked him, and threw him over the front end of the car, in such a way that he fell against the obstructions, and was thereby thrown under the car, which passed over his leg, so that it became necessary to amputate same. The remaining four counts are based on section 4 of the mining act, [chapter 93, Revised Statutes of 1891], a part of which provides that "all mines in which men are employed shall be examined every morning by a duly authorized agent of the proprietor, to determine whether there are any dangerous accumulations of gas, or lack of proper ventilation, or obstructions to roadways, or any other dangerous conditions, and no person shall be allowed to enter the mine until such examiner shall have reported all of the conditions safe for beginning work. Such examiner shall make a daily record of the condition of the mine in a book kept for that purpose, which shall be accessible at all times for examination by the men employed in and about the mine and by the inspector."

By the seventh instruction given for the plaintiff, the jury were told that if they believed, from the evidence, that the plaintiff came to his

injuries as the result of a willful violation of the provisions of the law relating to defendant's duties, as stated in the instructions and as set forth in the last four counts of the declaration, then they need not find that the plaintiff was in the exercise of ordinary care, and they should assess his damages, etc., "less any amounts that he has received." Appellant complains of this instruction, because by it the plaintiff was relieved of the obligation to exercise due care, and for the reason there was no evidence on which to base it. If the omission of a statutory duty by the defendant, as a result of which the plaintiff is injured, is willful, the plaintiff need not show that he was in the exercise of due care. Neither can we accede to the position that there was no evidence to support the instruction. It is true that plaintiff's own testimony shows that an examination was made, but it is not true that with the making of that examination the duties of the appellant ceased. The law goes further, and provides that "no person shall be allowed to enter the mine until such examiner shall have reported all of the conditions safe for beginning work." The report itself did not state that all of the conditions were safe for beginning work, and taking the evidence for the plaintiff as true, as we must for the purposes of this discussion, the appellant had actual notice of the unsafe condition of this entry. Nor does it make any difference that plaintiff did not look for the record, under the facts of this case. Whether he relied on the statute or on the promise of the appellant to repair, he had the right to assume that the appellant would keep its promise, and he also had the right to assume that it would comply with the statutory requirement, and was not bound to ascertain each morning whether it was doing so.

Plaintiff executed a release for all damages in consideration of a suit of clothes, transportation home, the payment of the doctor's bill, which amounted to about \$115, and the cancellation of his store account; all of which was paid him, and which he has never offered to return to the defendant company. He claims that he did not know what he was doing when he signed the paper, as he was under the influence of opiates and was drunk, having taken considerable quantities of whisky and beer during the three days intervening the accident and the execution of the release by him.

It is a familiar and well-established principle of law that, where a person attempts to avoid a contract or instrument on the ground of fraud or misrepresentation, he must return or restore all he has received under it, or offer to do so, or no action can be maintained by him. And while the plaintiff might not be compelled to rescind before suit brought, under certain circumstances, as, for instance, where he does not know of the existence or nature of the contract, the law is that the rescission and offer to restore must be at the earliest practicable moment, whenever that may be. The release in question, if fairly entered into, would have constituted a complete bar to the cause of action. If, however, a release is procured by the perpetration of an active or positive fraud upon the plaintiff by the defendant or its officers, there may be circumstances under which the plaintiff will not be required to return, or offer to return, the consideration received for the pretended release, but he may bring his suit without doing so.

The fraud that would obviate the necessity of the return of money

paid in settlement and for a release is the fraud of the party procuring the release, and must be an actual, intended fraud. The series of instructions given omitted the qualification as to whether the alleged release was procured by the fraud of the defendant or its officers practiced upon the plaintiff, or of the effect of a subsequent ratification by him, and, in effect, told the jury that the release was inoperative. There was evidence tending very strongly to prove that the plaintiff did, with full knowledge of the release and of the benefits received thereunder, ratify the same, and express himself well satisfied therewith, and that he felt the defendant company had treated him very well. The case was exceedingly close on the facts, and the defendant was entitled to have the jury fairly and accurately instructed as to the law governing every material feature of the case.

ORDERS OF EMPLOYEES DRAWN ON EMPLOYER FOR PAYMENT OF WAGES TO THIRD PARTY SUBJECT TO INTERNAL-REVENUE TAX—*Granby Mercantile Company v. Webster*, 98 *Federal Reporter*, page 604.—This was a suit brought under the provisions of Revised Statutes, sec. 3226, to recover back the amount of a tax exacted under the internal-revenue law. It was heard in the United States circuit court for the district of South Carolina, and a decision, refusing to refund the tax, was rendered December 27, 1899.

The facts are clearly stated in the opinion of Circuit Judge Simon-ton, who, in the course of the same, used the following language:

The question presented in this case, lying, as it does, in a very narrow compass, is nevertheless important. The Granby Mercantile Company had an understanding with the Granby Mills—whether put into formal contract or not does not appear. Under this contract or understanding the mercantile company sold goods to the operatives of the mills on credit. When the accounts for such sales were presented to the treasurer of the mills, they were paid out of the moneys due to the operatives making them for wages in the mills, the mercantile company guarantying the mills company the correctness of the several accounts. To protect itself, and as vouchers for each transaction, the mercantile company at each sale took from the purchaser an order in this form:

COLUMBIA, S. C., ____.

GRANBY COTTON MILLS: Pay to the Granby Mercantile Company
_____ dollars _____ cents, for my account.

Witness:
_____.

The Granby Mercantile Company never presented these orders to the mills, but filed them away as vouchers, probably to be presented in case the maker disputed the account. The collector of internal revenue, discovering this mode of dealing, called upon the Granby Mercantile Company to affix the 2-cent revenue stamp upon each of these orders. He insisted upon this demand, and the Commissioner

of Internal Revenue, upon an appeal to him, sustained the decision of the collector. The mercantile company paid the demand, 2 cents upon 15,847 orders, in all \$316.94, and now brings suit for its repayment. (Section 3226, Rev. St., U. S.)

The collector proceeded under section 6 of the act of Congress approved June 13, 1898, entitled "An act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, and for other purposes," passed in 2d session of 55th Congress.

Schedule A [of said act] requires a stamp of 2 cents on "bank check, draft, or certificate of deposit not drawing interest, or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn upon or issued by any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies or corporations, at sight or on demand." The collector requires a stamp upon instruments referred to in the case at bar because they are orders for the payment of money. There can be no doubt that they are orders for the payment of money, and nothing else. The language used can have no other interpretation. The plaintiff, however, says that, whatever may be their form, they were not intended for presentation, were never in fact presented, but were taken, kept, and filed by the mercantile company as vouchers for each sale. The case of *U. S. v. Isham*, 17 Wall., 496, 21 L. Ed., 728, says:

"The liability of an instrument to a stamp, as well as the amount of such duty, is determined by the form and face of the instrument, and can not be affected by proof of facts outside the instrument itself."

And this rule commends itself. Were it necessary to inquire into all the circumstances attending the execution of an order for the payment of money, before it can be ascertained whether it be liable to the stamp tax, endless delay would be occasioned. The purpose of the tax—the prompt relief of the Treasury—would be defeated.

The important question, however, is this: Who is liable for the stamp? The drawer of the order unquestionably is. He comes within the words of the act, being the person "who makes, signs, or issues" the order. But, besides this, the payment must be made by the maker, or by the party "for whose use or benefit the order shall be made, signed, or issued." In the case at bar, "for whose use or benefit" were these orders made or signed or issued? The transaction is this: The operative makes the purchase. He can not or does not desire to pay cash. But the mercantile company is unwilling, or at least does not intend, to rely on the personal credit of the operative. It takes from him an order on the mills company, payable out of the account of the operative with the mill company. That is the security which the mercantile company takes, and it is taken for its benefit. Whether it be presented then, or is kept for presentation at some time in the future, if needed, or whether it be retained simply as a voucher—a verification of the account—it is taken for the use of the mercantile company. So that company comes within the words of the statute. It can not be said that these words, "or for whose use or benefit the same shall be made, signed, or issued," apply to the drawer of the order. If this were so, the words quoted would be entirely superfluous, mere surplusage; nor would the disjunctive "or" have been used to connect these words with the words preceding. This seems conclusive of the question. Let an order be taken dismissing the complaint.

SEAMEN—WAGES—ADVANCE NOTES FOR SAME—*The Staghound and the Gamecock* (Scheuffler, intervener), 97 *Federal Reporter*, page 973.—This case was heard in the United States district court for the district of Oregon and the decision in the same was rendered November 1, 1899.

