

be made, in advance of entering upon the work of enumeration, to find out, if the enumerator does not already know, whether any county or town paupers are kept for pay by any of the inhabitants of the district, and all such should be reported, subject to the caution given above.

Care must be exercised in the case of every almshouse, lockup, police station, jail, prison, hospital, asylum, school, or other institution to write the name of the institution in full at the top of each page of the general and supplemental schedules.

SPECIAL SCHEDULE—*Surviving soldiers, etc.*

The provision of the act of March 1, 1889, under which the special enumeration of survivors of the war of the rebellion is made, reads as follows:

"That said superintendent shall, under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior, cause to be taken on a special schedule of inquiry, according to such form as he may prescribe, the names, organizations, and length of service of those who had served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the war of the rebellion, and who are survivors at the time of said inquiry, and the widows of soldiers, sailors, or marines."

The entries concerning each survivor or widow should be carefully and accurately made, so that the printed reports may contain only thoroughly trustworthy information.

Spaces are provided on the special schedule for the entry of 50 names, or, more properly, terms of service. The spaces are numbered consecutively from 1 to 50, and cover the four pages comprised in each schedule. The inquiries made concerning each survivor or widow call for the repetition of the number of the house and family as returned on the general population schedule (No. 1), the name, rank, company, regiment, or vessel, date of enlistment, date of discharge, and length of service (in years, months, and days) on the upper half of each page, and the post-office address, disability incurred, and general remarks on the lower half of each page. The column headed "Remarks" is intended to be used to cover any points not included in the foregoing inquiries and which are necessary to a complete statement of a person's term of service.

In the case of persons having served in more than one organization, use as many spaces as may be necessary to cover their various terms of service.

In the case of widows of deceased soldiers, sailors, or marines, make the entry of her name on the dotted line, as follows:

Lucretia A., widow of

Ashton, John R.

filling out the record of his service during the war, and giving under "Post-office address" the present address of the widow.

Where a person enlisted under an assumed name, and was so borne on the muster rolls, but who has since resumed his lawful name, and under which he would be enumerated on the population schedule, make the entry on the special schedule for survivors as follows:

John H. Brown, alias

Galbreath, James H.

In this case the man's real name is John H. Brown, but the name under which he served was James H. Galbreath.

The attention of enumerators is called specially to the fact that from a number of the States there were *two*, and in some instances *three*, and even *four* regiments mustered into the service of the United States at different dates during the war whose designations were the same or so nearly similar as to be easily confounded with each other. For example: In Massachusetts the Sixth Regiment of Infantry was organized in August and September, 1862, to serve nine months, and was mustered out June 3, 1863; the Sixth Regiment of Militia Infantry was organized April 22, 1861, to serve three months, and was mustered out in July, 1861, and the Sixth Regiment of Militia Infantry was organized in July, 1864, to serve one hundred days, and was mustered out October 27, 1864. So also there were two organizations from that State—among several similar duplications—called the Second Unattached Company Militia Infantry: one organized May 3, 1864, to serve ninety days, and mustered out August 6, 1864, and the other organized August 7, 1864, to serve one hundred days, and mustered out November 15, 1864. In Ohio the Sixtieth Infantry (one year's service) was organized in February, 1862, and mustered out November 10, 1862, and the Sixtieth Infantry (three years' service) was organized in the months of February, March, April, and May, 1864, and mustered out July 28, 1865. The Eighty-eighth

Infantry (three months' service) was organized in June, 1862, and mustered out September 26, 1862, and the Eighty-eighth Infantry (three years' service) was organized from September 24, 1862, to August 3, 1863, and was mustered out July 3, 1865. In Missouri the First Regiment Infantry was organized in April and May, 1861, to serve three months; two companies were mustered out in July and August, 1861, and the remaining companies reorganized for three years' service, and the designation changed to the First Missouri Light Artillery September 1, 1861; the First Regiment United States Reserve Corps, Missouri, was organized May 7, 1861, to serve three months, and mustered out August 20, 1861; the First Regiment United States Reserve Corps, Missouri, was organized September 3-14, 1861, to serve during the war in Missouri, and mustered out in September and October, 1862; and the First Regiment (State militia) was organized from December, 1861, to May, 1862, to serve during the war in Missouri, and mustered out by companies from December, 1864, to May, 1865. In Pennsylvania the Twentieth Regiment Volunteer Infantry was organized April 30, 1861, to serve three months, and was mustered out August 6, 1861; and the Twentieth Regiment Militia Infantry was organized June 17, 1863, to serve during the emergency, and mustered out August 10, 1863.

Enumerators should also be careful to distinguish between the *arms* of the service, and in giving the record of the service of a soldier state whether he belonged, for example, to the cavalry, artillery (heavy or light), engineers, or infantry.

All men *who were mustered into the military service of the United States during the late war* should be enumerated.

ROBERT P. PORTER,
Superintendent of Census.

THE MENTALLY AND PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE.

[The inquiries relating to the mentally and physically defective prior to 1880 are contained on the Population Schedule, as already explained, and are not here reproduced. The inquiries in 1880 and 1890 relating to this class are contained in a series of supplemental schedules, the inquiries being printed at the heads of columns and the entries concerning each person returned thereon being made on horizontal cross lines. In 1890 the inquiries relating to the general population were reproduced, for convenience, on each supplemental schedule. The supplemental schedules in 1880 contained spaces for 50 entries to each page, and in 1890 for 15 entries to each schedule, the inquiries (including those relating to population) in 1890 occupying 3 pages and being contained in two series of columns to each page. Besides the supplemental schedules used in 1890, special schedules were sent to institutions for the insane and to schools for the blind and the deaf, calling for a statement of the number of patients or pupils and of the expenditures for certain periods and years.]

CENSUS OF 1880.

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE No. 1.—INSANE inhabitants in, in the County of, State of, enumerated by me June, 1880., Enumerator.
Page No.; Supervisor's district No.; Enumeration district No.

Number taken from schedule No. 1:

1. Number of page.
2. Number of line.
3. Name.
Residence when at home (see note A):
4. City or town.
5. County (if in same State), or State (if in some other State).
6. If now an inmate of an institution, is this person a pay patient?
7. Form of disease. (See note B.)
History of attack (see note C):
8. Duration of present attack (not including previous attacks).
9. Total number of attacks (including the present one).
10. Age at which first attack occurred.
Restraint and seclusion (see note D):
11. Does this person require to be usually or often kept in a cell or other apartment under lock and key, either by day or at night?
12. Does this person require to be usually or often restrained by any mechanical appliance, such as a strap, strait-jacket, etc.? and if yes, state the character of the appliance used.

Hospital or asylum (see note E):

13. Has this person ever been an inmate of any hospital or asylum for the insane? If yes, name the said hospital or asylum.
14. What has been the total length of time spent by him (or her) during life in such asylums?
15. Date of discharge (year only).
(See note F):
16. Is this person also an epileptic?
17. Is this person suicidal?
18. Is this person homicidal?

The object of this supplemental schedule is to furnish material not only for a complete enumeration of the insane, but for an account of their condition. It is important that every inquiry respecting each case be answered as fully as possible. Enumerators will, therefore, after making the proper entries upon the Population Schedule (No. 1), transfer the name (with schedule page and number) of every insane person found, from schedule No. 1 to this special schedule, and proceed to ask the additional questions indicated in the headings of the several columns.

Enumerators may obtain valuable hints as to the number of the insane, and their residence, from physicians who practice medicine in their respective districts.

NOTE A.—An insane person may be found either at his own home or away from it in some institution, such as a hospital, asylum, or poorhouse. In the latter case his residence when at home must be stated, in order that he may be accredited to the State or county to which he properly belongs, and that the county in which the institution is situated may not be charged with more than its due proportion of insane.

NOTE B.—This question can only be answered by physicians. It is not intended that it shall be asked by enumerators, but that it shall be answered by physicians connected with institutions in which insane persons are kept as inmates. It is not necessary to make minute subdivisions, but to ascertain the number suffering from certain marked forms of insanity—mania, melancholia, paresis (general paralysis), dementia, epilepsy, or dipsomania.

NOTE C.—An insane person may have more than one attack of insanity: he may recover and afterwards become again insane. It is important to know at what age the first attack occurred; how many distinct attacks the patient has had; and the duration of the present attack. If he has not had more than one attack, which still continues, insert the figure "1" in column 9. The duration of the present attack may be stated in years or months, thus: "1 yr." or "3 mos."

NOTE D.—The object of the inquiries in columns 11 and 12 is to ascertain approximately the proportion of the insane who can not be trusted with their personal freedom. In column 11, if the patient is usually or often locked in a room or other apartment in the daytime, say "Yes;" if not, say "No;" but if locked at night and not by day, say "Night." In column 12, if usually or often mechanically restrained, state the mode of restraint, thus: "Strait-jacket," "Camisole," "Muff," "Strap," "Handcuffs," "Ball and chain," "Crib-bed," etc. If, instead of mechanical restraint, the patient has a constant personal attendant, say "Attendant."

NOTE E.—In column 13 name all the hospitals or asylums for the insane (not jails or poorhouses) in which the patient has been for a longer or shorter time an inmate, and in column 14 state the entire number of months or years spent in such institutions (whether in one institution or more).

NOTE F.—In making entries in columns 16, 17, and 18, an affirmative mark only will be used, thus: /

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE No. 2.—IDIOTS residing in, in the County of, State of, enumerated by me June, 1880., Enumerator.

Page No.; Supervisor's district No.; Enumeration district No.

Number taken from schedule No. 1:

1. Number of page.
2. Number of line.
3. Name.
- Residence when at home (see note A):
4. City or town.
5. County (if in same State), or State (if in some other State).
6. Is this person self-supporting, or partly so? (See note B.)
7. Age at which idiocy occurred. (See note C.)
8. Supposed cause of idiocy (if acquired). (See note D.)
9. Size of head (large, small, or natural).

Training school:

10. Has this person ever been an inmate of a training school for idiots? If yes, name the said training school.
11. What has been the total length of time spent by him (or her) during life in any such training school or training schools?
12. Date of discharge (year only).
(See note E):
13. Is this person also insane?
14. Is he (or she) also blind?
15. Is he (or she) also deaf?
16. Is he (or she) also an epileptic?
17. Is he (or she) paralyzed; and if yes, on which side?
Right.
18. Left.

The object of this supplemental schedule is to furnish material not only for a complete enumeration of the idiots, but for an account of their condition. It is important that every inquiry respecting each case be answered as fully as possible. Enumerators will, therefore, after making the proper entries upon the Population Schedule (No. 1), transfer the name (with schedule page and number) of every idiot found, from schedule No. 1 to this special schedule, and proceed to ask the additional questions indicated in the headings of the several columns.

The word "idiot" has a special meaning which it is essential for every enumerator to know. An idiot is a person the development of whose mental faculties was arrested in infancy or childhood before coming to maturity. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the stupidity which results from idiocy and that which is due to the loss or deterioration of mental power in consequence of insanity. The latter is not true idiocy, but dementia or imbecility. The enumeration desired for the census is of true idiots only. Demented persons should be classed with the insane.

Enumerators may obtain valuable hints as to the number of idiots, and their residences, from physicians who practice medicine in their respective districts.

NOTE A.—An idiot may be found either at his own home or away from it in some institution, such as a training school, asylum, or poorhouse. In the latter case his residence when at home must be stated, in order that he may be accredited to the State or county to which he properly belongs, and that the county in which the institution is situated may not be charged with more than its due proportion of idiots.

NOTE B.—If self-supporting, say "Yes;" if partly self-supporting, say "Partly;" if not, say "No." Indicate all inmates of institutions who are maintained or treated at their personal expense (not at the expense of any town, county, or State, nor of the institution) by the word "Pay."

NOTE C.—If an idiot from birth, say "B;" if idiocy occurred after birth, state the age at which it occurred. Special pains should be taken to indicate all idiots from birth.

NOTE D.—The causes of idiocy are such as the following: Scarlet fever, measles, meningitis, etc., blow on head, fall, etc., fright, etc.

NOTE E.—In making entries in columns 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, an affirmative mark only will be used, thus: /

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE No. 3.—DEAF-MUTES in, in the County of, State of, enumerated by me June, 1880., Enumerator.

Page No.; Supervisor's district No.; Enumeration district No.

Number taken from schedule No. 1:

1. Number of page.
2. Number of line.
3. Name.
- Residence when at home (see note A):
4. City or town.
5. County (if in same State) or State (if in some other State).
6. Is he (or she) self-supporting, or partly so? (See note B.)
7. Age at which deafness occurred. (See note C.)
8. Supposed cause of deafness (if known).
(See note D):
9. Is this person semimute?
10. Is he (or she) semideaf?

Institution life:

11. Has this person ever been an inmate of an institution for deaf-mutes? If yes, give the name of such institution.
12. What has been the total length of time spent by him (or her) in any such institution?
13. Date of his (or her) discharge (year only).
(See note E):
14. Is this person also insane?
15. Is he (or she) also idiotic?
16. Is he (or she) also blind?

The object of this supplemental schedule is to furnish material not only for a complete enumeration of deaf-mutes, but for an account of their condition. It is important that every inquiry respecting each case be answered as fully as possible. Enumerators will, therefore, after making the proper entries upon the Population Schedule (No. 1), transfer the name (with schedule page and number) of every deaf-mute found, from schedule No. 1 to this special schedule, and proceed to ask the additional questions indicated in the headings of the several columns. Care must be taken not to enumerate persons who are deaf only (hard of hearing) or dumb only (tongue-tied) as deaf-mutes. A deaf-mute is one who can not speak, because he can not hear sufficiently well to learn to speak.

Enumerators may obtain valuable hints as to the number of deaf-mutes, and their residence, from physicians who practice medicine in their respective districts, also from school-teachers.

Great assistance may be derived from questions addressed to deaf-mutes themselves: Do you know any deaf-mutes in this neighborhood? The class feeling of the deaf and dumb, arising from their isolated state, is so great that they seek each other out for the sake of companionship, and ordinarily know every deaf-mute for miles around.

NOTE A.—A deaf-mute may be found either at his own home, or away from it, in some educational institution, asylum, or poorhouse. In the latter case, his residence when at home must be stated, in order that he may be accredited to the State or county to which he properly belongs, and that the county in which the institution is situated may not be charged with more than its due proportion of deaf-mutes.

NOTE B.—If self-supporting, say "Yes;" if partly self-supporting, say "Partly;" if not, say "No." Indicate all inmates of institutions who are maintained or treated at their personal expense (not at the expense of any town, county, or State, nor of the institution) by the word "Pay."

NOTE C.—If a deaf-mute from birth, say "B;" if not, state the age at which deafness occurred. Special pains should be taken to indicate all deaf-mutes from birth.

NOTE D.—The word "semimute" has a technical meaning, and denotes a deaf-mute who lost his or her hearing after having acquired at least a partial knowledge of spoken language. Some semimutes retain the ability to speak imperfectly, others lose it entirely. If a deaf-mute has ever learned to speak, he is a semimute (unless he was artificially taught to speak in an institution for deaf-mutes).

By a semideaf person is meant one who can not hear sufficiently well to comprehend what is said to him, but who hears very loud sounds, such as thunder, etc.

NOTE E.—In making entries in columns 14, 15, and 16, an affirmative mark only will be used, thus: /.

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE No. 4.—BLIND inhabitants in, in the County of, State of, as enumerated by me June, 1880., Enumerator.

Page No.; Supervisor's district No.; Enumeration district No.

Number taken from schedule No. 1:

1. Number of page.
2. Number of line.
3. Name.
Residence when at home (see note A):
4. City or town.
5. County (if in same State) or State (if in some other State).
6. Is he (or she) self-supporting or partly so? (See note B.)
7. Age at which blindness occurred. (See note C.)
8. Form of blindness. (See note D.)
9. Supposed cause of blindness, if known.
(See note F):
10. Is the person totally blind? (See note E.)
11. Is the person semiblind? (See note E.)

Institution life:

12. Has this person ever been an inmate of an institution for the blind? If yes, give the name of such institution.
13. What has been the total length of time spent by him (or her) in any such institution?
14. Date of his (or her) discharge (year only).
(See note F):
15. Is this person also insane?
16. Is he (or she) also idiotic?
17. Is he (or she) also deaf-mute?

The object of this supplemental schedule is to furnish material not only for a complete enumeration of the blind, but for an account of their condition. It is important that every inquiry respecting each case be answered as fully as possible. Enumerators will, therefore, after making the proper entries upon the Population Schedule (No. 1), transfer the name (with schedule page and number) of every blind person found, from schedule No. 1 to this special schedule, and proceed to ask the additional questions indicated in the headings of the several columns.

In this enumeration will be included not only the totally blind, but also the semi-blind. No person will be carried on this schedule, however, who can see sufficiently well to read. For the distinction between the totally blind and the semiblind see note E; it is of the greatest importance to note this distinction with care, by making the proper entry in columns 10 or 11.