The opinion, delivered by District Judge Bellinger, shows the facts in the case, the decision, and the reasons therefor. It reads as follows:

Scheuffler, as the assignee of Wall, Willey, and McDonald, intervenes by petition to be paid, out of the funds derived from the sale of the steamers *Staghound* and *Gamecock*, certain claims arising out of the following facts: On the 9th of June, 1898, Wall, Willey, and McDonald shipped on board the *Staghound*, for service on board said steamer, for a trip to Alaska. It was admitted upon the argument that these persons regularly signed the shipping agreement, and received what are denominated "advance notes" for one month's pay, which notes have been assigned to Henry Scheuffler, who presents this petition. It is not so stated in the petition, but it was admitted upon the argument, that the parties so shipping actually went upon the steamer, which sailed from the port of Astoria, and was compelled to put back, after having gone to sea, in a wrecked condition. It is claimed on behalf of the representatives of the transportation company that this case is within the doctrine of the case of *Grossett v. Townsend*, 30 C. C. A., 457, 86 Fed., 908, decided by the circuit court of appeals for this circuit, where it is held, in effect, that an advance of wages, represented by an advance note, is invalid, and money paid under it can not be deducted from a seaman's wages.

In other words, the rule adopted by the circuit court of appeals in construing the statutes of the United States relating to the subject, made in the interest of the seaman, in order to protect him from his improvidence and from imposition, is to be turned against him so as to defeat his right of recovery, or the right of recovery by his assignee, where services have actually been performed and the wages earned, for, in my opinion, this is precisely what has occurred in this case. I shall consider the case upon the admitted facts, as well those stated in the petition as those outside of it. When these seamen rendered themselves aboard of the steamers, and went to sea, they entered upon the performance of their contract of shipment. The subsequent loss of the steamers, under the circumstances in this case, will not suffice to relieve the owners from responsibility to the extent of their interest in the fund derived from the sale of the wrecked boats. It was a matter of common knowledge before these boats sailed that they were wholly unfit for the voyage upon which they were about to go, and representations were made to the collector of customs of this port to prevent their clearance; and it turned out that in a smooth sea, in pleasant weather, the two boats were so unseaworthy that they were unable to proceed, and were compelled to return to Astoria in a state of wreck, and after great risk to those employed on board of them.

Section 4527 of the Revised Statutes provides that—

"Any seaman who has signed an agreement and is afterwards discharged before the commencement of the voyage or before one month's

wages are earned, without fault on his part justifying such discharge, and without his consent, shall be entitled to receive from the master or owner, in addition to any wages he may have earned, a sum equal in amount to one month's wages as compensation."

It is admitted that the amount claimed in this case as to each of these persons is the amount of one month's wages due under the contract of shipment, and under the circumstances of the case I am of the opinion that the parties so shipping are entitled to receive wages precisely as though they had been discharged before the wages were earned, since the failure of the voyage was due to no fault of theirs, but wholly to the fault and carelessness of the owners in undertaking the voyage under the circumstances. In any event, it is equitable that these wages should be paid out of the proceeds in the registry of the court, and it is inequitable that the owners of this fund should be allowed to urge against such recovery a rule that an assignee or holder of an advance note can not recover thereon, made for the protection of the seamen themselves. The case is considered and decided upon the assumption that these wages have been earned under the law as quoted, and that the present petitioner is the assignee of the claims for value. Exceptions to petition are overruled.

DECISIONS UNDER COMMON LAW.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—DEFECTIVE APPLIANCES—ASSUMPTION OF RISK—*Limberg v. Glenwood Lumber Co.*, 60 *Pacific Reporter*, page 176.—This was an action brought by Albert Limberg against the above-named company, and in the superior court of Santa Clara County, Cal., where the case was heard, he recovered a judgment. The defendant company appealed the case to the supreme court of the State which rendered its decision February 21, 1900, and reversed the judgment of the lower court.

The facts in the case are set out in the opinion of the supreme court, delivered by Judge Garoutte, from which the following is quoted:

Defendant appeals from a judgment and order denying a motion for a new trial. The action is one for damages for personal injuries, and arises upon the following state of facts, as testified to by the plaintiff and his witnesses. Plaintiff was a teamster of experience, 41 years of age. He was hired by defendant to haul lumber with a wagon and four horses. He continued in this employment for a period of 11 months. Then, while traveling upon the public road with his loaded wagon, he fell therefrom beneath the wheels, and the loss of a leg was the result. He asserts negligence upon the part of the defendant in this, that the appliances furnished him with which to do the work were defective. These defective appliances consisted of a wagon having no seat, and also of a pair of lines that were too short. It may be conceded that, if either of these defects had not existed, the accident would not have happened. A short time after the hiring of plaintiff he complained to defendant at two different times that the lines were too short, but never made any complaint as to the lack of a seat upon the wagon. Defendant made no promise to remedy the

defective lines, but remained silent when the complaints were made. From the foregoing state of facts it is insisted by defendant that the motion for nonsuit should have been granted, and it is also claimed that the evidence does not support the verdict and judgment. The contention, in substance, is but a single one, and the sufficiency of the evidence is the question before the court. Testing the facts of this case by the law, we can not see how plaintiff is entitled to recover. It may be conceded that defendant was negligent in not furnishing plaintiff with proper appliances to do the work. Such concession being made, then the question presented is not strictly one of contributory negligence upon the part of the plaintiff, but, rather, did plaintiff assume the risk of working with these defective appliances? If there had been an express contract between the master and servant that the work should be done without a seat to the wagon, and with these identical lines, clearly that agreement would have barred a recovery in this action. This being so, do not the facts indicate an implied contract to the same effect? While the servant only assumes the dangers and risks necessarily incident to the work to be performed, he may, by contract, either express or implied, also assume the risk of working with defective appliances. Indeed, many cases go further, and sustain the proposition that, where the servant proceeds at the outset to perform his work with defective appliances, having knowledge of the defect, then an implied contract arises to the effect that he assumes the risk; especially so if he is aware of the danger surrounding him by reason of the defect. And to say that the servant assumes the risk is but another way of saying that he impliedly agrees to release the master from liability. Plaintiff knew of the defect, and must have known of the danger that surrounded him by reason of it. Any reasonably prudent man must have been aware of it, and the defendant [plaintiff] must be held to be a man of ordinary prudence; indeed, it appears that he was an experienced teamster. Here the master gave no intimation to the servant that he would remedy the defect, and allowed it to continue for nine months without taking a step towards remedying it. Under these circumstances, the servant, at the time of the accident, was not working in expectation that the defect would yet be remedied. After a lapse of nine silent months, he had no right to indulge in any such expectation. Many cases hold that when the master, after complaint, made promises to correct the defect, the servant may continue his employment for a reasonable time, relying upon the master's promise; but here we have no promise. We also have the lapse of a most unreasonable time. The mere fact that the servant makes complaint of the defect gives him no right to rely for all future time upon the complaint made, and thus irrevocably fasten a liability upon the master. If the master had positively refused to correct the defect when the complaint was made to him, then certainly the servant would have been forced by the law to do either one of two things—either assume the risk, and thus release the master from liability; or leave the master's employment. In this case the same conditions, substantially, arose when a reasonable time had gone by after the making of the complaint to the master, and nothing had been done, or even promised. After complaint made, and nine months had come and gone, the plaintiff had no right, as a reasonable man, to believe that the master would remedy these defective lines.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—RELEASE OF CLAIM FOR DAMAGES—*Levister v. Southern Railway Co.*, 35 *Southeastern Reporter*, page 207.—Action was brought by A. H. Levister against the above-named railway company to recover damages for injuries incurred by him while in its employ. At a hearing in the common pleas circuit court of Richland County, S. C., the defendant company set up as a second defense to the suit the following:

“That after the time of the alleged injury, and before the commencement of this action, the defendant delivered to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff received from the defendant, the sum of \$210 in full release, satisfaction, and discharge of all claims for damages resulting from the injury alleged in the said complaint.”

In his reply to said defense the plaintiff used the following language:

“Admits that plaintiff did sign and deliver to the defendant a certain paper, purporting to be a release, to the effect stated in said second defense of the answer, but alleges with reference thereto that the same was fraudulently procured from him by the defendant, in that he was given to understand by said company that if he would sign the paper the defendant would pay him his regular salary of \$35 per month for six months, and would give him employment out of which he might earn a living, whereas the said company never intended to give him such employment, and has failed and refused to do so, although requested to do so by this plaintiff, in consequence whereof the said paper purporting to be a release was wholly void.”

To this reply the defendant demurred upon three grounds, the second of which reads as follows:

“Because the said reply does not contain or state any facts showing that the plaintiff has rescinded said release, and has returned or offered to return to the defendant the consideration thereof, before the commencement of this action.”

Upon this ground the demurrer was sustained by the circuit judge, and the plaintiff appealed the case to the supreme court of the State, which rendered its decision March 7, 1900, and sustained the action of the lower court.

Chief Justice McIver delivered the opinion of the supreme court, and the following is quoted therefrom:

We proceed, then, to the consideration of what we also regard as the only substantial question raised by the appeal, and that is whether a person who has sustained injuries by reason of the alleged negligence of a railroad company, and has afterwards, in consideration for the sum of money paid to him, executed a release of all claims against such company for damages sustained by such injuries, can maintain an action for damages without first returning or offering to return the money so received, even though he alleges that such release was obtained by fraud. It seems that, upon the plainest principles of justice and fair dealing, there can be but one answer to this question,

and that in the negative. To allow a person, after executing a release of all claims against another in consideration of a sum of money paid to him, to repudiate obligations which he assumed by executing the release, and at the same time reap the benefits which he received by executing the release, which would be a fraud, would be asking a court to release him from a fraud which he claims was practiced upon him by another, and at the same time committing a fraud upon such other person; for certainly it would be a fraud to obtain money paid to him in consideration that he would do something which he now claims he is not bound to do and will not do, for certainly, on the theory on which he proceeds, the money which he retains is not his money, but belongs to the person against whom he is asking relief.

If, in such a case, the plaintiff conceives that the release, the execution of which he admits, was obtained by fraud, and for that reason seeks to avoid it, his first step is to return the money he received in consideration of executing the release; for he can not be permitted to retain the benefits which he has received under a contract, and at the same time escape the obligations which such contract imposed upon him. Upon principle, therefore, we think it clear that there was no error on the part of the circuit judge in sustaining the demurrer on the second ground.

LAWS OF VARIOUS STATES RELATING TO LABOR ENACTED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1896.

[The Second Special Report of the Department contains all laws of the various States and Territories and of the United States relating to labor in force January 1, 1896. Later enactments are reproduced in successive issues of the Bulletin from time to time as published.]

CONNECTICUT.

ACTS OF 1899.

CHAPTER 140.—*Inspection, etc., of bake shops.*

SECTION 1. Section 2 of chapter 174 of the public acts of 1897 is hereby amended to read as follows: Every owner of a building or buildings occupied as a bake shop shall cause the same to be properly drained, plumbed, lighted, and ventilated, and the occupant, tenant, or lessee of any bake shop shall cause the same to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and conducted with proper regard to the health of the operatives and the production of wholesome food. No cellar not now used as a bakery shall be hereafter used and occupied as a bakery, and a cellar heretofore so used and occupied shall, when once closed, not be reopened for the purpose of use as a bakery. Every room hereafter used for the manufacture of flour or meal food shall be at least eight feet in height.

SEC. 2. The word cellar as used in this act shall be construed to mean any room wholly or in part underground, except such rooms or basements as shall, in the judgment of the inspector of factories, be properly drained, plumbed, lighted, and ventilated.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved May 31, 1899.

[See page 233, Bulletin of the Department of Labor No. 26, for other labor legislation of 1899.]

NEBRASKA.

ACTS OF 1899.

CHAPTER 34.—*Enacting new sections of chapter 39 of the Compiled Statutes of 1897 and repealing certain sections thereof—Fire escapes on factories, etc.*

SECTION 4. Within six (6) months after the passage of this act, all buildings in this State, which are four or more stories in height, excepting such as are used for private residences exclusively, but including flats and apartment buildings, shall be provided with one or more metallic ladder or stair fire escapes attached to the outer walls thereof, and provided with platforms of such size and dimensions, and such proximity to one or more windows of each story above the first, as to render access to such ladder or stairs from each such story easy and safe, and shall also be provided with one or more automatic metallic fire escapes, or other proper device, to be attached to the inside of said buildings so as to afford an effective means of escape to all occupants who, for any reason, are unable to use said ladders or stairs; the number, material, location, and construction of such escapes to be subject to the approval of the commissioner of labor or his deputy: *Provided, however,* That all buildings more than two stories in height, used for manufacturing purposes, or for hotels, dormitories, schools, seminaries, hospitals, or asylums, shall have at least one such fire escape for every fifty persons, and one such automatic metallic escape for every twenty-five persons, for which working, sleeping, or living accommodations are provided above the second stories of said buildings; and that all public halls, which provide seating room above the first or ground story, shall be provided with such numbers of said ladders or other fire escapes as said commissioner of labor or his deputy shall designate.

SEC. 4a. All buildings of the number of stories and used for the purposes set forth in section 4 of this act, which shall be hereafter erected in this State shall, upon or

before their completion, each be provided with fire escapes of the kind and number and in the manner set forth in this act.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of said commissioner of labor or his deputy to serve a written notice in behalf of the people of the State of Nebraska, upon the owner or owners, trustees, or lessees, their agents or the occupant of any building within this State, not provided with fire escapes in accordance with the provisions of this act, commanding such owner, trustee, lessee or occupant, or either of them, to place or cause to be placed upon such building such fire escape or escapes as is provided for in section four (4) of this act, within thirty (30) days after the service of such notice. And the grand juries of the several counties of this State may also, during any term visit or hear testimony relating to any building or buildings within their respective counties, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it or they are provided with fire escapes in accordance with the requirements of this act, and submit the result of their inquiry, together with any recommendations they may desire to make, to the district court, and said court may thereupon, if it find from the report of said grand jury that said building or buildings is or are not provided with a fire escape or escapes, in accordance with this act, cause the sheriff to serve a notice or notices upon the owner, trustee, lessee, or occupant of such building or buildings.

SEC. 5a. Any such owner or owners, trustee, lessee or occupant or either of them, or their agents, so served with notice as aforesaid, who shall not, within sixty (60) days after the service of such notice upon him or them, place or cause to be placed such fire escape or escapes upon such building as required by this act and the terms of such notice, shall be subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five or more than two hundred dollars, and to a further fine of fifty dollars for each additional week of neglect to comply with such notice.

SEC. 6. The erection and construction of any and all fire escapes provided for in this act shall be under the direct supervision and control of said commissioner of labor or his deputy, and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation to erect or construct any fire escape or escapes, except in accordance with a written permit first had and obtained and signed by said commissioner of labor or his deputy, which permit shall prescribe the number, location, material, kind and manner of construction of such fire escape.

SEC. 6a. Any person or persons, firm or corporation, who shall be required to place one or more fire escapes upon any building or buildings, under the provisions of this act, shall file in the office of said commissioner of labor or his deputy a written application for a permit to erect or construct such fire escape or escapes, which application shall briefly describe the character of such building or buildings, the height and number of stories thereof, the number of fire escapes proposed to be placed thereon, the purposes for which such building or buildings is or are used, and the greatest number of people who use or occupy or are employed in such building or buildings above the second stories thereof at any one time.

SEC. 7. Sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 of chapter 39, Compiled Statutes of 1897, together with all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved April 3, 1899.

CHAPTER 53.—*Examination, licensing, etc., of barbers.*

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to follow the occupation of barber in this State unless he shall have first obtained a certificate of registration as provided for in this act.

SEC. 2. There shall be established in the State of Nebraska a board to be styled the Barbers' Examining Board, which shall consist of the governor, attorney general and auditor of public accounts, and the governor shall be ex officio chairman of said board, which shall meet as often and at such times and places as the governor may from time to time designate.

SEC. 3. Said board shall within sixty days after the approval of this act appoint three examiners or secretaries, one of whom shall be appointed for the term of one year, one for the term of two years and one for the term of three years and thereafter it shall be the duty of said board to appoint or reappoint one secretary or examiner each year as the term of those theretofore appointed shall expire, but each secretary shall continue in his office until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified. Two of said secretaries shall at the time of their appointment have been in actual employment as barbers in this State for at least five years last past, and one of said secretaries shall be a practicing physician who shall have practiced his profession in this State at least five years prior to his appointment. Any vacancy in the office of said secretaries shall likewise be filled by a person having the same qualifications as such new appointee's predecessor. The secretaries of said board shall take the oath of office prescribed for State officers and shall enter into bonds with sureties

to be approved by the board in the sum of three thousand dollars conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties.

SEC. 4. Said secretaries shall have power and it shall be their duty to assist and advise said board in the performance of its duties as prescribed by this act, to administer oaths and affirmation, to summons witnesses and take testimony in the same manner as witnesses are summoned and depositions taken under the Code of Civil Procedure, and to report said testimony to the board together with their findings of fact and recommendations on all matters coming before said board requiring evidence for their determination.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of said board or said secretaries to see that all the provisions of this act are strictly enforced, to grant certificates or permits as herein provided, and to cause to be prosecuted all violations of this act. Said board shall have and use a common seal, and may make and adopt all necessary rules, regulations and by-laws not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this State or of the United States, to enable it to perform its duties and transact its business under the provisions of this act. A majority of said board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 6. Said board shall prescribe such sanitary rules as it may deem necessary, with particular reference to the precautions employed to prevent the creating and spreading of infectious and contagious diseases. A copy of said rules shall be furnished to any person upon request.

SEC. 7. Said secretaries shall hold public examinations at such times and places in this State as they may deem advisable, notice of such meetings to be given by publication in at least two newspapers published in this State, one of which shall be published exclusively in the interest of barbers, if such last-named publication exists.