NOTE A.—A blind person may be found either at his own home or away from it in some educational institution, asylum, or poorhouse. In the latter case, his residence when at home must be stated, in order that he may be accredited to the State or county to which he properly belongs, and that the county in which the institution is situated may not be charged with more than its due proportion of the blind.

NOTE B.—If self-supporting, say "Yes;" if partly self-supporting, say "Partly;" if not, say "No." Indicate all inmates of institutions who are maintained or treated at their personal expense (not at the expense of any town, county, or State, nor of the institution) by the word "Pay."

NOTE C.—If blind from birth, say "B;" if not, state the age at which blindness occurred. Special pains should be taken to indicate all persons blind from birth.

NOTE D.—This question can only be answered by physicians. It is not intended that it shall be asked by enumerators, but that it shall be answered by physicians connected with institutions or asylums for the blind.

NOTE E.—The totally blind are unable to distinguish forms or colors; the partially blind can distinguish forms or colors, but can not see to read, or at least not without such effort as to make reading practically impossible.

NOTE F.—In making entries in columns 10, 11, 15, 16, and 17, an affirmative mark only will be used, thus: /.

CENSUS OF 1890.

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE No. 1.—STATISTICS OF INSANITY.

Insane persons in, County of, State of, enumerated in June, 1890., Enumerator.

Supervisor's district No.; Enumeration district No.

[Inquiries numbered 1 to 22, inclusive, in general population schedule are common to this supplemental schedule and are not here reproduced.]

Physical defects:

23. Blind.
24. Deaf.
25. Able to speak so as to be readily understood (well), imperfectly (imp.), or not at all (not).
26. Whether crippled, maimed, or deformed.
27. Paralyzed.
28. Form of insanity.
29. Duration of present attack, not including previous attacks.
30. Total number of attacks, including present attack.
31. Age or period of life at which first attack occurred.
32. Supposed cause of insanity.
33. Whether also epileptic, suicidal, or homicidal.
34. Whether this person has any insane relatives.

Whether the person has had, or now has, any insane or feeble-minded relatives, as mentioned below, with the number under each heading:

35. Brothers.
 36. Sisters.
 37. Sons.
 38. Daughters.
 39. Father.
 40. Mother.
 41. Grandfather.
 42. Grandmother.
 43. Uncles.
 44. Aunts.
 45. First cousins.
46. If married, whether wife or husband of this person is insane, blind, deaf, or deformed from infancy.
47. Whether this person has had any relatives who were blind, deaf, or deformed from infancy.
- Whether the person has had, or now has, any relatives, as mentioned below, who were blind or deaf from infancy, with the number under each heading:
48. Brothers.
 49. Sisters.
 50. Father.
 51. Mother.
 52. Grandfather.
 53. Grandmother.
 54. Uncles or aunts.
 55. First cousins.
56. Length of time in this institution during present attack.
57. Length of time spent in hospitals or asylums for insane.
58. Whether wholly or partially supported by public or private charity, or by self, family, or relatives.
59. Residence when at home, giving State, county, and post-office address.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING SCHEDULE.

The object of this supplemental schedule is to furnish material for a complete enumeration of the insane and an account of their condition. Enumerators will, after making the proper entries upon Population Schedule No. 1, transfer to this schedule the information called for by columns 1 to 27, inclusive, for every insane person found, and proceed to ask the additional questions indicated in the headings of the columns number 28 to 59, inclusive.

Valuable hints as to the existence of insane persons in the neighborhood and their residence may be obtained from physicians in the respective districts.

The instructions necessary to the proper filling out of the columns numbered 1 to 27, inclusive, are contained in the book of instructions to enumerators, a copy of which has been supplied. The following special instructions will serve as a guide in completing the information concerning insane persons only, called for by the columns numbered 28 to 59, inclusive, in all cases where the inquiries are not self-explanatory.

Column 28. Specify whether acute or chronic, whether mania, melancholia, monomania, paresis (or general paralysis), dementia, true dipsomania, or epilepsy.

Column 29. State duration in years and twelfths of years.

Column 32. Give the name of disease, nature of injury, or other circumstance supposed to be the cause of insanity.

Column 33. State name of condition, if present.

Column 34. Write "Yes" or "No."

Columns 35 to 45. Give the number in figures under each heading, if known. Write "No," if it is known there are no such relatives. Write "Unk.," when it is unknown. With regard to grandfathers, grandmothers, uncles, aunts, and first cousins, indicate wherever possible whether the insane relatives are on the father's side by the use of the letter "F," or mother's side by the use of the letter "M," or on both by the use of the letters "FM."

Column 46. Write "W. D." (wife deaf), "W. B." (wife blind), "W. Def." (wife deformed), "H. D." (husband deaf), "H. B." (husband blind), or "H. Def." (husband deformed), etc., as the case may be.

Column 47. Give the number, and indicate as follows: Blind, "B;" deaf, "D;" deformed, "Def.;" as the case may be. If none, write "No."

Columns 48 to 55. Same instructions as under 35 to 45, but as regards blind and deaf relatives specify deaf by "D" and blind by "B."

Columns 56 and 57. Give the time in years and twelfths of years.

Column 58. Write "Wholly pub.," "Wholly priv.," "Family," "Partially self," etc., as the case may be.

Column 59. An insane person may be found either at his home or away from it in some institution, such as a hospital, asylum, or poorhouse. If away from his home, special care should be taken to give the State, county, and post-office, so that the person may be credited to the proper State or county.

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE No. 2.—STATISTICS OF FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS AND IDIOCY.

Feeble-minded and idiotic persons in....., County of....., State of....., enumerated in June, 1890., Enumerator.

Supervisor's district No.; Enumeration district No.

[Inquiries numbered 1 to 22, inclusive, in general population schedule are common to this supplemental schedule and are not here reproduced.]

Physical defects:

23. Blind.
 24. Deaf.
 25. Able to speak so as to be readily understood (well), imperfectly (imp.), or not at all (not).
 26. Whether crippled, maimed, or deformed.
 27. Age or period of life at which mental defect occurred.
 28. Supposed cause of mental defect.
 29. Whether this person has received instruction in a special school for the feeble-minded. (Yes or no.)
- If yes, give name and location of school:
30. Name of school.
 31. Location of school.
 32. Length of time spent by this person in such school.
 33. Length of time spent by this person in other public institutions.
- Whether paralyzed on right or left side, or both sides; if so, specify:
34. Right.
 35. Left.
36. Whether this person has had, or now has, any insane or feeble-minded relatives. Whether this person has had, or now has, any relatives, as mentioned below, who were insane or feeble-minded from infancy, with the number under each heading:
37. Brothers.
 38. Sisters.
 39. Father.
 40. Mother.
 41. Grandfather.
 42. Grandmother.
 43. Uncles.
 44. Aunts.
 45. First cousins.
46. Whether this person has any relatives who were blind or deaf from infancy. Whether this person has had, or now has, any relatives, as mentioned below, who were blind or deaf from infancy, with the number under each heading:
47. Brothers.
 48. Sisters.
 49. Father.
 50. Mother.
 51. Grandfather.
 52. Grandmother.
 53. Uncles.
 54. Aunts.
 55. First cousins.
56. Whether wholly or partially supported by public or private charity, or by self, family, or relatives.
57. Residence when at home, giving State, county, and post-office address.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING SCHEDULE.

The object of this supplemental schedule is to furnish material for a complete enumeration of the feeble-minded and idiotic and an account of their condition. Enumerators will, after making the proper entries upon Population Schedule No. 1, transfer to this schedule the information called for by columns 1 to 26, inclusive, for every feeble-minded or idiotic person found, and proceed to ask the additional questions indicated in the headings of the columns numbered 27 to 57, inclusive.

Valuable hints as to the existence of feeble-minded and idiotic persons in the neighborhood and their residence may be obtained from physicians in the respective districts.

The instructions necessary to the proper filling out of the columns numbered 1 to 26, inclusive, are contained in the book of instructions to enumerators, a copy of which has been supplied. The following special instructions will serve as a guide in completing the information concerning feeble-minded and idiotic persons only, called for by the columns numbered 27 to 57, inclusive, in all cases where the inquiries are not self-explanatory.

Columns 32 and 33. Give the time in years and twelfths of years.

Columns 34 and 35. Write "Yes" or "No" in one or both columns, according to side or sides paralyzed.

Column 36. Write "Insane" or "Feeble-minded," as the case may be. If none, write "No."

Columns 37 to 45. Give the number in figures under each heading, if known. Write "No" if it is known there are no such relatives. Write "Unk." when it is unknown. With regard to grandfathers, grandmothers, uncles, aunts, and first cousins, indicate wherever possible whether the insane or feeble-minded relatives are on the fathers' side by the use of the letter "F," or mother's side by the use of the letter "M," or on both by the use of the letters "FM."

Column 46. Give the number, and indicate as follows: Blind, "B," or deaf "D," as the case may be. If none, write "No."

Columns 47 to 55. Same instructions as under 37 to 45, but as regards blind and deaf relatives specify blind by "B" and deaf by "D."

Column 56. Write "Wholly priv.," "Family," "Partially self," etc., as the case may be.

Column 57. A feeble-minded person or idiot may be found either at his home or away from it in some educational institution, asylum, or poorhouse. If away from his home, special care should be taken to give the State, county, and post-office, so that the person may be credited to the proper State or county.

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE No. 3.—STATISTICS OF THE DEAF.

Deaf persons in, County of, State of, enumerated in June, 1890.
, Enumerator.

Supervisor's district No.; Enumeration district No.

[Inquiries numbered 1 to 22, inclusive, in general population schedule are common to this supplemental schedule and are not here reproduced.]

Physical or mental defect:

23. Feeble-minded or insane.
24. Blind.
25. Able to speak so as to be readily understood (well), imperfectly (imp.), or not at all (not).
26. Whether crippled, maimed, or deformed.
27. Paralyzed.
28. Age or period of life at which deafness occurred. (See Instructions.)
29. Supposed cause of deafness.
30. Whether the deafness resulted from military service.
31. Whether this person can hear a warning shout in case of danger.
32. Whether this person has received instruction in a school for the deaf.
33. Length of time spent by this person in schools for the deaf.
34. Means by which this person usually communicates with hearing persons—by speech (speech), by writing (wr.), by finger spelling (fr.), by sign or gestures (s), or by two or more of these methods.
35. Whether this person has had or now has any deaf relatives.

Whether this person has had or now has any relatives, as mentioned below, so deaf as to be unable to hear loud conversation, and in whom deafness occurred before 50 years of age, with the number under each heading:

36. Brothers.
 37. Sisters.
 38. Sons.
 39. Daughters.
 40. Father.
 41. Mother.
 42. Grandfather.
 43. Grandmother.
 44. Uncles.
 45. Aunts.
 46. First cousins.
 47. If married, whether this person's husband or wife has deaf relatives.
 48. If married, whether this person's husband or wife is deaf. (Yes or no.)
 49. If yes, the age or period of life at which the husband or wife became deaf.
 50. Number of children born to this couple. (If none, write none.)
 51. Number of these children that were deaf.
 52. Whether this person has had or now has any relatives who were blind, feeble-minded, or insane from infancy.
- Whether this person has had or now has any relatives, as mentioned below, who are blind, feeble-minded, or insane, with the number under each heading:
53. Brothers.
 54. Sisters.
 55. Father.
 56. Mother.
 57. Grandfather.
 58. Grandmother.
 59. Uncles.
 60. Aunts.
 61. First cousins.
 62. Whether wholly or partially supported by public or private charity, or by self, family, or relatives.
 63. Residence when at home, giving State, county, and post-office address.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING SCHEDULE.

The object of this supplemental schedule is to furnish material for a complete enumeration of the deaf and an account of their condition. Enumerators will, after making the proper entries on Population Schedule No. 1, transfer to this schedule the information called for by columns 1 to 27, inclusive, for every deaf person found, and proceed to ask the additional questions indicated by the headings of the columns numbered 28 to 63, inclusive.

The questions on this schedule are to be asked with regard to every person who is too deaf to be taught in ordinary schools for hearing persons, or who can not hear conversation carried on in a loud tone of voice. If the person is merely "hard of hearing," or if there is doubt whether the deafness is sufficient to cause the disability above named, the person should not be entered on this schedule.

Valuable hints as to the existence of deaf persons in the neighborhood and their residence may be obtained from physicians, from school teachers, and from deaf persons themselves in the respective districts.

The instructions necessary to the proper filling out of the columns numbered 1 to 27, inclusive, are contained in the book of instructions to enumerators, a copy of which has been supplied. The following special instructions will serve as a guide in completing the information concerning deaf persons only, called for by the columns numbered 28 to 63, inclusive, in all cases where the inquiries are not self-explanatory.

Column 28. This question is very important. If deaf from birth, write "B;" if not, state the age at which deafness occurred. If the exact age can not be ascertained, state the period of life at which deafness occurred, viz: Infancy "Inf." (under 4 years of age); childhood "Ch." (under 10 years); youth "Yo." (under 20 years); adult life "Ad." (from 20 to 50); old age "Old" (over 50). If the age or period of life can not be ascertained, state the reason why it can not.

Column 29. Give the name of disease or injury, if known.

Columns 30, 31, and 32. Write "Yes" or "No."

Column 33. Give the time in years and twelfths of years.

Column 34. The answer may be that the person communicates by one, by two, or by all the methods named. Record all the methods given in response to this inquiry.

Column 35. Write "Yes" or "No."

Columns 36 to 46. Give the number in figures under each heading, if known. Write "No," if it is known there is no such relatives. Write "Unk." when it is unknown. With regard to grandfathers, grandmothers, uncles, aunts, and first cousins, indicate wherever possible whether the deaf relatives are on the father's side by the use of the letter "F," or mother's side by the use of the letter "M," or on both by the use of the letters "FM."

Column 47. Write "Yes" or "No." This question should be asked of hearing husbands and wives as well as of those who are deaf.

Column 52. Give the number, and indicate as follows: Blind "B;" feeble-minded "F," or insane "I," as the case may be. If none, write "No."

Columns 53 to 61. Same instructions as under 36 to 46, but as regards blind, feeble-minded, or insane relatives specify "blind by "B," insane by "I," and feeble-minded by "F."

Column 62. Write "Wholly pub.," "Wholly priv.," "Family," "Partially self," etc., as the case may be.

Column 63. A deaf mute may be found either at his home or away from it in some educational institution, asylum, or poorhouse. Special care should be taken to give the State, county, and post-office, so that the person may be credited to the proper State or county.

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE No. 4.—STATISTICS OF THE BLIND.

Blind persons in, County of, State of, enumerated in June, 1890., Enumerator.

Supervisor's district No.; Enumeration district No.

[Inquiries numbered 1 to 22, inclusive, in general population schedule are common to this supplemental schedule and are not here reproduced.]

Physical or mental defect:

23. Feeble-minded or insane.
24. Deaf.
25. Able to speak so as to be readily understood (well), imperfectly (imp.), or not at all (not).
26. Whether crippled, maimed, or deformed.
27. Paralyzed.

Condition of eyes and grade of blindness:

Whether with the right eye alone—

28. The person can see well.
29. The person can perceive light.
30. The person can count the fingers of the enumerator at a distance of one foot.

Whether with the left eye alone—

31. The person can see well.
32. The person can perceive light.
33. The person can count the fingers of the enumerator at a distance of one foot.

Cause of blindness:

34. Right eye.
 35. Left eye.
- Age at which blindness occurred.

36. Right eye.
37. Left eye.
38. Whether this person has any blind relatives.

Whether this person has had, or now has, any relatives, as mentioned below, who were blind, with the number under each heading:

39. Brothers.
40. Sisters.
41. Sons.
42. Daughters.
43. Father.
44. Mother.
45. Grandfather.
46. Grandmother.
47. Uncles.
48. Aunts.
49. First cousins.

50. Length of time this person has spent in a school for the blind.

51. If married, whether marriage was before or after blindness.

52. Whether this person has any relatives who were deaf, insane, or feeble-minded from infancy.

Whether this person has had, or now has, any relatives, as mentioned below, who were deaf, insane, or feeble-minded, with the number under each heading. (Specify deaf by D, insane by I, and feeble-minded by F):

53. Brothers.
54. Sisters.
55. Father.
56. Mother.
57. Grandfather.
58. Grandmother.
59. Uncles or aunts.
60. First cousins.
61. Whether wholly or partially supported by public or private charity, or by self, family, or relatives.
62. Residence when at home, giving State, county, and post-office address.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING SCHEDULE.

The object of this supplemental schedule is to furnish material for a complete enumeration of those blind or having very defective vision in one or both eyes and an account of their condition. Enumerators will, after making the proper entries on Population Schedule No. 1, transfer to this schedule the information called for by columns 1 to 27, inclusive, for every blind person or person with very defective vision found, and proceed to ask the additional questions indicated in the headings of the columns numbered 28 to 62, inclusive.