SEC. 8. Every person now engaged or wishing to engage in the occupation of a barber in this State, shall, within sixty days after the taking effect of this act, file with said secretaries an affidavit setting forth his or her name, age, residence and the length of time during which and the places where he or she practiced said occupation, and shall pay to said secretaries a fee of one dollar, and if upon investigation of said affidavit the applicant shall be found entitled to practice his or her occupation, there shall be issued to said applicant the certificate of said board under its seal and signed by its secretaries, stating such facts, which certificate shall expire with the ensuing fiscal year ending November 30; and the holder of any certificate issued under the provisions of this act shall, within thirty days of the expiration of his or her certificate, pay to said secretaries a renewal fee of one dollar and make application for a new certificate, stating the number of his last certificate.

SEC. 9. Any person desiring to obtain a certificate of registration under the provisions of this act, after said sixty days, shall make application to said secretaries therefor, and shall pay to said secretaries an examination fee of \$5.00 and shall present himself or herself at any regular meeting of the board of examiners for examination of applicants, whereupon said board or its secretaries shall proceed to examine such applicant, and being satisfied that he or she is above the age of eighteen years; of good moral character; free from contagious or infectious diseases; has either (a) studied the barbers' trade for two years as an apprentice under a qualified and practicing barber, or (b) studied and graduated in a properly appointed and conducted barbers' school or college, or (c) practiced the barbers' trade in another State for at least two years, and is possessed of the requisite skill in said trade to properly perform all the duties and services incidental thereto, and is possessed of sufficient knowledge concerning the common diseases of the face and skin to avoid the aggravation and spreading thereof in the practice of his trade; his or her name shall be entered by the said secretaries in the register hereafter provided for, and a certificate of registration signed by said secretaries shall be issued to him authorizing him to practice said trade in this State for the ensuing fiscal year: *Provided*, That all persons who make application for such examination shall be allowed to practice the occupation of barbering until the next regular examination by said board or secretaries, and said secretaries shall give him or her a written permit so to do, which permit shall be void after the day of its expiration.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the owner of any such certificate or permit to keep the same posted in a conspicuous place in front of his working chair where it may be readily seen by all persons whom he may serve.

SEC. 11. Nothing in this act shall prohibit any person from serving as an apprentice in said trade under a barber authorized to practice his trade under this act, nor from serving as a student in any school for the teaching of said trade under the instruction of a qualified barber: *Provided, further*, That all barber schools or colleges shall keep prominently displayed this sign, "Barber College" or "Barbers' School" and its

corporate name and no other sign or signs. All barbers, or barber schools, or colleges, who shall take an apprentice or student, shall file immediately with said secretaries the name, age and residence of such apprentice or student and the said secretaries shall cause the same to be entered in the register kept for that purpose.

SEC. 12. Said board shall keep a register in which shall be entered the names of all persons to whom certificates are issued and to whom permits for serving apprenticeships (or other permits) are issued under this act, together with the number of each certificate or permit, and said register shall at all times be open to public inspection.

SEC. 13. Said board shall have the power to revoke any certificate of registration granted by it or its secretaries under this act, for (a) conviction of crime or (b) habitual drunkenness, or (c) gross incompetency, or (d) contagious or infectious diseases: *Provided*, That before any certificate shall be revoked the holder thereof shall have notice in writing of the charge against him or her, and shall at a day specified in said notice, at least five days after the service thereof, be given a public hearing and full opportunity to produce testimony in his or her behalf. Any person whose certificate has been so revoked may, after the expiration of ninety days, apply to have the same regranted, and the same shall be regranted to him or her upon a satisfactory showing that the disqualifications have ceased.

SEC. 14. To shave or trim the beard, or cut the hair of any person for hire or reward received by the person performing such services, shall be construed as practicing the occupation of a barber within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 15. The secretaries of said board shall receive for their services the sum of five dollars to be paid by every applicant for a certificate hereafter rendered who may be required to stand an examination; and the sum of one dollar from each applicant under section 8 of this act, and said secretaries shall receive no other fees or compensation. Said fees to be distributed among said secretaries as may be provided by the by-laws of said board.

SEC. 16. Any person practicing the occupation of barber without having first obtained a certificate of registration or a permit as provided in this act, or any person employing a barber who has not such certificate so displayed, or any person falsely pretending to be qualified to practice such occupation under this act, or failing to keep such certificate or permit displayed, or failing to comply with the sanitary rules as laid down by the said board or secretaries, or for the violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars for each offense or by imprisonment in the county jail of the county where such complaint is prosecuted for not to exceed ninety days.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of the county attorney in every district and county in this State, on request of any member of said board or any of its secretaries, to prosecute any person charged with violating any of the divisions of this act.

Approved March 31, 1899.

CHAPTER 77.—*Hours of labor—Railroad employees.*

SECTION 1. No company, corporation or person operating a railroad, in whole or in part, within the State of Nebraska, shall permit or require any conductor, engineer, fireman, brakeman, telegraph operator or any trainman who has worked in his respective capacity for eighteen consecutive hours, except in case of casualty, or unavoidable emergency, to again go on duty or perform any work until he has had at least eight hours for rest.

SEC. 2. Any company, corporation or person who shall violate or permit to be violated, any of the provisions of the foregoing section, or any officer, agent or employer who violates or permits to be violated any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be fined not less than fifty (\$50.00) dollars, nor more than two hundred (\$200.00) dollars, for each and every violation of this act: *Provided, however*, That the proceedings to enforce the penalty, as provided in this act, shall be commenced within six months from the date of the violation of the same.

Approved April 1, 1899.

CHAPTER 107.—*Hours of labor of, and seats for, female employees.*

SECTION 1. No female shall be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishments, hotel or restaurant in this State more than sixty hours during any one week and that ten hours shall constitute a day's labor. The hours of each day may be so arranged as to permit the employment of such females at any time from six o'clock a. m. to ten o'clock p. m.; but in no case shall such employment exceed ten hours in any one day.

SEC. 2. Every such employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where such females are employed, a printed notice, stating the number of hours' work required of them each day of the week, the hours of commencing and stopping such work and the hours when the time or times allowed for dinner or for other meals begins and ends. Printed forms of said notice shall be furnished by the deputy labor commissioner, and the form of such notice approved by the attorney general of this State.

SEC. 3. Every such employer in such establishment shall provide suitable seats for the females so employed, and shall permit the use of such seats by them when they are not necessarily engaged in the active duties for which they are employed.

SEC. 4. Any employer, overseer, superintendent or other agents of any such employer who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be fined for each offense in a sum not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars; and it is hereby made the duty of the deputy labor commissioner to enforce the provisions of this act: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any other person from enforcing its provisions.

Approved March 31, 1899.

CHAPTER 108.—*Amending sections 245aa, 245bb, and 245cc of the Criminal Code and enacting new sections thereof to read as below, etc.—Employment of children.*

SECTION 245aa. Any male or female child under the age of ten years shall not be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical, industrial or mercantile establishment.

SEC. 245bb. Any male or female child under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical, industrial or mercantile establishment, except during the vacations of the public schools; unless during the year next preceding such employment, said child has for at least twenty weeks attended some public or private day school where the English is taught; nor shall such employment continue, unless such child shall in each and every year attend school as herein provided, and no child shall be so employed who does not present a certificate signed by the president and secretary of the school board of the school district in which said child resides, of their compliance with the requirements of this section. Nor shall any owner, superintendent or overseer of any such establishment, parent or guardian consent to or permit the employment of any child contrary to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 245cc. Any owner, superintendent or overseer of any such establishment shall require and keep on file, open to the inspection of the public, a certificate of the age, place of birth and residence of every male and female child under sixteen years of age employed therein, so long as such child is so employed; which certificate shall also state, in case the child is under fourteen years of age, the amount of said child's school attendance during the year next preceding his employment, and such certificate shall be signed by the president and secretary of the school board of the school district in which such child resides, and the forms of certificate herein referred to shall be approved by the attorney general of this State.

SEC. 245cc-1. Any person who shall be convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this act shall pay for every such offense a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars: *Provided, however,* That no conviction shall be had under this act, unless the proceedings therefor shall be commenced within one year after the offense shall have been committed.

SEC. 245cc-2. It is hereby made the duty of the deputy labor commissioner of this State upon complaint being filed with him to inspect any and all establishments to which this act applies, and ascertain whether any of the provisions of this act have been violated. Whenever it shall come to his knowledge that any of the provisions of this act have been or [are] being violated, it shall be his duty to cause the same to be enforced: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prevent any other person from causing the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

Approved March 31, 1899.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ACTS OF 1899.