The questions on this schedule are to be asked with regard to every person who can not with each eye separately count accurately the number of fingers of another person held up before him at a distance of one foot.

The instructions necessary to the proper filling out of the columns numbered 1 to 27, inclusive, are contained in the book of instructions to enumerators, a copy of which has been supplied. The following special instructions will serve as a guide in completing the information concerning blind persons only, called for by the columns numbered 28 to 62, inclusive, in all cases where the inquiries are not self-explanatory.

Columns 28 to 33. Write "Yes" or "No."

Columns 34 and 35. State whether blindness was congenital (congen.) or due to some general disease, such as smallpox, giving name of disease, or to disease of the eye itself, or to injury of the eye itself, or to disease of one eye following injury or disease of the other. Physicians connected with institutions or asylums for the blind are requested to reply as above, and also to state form of lesion, as cataract, glaucoma, etc.

Columns 36 and 37. If blind from birth, write "B;" if not, state the age at which blindness occurred. Special care should be taken to indicate all persons blind from birth and those in whom blindness occurred a few days or weeks after birth.

Column 38. Write "Yes" or "No."

Columns 39 to 49. Give the number in figures under each heading, if known. Write "No," if it is known there are no such relatives. Write "Unk." when it is unknown. With regard to grandfathers, grandmothers, uncles, aunts, and first cousins, indicate wherever possible whether the blind relatives are on the father's side by the use of the letter "F," or mother's side by the use of the letter "M," or on both by the use of the letters "FM."

Column 50. Give the time in years and twelfths of years.

Column 51. Write "Before" or "After," as the case may be.

Column 52. Give the number, and indicate as follows: Deaf, "D;" insane, "I," or feeble-minded, "F," as the case may be. If none, write "No."

Columns 53 to 60. Same instructions as under 39 to 49, but as regards deaf, insane, or feeble-minded relatives, specify deaf by "D," insane by "I," and feeble-minded by "F."

Column 61. Write "Wholly pub.," "Wholly priv.," "Family," "Partially self," etc., as the case may be.

Column 62. A blind person may be found either at his home or away from it in some educational institution, asylum, or poorhouse. If away from his home, special care should be taken to give the State, county, and post-office, so that the person may be credited to the proper State or county.

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE No. 5.—STATISTICS OF PERSONS DISEASED OR PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE.

Persons diseased or physically defective in, County of, State of, enumerated in June, 1890., Enumerator.

Supervisor's district No.; Enumeration district No.

[Inquiries numbered 1 to 22, inclusive, in general population schedule are common to this supplemental schedule and are not here reproduced.]

- Defective in speech:
 - 23. Whether so defective in speech as not to be understood—not deaf or feeble-minded. (Yes or no.)
 - 24. Whether so defective in speech as not to be readily understood by strangers, but easily understood by immediate family—not deaf or feeble-minded. (Yes or no.)
 - 25. Nature and cause of defect. (To be given for persons of 4 years of age and upward.)
 - 26. Age at which defect appeared. (To be given for persons of 4 years of age and upward.)
- Crippled and lame:
 - Whether so lame as to require crutches or other means of support in walking; if so, specify the limb or joint affected.
 - 27. Right.
 - 28. Left.
 - 29. Cause of lameness.
 - 30. Age at which produced.
 - Whether the person has one or more limbs which are partially or entirely useless from the results of injury or disease; if so, specify the limb or limbs or joint or joints affected.
 - 31. Right.
 - 32. Left.
 - 33. Nature of such injury or disease.
 - 34. Age at which injury or disease occurred.
- Maimed:
 - Whether the person has lost a hand, foot, or limb; if so, specify which.
 - 35. Right.
 - 36. Left.
 - 37. Cause of loss of limb.
 - 38. Age at which loss occurred.
 - 39. Whether the person, being 20 years of age or over, is less than 4 feet 1 inch or over 6 feet 8 inches high; if so, give height in feet and inches.
- Deformed:
 - 40. Whether the person has marked deformity of the spine. (Yes or no.)
 - 41. Age at which such deformity occurred.
 - Whether the person has a deformed foot, hand, or limb dating from birth; if so, specify the limb so affected.
 - 42. Right.
 - 43. Left.
- Paralyzed:
 - Whether the person has paralysis; if so, specify the limb or parts so affected.
 - 44. Right.
 - 45. Left.
 - 46. Age at which paralysis occurred.
 - 47. Cause of paralysis.
 - 48. Whether wholly or partially supported by public or private charity, or by self, self, family, or relatives.
 - 49. Residence when at home, giving State, county, and post-office address.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING SCHEDULE.

The object of this supplemental schedule is to furnish material for a complete enumeration of those persons who are suffering from acute or chronic disease, or who are physically defective otherwise than deaf, blind, insane, idiotic, or feeble-minded, and an account of their condition. Enumerators will, after making the proper entries on Population Schedule No. 1, transfer to this schedule the information called for by columns 1 to 22, inclusive, for every person who is suffering from acute or chronic

disease, or who is found to be defective in speech, crippled, maimed, deformed, or paralyzed, and proceed to ask the additional questions indicated in the headings of the columns numbered 23 to 49, inclusive.

Valuable hints as to the existence of diseased or physically defective persons in the neighborhood and their residence may be obtained from physicians in the respective districts.

The instructions necessary to the proper filling out of the columns numbered 1 to 22, inclusive, are contained in the book of instructions to enumerators, a copy of which has been supplied. The following special instructions will serve as a guide in completing the information concerning diseased or physically defective persons only, called for by the columns numbered 23 to 49, inclusive, in all cases where the inquiries are not self-explanatory.

Column 25. State whether due to stammering, malformation of the mouth or lips, wounds or injury, or to paralysis. To be given for persons of 4 years of age and upward.

Column 26. State in figures the age at which the defect appeared. If from birth, write "B." To be given for persons of 4 years of age and upward.

Column 29. State whether due to disease of hip, knee, or ankle joint, or of spine, or to injury.

Column 37. State whether due to gunshot, railroad accident, frost-bite, burn, or other form of injury, or to amputation for disease.

Column 48. Write "wholly pub.," "wholly priv.," "family," "partially self," etc., as the case may be.

Column 49. A diseased or physically defective person may be found either at his home or away from it in some institution, such as a hospital, asylum, or poorhouse. If away from his home, special care should be taken to give the State, county, and post-office, so that the person may be credited to the proper State or county.

STATISTICS OF SPECIAL CLASSES.—INSANITY.

(Schedule for Institutions.)

Name; address; city or town; county; State.

Statement showing the number of insane patients treated in by years, from 1881 to 1889, inclusive, and the annual expenditures for the same years.

NOTE.—This information is desired to continue and complete the tables given in Volume XXI of the tenth census, relating to the special classes, and giving the statistics of admission and disbursements for the preceding fifty years.

If the records of the institution do not permit the facts to be given for the calendar years, please state the date upon which the yearly records commence.

PATIENTS.

Year.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Transferred.			Died.			Remaining.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1881....															
1882....															
1883....															
1884....															
1885....															
1886....															
1887....															
1888....															
1889....															

EXPENDITURES.

1881.....\$	1884.....\$	1887.....\$
1882.....\$	1885.....\$	1888.....\$
1883.....\$	1886.....\$	1889.....\$

Remarks.

STATISTICS OF SPECIAL CLASSES.—THE DEAF.

(Schedule for Schools.)

Name; address; city or town; county; State.

Statement showing the total number of pupils under instruction in, by decades, from 1840 to 1880, and by single years, from 1880 to 1899, inclusive, and the expenditures for the same periods:

Years.	Number of pupils under instruction.			Years.	Number of pupils under instruction.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.
1840-1850.....				1880.....			
1850-1860.....				1881.....			
1860-1870.....				1882.....			
1870-1880.....				1883.....			
				1884.....			
				1885.....			
				1886.....			
				1887.....			
				1888.....			
				1889.....			

EXPENDITURES.

1840 to 1850..... \$	1880..... \$	1886..... \$
1850 to 1860.....	1881.....	1887.....
1860 to 1870.....	1882.....	1888.....
1870 to 1880.....	1883.....	1889.....
	1884.....	Total, 1880 to 1889.
	1885.....	

Remarks.

STATISTICS OF SPECIAL CLASSES.—THE BLIND.

(Schedule for Schools.)

[Inquiries on special schedule for the deaf are common to this schedule and are not here reproduced.]

CRIME, PAUPERISM, AND BENEVOLENCE.

[At the censuses of 1850 and 1860 an inquiry was made on the population schedule concerning the number of paupers and criminals, and, in addition, four or five special inquiries concerning each of these two classes were made on the schedule for social statistics. At the census of 1870 no inquiry was made on the general population schedule as to the number of such persons, but the special inquiries were repeated on the schedule for social statistics. The inquiries relating to criminals and paupers at these three censuses are contained in the schedule for "Social Statistics."

At the censuses of 1880 and 1890 the inquiries relating to paupers and criminals, and, also, to the inmates of benevolent institutions, were contained in a series of supplemental schedules, the inquiries being printed at the heads of columns and the entries concerning each person returned thereon being made on horizontal cross-lines. In 1890 the inquiries relating to the general population were reproduced, for convenience, on each supplemental schedule. The supplemental schedules in 1880 contained spaces for 50 entries to each page, and in 1890 for 15 entries to each schedule, the inquiries (including those relating to population) in 1890 occupying three pages and being contained in two series of columns to each page. Besides the supplemental schedules, special blanks were also used in 1880 and 1890 to obtain additional data concerning the criminal element of the population. In two of the special blanks used in 1880, namely, "Abstract of Criminal Docket" and "Justice's Return," the inquiries were printed at the heads of columns and the entries were made on horizontal cross lines. The remaining special blank used in 1880, as well as the one used in 1890, related to police statistics and called for a separate return by each city and town to which it was applicable.]

CENSUS OF 1880.

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE No. 5.—HOMELESS CHILDREN (in institutions) in, in the County of, State of, enumerated by me June, 1880., Enumerator.

Page No.; Supervisor's district No.; Enumeration district No.

Number taken from schedule No. 1:

- Number of page.
- Number of line.
- Name.
Residence when at home (see note A):
- City or town.
- County (if in same State), or State (if in some other State).
- Is this child's father deceased?
- Is this child's mother deceased?
- Has this child been abandoned by his (or her) parents?
- Has this child's parents surrendered the control over him (or her) to the institution?
- Was this child born in the institution?
- If not so born, state year when admitted.
- Is the child illegitimate?
- Is this child separated from his or her (living) mother?
Antecedents:
- Has he (or she) ever been arrested? If yes, for what alleged offense?
- Has he (or she) ever been convicted or sentenced?
- Has the origin of this child been respectable?
- Has he (or she) been rescued from criminal surroundings?
(See note B):
- Is this child blind?
- Is he (or she) a deaf-mute?
- Is he (or she) an idiot?

The object of this supplemental schedule is to furnish material not only for a complete enumeration of children in institutions, but for an account of their condition. It is important that every inquiry respecting each case be answered as fully as possible. Enumerators will, therefore, after making the proper entries upon the Population Schedule (No. 1), transfer the name (with schedule page and number) of every child found in any institution designed for the care of poor or homeless children, or in any poorhouse or other asylum for the destitute, from schedule No. 1 to this special schedule, and proceed to ask the additional questions indicated in the headings of the several columns. Special attention is called to the questions respecting the child's antecedents, which are designed to bring out the proportion of children in institutions who belong to the respectable and to the vicious classes severally.

NOTE A.—Children in institutions may not be residents of the county or State in which the institution is situated, and in that case their residence when at home should be stated, in order that they may be accredited to the State or county to which they properly belong, and that the county in which the institution is situated may not be charged with more than its due proportion of dependent children.

NOTE B.—In making entries in columns 18, 19, and 20 an affirmative mark only will be used thus: /

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE No. 6.—INHABITANTS IN PRISON in, in the County of, State of, June 1, 1880., Enumerator.

Page No.; Supervisor's district No.; Enumeration district No.

Number taken from schedule No. 1:

- Number of page.
- Number of line.
- Name.
Residence when at home (see note A):
- City or town.
- County (if in same State), or State (if in some other State).
- Place of imprisonment: (State penitentiary or prison, county penitentiary or jail, workhouse, house of correction, city prison, station house, lockup, or calaboose.)
- Is this person a United States, State, or city prisoner? (If United States, say "U. S.")

Why in prison (see note B):

8. Is he (or she) awaiting trial?
9. Is he (or she) serving a term of imprisonment?
10. Is he (or she) serving out a fine?
11. Is he (or she) awaiting execution (death)?
12. Is he (or she) sentenced to some higher prison and awaiting removal?
13. Is he (or she) held as a witness?
14. Is he (or she) imprisoned for debt?
15. Is he (or she) imprisoned for insanity?
16. Date of incarceration. (Give day of month and the year, the latter in two figures, thus: Jan. 15, '79.)
17. Alleged offense.
Sentence:
18. Amount of fine imposed.
19. Number of days in jail or workhouse.
20. Number of years in penitentiary.
21. Is this prisoner at hard labor? If yes, what? (Shoe shop, cigar shop, cooper shop, stone cutting, prison duties, mining, labor on farm or plantation, etc.)
22. If at hard labor, is he (or she) working inside or outside the prison walls?
23. Is his (or her) labor contracted out?

The object of this supplemental schedule is to furnish material not only for a complete enumeration of prisoners, but for an account of their condition. It is important that every inquiry respecting each case be answered as fully as possible. Enumerators will, therefore, after making the proper entries upon the Population Schedule (No. 1), transfer the name (with schedule page and number) to this special schedule, and proceed to ask the additional questions indicated in the headings of the several columns.

In addition to the enumeration of prisoners required in this special schedule, enumerators will also, in all cases (even though there should not be any prisoners in confinement upon the first of June), ask the warden or keeper of every prison, station house, or lockup in their respective districts the questions respecting the number of prisoners in confinement during the year ending May 31, 1880, and record the answers.

NOTE A.—Prisoners may not be residents of the county or State in which the prison, station-house, or lockup is situated, and in that case their residence when at home, or the place where they were arrested or tried, should be stated, in order that they may be accredited to the State or county to which they properly belong, and that the county in which the prison, station-house, or lockup is situated may not be charged with more than its due proportion of prisoners.

NOTE B.—In making entries in columns 8 to 15, inclusive, an affirmative mark will only be used, thus: /.

Additional questions to be asked of the chief executive officer of each and all prisons in the United States.

Question 1. What is the total number of persons who have been imprisoned in the (a), in the county of, State of, during the year ending May 31, 1880?

Question 2. Of this total number, how many have been imprisoned in the said prison to serve out sentences imposed for crimes and misdemeanors? Total; native white males; native colored males; native white females; native colored females; foreign males; foreign females.

Question 3. How many have been held upon other grounds, as debtors, witnesses, insane, or pending trial, without having been convicted of any offense? Total; native white males; native colored males; native white females; native colored females; foreign males; foreign females.

Question 4. What is the total number of days' imprisonment during the year ending May 31, 1880, of all persons who have been confined in this prison? (This number is to be found by adding the number of days' imprisonment of each prisoner and stating the sum).

Question 5. Is payment made for maintenance of prisoners by a per diem allowance to the sheriff, jailer, or keeper; and if yes, how many cents a day? What was the total amount of this per diem allowance during the year ending May 31, 1880? If no such allowance is made, state the actual cost of maintenance of prisoners during the year.

a Name the prison.

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE No. 7.—PAUPER AND INDIGENT INHABITANTS (in institutions, poorhouses, or asylums, or boarded at public expense in private houses) in, in the county of, State of, June 1, 1880.
....., Enumerator.

Page No.; Enumeration district No.

Number taken from schedule No. 1:

1. Number of page.
2. Number of line.
3. Name.
Residence when at home (see note A):
4. City or town.
5. County (if in same State), or State (if in some other State).
How supported? (See note B.)
6. At cost of city or town?
7. At cost of county?
8. At cost of State?
9. At cost of institution?
10. Is this person able-bodied?
11. Is he (or she) habitually intemperate?
12. Is he (or she) epileptic?
13. Has he (or she) ever been convicted of crime?
14. If disabled, state form of disability (crippled, consumption, dropsy, old age, lying-in, etc.)
15. Was this person born in this institution? (See note B.)
16. Date of admission. (Give day of month and the year, the latter in two figures, thus: "Jan. 15, '79.")
What other members of the family of this person are in this establishment? (See note B.)
17. Husband?
18. Wife?
19. Mother?
20. Father?
21. Sons—how many?
22. Daughters—how many?
23. Brothers—how many?
24. Sisters—how many?
(See note B):
25. Is this person also blind?
26. Is he (or she) deaf and dumb?
27. Is he (or she) insane?
28. Is he (or she) idiotic.

The object of this supplemental schedule is to furnish material not only for a complete enumeration of paupers, but for an account of their condition. It is important that every inquiry respecting each case be answered as fully as possible. Enumerators will, therefore, after making the proper entries upon the Population Schedule (No. 1), transfer the name (with schedule page and number) to this special schedule and proceed to ask the additional questions indicated in the headings of the several columns.

In case any person enumerated on this special schedule is blind, deaf and dumb, insane, or idiotic (see columns 25 to 28, inclusive), the particulars of such case will also be carried on such other special schedule, as the case may be.

In addition to the enumeration of paupers required in this schedule, enumerators will also ask the keeper of every institution designed for the maintenance of the destitute the questions respecting the number of paupers during the year ending May 31, 1880, and record the answers.

NOTE A.—Paupers may not be residents of the county or State in which the institution designed for the maintenance of the destitute is situated, and in that case their residence when at home, or the place from whence they came to such institution, should be stated, in order that they may be accredited to the State or county to which they properly belong, and that the county in which the institution is situated may not be charged with more than its due proportion of paupers.

NOTE B.—In making entries in columns 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, and 28, inclusive, an affirmative mark only will be used, thus: /. In columns 10, 11, 12, and 13, inclusive, say "Yes" or "No," as the case may be. Columns 21, 22, 23, and 24 should be filled by inserting the numbers which correctly answer the query: How many sons, daughters, brothers, sisters, respectively, has this person in this institution?—If none, use the zero (0).

Additional questions to be asked of the chief executive officer of each and all pauper establishments (including homes and asylums for the aged, for the destitute, and for the friendless) in the United States.

Question 1. What is the total number of persons who have been inmates of this institution at any time for a longer or shorter period, during the year ending May 31, 1880? Total; native white males; native colored males; native white females; native colored females; foreign males; foreign females.

Question 2. What is the total number of days' board furnished to inmates during the year ending May 31, 1880? (This number is to be found by taking the sum of the number of days' board furnished to each inmate. By days' board is meant the number of days during which each person was retained as an inmate.)

Question 3. If paupers in this establishment are supported at the expense of the town, county, or State, is payment made for their maintenance by a weekly or monthly allowance to the keeper; and if yes, how much is the said allowance? What was the total amount of such allowance during the year ending May 31, 1880?

Question 4. If no such allowance is made, what was the actual cost of maintenance of pauper or destitute inmates of the institution during the year ending May 31, 1880?

The enumerator in each district will also ascertain, if possible, and state the name, official title or position, and post-office address of the supervisor, superintendent, overseer, poor master, or other town, city, or county officer who is charged with the relief of the poor at their own homes or elsewhere outside of institutions, in order that inquiries may be hereafter addressed to them (by mail) respecting the amount and cost of out-door relief.

ABSTRACT OF CRIMINAL DOCKET.

..... Court, at, County of, State of

1. Term.
Docket number:
2. Original docket number.
3. Term docket number.
4. Name of accused.
Sex:
5. Male.
6. Female.
- Color:
7. White.
8. Black.
9. Offense charged.
Cases disposed of without trial:
10. Dismissed.
11. Off docket.
12. Nolle pros.
13. Quashed.
14. Certified.
15. Jumped bail.
16. Insane.
17. Died.
- Cases tried:
18. Jury.
19. Court.
20. Acquitted.
21. Convicted.
22. Plead guilty.
- Sentences imposed:
23. Fine.
24. Lashes.
25. Hard labor for county.
State prison:
26. Life.
27. Years.
28. Months.
- Minor prison:
29. Months.
30. Days.

Reformatory institution:

31. Years.
32. Months.
33. Minority.
34. Death.
- Cases still pending June 30, 1880:
35. Continued.
36. In custody.
37. Out on bail.
38. Not arrested.

NOTE A.—Include all terms ending on any day between June 1, 1879, and June 1, 1880, and no other.

NOTE B.—Where indictments are found against two or more persons, enter each person; where one or more counts are included in one indictment, enter each count as a separate case.

NOTE C.—In column 4 it is not necessary to write the Christian, or given, names in full; initials will answer, provided care is taken to indicate the sex of each person.

NOTE D.—In column 8 include all persons not white.

NOTE E.—The disposition made of each case should be shown by a mark (✓) in the proper column. Take care not to make any mark in a wrong column.

NOTE F.—The word "dismissed" in column 10 applies to all cases stricken from docket without leave to reinstate; where leave to reinstate is given, enter the case in column 11.

NOTE G.—The word "certified" in column 14 means transferred to any superior or inferior court, or removed on change of venue.

NOTE H.—Columns 15, 16, and 17 apply to persons accused. In column 15 note all bail bonds forfeited; in column 16 all prisoners charged with crime released previous to trial on the ground of insanity, whether afterwards sent to an asylum or not; in column 17 all cases in which a prisoner awaiting trial dies before trial is had.

NOTE I.—In columns 18 and 19 indicate whether the case was tried with or without a jury.

NOTE K.—In column 23 state the amount of fine imposed; in column 24, the number of lashes; in column 25, the number of months to which a prisoner is sentenced to hard labor for the county or in the chain gang.

NOTE L.—By "State prison" is meant a prison to which felons are sent, and of which the State has control, or at which prisoners are kept at State expense; by "minor prison," any prison of inferior grade, including jails, workhouses, houses of correction, bridewells, etc.; by "reformatory institutions," any institution for the detention and reformation of juvenile offenders.

NOTE M.—Jail sentences for any number of hours less than one day should be entered as one day.

NOTE N.—Sentences to a reformatory institution "until reformed," may be entered in column 33.

NOTE O.—In column 34, where the sentence of death has been executed prior to June 1, 1880, indicate the execution by a ring drawn around the mark, thus: (○)

NOTE P.—In column 35 all cases pending and not decided June 1, 1880 (or at the close of any term, if continued cases are brought down by the clerk), should be indicated; and in columns 36, 37, and 38 the position of the accused should be noted, whether in prison, or at large on bail, or not found, as the case may be.

NOTE Q.—If the proper entries are made and the columns footed up, the work should prove: The number of cases disposed of without trial, added to the cases tried and the cases still pending, should equal the number of cases entered on the docket. The necessary corrections to show the number of persons as distinguished from cases, and how many of the continued cases were still pending June 1, 1880, can be made by this office, if the entries are fully and carefully made by the clerks of courts.

JUSTICE'S RETURN.

Made by Official title: P. O. address:, County of, State of

Number of bastardy bonds taken:
Number of bonds to keep the peace given:

1. Docket number (if any).
2. Names of persons charged with offenses.
3. Sex.

4. Color.
5. Offenses charged.
- Cases disposed of without trial:
6. Change of venue.
7. Discharged without trial.
8. Committed without bail.
9. Bound over.
- Cases tried:
10. Acquitted.
11. Convicted.
12. Plead guilty.
13. Appeals taken.
- Sentenced:
14. Fined (dollars).
- Imprisoned:
15. To what prison sent.
16. Months.
17. Days.
18. Lashes (number).
19. Hard labor for county (months).

NOTE A.—Indicate in which column any case would properly be included by a straight mark, as shown in the accompanying illustrative example.

NOTE B.—In column 2 the Christian, or given, name need not be written out in full, provided care is taken to indicate the sex in the column following.

NOTE C.—By "change of venue" in column 6 is meant where the case is sent before another justice for trial, either for want of local jurisdiction, or on demand of the prisoner, or for any other reason. Do not include in this column cases where the prisoner is bound over to a higher court.

NOTE D.—A preliminary examination should not be recorded as a trial, even although evidence is heard both for and against the prisoner. Columns 10, 11, and 12 are intended for cases where there is an actual trial had, and the charge is finally disposed of either by acquittal or sentence.

NOTE E.—In column 9 include cases where the accused is bound over to appear again, either before yourself or before a higher court, or to await action of the grand jury.

NOTE F.—It is not necessary to record any case in both columns 11 and 12. If a prisoner pleads guilty, the fact may be shown by a mark in column 12. Column 11 is intended only for those who are convicted after trial before you.

NOTE G.—Please be particular to note all appeals taken in column 13. This is of importance, as it will be of use in comparing and correcting returns received from clerks of courts of record.

NOTE H.—In column 15 indicate the description of prison to which accused was sentenced; that is, state whether to a county jail, city prison, workhouse, house of correction, etc.

NOTE I.—In recording the length of sentences treat a fractional part of a day as one day. Thus, if a prisoner is sentenced for six hours, enter the sentence as one day.

NOTE J.—Under "Hard labor for county," include sentences to the "chain gang," as well as all other sentences to labor outside the prison walls.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

Report made to the United States Census Office by the Police Department of the of, County of and State of

1. What is the name of your city; is it, properly speaking, a city, a borough, a town, or a village; is it incorporated; and if so, can you state the year in which the charter was granted; and also where a printed copy of the charter can be found or obtained?
Were you incorporated under a general statute?
2. How many square miles are included in the city limits; and of this area how many square miles are actually patrolled?
3. Have you a board of police commissioners; and if so, by what title are they legally called?
Of how many members does this board consist?
How are they appointed; and what is the duration of their term of office?
If you have not such a board, in whom is the police authority vested?

4. What is the name of the superintendent, chief, or marshal in command of the department?
What is his official title?
How appointed?
And for what term; at what date does his term of office expire?
5. What is the number of patrolmen employed in your department; of mounted police, if any; of detectives; of river and harbor policemen?
6. What is the number of officers above the grade of patrolmen (commissioners, inspectors, chiefs, captains, sergeants, etc.); number of each rank?
Total number of officers and privates.
7. Where do you imprison arrested persons?
Have you any station-house or station-houses, lockup, calaboose, or anything of the sort; and by what name is such prison known; how many cells does it contain?
If only one cell or apartment, what are its inside dimensions? — feet by — feet.
[If you have more than one station house or lockup, please give a list of the same, with the location and number of cells in each.]
8. Have you any city prison, workhouse, or house of correction, used for the confinement and punishment of offenders, after conviction? If so, please give the legal title of such prison; also the name and official title of the officer in charge to whom blank forms for return of movement of population should be sent; his correct post-office address; the capacity of such prison; and the number of cells.
9. Do you make any annual report, and at what date?
Is your last report printed? If printed, please send a copy to Mr. —, for the use of this office. This favor would be increased if you could also furnish a copy of your city ordinances.
10. During your last police year what was the total number of arrests made; of natives; and of foreigners; of men; and of women? What was the number of arrests for crimes; and what for violation of city ordinances? Of the arrests for crimes, how many were for felonies; and how many for misdemeanors?
11. Please furnish a classified statement of arrests and of the disposition made of them, by filling the following table, as far as possible, from your last printed or written report on file.
Table showing arrests made and disposition of the same, during the twelve months from 18—, to 18—.

Offenses.	Number of arrests made.	Discharged at station.	Discharged by court, on examination.	Fined.	Sentenced.
Against the person.					
Homicide (including murder and manslaughter)					
Rape					
Assaults (all sorts)					
Other offenses against the person					
Against property.					
Arson (including attempts)					
Burglary					
Robbery					
Larceny, grand					
Larceny, petit					
Larceny from the person					
Receiving stolen goods					
Frauds (including confidence game)					
Forgery					
Other offenses against property					
Miscellaneous.					
Drunk					
Disorderly					
Drunk and disorderly					
Disorderly house					
Gaming house					
Violations of liquor law					
Violations of city ordinances					
Vagrancy					
Truancy					
All other offenses					
Total					

Offenses.	Sentence suspended.	Bound over for trial.	Bound over for good behavior.	Delivered to other authorities.	Cases still pending.
Against the person.					
Homicide (including murder and manslaughter)					
Rape					
Assaults (all sorts)					
Other offenses against the person					
Against property.					
Arson (including attempts)					
Burglary					
Robbery					
Larceny, grand					
Larceny, petit					
Larceny from the person					
Receiving stolen goods					
Frauds (including confidence game)					
Forgery					
Other offenses against property					
Miscellaneous.					
Drunk					
Disorderly					
Drunk and disorderly					
Disorderly house					
Gaming house					
Violations of liquor law					
Violations of city ordinances					
Vagrancy					
Truancy					
All other offenses					
Total					

12. It often happens that persons when arrested by the police are charged in the station-house books with one offense and committed by the magistrate for some other. It is of course preferable, where it can be done equally well, to classify arrests according to the character of the offenses as determined by the commitment or indictment found. Please state on which of these two principles the classification in the above table has been made.
13. What was the number of lodgers during the year in station-houses; males; females.
14. What was the total number of houses broken into or entered with a criminal intent?
The number of fires supposed to have been incendiary in their origin; and the number of murders or homicides? (These questions relate to the number of crimes known to have been committed, irrespective of the number of arrests made.)
15. What was the estimated value of property destroyed by incendiarism?
16. What was the value of property reported stolen; what was the value of property known to have been stolen, but not reported by the owner; and the estimated value of property recovered?
17. What was the number of lost children found; and of children under 16 years of age arrested for crimes or for vagrancy? What disposition is made by the department of vagrant or abandoned children?
18. What is the number of known houses of prostitution in your city, and of known prostitutes; also, of liquor saloons? Is the sale of liquor at retail licensed or prohibited; and if licensed, what is the amount of the fee required to obtain a license? What was the revenue from this source during the last fiscal year; and what disposition is made by law of funds thus received?
19. What is the practice of the department respecting drunken men; are they ordinarily arrested and taken to the cooler; or are they taken home?
20. What is your practice respecting prostitutes? Is prostitution treated as a necessary evil, and interfered with only to such an extent as to keep it within bounds of decency and social order, or are raids and arrests made frequently and persistently with a view to its eradication or suppression?
21. Do you stimulate arrests by rewards or by keeping a record of the number of arrests made by each patrolman?
22. Does the department ever promise immunity to criminals in consideration of exposing or testifying against their confederates?
23. What was the total cost of your department during the last police year, and of this amount how much was paid to officers; how much to men; and how much for all other expenses?

24. Please furnish, if possible, a list of police magistrates or justices of the peace having criminal jurisdiction in your city.

NOTE.—The importance of complete and accurate criminal statistics for the United States will be appreciated by no class of officials more than by intelligent officers of police. But there can be no criminal statistics of value which do not include a view of the work done by the police in preventing crime and in bringing offenders to justice. The statistics of our police departments have never before been collected and tabulated. The Superintendent of the Census designs making a special report upon this subject, which will be of great value, provided he receives the cordial support and cooperation of the departments, which he has every reason to anticipate. A full and prompt reply, therefore, to the questions contained in the following schedule is earnestly solicited. Chiefs of police to whom this blank is sent will confer a favor by replying to every question, or if that is impracticable, by leaving as few questions unanswered as possible.

The word "police department" as here used is intended to have a very wide sense, and to include every form of police work, even arrests by town and village constables. Police powers are generally conferred by the statutes upon every municipal organization within a State; and no account of the criminal procedure in the United States is complete without a full report of arrests made, whether by chiefs of police, marshals, or constables.

A postal card is inclosed, on which the receipt of this blank may be acknowledged, and sufficient information given, to enable the census office to prepare a correct list of city prisons, lockups, etc.; also of heads of police departments throughout the country. It is requested that this postal card may be filled and returned immediately, the larger blank to be filled and returned as soon as practicable.

CENSUS OF 1890.

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE No. 6.—STATISTICS OF BENEVOLENCE.

Persons in benevolent institutions in, County of, State of, enumerated in June, 1890., Enumerator.
Supervisor's district No.; Enumeration district No.

[Inquiries numbered 1 to 22, inclusive, in general population schedule are common to this supplemental schedule and are not here reproduced.]

- Physical or mental defect:
23. Insane.
 24. Idiotic.
 25. Deaf-mute.
 26. Blind.
 27. Crippled, maimed, or deformed.
 28. When admitted to this institution.
 29. Whether able-bodied.
- Cause of admission or retention:
30. Insanity.
 31. Idiocy.
 32. Tramp.
 33. Habitual drunkard.
 34. Old and infirm.
 35. Bedridden.
 36. Deformed.
 37. Crippled.
 38. Epileptic.
 39. Paralytic.
 40. Syphilitic.
 41. Rheumatic.
 42. Lying-in case.
 43. No other home.
- How supported:
44. At cost of State.
 45. At cost of county.
 46. At cost of city or town.
 47. At cost of friends.
 48. At cost of this institution.
 49. Charge per week for board, etc.

50. Residence when at home.

Questions relating only to children under 16 years:

51. Whether born in this institution.
 52. Whether illegitimate.
 53. Whether a foundling.
 54. Whether an orphan.
 55. Has this child a father living?
 56. Has this child a mother living?
 57. Whether abandoned by parents.
 58. Whether surrendered to this institution.
 59. Whether taught in this institution.
 60. Whether taught in the public schools.

Whether this person has any relatives, as mentioned below, who are now inmates of this institution, with the number under each heading:

61. Father.
 62. Mother.
 63. Husband.
 64. Wife.
 65. Brothers.
 66. Sisters.
 67. Sons.
 68. Daughters.
 69. Grandchildren.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING SCHEDULE.