CHAPTER 55.—*Examination, licensing, etc., of plumbers.*

SECTION 1. No person, firm, or corporation engaged in or working at the business of plumbing in any city in this State, or in such towns as shall by vote adopt the provisions of this chapter, shall hereafter engage in or work at said business in this

State, either as a master or employing plumber, or as a journeyman plumber, unless such person or persons shall first obtain a license or certificate so to do, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. Any person not engaged in or working at the business of plumbing prior to the passage of this act, and desiring to engage in or work at said business either as a master or employing plumber, or as a journeyman plumber, in any city or town where licenses for plumbers are required, shall be examined as to his qualifications for such business by the board of examiners hereinafter provided for. On or before the first day of September in the year 1899, every master or employing plumber, and every journeyman plumber, engaged in or working at the business of plumbing in this State prior to the passage of this act, and desiring to engage in or work at said business in any city or town where licenses for plumbers are required, shall personally register his name and address at the office of the board of examiners hereinafter provided for, and state, after being sworn, where and how long he has been engaged in or has worked at said business, and whether as a master or employing plumber, or as a journeyman plumber. Said board of examiners, if satisfied that the person so registering was actually engaged in or working at said business prior to said date, shall thereupon issue to him a certificate, setting forth that he was engaged in or working at the business of plumbing, either as a master or employing plumber, or as a journeyman plumber, as the case may be, prior to the passage of this act, and authorizing him to engage in or work at said business as a master or employing plumber, or as a journeyman plumber.

SEC. 3. Every city in this State, and such towns as above provided, shall by ordinance or by-law within six months from the passage of this act, prescribe rules and regulations for the materials, construction, alteration, and inspection of all plumbing, house drainage and sewer connections, creating a board for the examination of plumbers, fixing the length of term each member shall serve, and providing for an inspector of plumbing. Said board shall be appointed by the mayor or board of selectmen, and shall consist of the following three persons: A member of the local board of health, the city or town engineer, or, in the absence of such officer, a local physician in regular practice, and a journeyman plumber of not less than five years' active and continuous practical experience.

SEC. 4. The examining board herein created shall examine and pass upon all applicants, whether as masters or employing plumbers, or journeyman plumbers, in their respective cities or towns, and also all persons who may apply for the office of plumbing inspector. They shall issue a license to such persons only as shall successfully pass the required written and practical examination; and they shall register in a book kept for that purpose the names and places of business of all persons to whom a plumber's license has been granted. They shall not issue a license for more than one year, but the same shall be renewed from year to year upon proper application and upon the payment of a fee of fifty cents. Said examining board shall serve without compensation. Each applicant for examination for a plumbers' license or certificate shall pay the sum of one dollar, and all moneys so collected shall be paid into the treasury of the city or town where such application is made. The license or certificate provided for by this act shall be nontransferable; and said application and examination shall not be required of the same person more than once in the same city or town. Said license or certificate shall be valid throughout the State.

SEC. 5. Any person violating any provision of this act, or any ordinance, by-law, rule, or regulation made thereunder, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each and every violation thereof, and his license may be revoked by the examining board provided for in this act.

SEC. 6. The provisions of this act shall apply to all persons who are now or may be hereafter learning the business of plumbing, when they are sent out to do the work of a journeyman plumber.

SEC. 7. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Approved March 9, 1899.

CHAPTER 69.—*Protection of street railway employees—Inclosed platforms.*

SECTION 1. All cars used by any street railway company in the transportation of passengers shall have the platforms of such cars inclosed in such manner as the railroad commissioners direct, to protect the motormen, conductors, or other employees operating said cars from exposure to the inclemency of the weather during such months and upon such streets, highways, or routes as the railroad commissioners shall direct, after a hearing by said board, upon petition or of their own motion, and

upon personal notice to the street railway company or companies interested, and such further notice as said railroad commissioners may deem expedient and order. And said board shall have authority to modify, change, and revise any orders by it made under this act from time to time, after personal notice to the street railway company affected, giving it a chance to be heard, and such further notice as it may deem expedient.

SEC. 2. Any street railway company which fails or neglects to comply with such orders of the board of railroad commissioners shall be fined not more than fifty dollars (\$50) for each day during which such failure or neglect continues.

SEC. 3. The term "company," as used in this act, shall include any corporation, partnership, or person owning or operating a street railway.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect June 1, 1899.

Approved March 10, 1899.

CHAPTER 84.—*Employment of children.*

SECTION 1. Section 12 of chapter 93 of the Public Statutes is hereby amended * * * so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

SECTION 12. Children not included under the provisions of the preceding section shall not be employed in a manufacturing establishment unless they shall first furnish to the person proposing to employ them a certificate of the school board of the district in which they reside that they have attended some public or private day school in which the common English branches are taught during the preceding year as follows: If under sixteen and over fourteen years of age, twelve weeks; if under fourteen and over twelve years of age, six months, or such part thereof as the schools in the district in which they reside were in session; and if under twelve and over ten years of age, the whole time the schools were in session in such district. Except that children who are graduates of a regularly graded grammar school, approved by the state superintendent of public instruction, or who have an education equal to that of such graduates, may be granted employment certificates by the school committee of the district in which they reside.

Approved March 11, 1899.

NEW JERSEY.

ACTS OF 1899.

CHAPTER 38.—*Payment of wages.*

SECTION 1. Every person, firm, association or partnership doing business in this State, and every corporation organized under or acting by virtue of or governed by the provisions of an act entitled "An act concerning corporations" (Revision of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six), in this State, shall pay at least every two weeks, in lawful money of the United States, to each and every employee engaged in his, their or its business, or to the duly authorized representative of such employee, the full amount of wages earned and unpaid in lawful money to such employee, up to within twelve days of such payment: *Provided, however,* That if at any time of payment, any employee shall be absent from his or her regular place of labor and shall not receive his or her wages through a duly authorized representative, he or she shall be entitled to said payment at any time thereafter upon demand; any employer or employers as aforesaid who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars and not more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense, at the discretion of the court: *Provided,* Complaint of such violation be made within sixty days from the day such wages become payable according to the tenor of this act; the provisions of this section shall not apply to any employee or employees engaged in agricultural work or as watermen.

SEC. 2. It shall not be lawful for any such person, firm, association, partnership or corporation, as aforesaid, to enter into or make any agreement with any employee for the payment of the wages of any such employee otherwise than as provided in section one of this act, except it be to pay such wages at shorter intervals than every two weeks; every agreement made in violation of this act shall be deemed to be null and void, and the penalties provided for in section one hereof may be enforced notwithstanding such agreement; and each and every employee with whom any agreement in violation of this act shall be made by any such person, firm, association, partnership, corporation or the agent or agents thereof, shall have his or her action and right of action against any such person, firm, association, partnership or corpora-

tion, for the full amount of his or her wages in any court of competent jurisdiction in this State.

SEC. 3. The factory inspector of this State and his deputies shall make complaint against any employer or employers aforesaid who neglects to comply with the provisions of this act for a period of two weeks after having been notified in writing by said inspector or his deputies of a violation of this act; and it is hereby made the duty of county prosecutors of the pleas to appear in behalf of such proceedings brought hereunder by the factory inspector or his deputies.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 16, 1899.

CHAPTER 124.—*Bureau of labor—Owners, operators, etc., of mills, etc., to make certain returns.*

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of every owner, operator, lessee, manager or superintendent of every factory, mill, workshop, mine or other establishment or industry in which labor is employed within this State, to make such reports or returns on blanks furnished by the bureau of statistics of labor and industry as the said bureau may require for carrying out the purposes and compiling such statistics as are authorized in the said act and its supplements; and the said owner, operator, lessee, manager or superintendent shall make such report or return within the time prescribed therefor, and shall certify to the correctness of the same.

SEC. 2. Any owner, operator, lessee, manager or superintendent of an establishment or industry in which labor is employed within this State, who willfully neglects to fill such blank within the time allowed for doing so, or who refuses to fill such blank, shall forfeit for every such delay, refusal, the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered in a court of competent jurisdiction, by action in which the State shall be represented by the chief of the bureau of statistics of labor and industry as plaintiff.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 23, 1899.

CHAPTER 202.—*Aliens not to be employed on public works.*

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for the State or any county, city, town, township or borough, or other municipal corporation within this State, or for any board, committee, commission or officer thereof, or for any officer, board, body or organization having charge of any public work or any construction, whether the same be a building, excavation, pipelaying, bridge or dock building, sewer or drainage construction, road building, paving, or any other form or kind of public work which shall be undertaken and done at public expense, or for any person or corporation, to employ as a mechanic or laborer upon such public work or construction, or any part thereof, any person who is not at the time of such employment a citizen of the United States; any contractor or officer who shall violate the provisions of this act shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction, with costs, and such penalty when recovered shall be paid into the treasury of the State, county, city or other municipal corporation within which and under whose authority such officer or contractor claims to act: *Provided*, The provisions of this act shall not apply to any contract now in force.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect May first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Passed March 24, 1899.

NORTH DAKOTA.

ACTS OF 1899.

CHAPTER 44.—*Commissioner of agriculture and labor.*

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of agriculture and labor to collect, systematize and present in biennial reports to the legislative assembly statistical details relating to all labor departments in the State, such as hours and wages of labor, the estimated number of persons employed by the several industries within the State, the operation of labor-saving machinery and its relation to hand labor,

a description of the different kinds of labor organizations in existence in this State and what they have accomplished in favor of the class for which they were organized. Such statistics may be classified as the commissioner of agriculture and labor deems best.