The object of this supplemental schedule is to furnish material for a complete enumeration of persons in benevolent institutions in which no special enumerator has been appointed or for the enumeration of which no other provision has been made, with an account of their condition. Enumerators will, after making the proper entries upon Population Schedule No. 1, transfer to this schedule the information called for by columns 1 to 27, inclusive, for every such person found, and proceed to ask the additional questions indicated in the headings of the columns numbered 28 to 69, inclusive.

The instructions necessary to the proper filling out of the columns numbered 1 to 27, inclusive, are contained in the book of instructions to enumerators, a copy of which has been supplied. The following special instructions will serve as a guide in completing the information concerning persons in benevolent institutions called for by the columns numbered 28 to 69, inclusive, in all cases where the inquiries are not self-explanatory.

It will be seen at a glance that the greater part of the questions asked are to be answered by the word "yes," or "no." A diagonal mark (/) will be understood to mean yes, a horizontal dash (—) means no. Experience has shown that where enumerators leave a space blank the clerks who handle the schedules in this office are often uncertain whether this is because the answer is no or because the correct answer is unknown. In all cases, therefore, where the answer is unknown, the space should be filled with two horizontal lines (=). If the question asked is inapplicable to the person enumerated, fill the blank by a cross-mark (X). No line of any column should be left blank.

Under the causes of admission or retention it may be necessary to make more than one affirmative mark. For instance, an inmate may be old, bedridden, or paralytic, and have no home except in this institution. A full account of the case would require a diagonal mark in each of the columns numbered 34, 35, 39, and 43.

Column 49. The charge for board, etc., refers only to inmates supported and cared for at their own expense or that of friends.

Column 53. A foundling may be illegitimate or legitimate; it may be an orphan, or its parents may be living; but it has been abandoned in infancy when only a few days old.

Column 57. An abandoned child, on the other hand, may be abandoned at any age, though not a foundling.

Column 58. Great importance attaches to a complete and accurate reply to this inquiry. A child is surrendered when papers are made out which deprive the parent or parents of authority over it, and which vest such authority and control thereafter in the institution or its officers.

Columns 59, 60. It is desired to ascertain how many children in institutions are receiving an education, and whether they are taught in the institution or in the public schools.

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE No. 7.—STATISTICS OF CRIME.

Prisoners in jails, lockups, etc., in -----, County of -----, State of -----, enumerated in June, 1890. -----, Enumerator.

Supervisor's district No.; Enumeration district No.

[Inquiries numbered 1 to 22, inclusive, in general population schedule are common to this supplemental schedule and are not here reproduced.]

Physical or mental defect:

23. Insane.
 24. Idiotic.
 25. Deaf-mute.
 26. Blind.
 27. Crippled, maimed, or deformed.
 28. Court in which arraigned or convicted.
 29. Whether a Federal prisoner.
 30. Offense charged.

Date of incarceration:

31. Month.
 32. Day of month.
 33. Year.

34. Age when committed.

Sentence of imprisonment:

35. Years.
 36. Months.
 37. Days.

Possible reduction under good-time law.

38. Years.
 39. Months.
 40. Days.
 41. Fine imposed, if any.
 42. Rate per day, in cents.
 43. Residence when at home.
 44. Whether known to be a recidivist (habitual offender).
 45. Number of known prior commitments to this prison.
 46. Number of known prior commitments to some other prison.
 47. Habits in respect of use of stimulants and narcotics.
 48. Special higher education.
 49. Whether ever apprenticed to learn a trade.
 50. Whether a journeyman or master mechanic.
 51. Employment, if any, at time of arrest.
 52. Employment in prison.
 53. Whether employed on contract, piece price, or public account.
 Why imprisoned:
 54. Awaiting trial.
 55. Serving term of imprisonment.
 56. Serving out fine.
 57. Awaiting execution.
 58. Awaiting removal to higher prison.
 59. Held as witness.
 60. For debt.
 61. For insanity.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING SCHEDULE.

The object of this supplemental schedule is to furnish material for a complete enumeration of prisoners and juvenile delinquents found in jails, lockups, etc., in which no special enumerator has been appointed, or for the enumeration of which no other provision has been made, with an account of their condition. Enumerators will, after making the proper entries upon Population Schedule No. 1, transfer to this schedule the information called for by columns 1 to 27, inclusive, for every such prisoner or juvenile delinquent found, and proceed to ask the additional questions indicated in the headings of the columns numbered 28 to 61, inclusive.

The instructions necessary to the proper filling out of the columns numbered 1 to 27, inclusive, are contained in the book of instructions to enumerators, a copy of which has been supplied. The following special instructions will serve as a guide in

completing the information concerning prisoners and juvenile delinquents called for by the columns numbered 28 to 61, inclusive, in all cases where the inquiries are not self-explanatory.

It will be seen at a glance that the greater part of the questions asked are to be answered by the word "yes" or "no." A diagonal mark (/) will be understood to mean yes; a horizontal dash (—) means no. Experience has shown that where enumerators leave a space blank the clerks who handle the schedules in this office are often uncertain whether this is because the answer is no or because the correct answer is unknown. In all cases, therefore, where the answer is unknown, the space should be filled by two horizontal lines (=). If the question asked is inapplicable to the person enumerated, fill the blank by a cross-mark (X). No line of any column should be left blank.

Column 28. Write "U. S." for any Federal court, and add the name of the city or town in which it sits. If arraigned or convicted in a State court, write circuit, county, common pleas, police, etc., giving the correct title, but not the place.

Column 29. Take special pains to indicate all Federal prisoners by a diagonal mark (/).

Column 30. Give the exact technical definition of the offense. Do not say "larceny," for instance, if you know whether it was grand or petit larceny; nor "assault," if it was an assault of a specified character; nor "homicide," if you know whether he is charged with murder or with manslaughter, etc.

Columns 31, 32, 33 are only one question. The year should be expressed by two figures only, instead of four, thus: '79, not 1879.

Column 34. The information asked can be procured by consulting the register of admission. Observe that column 6 gives the present age.

Columns 35, 36, 37 are only one question. In case of sentence for life, write the word "Life" across; if a juvenile delinquent committed until he or she shall be of age, write "Minority."

Columns 38, 39, 40 are only one question. If there is a "good-time" law in your State, and it allows, for instance, for a reduction of one-fourth on a sentence of two years, write 6 in the column for months, and so in all cases.

Column 41. Enter amount of fine and costs, if added to sentence of imprisonment, or if the imprisonment is a substitute for payment of the same in money.

Column 42. State the pecuniary equivalent, in payment of fine and costs, of one day's imprisonment. For instance, if the prisoner can work out his fine at the rate of one dollar a day, write 100; if at the rate of fifty cents, write 50.

Column 43. If the prisoner is a resident of your State when at home, give his county; if not, give the name of the State in which he does reside.

Columns 45, 46. To be filled by the proper figures.

Column 47. Write "T A" for total abstainer, "M" for moderate drinker, "O" for occasional spree, and "Int" for habitually intemperate. If addicted to the use of opium or other narcotic, write the word "Opium," "Chloral," etc.

Column 48. Write "H S" for high school, "Acad" for academy, "Coll" for college, "Univ" for university, "Med" for medical college, "Law" for law school, "Theol" for theological seminary or divinity school, etc.

Columns 49, 50. These and subsequent questions are asked in response to a special request coming from representatives of organized labor, and are otherwise important.

Column 51. If not employed at time of arrest, say "Idle."

Column 52. Give name of shop in which prisoner works. If engaged in prison duty, say "Prison."

Column 53. This does not apply to those engaged in ordinary prison duties, but only to such as are employed at remunerative labor of any sort. Against their names write "P A" for public or State account, "P P" for piece price, "C" for contract, "L" for leased out.

Columns 54 to 61. The headings to these columns explain themselves. Observe that the replies are not in all cases mutually exclusive; for instance, a prisoner might be at the same time serving sentence and working out a fine. Observe also that some of the questions are not applicable to prisons for felons, or even for sentenced prisoners, but to inmates of county jails and city lockups only.

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE No. 8.—STATISTICS OF PAUPERISM.

Pauper and indigent persons in, County of, State of, enumerated in June, 1890., Enumerator.

Supervisor's district No.; Enumeration district No.

[Inquiries numbered 1 to 22, inclusive, in general population schedule are common to this supplemental schedule and are not here reproduced.]

Physical or mental defect:

23. Insane.
24. Idiotic.
25. Deaf-mute.
26. Blind.
27. Crippled, maimed, or deformed.
28. When admitted to this institution.
29. Whether able-bodied.

Cause of admission or retention:

30. Insanity.
31. Idiocy.
32. Tramp.
33. Habitual drunkard.
34. Old and infirm.
35. Bedridden.
36. Deformed.
37. Crippled.
38. Epileptic.
39. Paralytic.
40. Syphilitic.
41. Rheumatic.
42. Lying-in case.
43. No other home.

How supported:

44. At cost of State.
45. At cost of county.
46. At cost of city or town.
47. At cost of friends.
48. At cost of this institution.
49. Charge per week for board, etc.
50. Residence when at home.

Questions relating only to children under 16 years:

51. Whether born in this institution.
52. Whether illegitimate.
53. Whether a foundling.
54. Whether an orphan.
55. Has this child a father living?
56. Has this child a mother living?
57. Whether abandoned by parents.
58. Whether surrendered to this institution.
59. Whether taught in this institution.
60. Whether taught in public schools.

Whether this person has any relatives, as mentioned below, who are now inmates of this institution, with the number under each heading:

61. Father.
62. Mother.
63. Husband.
64. Wife.
65. Brothers.
66. Sisters.
67. Sons.
68. Daughters.
69. Grandchildren.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING SCHEDULE.

The object of this supplemental schedule is to furnish material for a complete enumeration of pauper and indigent persons found in institutions, poor-houses, or asylums in which no special enumerator has been appointed, or for the enumeration

of which no other provision has been made; pauper and indigent persons boarded at public expense in private families, or persons permanently supported, either wholly or partially, at public expense at their own homes, with an account of their condition. Enumerators will, after making the proper entries upon Population Schedule No. 1, transfer to this schedule the information called for by columns 1 to 27, inclusive, for every such person found, and proceed to ask the additional questions indicated in the headings of the columns numbered 28 to 69, inclusive.

The instructions necessary to the proper filling out of the columns numbered 1 to 27, inclusive, are contained in the book of instructions to enumerators, a copy of which has been supplied. The following special instructions will serve as a guide in completing the information concerning pauper and indigent persons only, called for by the columns numbered 28 to 69, inclusive, in all cases where the inquiries are not self-explanatory.

It will be seen at a glance that the greater part of the questions asked are to be answered by the word "yes" or "no." A diagonal mark (/) will be understood to mean yes; a horizontal dash (—) means no. Experience has shown that where enumerators leave a space blank the clerks who handle the schedules in this office are often uncertain whether this is because the answer is no or because the correct answer is unknown. In all cases, therefore, where the answer is unknown, the space should be filled by two horizontal lines (=). If the question asked is inapplicable to the person enumerated, fill the blank by a cross-mark (X). No line of any column should be left blank.

Under the causes of admission or retention it may be necessary to make more than one affirmative mark. For instance, an inmate may be old, bedridden, or paralytic, and have no home except in this institution. A full account of the case would require a diagonal mark in each of the columns numbered 34, 35, 39, and 43.

Column 49. The charge for board, etc., refers only to inmates supported and cared for at their own expense or that of friends.

Column 53. A foundling may be illegitimate or legitimate; it may be an orphan, or its parents may be living; but it has been abandoned in infancy when only a few days old.

Column 57. An abandoned child, on the other hand, may be abandoned at any age, though not a foundling.

Column 58. Great importance attaches to a complete and accurate reply to this inquiry. A child is surrendered when papers are made out which deprive the parent or parents of authority over it, and which vest such authority and control thereafter in the institution or its officers.

Columns 59, 60. It is desired to ascertain how many children in institutions are receiving an education, and whether they are taught in the institution or in the public schools.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

POLICE AND POLICE STATIONS OR LOCK-UPS.

Report of the City or Town of, County of, State of for the year ending December 31, 1889.

QUESTIONS.

1. Name and official title of the head of the police department or constabulary.
2. Number of officers on the force; number of men; number of mounted men, if any; number of harbor police.
3. Number of patrol wagons.
4. What system of electrical communication, if any, is in use?
5. Have you a city prison, calaboose, or lock-up? If so, how many?
6. Total number of cells in said prison or prisons. How many prisoners will they accommodate without overcrowding?
7. How are the sexes separated from each other?
8. Is there any prison or police matron regularly employed? If so, by whom is she paid? What is her salary? \$ per
9. Number of arrests made by the force during the year ending December 31, 1889.
10. Actual or estimated value of property recovered and restored to its lawful owners.
11. Number of lost children restored to their homes.
12. Number of lodgers in station houses.
13. Number of known homicides.
14. Number of houses known to have been burglariously entered.
15. Number of known houses of prostitution at close of year.

16. Number of pawn shops; number of known "fences" other than pawn shops.

17. Number of licensed retail liquor saloons; number of places where beer or spirits are known to be sold without license.

18. What is the amount charged per annum for a license to sell beer or spirits at retail? \$, or \$ to sell beer only.

19. Number of licenses granted during the year; total revenue from this source.

20. Does the revenue from liquor licenses go into the general fund, or into some special fund? If the latter, to what special purpose is it devoted?

21. Same question as to revenue from fines.

22. Please state whether there are any Chinese in your city or town. If so, how many?

23. Are commitments made by any magistrate, judge, or court of any persons of any age and of either sex to any institution or institutions under the control of any church, sect, or religious order, or to any other private institution of a charitable or correctional nature? If so, please name the institution or institutions.

24. Is there any city or town almshouse, hospital, or other charitable institution? If so, please give its name and location.

25. You will confer a great favor upon this office if you will furnish below a list of all private or public institutions for the insane, the idiotic, the blind, the deaf, or for the homeless, the aged, the sick, or the destitute, in your city or town, with the names of the superintendents, in order that we may correspond with them.

Name of institution.	Name of chief executive officer.	Title.
(a)	(a)	(a)

a Several blank lines are printed in schedule.

MORTALITY.

[The inquiries relating to mortality at the censuses of 1850 to 1890, inclusive, were contained on a separate schedule and were printed at the heads of columns, the entries concerning each person who died during the twelve months preceding the census day (June 1) being made on horizontal cross lines. In 1850, 1860, and 1870 spaces were provided in the schedule of inquiries for 35 entries, in 1880 for 36 entries, and in 1890 for 30 entries.]

CENSUS OF 1850.

SCHEDULE 3.—PERSONS WHO DIED during the year ending 1st June, 1850, in, in the County of, State of, enumerated by me,, Ass't. Marshal.

1. Name of every person who died during the year ending 1st June, 1850, whose usual place of abode at the time of his death was in this family.

Description:

2. Age.
 3. Sex.
 4. Color—white, black, or mulatto.
 5. Free or slave.
 6. Married or widowed.
 7. Place of birth, naming the state, territory, or country.
 8. The month in which the person died.
 9. Profession, occupation, or trade.
 10. Disease or cause of death.
 11. Number of days ill.
- Remarks.

EXPLANATION OF SCHEDULE 3.—STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

This schedule is to be filled up in the following manner:

Insert in the heading the name or number of the district, town, or city, the county or parish, and the state, in which the persons described resided. This is to be attested on each page of each set by the signature of the assistant marshal.

The several columns are to be filled up as follows:

1. Under heading 1 insert the "name of every person who died during the year ending June 1, 1850, whose place of abode at the time of his death was in the family." The family

in which the death occurred from disease is to be considered as having been the place of abode of the deceased. It is intended that the names of all those who died, from whatever cause, within each subdivision within the last year previous to June 1 should be obtained and inserted. Where the death was *sudden*, or the *result of accident*, the *usual* place of abode should be given, although the death may have occurred during temporary absence and in another family.

2. Under heading 2, entitled "*Age*," insert in figures opposite the name the specific age in years of each person at the last birthday. If the exact age can not be ascertained, insert a number which shall be the nearest approximation to it. The age in years, either exact or estimated, is in all cases to be inserted. If the person be a child which was under one year old the entry is to be made in the fractional part of a year.

3. Under heading 3, entitled "*Sex*," insert the letter "M" for male, or "F" for female, opposite the name in all cases.

4. Under heading 4, entitled "*Color*," in all cases where the person is *white*, leave the space blank. In all cases where the person is *black*, insert the letter "B;" if mulatto, the letter "M."

5. Under heading 5, entitled "*Free or slave*," in all cases where the person is free, leave the space blank. In all cases where the person is a slave, make a letter "S" opposite his or her name.

6. Under heading 6, entitled "*Married or widowed*." This column applies only to the free inhabitants. The spaces opposite all slaves are to be left blank. When the deceased, being a free person, has been married, and the wife, or husband, as the case may be, survived, insert "M." When the deceased *has been* married, but left no wife, or husband, as the case may be, insert "W." In all other cases where the deceased is unmarried, or whether it is not known whether he or she was ever married, leave the space opposite such names blank.

7. Under heading 7, entitled "*Place of birth*." The marshal should ascertain the place of birth of the deceased. If unknown, he should insert "Unknown." If born in the town, city, or district where the deceased died, or in a foreign country, insert the name of the state, territory, government, or country of birth.

8. Under heading 8, entitled "*Month in which the person died*," insert in all cases the month when the death occurred, opposite the name of the deceased. Should it happen that the date is not known, insert "Unknown."

9. Under heading 9, entitled "*Profession, occupation, or trade*," insert the specific *profession, occupation, or trade* which the person was known or reputed to follow. Where the deceased, being an adult, had no particular occupation, insert the word "None;" when it is unknown, insert "Unknown."

10. Under heading 10, entitled "*Disease or cause of death*," insert the name of disease or cause of death opposite each name. The usual name given to a disease is to be inserted. When unknown, state "Unknown;" where by accident, as steam-boat explosion, so state; where the death was sudden, but natural, say "Sudden," and enter also the cause.

11. In column 11 state the number of days' sickness. If of long duration, insert "C" for chronic.

Remarks.—At the bottom of the page is left a space for remarks, where the assistant marshal should state any particular malady which has been prevalent in his district, and any cause which may account for the same. He is desired to state the character of the water, the character of the soil or rocks, kind of timber which grows naturally, the existence of natural fertilizers (as lime, or marl, or ores), or any other facts of interest relating to mines, seasons, or any particular or unusual natural phenomena—in fine, record any interesting event or circumstance connected with the history of his region for which he may find space.

In every case where the assistant has reason to believe that a portion of the information sought to be obtained by this schedule can be *more accurately* ascertained from any reliable bills of mortality, the facts may be abstracted from such registry, according to the form of this schedule, and the same rate of compensation will be allowed as if taken by actual visitation. It is, however, only admissible to avail oneself of such information where the record is of the most reliable nature or character.

CENSUS OF 1860.

SCHEDULE 3.—PERSONS WHO DIED during the year ending 1st June, 1860, in, in the County of, State of, enumerated by me,, Ass't. Marshal.

1. Name of every person who died during the year ending 1st June, 1860, whose usual place of abode at the time of death was in this family.

Description:

2. Age.
3. Sex.
4. Color—white, black, or mulatto.
5. Free or slave.
6. Married or widowed.
7. Place of birth, naming the state, territory, or country.
8. The month in which the person died.
9. Profession, occupation, or trade.
10. Disease or cause of death.
11. Number of days ill.

Remarks.

CENSUS OF 1870.

SCHEDULE 2.—PERSONS WHO DIED during the year ending 1st June, 1870, in, in the County of, State of, enumerated by me,, Ass't. Marshal.

1. Number of the family, as given in the second column of schedule 1.
2. Name of every person who died during the year ending June 1, 1870, whose place of abode at the time of death was in this family.
3. Age last birthday. If under one year, give months in fractions, as 3/12.

Description:

4. Sex—Males (M); females (F).
5. Color—White (W); black (B); mulatto (M); Chinese (C); Indian (I).
6. Married (M), or widowed (W).
7. Place of birth, naming the state or territory of the United States, or the country, if of foreign birth.

Parentage:

8. Father of foreign birth.
9. Mother of foreign birth..
10. The month in which the person died.
11. Profession, occupation, or trade.
12. Disease or cause of death.

Remarks.

CENSUS OF 1880.

SCHEDULE 5.—PERSONS WHO DIED during the year ending May 31, 1880, enumerated by me in, in the County of, State of,, Enumerator.

Page No.; Supervisor's district No.; Enumeration district No.

1. Number of the family as given in column numbered 2—schedule 1.
 2. Name of the person deceased.
- Personal description:
3. Age at last birthday. If under 1 year, give months in fractions, thus: 3/12. If under 1 month give days in fractions, thus: 9/30.
 4. Sex—Male (M); female (F).
 5. Color—White (W); black (B); mulatto (Mu); Chinese (Ch); Indian (I).
- What was the civil condition of the person who died?
6. Single.
 7. Married.
 8. Widowed; divorced.
- Nativity:
9. Place of birth of this person, naming the state or territory of the United States, or the country, if of foreign birth.
 10. Where was the father of this person born? (As in column 9.)
 11. Where was the mother of this person born? (As in column 9.)
 12. Profession, occupation, or trade. (Not to be asked in respect to persons under 10 years of age.)
 13. The month in which the person died.
 14. Disease or cause of death.
 15. How long a resident of the county? If less than 1 year, state months in fractions, thus: 3/12.
 16. If the disease was not contracted at place of death, state the place.
 17. Name of attending physician.

NOTE A.—The census year begins June 1, 1879, and ends May 31, 1880.

NOTE B.—In making entries in columns 6, 7, and 8, an affirmative mark only will

be used, thus: /, except in the case of divorced persons, column 8, when the letter "D" is to be used.

NOTE C.—For instructions relative to the entries in column 14, see this schedule. [Instructions are printed at end of schedule.]

NOTE D.—In column 17, note distinctly if no physician was in attendance, thus: (*None*.)

NOTE E.—Upon this schedule should be carefully returned:

First. Every death which has occurred in this enumeration district during the census year, whether the deceased was or was not, at death, a member of any family which resided June 1, 1880, in the district.

Second. Every death which has occurred outside of this enumeration district during the census year, the deceased being at date of death a member of a family which resided June 1, 1880, in the enumeration district.

The enumerator should make these entries upon this schedule with great care, seeking every source of information. When a positive statement is impossible, as when an age can only be estimated, or a birthplace must be conjectured, the entry may be enclosed in parentheses, thus: Age (25), meaning that the best estimate of the age that can be given is 25 years.

Of the deaths reported above, the following occurred in this enumeration district, but the families to which the deceased belonged, resided June 1, 1880, out of the enumeration district, as follows:

Number of the line upon which the case is reported above.

Place where the family of the deceased resided June 1, 1880:

Town; county; state.

Of the deaths reported above, the following occurred out of this enumeration district, though the families to which the deceased belonged, resided June 1, 1880, in this enumeration district, as follows:

Number of the line upon which the case is reported above.

Place where the death occurred:

Town; county; state.

FORM for the statement by attending physicians of the causes of death in the cases reported on the reverse side of this sheet.

Number of the line on schedule 5 upon which the case is reported.

Cause of death:

Primary.

Immediate.

Signature of the attending physician.

Remarks.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The important point in this schedule is the question in column 14, headed "Disease or cause of death." Especial pains must be taken in this column to make the answer full and exact, and to this end, attention is called to the following points:

Enter the name of the primary disease in all cases, and where the immediate cause of death has been a complication or consequence of the primary disease, enter that also. For instance, enter all cases of death resulting either immediately or remotely from *measles, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, remittent fever, smallpox, etc.*, under the names of those diseases, but add also *dropsy, hemorrhage from the bowels, pneumonia, etc.*, if these occurred as complications and were the more immediate cause of death. In cases of death from hemorrhage, specify the origin of the hemorrhage, thus: *Hemorrhage from aortic aneurism, hemorrhage from ulcer of intestines in typhoid fever, hemorrhage from lungs, hemorrhage from wound of neck, etc.* So also for abscess, aneurism, cancer, carbuncle, dropsy, tumor, ulcer, specify the organ or part affected, as *iliac abscess, abscess of liver; femoral aneurism; carbuncle on tip; cancer of breast, cancer of uterus, cancer of face; dropsy of chest, dropsy of abdomen; inflammation of brain, inflammation of liver; tumor of neck, tumor of abdomen; ulcer of face, ulcer of groin, etc.* Typhus, typhoid, and typho-malarial fevers should be carefully distinguished. Especial inquiry should be made for cases of "stillbirths," including infants born dead from whatever cause. As few deaths as possible should be reported under such general terms as *disease of the throat, disease of the brain, disease of the liver, disease of the lungs, disease of the bowels, disease of the spine, etc.* These should, as far as possible, be reported under special heads.

Make sure that the distinction between *apoplexy, epilepsy, and paralysis* is understood. Distinguish between acute and chronic bronchitis, acute and chronic dysentery or diarrhea, acute and chronic rheumatism. Report cerebro-spinal meningitis as cerebro-spinal fever. Do not report as the cause of death *old age, or intemperance, or debility, or paralysis of the heart, or sudden death*, in any case where it is possible to

name any definite disease. In reporting suicide name the means, whether cutting of throat, hanging, drowning, shooting, poisoning by opium, arsenic, etc.

A space is left at the bottom of each page of this schedule for remarks. It is desired that the enumerators should there describe any particular malady or unusual or peculiar disease which has prevailed in the subdivision, and the supposed cause thereof. In case of any unusual number of deaths by violence or accident (as by the caving of a mine, or similar calamity), an explanation should be given in the space for remarks.

The enumerator should endeavor to see in person every physician residing in or near his enumeration district, who is named in this schedule as the physician attending at death, and courteously invite him to inspect the entries in regard to the cause of death in his cases, and to verify or restate them as the facts may demand. For this purpose spaces are provided below, numbered to correspond with the lines of the schedule upon the other side.

If the physician finds the entry in the schedule correct and fully in accordance with the foregoing instructions he is requested to make the entry in the proper numbered space below: *Correctly stated*. If he does not deem it correct, it is desired that he restate the cause of death in the numbered space in accordance with his own views, signing each entry.

The enumerator should also inquire of each physician within his enumeration district whether he has a record or register of deaths occurring during the census year, kept at the request of the Superintendent of Census, and if so, will offer to take charge of and forward the same to the census office under his official frank.

CENSUS OF 1890.

SCHEDULE No. 5.—MORTALITY.

PERSONS WHO DIED during the Census Year (June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890), in
....., County of, State of, Enumerator.

Supervisor's district No.; Enumeration district No.

1. Number of ward or sanitary district.
2. Name of the person deceased.
3. Color. (Specify whether white, black, or mixed blood; also whether Chinese, Japanese, or Indian.)
4. Sex.
5. Age—years; months; days.
6. Whether single, married, widowed, or divorced.
7. Place of birth.
8. Place of birth of father.
9. Place of birth of mother.
10. Profession, trade, or occupation.
11. Whether *born* in the census year, with month of birth.
12. Month in which the person died.
13. Disease or cause of death. (See instructions.)
14. Length of time a resident of the county. (If less than one year, state months in fractions, thus: 3/12.)
15. Name of place where disease was contracted, if other than the place of death.
16. Name of attending physician. (If no physician was in attendance, write the word "None.")
17. Whether the person who died was an insane person or an idiot. (If so, specify which.)
18. Whether the person who died was a soldier, sailor, or marine during the civil war (U. S. or Conf.), or widow of such person. (If so, specify which.)

Upon this schedule should be carefully returned:

First. Every death which has occurred in this enumeration district during the census year, whether the deceased was or was not at death a member of any family which resided June 1, 1890, in the district.

Second. Every death which has occurred outside of this enumeration district during the census year, the deceased being at date of death a member of a family which resided June 1, 1890, in the enumeration district.

The enumerator should make these entries upon this schedule with great care, seeking every source of information. When a positive statement is impossible, as when an age can only be estimated, or a birthplace must be conjectured, the entry may be enclosed in parentheses, thus: Age (25), meaning that the best estimate of the age that can be given is 25 years.

Spaces are herein provided for making a special record in all cases where the deceased was not a resident of the enumeration district (Form A), or where the death occurred out of the enumeration district (Form B); and also to give the exact date of death in all cases of infants dying under 1 year of age (Form C).

A.—Of the deaths reported on this schedule the following occurred in this enumeration district, but the families to which the deceased belonged resided June 1, 1890, out of the enumeration district:

Number of the line upon which the case is reported on this schedule.

Place where the family of the deceased resided June 1, 1890:

Town; county; state.

B.—Of the deaths reported on this schedule the following occurred out of this enumeration district, though the families to which the deceased belonged resided June 1, 1890, in this enumeration district:

Number of the line upon which the case is reported on this schedule.

Place where the death occurred:

Town; county; state.

C.—Date of death of infants dying under one year of age, in all cases where reported on this schedule:

Number of the line upon which the case is reported on this schedule.

Date of death.

FORM for the statement by attending physicians of the causes of death in the cases reported on the second and third pages of this schedule.

Number of the line on the second and third pages of Schedule 5 upon which this case is reported.

Cause of death:

Primary.

Immediate.

Signature of the attending physician.

Remarks.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The important point in this schedule is the question in column 13, headed "Disease or cause of death." Especial pains must be taken in this column to make the answer full and exact, and to this end attention is called to the following points:

Enter the name of the primary disease in all cases, and where the immediate cause of death has been a complication or consequence of the primary disease enter that also. For instance, enter all cases of death resulting either immediately or remotely from *measles, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, remittent fever, smallpox, etc.*, under the names of those diseases, but add, also, *dropsy, hemorrhage from the bowels, pneumonia, etc.*, if these occurred as complications, and were the more immediate cause of death.

In cases of death from hemorrhage, specify the origin of the hemorrhage, thus: *Hemorrhage from aortic aneurism, hemorrhage from ulcer of intestines in typhoid fever, hemorrhage from lungs, hemorrhage from wound of neck, etc.*

So, also, for abscess, aneurism, cancer, carbuncle, dropsy, tumor, ulcer, specify the organ or part affected, as *iliac abscess, abscess of liver; femoral aneurism; carbuncle on lip; cancer of breast, cancer of uterus, cancer of face; dropsy of chest, dropsy of abdomen; inflammation of brain, inflammation of liver; tumor of neck, tumor of abdomen; ulcer of face, ulcer of groin, etc.*

Typhus, typhoid, and typho-malarial fevers should be carefully distinguished.

Especial inquiry should be made for cases of "stillbirths," including infants born dead from whatever cause.

As few deaths as possible should be reported under such general terms as *disease of the throat, disease of the brain, disease of the liver, disease of the lungs, disease of the bowels, disease of the spine, etc.* These should, as far as possible, be reported under special heads.

Make sure that the distinction between *apoplexy, epilepsy, and paralysis* is understood.

Distinguish between acute and chronic bronchitis, acute and chronic dysentery or diarrhea, acute and chronic rheumatism.

Report cerebro-spinal meningitis as cerebro-spinal fever.

Do not report as the cause of death *old age, or intemperance, or debility, or paralysis of the heart, or sudden death*, in any case where it is possible to name any definite disease.

In reporting suicide name the means, whether cutting of throat, hanging, drowning, shooting, poisoning by opium, arsenic, etc.

A space is left at the bottom of the fourth page of this schedule for remarks. It is desired that the enumerators should there describe any particular malady or unusual

or peculiar disease which has prevailed in the subdivision, and the supposed cause thereof. In case of any unusual number of deaths by violence or accident (as by the caving of a mine or similar calamity), an explanation should be given in the space for remarks.

The enumerator should endeavor to see in person every physician residing in or near his enumeration district who is named in this schedule as the physician attending at death, and courteously invite him to inspect the entries in regard to the cause of death in his cases and to verify or restate them, as the facts may demand. For this purpose spaces are provided on the fourth page, numbered to correspond with the lines upon the second and third pages of this schedule.

If the physician finds the entry in the schedule correct and fully in accordance with the foregoing instructions, he is requested to make the entry in the proper numbered space on the fourth page: "*Correctly stated.*" If he does not deem it correct, it is desired that he restate the cause of death in the numbered space in accordance with his own views, signing each entry.

The enumerator should also inquire of each physician within his enumeration district whether he has a record or register of deaths occurring during the census year, kept at the request of the Superintendent of Census, and, if so, he should offer to take charge of and forward the same to the census office under his official frank.

AGRICULTURE.

[The general inquiries relating to agriculture at the censuses from 1840 to 1890 were printed at the heads of columns and the entries made on horizontal cross lines. The tabular form of the inquiries on the general schedules are not here reproduced.

In 1840 the inquiries relating to agriculture were contained in a "Schedule of Mines, Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, etc.," which called for a return by the assistant marshal concerning the whole district assigned to him and not in detail by farms, establishments, etc. In 1850 spaces were provided in the schedule of inquiries for 41 entries, in 1860 and 1870 for 40 entries, and in 1880 and 1890 for 10 entries, the inquiries in 1880 being contained in 3 series of columns to the schedule page, and in 1890 in 3 series of columns to each of the 4 pages constituting a single schedule.

At the censuses of 1880 and 1890, in addition to the general inquiries made by the census enumerators, special inquiries were made by special agents or correspondence. These special schedules of inquiry were mainly individual, that is, each schedule was intended to cover but a single return from the establishment or person to whom it was sent. These special inquiries were partly tabular in form, and where this was the case they have been so reproduced. In a few instances, these schedules of inquiry were wholly tabular in form and called for a report concerning more than one person or establishment. The inquiries were printed at the heads of columns and the entries were made on horizontal cross lines, the same as on the general schedules. This was the case with the schedules in 1880 relating to "fuel consumed during the year ending May 3, 1880," collected by special agents, and to those in 1890 relating to "agricultural organizations," "live stock not on farms," and "live stock on ranges."]