SEC. 2. The commissioner of agriculture and labor shall be the State statistician. It shall be his duty to obtain from assessors and other officers of the organized counties of the State, and to collect and prepare in tabulated form for reference, statistics showing the assessed valuation of all real and personal property, the acreage and yield of all kinds of grain and tame grasses; the number of horses, cattle, sheep and other live stock and other information pertaining to and showing the condition of the growth, development and resources of the State by counties.

SEC. 3. He shall have charge of any exhibits of the products and resources of the State which may be made at any fair or exposition held at any point in the United States, and shall have authority to cooperate with any railroad company doing business within the State, and with any persons, interested with a view of securing such an exhibit at any fair or exposition held as aforesaid.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. Whereas, an emergency exists in this that there is [are] no adequate provisions of law relating to, specifying or governing the subjects enumerated in the foregoing sections; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

Approved March 8, 1899.

CHAPTER 103.—*Convict labor.*

SECTION 1. Section 1 of chapter 108 of the session laws of 1897 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 1. No person in any prison, penitentiary or other place of confinement of offenders in this State, shall be required or allowed to work while under sentence thereto, at any trade, industry or occupation wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out, contracted and given, or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation; but this act shall not be so construed so as to prevent the product of the labor of convicts from being disposed of to the State, or any political division thereof, or to any public institution owned or managed by the State or any political division thereof for their own use; *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall prohibit the use of convict labor by the State in carrying on any farming operations or in the manufacture of brick, twine or cordage, or prohibit the State from disposing of the proceeds of such enterprises.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

Approved March 8, 1899.

CHAPTER 129.—*Liability of railroad companies, etc., for injuries of employees.*

SECTION 1. Every railroad corporation owning or operating a railroad in this State shall be liable for all damages sustained by any agent or servant thereof while engaged in switching or in the operation of trains by reason of the negligence of any other agent or servant thereof, without contributory negligence on his part when sustained within this State, and no contract, rule or regulation between such corporation and any agent or servant shall impair or diminish such liability. In actions brought under the provisions of this act, if the jury find for the plaintiff they shall specify in their verdict the name or names of the employee or employees guilty of the negligent act complained of. *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to render any railroad company liable for damages sustained by any employee, agent or servant while engaged in the construction of a new road, or any part thereof, not open to public travel or use.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. Whereas, an emergency exists in that there is no law in this State fixing the liability of railroad companies or corporations owning and operating a railroad for injuries caused to employees thereof by the negligent acts of other employees thereof; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

Approved March 6, 1899.

CHAPTER 163.—*Convict labor—Establishment of a twine and cordage plant at the penitentiary.*

SECTION 1. The board of trustees of the State penitentiary is hereby authorized and empowered to establish a hard fiber twine and cordage plant at the said penitentiary and to operate the same for the benefit of the State in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

SEC. 6. The product of said twine and cordage plant shall be disposed of by the board of trustees of said penitentiary under regulations to be prescribed by them, subject only to the following restrictions, viz: The board of trustees of said penitentiary, at its regular meeting held in the month of April in each year, shall fix prices at which the product of the plant shall be sold during that season, such prices to be based on the cost of the product and the demand for it; prices for car load lots shall be one-half cent per pound under prices for smaller lots; the product shall be sold only to those living in the State, and intending and agreeing to use it or sell it for use in the State; the price of the product of the plant so established at the April meeting of the board of trustees shall continue to be the price for the season, unless it shall become evident to the board that the price so established is such that it will prevent the sale of the product, or such that the State will not receive a fair price, based on the market value of like product, in which cases a change in price can be made at any regular meeting of said board thereafter held.

SEC. 8. An emergency exists in that there is a lack of employment for the inmates of the State penitentiary and there are no provisions of law under which the same can be obviated; therefore, this act shall be in force from and after its passage and approval.

Approved February 21, 1899.

OKLAHOMA.

ACTS OF 1899.

CHAPTER 13.—*Protection of employees as voters.*

SECTION 40. No person entitled to vote at any general, National, Territorial or county election shall be employed upon the day on which such election shall be held in any manufacturing, mining, mechanical or mercantile establishment, or any railroad or corporation in this Territory during the period of four hours after the opening of any election in the county in which such person is entitled to vote, except as to works of necessity, in which works of necessity every employee shall be given some period of four hours between the opening and closing of the polls on said day; and any district court may enforce the provisions of this section in term time, or in vacation, by mandate, or otherwise, upon the application of any voter. Every officer of any corporation, owner, superintendent, overseer or foreman, who employs or permits to be employed any person in violation of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

Approved March 10, 1899.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ACTS OF 1899.

ACT No. 50.—*Examination, licensing, etc., of steam engineers.*

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to have charge of or to operate a steam boiler or steam engine over ten horsepower, in cities of the first class of this Commonwealth, except locomotive boilers used in transportation, and steam engines and steam boilers carrying less than fifteen pounds pressure per square inch, unless said person or persons are upwards of twenty-one years of age and hold a license, as hereinafter provided for, and it shall be unlawful for any owner or owners, user or users, of any steam boiler or steam engine over ten horsepower, other than those excepted above, to operate or to cause to be operated a steam boiler or steam engine without a duly licensed engineer.

SEC. 2. All persons claiming authority to perform the duties of engineer shall apply to the boiler inspector of such cities, who shall examine the applicant as to his knowledge of steam machinery and his experience as an engineer, also the proofs which he produces in support of his claims, and if, upon full consideration, the

inspector is satisfied that the applicant's character, habits of life, knowledge, and experience in the duties of an engineer, are all such as to authorize the belief that he is a suitable and safe person to be intrusted with the powers and duties of such a station, he shall grant him a license, upon the payment of three (\$3) dollars, authorizing him to be employed in such duties for the term of one year, and such license shall be renewed, without examination, upon the payment of one dollar; but such license shall be suspended or revoked upon satisfactory proof of negligence, unskillfulness, intemperance, or the willful violation of any provision of this law. Whenever complaint is made against any engineer, holding a license authorizing him to take charge of boilers or machinery, that he has through negligence or want of skill permitted the boilers in his charge to burn or otherwise become in bad condition, or that he has not kept his engine or machinery in good working order, the inspector shall, upon satisfactory proof of such negligence or want of skill, revoke the license of such engineer.

SEC. 3. The inspector shall investigate all acts of incompetency or misconduct committed by any licensed engineer while acting under the authority of his license, and shall have power to summon before him any witnesses within his respective city, and compel their attendance by a similar process as used in the State courts to compel the attendance of witnesses, and he may administer all necessary oaths to any witnesses thus summoned before him, and after reasonable notice in writing, given to the alleged delinquent, of the time and place of such investigation, such witnesses shall be examined, under oath, touching the performance of his duties by any such licensed engineer, and if the inspector shall be satisfied that such licensed engineer is incompetent, or has been guilty of misdemeanor, or negligence, unskillfulness, or has endangered life, or willfully violated any provision of this law, he shall immediately suspend or revoke his license, as the facts of the case may require.

SEC. 4. Every engineer who receives a license shall, before entering upon his duties, make oath before the inspector, to be recorded with the application, that he will faithfully and honestly, according to his best skill and judgment, without concealment or reservation, perform all the duties required of him by law.

SEC. 5. Every engineer who shall receive a license shall, when employed about any steam plant, place his certificate of license, which shall be framed under glass, in some conspicuous place about the engine or boiler, where it can be seen at all times, and any neglect to comply with this provision by any such engineer shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof he shall be subject to a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars, or the revocation of his license, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 6. All engineers licensed under the provisions of this law shall assist the inspector in his examination of any boiler under his charge, and shall point out all defects and imperfections known to them in the boilers or machinery, and, in default thereof, the license of any such engineer or engineers, so neglecting or refraining, shall be revoked by the inspector.

SEC. 7. Every person who has been employed as a steam engineer, in the city in which he applies for a license, for a period of four years next prior to the passage of this act, and who files with his application a certificate of said fact, under oath, accompanied by a statement from his employer or employers verifying the same, shall be entitled to a license without further examination.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of an engineer when he assumes charge of boilers and machinery to forthwith thoroughly examine the same, and if he finds any part thereof in bad condition, caused by neglect or inattention on the part of his predecessor, he shall immediately report the facts to the inspector, who shall thereupon investigate the matter, and if the former engineer has been culpably derelict of duty he shall suspend or revoke his license.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of every licensed engineer when he vacates a position as engineer to notify the boiler inspector of such fact, and any failure to comply with this provision shall be punishable by a suspension of the license for such period or periods as the boiler inspector may determine.