CENSUS OF 1840.

SCHEDULE OF MINES, AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, ETC., exhibiting a full view of the pursuits, industry, and resources of the country within the division allotted to by the marshal of the district (or territory) of

[The inquiries relating to mines, commerce, fisheries, and manufactures are given under their respective heads, and are not here reproduced.]

AGRICULTURE.

Live stock:

Horses and mules.

Neat cattle.

Sheep.

Swine.

Poultry of all kinds, estimated value.

Cereal grains:

- Number of bushels of wheat.
- Number of bushels of barley.
- Number of bushels of oats.
- Number of bushels of rye.
- Number of bushels of buckwheat.
- Number of bushels of indian corn.

Various crops:

- Pounds of wool.
- Pounds of hops.
- Pounds of wax.
- Bushels of potatoes.
- Tons of hay.
- Tons of hemp and flax.
- Pounds of tobacco gathered.
- Pounds of rice.

Cotton, sugar, silk, etc.:

- Pounds of cotton gathered.
- Pounds of silk cocoons.
- Pounds of sugar made.
- Cords of wood sold.
- Value of the products of the dairy.
- Value of the products of the orchard.
- Gallons of wine made.
- Value of homemade, or family goods.

HORTICULTURE.

Gardens:

- Value of produce of market gardens.
- Value of produce of nurseries and florists.

Nurseries:

- Number of men employed.
- Capital invested.

PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.

- Value of lumber produced.
- Barrels of tar, pitch, turpentine, rosin.
- Tons of pot and pearl ashes.
- Skins and furs, value produced.
- Ginseng, and all other productions of the forest—value.
- Number of men employed.

CENSUS OF 1850.

SCHEDULE 4.—PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE in, in the County of, State of, during the Year ending June 1, 1850, as enumerated by me on the day of, 1850. Asst. Marshal.

1. Name of owner, agent, or manager of the farm.
Acres of land:
2. Improved.
3. Unimproved.
4. Cash value of farm.
5. Value of farming implements and machinery.
- Live stock, June 1, 1850:
6. Horses.
7. Asses and mules.
8. Milch cows.
9. Working oxen.
10. Other cattle.
11. Sheep.
12. Swine.
13. Value of live stock.
- Produce during the year ending June 1, 1850:
14. Wheat, bushels of.
15. Rye, bushels of.
16. Indian corn, bushels of.

Produce during the year ending June 1, 1850—Continued.

17. Oats, bushels of.
18. Rice, pounds of.
19. Tobacco, pounds of.
20. Ginned cotton, bales of 400 pounds each.
21. Wool, pounds of.
22. Pease and beans, bushels of.
23. Irish potatoes, bushels of.
24. Sweet potatoes, bushels of.
25. Barley, bushels of.
26. Buckwheat, bushels of.
27. Value of orchard products, in dollars.
28. Wine, gallons of.
29. Value of produce of market gardens.
30. Butter, pounds of.
31. Cheese, pounds of.
32. Hay, tons of.
33. Clover seed, bushels of.
34. Other grass seeds, bushels of.
35. Hops, pounds of.
- Hemp:
36. Dew rotted, tons of.
37. Water rotted, tons of.
38. Flax, pounds of.
39. Flaxseed, bushels of.
40. Silk cocoons, pounds of.
41. Maple sugar, pounds of.
42. Cane sugar, hogsheads of 1,000 pounds.
43. Molasses, gallons of.
44. Beeswax and honey, pounds of.
45. Value of homemade manufactures.
46. Value of animals slaughtered.

EXPLANATION OF SCHEDULE 4.—AGRICULTURE.

This schedule is to be filled up in the following manner:

Insert in the heading the name of the district, town, or city, and the county or parish, and the state in which the farms enumerated are located, and insert the date when the enumeration was made. This is to be attested on each page of each set by signing the schedule.

In many agricultural returns the amount stated must sometimes be *estimated*, as the number of bushels of wheat or of oats; but under other headings, as to the number of live stock, the precise number or amount can usually be stated. The assistant must use his discretion in assisting a farmer to estimate fairly and accurately the amount of his crops when he keeps no exact account; and in all instances it is desired to make the nearest approximate returns which the case will admit of.

The returns of all farms or plantations, the produce of which amounts to \$100 in value, are to be included in this schedule; but it is not intended to include the returns of small lots, owned or worked by persons following mechanical or other pursuits, where the productions are not \$100 in value.

1. Under heading 1, entitled "*Name of individual managing his farm or plantation*," insert the name of the person residing upon or having charge of the farm, whether as owner, agent, or tenant. When owned or managed by more than one person, the name of one only should be entered.

2 and 3. Under general heading, "*Acres of land*," and under particular heading, "*Improved land*," insert the number of acres of improved land; by which is meant, cleared and used for grazing, grass, or tillage, or which is now fallow, connected with or belonging to the farm which the assistant marshal is reporting. It is not necessary that it should be contiguous; but it must be owned or managed by the person whose name is inserted in the column.

Under heading "*Unimproved*," insert the number of acres of unimproved land connected with the farm. It is not necessary that it should be *contiguous* to the improved land; but may be a wood lot, or other land at some distance, but owned in connection with the farm, the timber or range of which is used for farm purposes.

Under heading No. 4, "*Cash value of farm*," include the actual cash value of the whole number of acres returned by you as improved and unimproved. In this, as in all cases where an amount of money is stated, make your figures represent dollars; thus, if the cash value of the farm be \$5,000, insert simply the figures 5,000. This

rule must be particularly and carefully observed in all cases where amounts of money are to be entered in the columns.

5. Under heading No. 5 place the aggregate value of all the farming or planting implements, and machinery, including wagons, thrashing machines, cotton gins, sugar mills; in fact, all implements and machinery used to cultivate and produce crops and fit the same for market or consumption.

Under general heading, "*Stock, 1st June, 1850*," of the whole number of animals which belong to the farm on the 1st day of June, the number of each description thereof is to be inserted under the proper headings, taking care that under heading "*Other cattle*," you insert the number of all cattle not before enumerated, which are one year old and older.

11. The number of all sheep which were on said date of one or more years old is to be inserted in column 11.

12. Under 12 insert the number of swine on the farm on the 1st day of June.

13. Under heading 13 insert, in dollars, the cash value of all live stock on hand on the 1st of June.

14 to 44, inclusive, entitled in general heading, "*Produce during the year ending June 1, 1850*." Insert in the appropriate columns the whole number of tons, bales, bushels, pounds, or value, as the heading may call for, of the respective crops raised on the farm during the year ending the 1st of June. The grain which is gathered in that year is meant, though it may have been sown in 1848.

45. "*Value of homemade manufactures*." Under this heading is to be included the value of all articles manufactured within the year preceding the 1st day of June, in or by the family, whether for home use or for sale. If the raw material has been purchased for such manufacture, the value of such raw material should not be included; the object being to ascertain the value of manufactures by the family from their own productions, or the value of the labor expended on the productions of others. This discrimination is important.

46. Under heading 46 insert, in dollars, the value of all animals slaughtered during the year.

CENSUS OF 1860.

SCHEDULE 4.—PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE in, in the County of, in the State of, enumerated by me, on the day of, 1860.

Post-Office, Ass't Marshal.

1. Name of owner, agent, or manager of the farm.
- Acres of land:
 2. Improved.
 3. Unimproved.
4. Cash value of farm.
5. Value of farming implements and machinery.
- Live stock, June 1, 1860:
 6. Horses.
 7. Asses and mules.
 8. Milch cows.
 9. Working oxen.
 10. Other cattle.
 11. Sheep.
 12. Swine.
 13. Value of live stock.
- Produce during the year ending June 1, 1860:
 14. Wheat, bushels of.
 15. Rye, bushels of.
 16. Indian corn, bushels of.
 17. Oats, bushels of.
 18. Rice, pounds of.
 19. Tobacco, pounds of.
 20. Ginned cotton, bales of 400 pounds each.
 21. Wool, pounds of.
 22. Pease and beans, bushels of.
 23. Irish potatoes, bushels of.
 24. Sweet potatoes, bushels of.
 25. Barley, bushels of.
 26. Buckwheat, bushels of.
 27. Value of orchard products, in dollars.

Produce during the year ending June 1, 1860—Continued.

28. Wine, gallons of.
29. Value of produce of market gardens.
30. Butter, pounds of.
31. Cheese, pounds of.
32. Hay, tons of.
33. Clover seed, bushels of.
34. Grass seeds, bushels of.
35. Hops, pounds of.
- Hemp:
 36. Dew rotted, tons of.
 37. Water rotted, tons of.
 38. Other prepared hemp.
39. Flax, pounds of.
40. Flaxseed, bushels of.
41. Silk cocoons, pounds of.
42. Maple sugar, pounds of.
43. Cane sugar, hogsheads of 1,000 pounds.
44. Molasses, gallons of, and from what made.
45. Beeswax, pounds of.
46. Honey, pounds of.
47. Value of home made manufactures.
48. Value of animals slaughtered.

CENSUS OF 1870.

SCHEDULE 3.—PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE in, in the County of, in the State of, enumerated by me on the day of, 1870.

Post-Office:, Ass't Marshal.

1. Name of agent, owner, or manager.
- Acres of land:
 2. Improved.
 - Unimproved:
 3. Woodland.
 4. Other unimproved.
- Present cash value:
 5. Of farm.
 6. Of farming implements and machinery.
7. Total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board.
- Live stock, June 1, 1870:
 8. Horses.
 9. Mules and asses.
 10. Milch cows.
 11. Working oxen.
 12. Other cattle.
 13. Sheep.
 14. Swine.
 15. Value of all live stock.
- Produce during the year ending June 1, 1870:

Wheat:

 16. Spring—bushels.
 17. Winter—bushels.
 18. Rye—bushels.
 19. Indian corn—bushels.
 20. Oats—bushels.
 21. Barley—bushels.
 22. Buckwheat—bushels.
 23. Rice—pounds.
 24. Tobacco—pounds.
 25. Cotton—bales (450 pounds).
 26. Wool—pounds.
 27. Pease and beans—bushels.

Potatoes:

 28. Irish—bushels.
 29. Sweet—bushels.
 30. Orchard products—value.

Produce during the year ending June 1, 1870—Continued.

31. Wine—gallons.
32. Produce of market gardens—value.
- Dairy products:
33. Butter—pounds.
34. Cheese—pounds (*a*).
35. Milk sold—gallons.
36. Hay—tons.
- Seed:
37. Clover—bushels.
38. Grass—bushels.
39. Hops—pounds.
40. Hemp—tons.
41. Flax—pounds.
42. Flaxseed—bushels.
43. Silk cocoons—pounds.
- Sugar:
44. Maple—pounds.
45. Cane—hogsheads (1,000 pounds).
46. Molasses—gallons.
- Bees:
47. Wax—pounds.
48. Honey—pounds.
49. Forest products—value.
50. Value of home manufactures.
51. Value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter.
- Total value:
52. Estimated value of all farm production, including betterments and additions to stock.

CENSUS OF 1880.

GENERAL SCHEDULE.

SCHEDULE 2.—PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE in, in the County of, State of, enumerated by me on the day of June, 1880., Enumerator.

[The 100 numbered items of inquiry herein reproduced were asked generally throughout the country, with the exception of the southern states, where a separate schedule was used, embodying the changes indicated by foot notes *d* and *e*, as follows: Broom corn (two inquiries) and hops (two inquiries) omitted; weeks of hired labor (one additional inquiry—subdivision of white and colored persons), rice (two inquiries), cotton (two inquiries), and cane (three inquiries) added, or a net addition of four inquiries.]

Supervisor's district No.; Enumeration district No.

Of the person who conducts the farm:

1. The name.
- Tenure:
2. Owner.
3. Rents for fixed money rental.
4. Rents for share of products.
- Acres of land:
- Improved:
5. Tilled, including fallow and grass in rotation, (whether pasture or meadow).
6. Permanent meadows, permanent pastures, orchards, vineyards.
- Unimproved:
7. Woodland and forest.
8. Other unimproved, including "old fields" not growing wood.
- Farm values:
9. Of farm, including land, fences, and buildings.
10. Of farming implements and machinery.
11. Of live stock.
12. Fences—cost of building and repairing in 1879.
13. Cost of fertilizers purchased in 1879.

a This will include only such cheese as is made upon the farm. Milk sent to cheese factories will be regarded as milk sold off the farm.

Labor:

14. Amount paid for wages for farm labor during 1879, including value of board.
15. Weeks hired labor in 1879 upon farm (and dairy), excluding housework—white; colored. (*a*)
16. Estimated value of all farm productions (sold, consumed, or on hand) for 1879.
- Grass lands:
- Acreage—1879:
17. Mown.
18. Not mown.
- Products harvested in 1879:
19. Hay—tons.
20. Clover seed—bushels.
21. Grass seed—bushels.
22. Horses of all ages on hand June 1, 1880.
23. Mules and asses, all ages, on hand June 1, 1880.
- Neat cattle and their products:
- On hand June 1, 1880:
24. Working oxen.
25. Milch cows.
26. Other.
- Movement—1879:
27. Calves dropped.
- Cattle of all ages:
28. Purchased.
29. Sold living.
30. Slaughtered.
31. Died, strayed, and stolen, and not recovered.
32. Milk sold, or sent to butter and cheese factories in 1879—gallons.
33. Butter made on the farm in 1879—pounds.
34. Cheese made on the farm in 1879—pounds.
- Sheep:
35. On hand June 1, 1880.
- Movement—1879:
36. Lambs dropped.
- Sheep and lambs:
37. Purchased.
38. Sold living.
39. Slaughtered.
40. Killed by dogs.
41. Died of disease.
42. Died of stress of weather.
- Clip, spring 1880, shorn and to be shorn:
43. Fleeces.
44. Weight—pounds.
- Swine:
45. On hand June 1, 1880.
- Poultry on hand June 1, 1880, exclusive of spring hatching:
46. Barnyard.
47. Other.
48. Eggs produced in 1879—dozen.
- Cereals:
- Barley—1879:
49. Area—acres.
50. Crop—bushels.
- Buckwheat—1879:
51. Area—acres.
52. Crop—bushels.
- Indian corn—1879:
53. Area—acres.
54. Crop—bushels.
- Oats—1879:
55. Area—acres.
56. Crop—bushels.

a Subdivision of weeks of hired labor for white and colored given in the schedule for the southern states only.

- Cereals—Continued.
- Rye—1879:
57. Area—acres.
58. Crop—bushels.
- Wheat—1879:
59. Area—acres.
60. Crop—bushels.
- Pulse:
61. Canada pease (dry) in 1879—bushels.
62. Beans (dry) in 1879—bushels.
- Fiber: (a)
- Flax—1879:
63. Area in crop—acres.
64. Seed—bushels.
65. Straw—tons.
66. Fiber—pounds.
- Hemp:
67. Acres.
68. Tons.
- Sugar: (b)
- Sorghum—1879:
69. Area in crop—acres.
70. Sugar—pounds.
71. Molasses—gallons.
- Maple—1879:
72. Sugar—pounds.
73. Molasses—gallons.
- Broom corn—1879: (c)
74. Acres.
75. Pounds.
- Hops—1879: (c)
76. Area—acres.
77. Crop—pounds.
- Potatoes (Irish)—1879:
78. Area—acres.
79. Crop—bushels.
- Potatoes (sweet)—1879:
80. Area—acres.
81. Crop—bushels.
- Tobacco—1879:
82. Area—acres.
83. Crop—pounds.
- Orchards—1879:
- Apple:
84. Acres.
85. Bearing trees.
86. Bushels—1879.
- Peach:
87. Acres.
88. Bearing trees.
89. Bushels—1879.
90. Total value of orchard products of all kinds sold or consumed.
- Nurseries:
91. Acres.
92. Value of produce sold in 1879.
- Vineyards:
93. Acres.
94. Grapes sold in 1879—pounds.
95. Wine made in 1879—gallons.
- Market gardens:
96. Value of produce sold in 1879.
- Bees—1879:
97. Honey—pounds.
98. Wax—pounds.

a For cotton, see end of schedule inquiries.
 b For cane, see end of schedule inquiries.
 c Omitted on schedule for southern states.

- Forest products:
99. Amount of wood cut in 1879—cords.
100. Value of all forest products sold or consumed in 1879.
- Rice—1879: (a)
- Acres.
- Pounds.
- Cotton—1879: (a)
- Acres.
- Bales.
- Cane—1879: (a)
- Area in crop—acres.
- Sugar—hogsheads.
- Molasses—gallons.

NOTE A.—The light dotted perpendicular lines, which divide the spaces intended for numbers on this schedule, are intended to separate the units, tens, etc., from each other, and the enumerator should be careful that the figures are written within the small spaces so formed, the units in the right-hand small spaces.