SEC. 10. Every owner, or lessee, or agent of the owner, or lessee of any steam boiler or steam engine over ten horsepower, embraced within the provisions of this act, or any appliances connected therewith, and every person acting for such owner, lessee or agent is hereby forbidden to delegate or transfer, in any manner whatsoever, the responsibility and liability for the management or operation, or the maintenance in good condition and repair, of any such steam boiler or steam engine, or appliances connected therewith, to any person or persons other than the licensed engineer in charge thereof, as shown by compliance with section two of this act, and any violation of the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be a misdemeanor, to be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500), or by imprison-

ment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court: *Provided, however,* That on the purchase or agreement to purchase a new steam boiler or steam engine over ten horsepower, or appliances connected therewith, the builder or builders thereof may contract or agree with the purchaser or purchasers to accept said responsibility, for a period not to exceed sixty days; provided, that there is to be a licensed engineer in attendance thereon.

SEC. 11. All fees received under this act shall be paid into the treasury of the city wherein the license is granted.

SEC. 12. Any violation of the provisions of section one of this act shall be deemed to be a misdemeanor, to be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 13. Any officer charged with a duty under the provisions of this act, who shall fail to discharge the same or comply with the requirements thereof, shall, upon conviction, be punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 14. This act shall take effect on and after the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

SEC. 15. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved the 18th day of April, A. D. 1899.

ACT No. 58.—*Anthracite coal mines—Main doors.*

SECTION 1. The tenth section of article ten of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith," approved the second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, * * * is hereby amended to read as follows:

All main doors shall have an attendant, whose constant duty it shall be to open them for transportation and travel and prevent them from standing open longer than is necessary for persons or cars to pass through, *unless a self-acting door is used which is approved by the inspector of the district.*

Approved the 20th day of April, A. D. 1899.

ACT No. 64.—*Sweating system—Clothing made in unhealthy places to be destroyed, etc.*

SECTION 1. Section four of an act, entitled "An act to regulate the employment and provide for the health and safety of persons employed where clothing, cigarettes, cigars and certain other articles are made or partially made, and that said articles be made under clean and healthful conditions," approved May fifth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, * * * be amended to read as follows:

SECTION 4. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this act, or refuses to comply with any requirements of the factory inspector or a deputy factory inspector as provided herein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars for a first offense, and not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for a second offense, or imprisonment for not more than ten days; and for a third offense by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars and not more than thirty days imprisonment; *and it shall also be lawful for the factory inspector or any of his deputies, and each and every one of them are hereby authorized and empowered to seize, take charge of, condemn and destroy any or all clothing found that is being made or partially made or manufactured in unhealthy or unsanitary places, or where there are contagious or infectious diseases, in violation of the provisions of this act of assembly.*

Approved the 28th day of April, A. D. 1899.

ACT No. 74.—*Bituminous coal mines—Oils.*

SECTION 1. Section four, article eight of an act, entitled "An act relating to bituminous coal mines and providing for the lives, health, safety and welfare of persons employed therein," approved the fifteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, * * * is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 4. No explosive oil shall be used or taken into bituminous coal mines for lighting purposes, *except when used in approved safety lamps,* and oil shall not be stored or taken into the mines in quantities exceeding five gallons. The oiling or greasing of cars inside of the mines is strictly forbidden unless the place where said oil or grease is used is thoroughly cleaned at least once every day to prevent the accumulation of waste oil or grease on the roads or in the drains at that point. Not more than one barrel of lubricating oil shall be permitted in the mine at any one time.

Only a pure animal oil or pure cotton-seed oil, or oils that shall be as free from smoke as pure animal or pure cotton-seed oil, shall be used for illuminating purposes in any bituminous mine. Any person found knowingly using explosive or impure oil, contrary to this section, shall be prosecuted as provided for in section two of article twenty-one of this act.

Approved the 28th day of April, A. D. 1899.

ACT No. 75.—*Convict labor.*

SECTION 1. From and after the passage of this act, it shall and may be lawful to require every male prisoner now or hereafter confined within any jail or workhouse in this Commonwealth to do and perform eight hours of manual labor each day of such imprisonment, except on Sundays or such legal holidays as are now or may hereafter be established by law; no steam, electricity or other motive power except manual labor shall be used in the conduct of the said labor, or employment, or on any part thereof.

SEC. 2. The labor to be done or performed shall be classified, fixed and established, from time to time, by a prison board, which is hereby created in and for each county in this Commonwealth, and to be constituted as hereinafter set forth, and shall be subject to such rules and regulations as shall be adopted by said prison board to secure humane treatment of said prisoners, and provide continuous and healthful employment for them within or without such jails or workhouses.

SEC. 3. In counties constituting a separate judicial district, and where more than one court of common pleas exists by law, the judge, junior in commission, with the sheriff and the county commissioners, shall compose such board in the respective counties. Where a county is a separate judicial district, with one court of common pleas, the president judge thereof, with the county commissioners and sheriff, shall compose the said prison board. Where a judicial district consists of more than one county, the prison board shall consist of the president judge, in the county where he resides, with the sheriff and county commissioners; and, in counties having no resident law judge, the associate judge, junior in commission, with the sheriff and county commissioners of each county, shall compose the prison board: *Provided however,* That in counties where jails or workhouses are managed and controlled by a board of managers, trustees or inspectors, under existing laws, such board of managers shall constitute the prison board for such inspection.

SEC. 4. The prison board so constituted and each of them, within their respective counties, and subject to the rules and regulations to be established under the provisions of section two of this act, and under such control and management as shall be therein and thereby provided, shall have full power and authority to require and compel the said male prisoners to work on public highways outside of the limits of the jails and workhouses, but within their respective counties. The preference to be given to public roads leading to and from county seats—all roads to be made to conform in grade and width to the general road laws of the State—and, in order that the work done may be equitably distributed, no more than five miles shall be completed on any road until a like mileage has been completed on each and all main roads connecting with county seats, and thereafter work shall be done in like sections, of five miles, until all said roads are improved in grade, width and quality.

SEC. 5. All moneys received under the provisions of this act for labor done within such jails and workhouses, or the products of such labor sold, shall be credited on account of the receipts and expenditures paid to and for the maintenance of such institutions.

SEC. 9. This act shall not be construed as a repeal or modification of the act, entitled "An act limiting the number of inmates of the State prisons, penitentiaries, State reformatories and other penal institutions within the State of Pennsylvania to be employed in manufacturing goods therein, and prohibiting the use of machinery in manufacturing said goods," approved June eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, Pamphlet Laws one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Approved the 28th day of April, A. D. 1899.

ACT No. 100.—*Convict labor.*

SECTION 1. Section one * * * of an act of assembly, entitled "An act limiting the number of inmates of State prisons, penitentiaries, State reformatories and other penal institutions within the State of Pennsylvania to be employed in the manufacturing of goods therein, and prohibiting the use of machinery in manufacturing said goods" * * * is hereby amended to read as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act no warden, superintendent or other

officer of any State prison, penitentiary or State reformatory, having control of the employment of the inmates of said institutions, shall employ more than five per centum of the whole number of inmates of said institutions in the manufacture of brooms and brushes and hollow ware, and ten per centum in the manufacture of any other kind of goods, wares, articles or things that are manufactured elsewhere in the State, except mats and matting, in the manufacture of which twenty per centum of the whole number of inmates may be employed.

That section two * * * is hereby amended to read as follows:

That the officers of the various county prisons, workhouses and reformatory institutions within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall not employ more than five per centum of the whole number of inmates in said institutions in the manufacture of brooms and brushes and hollow ware, and ten per centum in the manufacture of any other kinds of goods, wares, articles or other things that are manufactured elsewhere in the State, except mats and matting, in the manufacture of which twenty per centum of the whole number of inmates may be employed: *Provided*, This act shall not apply to goods manufactured for use of the inmates of such institutions.

Approved the 28th day of April, A. D. 1899.

RHODE ISLAND.

ACTS OF 1899.

CHAPTER 708.—*Additional duties and powers of factory inspectors.*

SECTION 1. The factory inspectors created under section 3 of chapter 68 of the General Laws shall, in addition to their duties therein provided, enforce the provisions of section 22, chapter 198, of the General Laws [limiting the hours of labor for women, and children under 16, to 10 hours per day], and of any acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto, and may prosecute all violations of the same before any court of competent jurisdiction in the State.

SEC. 2. The said factory inspectors shall not be required to give surety nor personal recognizance for costs in making complaints in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of this act.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on and after its passage.

Passed September 20, 1899.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

ACTS OF 1899.

CHAPTER 114.—*Mortgages on mining claims to be posted before miners, etc., are employed.*

SECTION 1. All owners of mining claims wishing to employ miners, carmen, or other laborers on their mining property shall before employing such miners, carmen, or laborers, post or cause to be posted in a conspicuous position on said mining property a true copy of all mortgages or other incumbrances lying against said mining property.

SEC. 2. Failure to observe the provisions of this act shall subject said owner or employer to a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved February 23, 1899.

TEXAS.

ACTS OF 1899.

CHAPTER 153.—*Protection of workingmen in the right of organization, etc.*

SECTION 1. From and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for any and all persons engaged in any kind of work or labor, manual or mental, or both, to associate themselves together and form trades unions and other organizations for the purpose of protecting themselves in their personal work, personal labor, and personal service, in their respective pursuits and employments.

SEC. 2. And it shall not be held unlawful for any member or members of such trades unions or other organization or association, or any other person, to induce or

attempt to induce by peaceable and lawful means, any person to accept any particular employment, or quit or relinquish any particular employment in which such person may then be engaged, or to enter any pursuit, or refuse to enter any pursuit, or quit or relinquish any pursuit in which such person may then be engaged; *Provided*, That such member or members shall not have the right to invade or trespass upon the premises of another without the consent of the owner thereof.

SEC. 3. But the foregoing sections shall not be held to apply to any combination or combinations, association or associations of capital, or capital and persons, natural or artificial, formed for the purpose of limiting the production or consumption of labor's products, or for any other purpose in restraint of trade; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be held to interfere with the terms and conditions of private contract with regard to the time of service, or other stipulations between employers and employees; *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal, affect or diminish the force and effect of any statute now existing on the subject of trusts, conspiracies against trade, pools and monopolies.

SEC. 4. Whereas, it is essential and desirable that this bill should go into effect at the earliest practicable moment, therefore an emergency and an imperative public necessity exists, requiring the suspension of the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days, and said rule is so suspended, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and it is so enacted.

Approved May 27, 1899.

WYOMING.

ACTS OF 1899.

CHAPTER 5.—*Trade-marks of trade unions, etc.*

SECTION 1. Any person, association or union may adopt a label, trade-mark, stamp or form of advertisement not previously owned or adopted by any other person, association or union, and may file the same for record in the office of the secretary of state, by leaving two copies, counterparts or facsimiles thereof, with said secretary; and shall file therewith a certificate specifying the name or names of the person, association or union so filing such label, trade-mark, stamp, or form of advertisement, his or its residence, location or place of business, the class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which it has been or is intended to be appropriated, and the length of time, if any, during which it has been in use. Such certificates shall be accompanied by a written declaration, verified under oath by the person or some officer of the association or union by whom it is filed, to the effect that the party so filing such label, trade-mark, stamp or form of advertisement, has a right to the use of the same, and that no other person, firm, association, union or corporation has the right to such use, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as may be calculated to deceive and that the facsimiles, copies or counterparts filed therewith are true and correct. There shall be paid for such filing the fee of five dollars. Said secretary shall deliver to such person, association or union so filing the same, a duly attested certificate of the record of the same, for which he shall receive the fee of five dollars. Such certificate of record shall, in all suits and prosecutions under this act, be sufficient proof of the adoption of such label, stamp, trade-mark or form of advertisement. No label, trade-mark, stamp or form of advertisement shall be recorded that would reasonably be mistaken for a label, trade-mark, stamp or form of advertisement already on record.

SEC. 2. The secretary of state is authorized to make rules and regulations, and prescribe forms for the filing of labels, trade-marks and forms of advertisement under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. The owner of any such label, trade-mark, stamp or form of advertisement recorded as provided in section 1 of this act, may proceed by suit to enjoin the manufacture, use or sale of any such counterfeits or imitations, and all courts having jurisdiction thereof, shall grant injunctions to restrain such manufacture, use or sale, and shall award the complainant in such suit such damages resulting from such wrongful manufacture, use or sale as may by said court be deemed just and reasonable, and shall require the defendant to pay to such person, association or union the profits derived from such wrongful manufacture, use or sale; and such court may also order that all such counterfeits or imitations in the possession or under the control of any defendant in such case be delivered to an officer of the court, or to the complainant, to be destroyed. In all cases where such association or union is not incorporated, suits under this act may be commenced and prosecuted by an officer

of such association or union, on behalf of and for the use of such association or union, and every member of such association or union shall be liable for costs in any such proceedings.

SEC. 4. Every person, who, without authority from the owner of a label, trade-mark, stamp or form of advertisement recorded as aforesaid, shall make or use any counterfeit or imitation of such label, trade-mark, stamp, or form of advertisement, knowing the same to be counterfeit or imitation, and every person, who, without authority from such owner, shall affix, impress or use such label, trade-mark, stamp or form of advertisement upon any goods shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 5. Every person who shall sell goods upon which such label, trade-mark, stamp or form of advertisement recorded as aforesaid, or any counterfeits or imitations thereof, shall be unlawfully impressed, affixed or used, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, unless such person shall show that at the time such goods came into his possession he did not know that the impression, affixing or use of such label, trade-mark, stamp or form of advertisement was unlawful.

SEC. 6. In any suit or prosecution under the provisions of this act the defendant may show that he or it was the owner of such label, trade-mark or form of advertisement, prior to its being filed under the provisions of this act, and that it has been filed wrongfully or without right by some other person, association or union.

SEC. 7. This act shall not be construed as to apply to brands, marks or tags on live stock.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 7th, A. D. 1899.

CHAPTER 15.—*Hospital for miners.*

SECTION 1. Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of chapter 81 of the session laws of 1890-91, the same being entitled "An act providing for the establishment of a hospital for miners, who shall become disabled or incapacitated to labor while working in the mines of the State, and to provide for the location and government of the said hospital, and for other purposes," approved January 10, 1891, is [are] hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 11th, A. D. 1899.

CHAPTER 29.—*Free text-books for public schools.*

SECTION 1. Boards of school directors in city or county are hereby empowered, and it is made their duty, to purchase all text-books necessary for the schools of such city, town or district; * * *

SEC. 9. All books purchased by district boards, as hereinbefore mentioned, shall be held as the property of the district and loaned to pupils of the school while pursuing a course of study therein, free of charge; * * *

Approved February 16th, A. D. 1899.

RECENT GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

[The Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments have consented to furnish statements of all contracts for constructions and repairs entered into by them. These, as received, will appear from time to time in the Bulletin.]

The following contracts have been made by the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury:

BOSTON, MASS.—July 10, 1900. Contract with Chas. King & Co., Brookline, Mass., for laundry building and isolation ward for marine hospital, \$10,900. Work to be completed within four months.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—July 13, 1900. Contract with Geo. M. Burnham for alterations and additions to post-office, \$15,095. Work to be completed within four months.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—July 14, 1900. Contract with L. L. Leach & Son for construction, except heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits, of extension, including alterations, for Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$76,000. Work to be completed within six months.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.—July 18, 1900. Contract with Campbell Building Co., Chicago, Ill., for completion, except heating apparatus, electric wiring, and conduits, of post-office, \$48,218. Work to be completed within nine months.

STREATOR, ILL.—July 21, 1900. Contract with M. Yeager & Son, Danville, Ill., for construction, except heating apparatus, electric wiring, and conduits, of post-office, \$23,288. Work to be completed within one hundred and eighty working days.

MONMOUTH, ILL.—July 21, 1900. Contract with M. Yeager & Son, Danville, Ill., for construction, except heating apparatus, electric wiring, and conduits, of post-office, \$26,973.20. Work to be completed within one hundred and eighty working days.

ELLIS ISLAND, N. Y.—July 30, 1900. Contract with Gaylord & Eitapenc, Binghamton, N. Y., for high pressure and exhaust steam-water and drain pipe connections, etc., for boiler house, \$19,409.

BOSTON, MASS.—August 21, 1900. Contract with G. P. Bullard & Co. for extension mezzanine floor for post-office and subtreasury, \$21,920. Work to be completed within one hundred and two days.

BOSTON, MASS.—August 25, 1900. Contract with Thos. J. Hind for renewal of roof covering, etc., of post-office and subtreasury, \$43,975. Work to be completed within one hundred and fifty days.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—September 5, 1900. Contract with Noble H. Thomas for construction, except heating apparatus, etc., of outbuildings for Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$76,700.. Work to be completed within six months.

ELLIS ISLAND, N. Y.—September 5, 1900. Contract with Attilio Pasquini, New York, N. Y., for construction of surgeon's house, including heating and ventilating but not electric wiring, and construction, except heating and ventilating and electric wiring, of hospital outbuilding, ferry house, and covered way, \$52,392. Work to be completed within nine months.

ELLIS ISLAND, N. Y.—September 5, 1900. Contract with E. Rutzler, New York, N. Y., for heating and ventilating apparatus in hospital, hospital outbuilding, kitchen and restaurant, bath and laundry, connecting corridor and covered ways, including boiler and setting in hospital, and main exhaust pipes in covered ways, \$28,833. Work to be completed within six months.

TOPEKA, KANS.—September 10, 1900. Contract with Chafer & Becker, Cleveland, Ohio, for extension and modification in steam-heating apparatus in court-house and post-office, \$4,468.80. Work to be completed within ninety days.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—September 20, 1900. Contract with Remington & Sherman Company, Philadelphia, Pa., for new money vaults and toilet room and incidental work at the United States subtreasury building, \$73,000. Work to be completed before March 15, 1901.

BOSTON, MASS.—September 28, 1900. Contract with C. H. Cronin for reconstruction and repairs of plumbing and sanitary system in post-office and subtreasury building, \$16,750. Work to be completed within one hundred and fifty days.