NOTE B.—Make an affirmative entry by a slanting line (thus /) in one of the three columns 2, 3, and 4, according as the fact is in the case of each farm—in column 2, if the occupier is the owner of the farm; in column 3, if he is the tenant at a fixed money rental; in column 4, if he conducts it for a share of the product.

NOTE C.—Enumerators will observe that there are 100 questions relating to each farm, which are arranged in four successive divisions of each schedule page.

SPECIAL SCHEDULES.

PRODUCTION OF CEREALS.

[Persons receiving this schedule are requested to enter their answers in the blank spaces after the questions. Any further information (not called forth by the questions) relating to the production of cereals, and which may be deemed important in the locality described, may be given in such shape as the writer chooses.]

A.—Location.

1. State; county; town.
2. What proportion of the land devoted to grain-raising is—
 Hilly?
 Rolling?
 Level, alluvial, or bottom land?
3. What is the prevailing kind of soil (as clay, loam, alluvial, black prairie, etc.)?
4. What is the character of the subsoil?
5. Was the land originally covered with forest or prairie?
6. What is the average value per acre of the grain farms of your region?
7. What proportion of the grain farms are managed by their owners, and what by tenants?
8. What proportion of the hired labor of the grain farms is hired by the month or year?
 What proportion is hired by the day?
9. What proportion of the hired laborers on the grain farms board with their employers?
10. What is the leading agricultural industry? Grain growing; cotton planting; sugar planting; grazing.
11. What are the four most important grain crops grown in your region? (State them in their order, the most important first.)
12. Is there any one system of rotation in crops generally practiced? If so, what is the rotation?
13. How long since the region was settled and brought into general cultivation?

B.—Wheat.

14. How does the *yield of wheat per acre* in 1879 compare with the yield in 1878?
 With that of 1877?
15. How does the *quality* of the crop of 1879 compare with that of 1878?
 With that of 1877?

a Appear only on the schedule for the southern states.

16. What is usually considered a *fair yield* to be anticipated in your region of winter wheat (bushels per acre)?
Of spring wheat?
17. What was the *largest* yield per acre you know of in your region in 1879?
18. What varieties of winter wheat are most commonly grown?
19. What of spring wheat?
20. What was the average *weight* per measured bushel of the winter wheat of the crop of 1879?
21. Of the spring wheat?
22. Is more wheat grown in your region than is needed for local consumption?

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

23. What proportion of the soil is plowed more than once in preparing for wheat?
24. What is the usual depth (in inches) of plowing for wheat?
25. What is an average day's work for man and team in plowing?
26. What is the price per acre for contract plowing?
(a) Breaking prairie.
(b) Breaking meadow or pasture sod.
(c) Breaking stubble or fallow land.
27. What proportion of the acreage of wheat grown in 1879 has any manure or fertilizer whatever applied to the crop?
28. What proportion of the acreage had any fertilizer applied, other than that produced on the farm?

SOWING.

29. What date is preferred for sowing winter wheat in your region?
30. How early and how late may it be sown, with reasonable expectation of a profitable crop?
31. What date is preferred for sowing spring wheat?
32. How early and how late may it be sown?
33. What proportion of all the wheat grown in your region is sown by hand, and what by some kind of machine or drill?
34. What proportion is sown broadcast, and what proportion is in drills?
35. If either way is preferred, state why?
36. When sown by hand, what is an average day's work?
37. When drilled in or sown with machine, what is an average day's work for man and team?
38. How much seed is usually used per acre when drilled in?
How much when sown broadcast?
39. Is there usually any special preparation of the seed before sowing? If yes, what preparation?
40. Is it considered important to often change the seed, and to get it from another locality?
41. Have you known instances of spring cultivation or horse-hoeing of winter wheat? If yes, with what results in enlarged production?
42. Is it common to use the roller in the spring on lands where the wheat is liable to winter-kill?

HARVESTING WHEAT AND PREPARATION FOR MARKET.

43. At what date did the wheat harvest of 1879 begin?
When was it at its height?
When did it end?
44. What proportion was cut by hand, and what by machine?
45. When cut by hand, what is an average day's work for cutting?
For binding and putting into shock?
46. If the work of cutting and putting up is done by gang, how many men in a gang, and what is its day's work?
47. What wages were paid harvest hands in 1879?
48. If cut by machine, what is an average day's work for one man, team, and machine?
49. How many additional hands are required to rake, bind, and put into shock when this is done?
50. What proportion is not bound into sheaves at all?
51. If the work is done by gang, how many hands in a gang, and what is its average day's work?

52. What proportion of the crop is stacked or put into barns before thrashing, and what proportion is thrashed in the field, or directly from it?
53. What proportion is thrashed by horsepower and what by steam?
Are the machines mostly owned on the farms, or do they travel from farm to farm for custom?
54. What is the usual price per bushel for thrashing wheat?
At this rate does the grower furnish—
(a) Board of thrasher's men?
(b) What number of additional hands, if any?
55. What do you consider a good day's work for a steam thrasher under good conditions?
Please state the conditions, the number of men employed, and the amount thrashed.
56. What may be considered the average cost of hauling the wheat from the farm to the market or place of shipment (say, cost per 100 bushels for a given number of miles, as the roads usually are when the grain is shipped)?

DISEASES; INSECTS; MISHAPS.

57. To what extent was the crop of 1879 damaged by smut?
58. Was this more, or less, than usual?
59. Was this more prevalent on upland or on lowland?
60. To what extent was the wheat crop of 1879 damaged by rust or mildew?
61. Was this more, or less, than usual?
62. On what land, soils, or exposures was the disease most prevalent?
63. Did some varieties of wheat suffer more than others; and if so, which suffered most and which least?
64. To what extent was the wheat crop of 1879 damaged by insects?
65. What insects did the damage, if any?
66. What remedies have been used against insects, and with what success?
67. Does injury to the wheat crop by insects in your region seriously affect or modify the character of the farming or act as a preventive against cultivating the crop?
68. Was the wheat crop of 1879 damaged by winter-killing; and if so, to what extent?
69. Was this more, or less, than usual?
70. Did any other mishaps damage or diminish the wheat crop in your region?
71. What weeds are the most troublesome to the wheat crop of your region? And do they damage the crop by choking its growth, or by the seeds mingling with the grain?
72. What means are taken to remedy the trouble?

C.—Maize, or Indian corn.

73. How does the *yield of corn per acre* in 1879 compare with that of 1878? With that of 1877?
74. How does it compare in *quality* with the crop of 1878? With that of 1877?
75. What is considered a fair and what a good yield in your locality?
76. What was the largest yield per acre in 1879 in your locality?
77. What varieties of corn are most cultivated?

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL FOR CORN.

78. How deep is the soil usually plowed for corn?
 79. What preparation of the soil, other than plowing, is usually practiced?
 80. What proportion of the acreage of the corn crop of 1879 had any manure applied to the crop?
 81. What fertilizers, if any, are used, other than farmyard manure?
- PLANTING.
82. What proportion is planted by hand and what proportion by drill, machine, or planter?
 83. How much seed per acre is used?
 84. When planted by hand, what is an average day's work per man?
 85. When by machine, what per day by man, horse, and machine?
 86. What proportion is planted in hills in rows both ways, so as to be tilled between the rows both ways?
And what proportion in drills or rows but one way?

87. When in rows both ways, what is the usual distance apart?
88. What the distance when in rows but one way?
89. What proportion of the seed-corn is selected in the year by hand, and what has no special selection?
90. Is any preparation of the seed (such as soaking or using solutions) usually practiced?
91. When seed is brought from another locality is it less liable to succeed if brought from one direction (as from the East, for instance) than if brought from another direction?

TILLAGE DURING GROWTH.

92. If both plow and cultivator (or similar implement) are used, how often each?
93. If the plow only is used, how often usually, and how deep is it run?
94. If the cultivator alone is used, how often?
95. What proportion of the crop is not hoed at all?
What proportion is hoed but once?
What proportion more than once?
96. What are the most troublesome weeds?
97. What is the common height of the stalks when mature?
98. What proportion of the crop is "topped" (the stalk cut above the ears) before it is ripe?

HARVESTING; SHELLING; MARKETING.

99. What proportion of the corn is cut up before husking?
What proportion husked on the hill?
What proportion is not husked at all, but is allowed to be harvested by live-stock?
100. When cut up, what is an average day's work for cutting corn?
101. When husked by hand, what is an average day's work in bushels of ears?
102. To what extent are husking machines used, if at all?
103. What proportion of the corn crop of your vicinity is consumed in the locality, and what proportion is shipped?
104. If marketed, what proportion is sold in the ear, and what proportion is shelled?
105. When sold in the ear, is it usually sold by weight or by measure?
106. To what extent is corn sown (or drilled) for fodder?
107. What is considered a fair yield of dry corn-fodder in tons per acre?

DISEASES; INSECTS, AND MISHAPS.

108. To what extent was the corn crop of 1879 damaged (if at all) by smut?
109. Was it damaged by insects? if yes, what insects?
And to what extent?
110. What other mishaps, if any, damaged the corn crop of 1879?

D.—Rye.

111. What varieties of rye are cultivated?
112. Is the crop mostly cultivated for the grain or for the straw?
113. Is rye grown for forage?
(a) For winter pasture?
(b) For soiling?
114. What was the yield of straw per acre in 1879?
115. How was the straw marketed, and at what price?
Loose, in bulk, per ton?
In bundles, per bundle?
In bales, per bale?

E.—Oats.

116. How does the *yield of oats per acre* of 1879 compare with that of 1878?
With that of 1877?
117. How does the *quality* and weight of the crop of 1879 compare with that of 1878?
With that of 1877?
118. What is the range of weight per measured bushel of the crop of 1879?
Lightest (in pounds), average, heaviest.
119. Was the heaviest from seed produced in your locality, or was it from seed which was grown elsewhere?
120. To what extent are seed oats brought from other localities?

121. If there is any considerable importation of seed oats into your locality, where are they brought from?
122. What (if any) is the excess in weight or yield between oats grown from seed brought from elsewhere, over oats grown from seed which has been cultivated for several years in your locality?
123. Are more oats grown in your region than are consumed there?
124. What proportion of the oats is fed out unthreshed?
125. What are the customary rules about selling as regards weight? Does the farmer sell by weight or by measure, and if by weight, at how many pounds per bushel?
126. Did the crop of 1879 suffer damage from smut, disease, insects, or other mishaps; and if so, to what extent?
127. What mishaps, if any, is the crop most subject to in your locality?
128. What varieties, if any, are unaffected or least injured by "rust"?

F.—Barley.

129. How did the *average yield per acre* of the barley crop of 1879 compare with that of 1878?
With that of 1877?
130. How did the *quality* (in weight and color) compare with that of 1878?
With that of 1877?
131. What varieties are most cultivated?
132. On what kind of soils was the crop most successful?
133. What was the average weight of 2-rowed barley of the crop of 1879?
Of 6-rowed barley?
134. What proportion of the crop is shipped, and what proportion is fed to animals?
135. When shipped, where is it shipped to?
136. Is the crop grown to any considerable extent for fodder?
137. If yes, is it usually cut green, or is it allowed to ripen?

G.—Buckwheat.

138. How did the *yield of buckwheat per acre* in 1879 compare with the crop of 1878?
How with that of 1877?
139. What varieties of buckwheat are most grown?
140. What is considered a fair or good crop?
141. At what date is the crop usually sown in your locality?
142. What mishaps, if any, damaged the crop of 1879, and to what extent?
143. What mishaps is the crop most subject to in your locality?

DETAILS OF COTTON CULTURE.

[Persons receiving this schedule are requested, in entering their answers, to strike out plainly, by crossing with pen or pencil, whatever words they do not intend shall stand in the answer; or, if no suitable terms be found, to insert such as they may desire in the blank spaces left. This applies more especially to the description of location, soil, etc., where numerous suggestive terms are set down for the convenience of the writer; so that by striking out those not applicable, words sufficiently descriptive of any ordinary cases may be retained. When several different soils are to be mentioned, the chiefly important one should be described in the body of the report, and each of the others separately, on the duplicate sheets subjoined, at the end of the schedule.]

Location.

1. State; county; T.; R.; S.
- (a) Lowland:
2. First | second | bottom, creek of , waters of river | lake | bay | sound, , alluvial plain | delta plain | of river | front land | back land | cypress swamp | coast flat | sand | shell | hummock | sea island
- (b) Upland:
3. Mountain | hilly | rolling | level | table-land, prairie waters of creek, river
- Remarks:
4. What circumstances of "local climate," if any, influence cotton growing in your region?

Soil.

[Under this head, please mention first, by their common names, the several materially different kinds of soil in your region, used in, or adapted to, the culture of cotton; describe in the body of the blank the most important one of these (No. 1), referring to the separate sheets subjoined for the description of the less important ones.]

5. Kinds of soils cultivated in cotton—No. 1; No. 2; No. 3.
6. Common designation of chief one.
7. What proportion of the lands in your region is of this kind?
8. How far, in each direction, do you know the same soil to occur?
9. What is its natural timber, or other growth?
- Description:
 10. Light—Fine silt | fine sandy | coarse sandy | gravelly | loam.
 11. Heavy—Clay loam | clay | prairie | adobe | putty-like
 12. Color—Whitish | gray | buff | yellow | greenish yellow | brown | mahogany | orange red | blackish | black.
 13. Thickness (average) of the surface soil, before its color changes into that of the subsoil—feet, inches.
 14. Character of subsoil—Heavier | lighter | than surface soil (describe, using suitable terms as in description of soil): hardpan, leachy, impervious
 15. Contains flinty | hard | soft | "black gravel" | white gravel | rounded | angular | pebbles.
 16. Underlaid by—Sand | gravel | rock at feet.
 17. Tilling qualities of land—Easy | difficult in wet in dry seasons.
 18. Early | late | warm | cold | | well-drained | ill-drained.
 19. Chief crops produced in your region.
 20. To which is the soil apparently best adapted?
 21. What proportion of cotton is planted?
 22. What is the height usually attained by cotton on such land, and at which height is it most productive?
 23. Under what circumstances does the cotton plant incline to run to weed?
 24. What remedy, if any, can be used to restrain it, and to favor bolling?
 25. What is the seed-cotton product per acre when the land is fresh?
 26. How much seed cotton is needed for a 400-pound bale?
 27. How does the staple from fresh land rate in market when clean?
 28. What is the seed-cotton product per acre after years' cultivation (unmanured).
 29. How much seed cotton is then needed for a 400-pound bale?
 30. How does the staple from such land compare with that from fresh land?
 31. What weeds are most troublesome on this soil?
 32. What amount or proportion of such land originally cultivated now lies "turned out"?
 33. How does such land produce when again taken into cultivation?
 34. Does the soil wash or gully readily on slopes?
 35. Is the damage so done of serious extent?
 36. Are the valleys injured by the washings of the uplands?
 37. To what extent?
 38. Have any efforts been made to check the damage? By horizontalizing | hill-side ditching | underdraining.
 39. With what success?
- Tillage, improvement, etc.:
 40. Usual depth of tillage (measured on land-side of furrow)—inches.
 41. What draft employed in breaking up?
 42. Is subsoiling practiced; if so, with what implements; with what results?
 43. Is fall-plowing practiced? with what results?
 44. Is fallowing practiced? is the land tilled while lying fallow or only "turned out"?
 45. With what results in either case?
 46. Is rotation of crops practiced? with corn; sweet potatoes; oats; wheat.
 47. If so, of how many years' course, and in what order of crops?
 48. With what results?
 49. What fertilizers or other direct means of improving the soil are used by you, or in your region?
 50. With what results?

Tillage, improvement, etc.—Continued.

51. Is green-manuring practiced? With cowpease.
52. With what results?
53. How is cotton seed disposed of?
54. If sold, on what terms, or at what price?
55. Where is the nearest cotton-seed oil factory?
56. Is cotton-seed cake used with you for feed? for
57. Is it used for manure? alone, or mixed with ; for growing
- Planting and cultivation of cotton:
 58. What preparation is usually given to cotton land before bedding up? fall plowing; spring plowing.
 59. Do you plant in ridges? how far apart?
 60. What is your usual planting time?
 61. What variety do you prefer?
 62. How much seed is used per acre?
 63. What implements do you use in planting?
 64. Are "cotton-seed planters" used in your region? What opinion is held of their efficacy or convenience?
 65. How long, usually, before your seed comes up?
 66. At what stage of growth do you thin out your stand, and how far apart?
 67. Is your cotton liable to suffer from "sore shin"?
 68. What after-cultivation do you give, and with what implements?
 69. What is the height usually attained by your cotton before blooming?
 70. When do you usually see the first blooms? .
 71. When do the bolls first open?
 72. When do you begin your first picking?
 73. How many pickings do you usually make? and when?
 74. Do you ordinarily pick all your cotton?
 75. At what date does picking usually close?
 76. At what time do you expect the first "black frost"?
 77. Do you pen your seed cotton in the field, or gin as the picking progresses?
- Ginning, baling, and shipping:
 78. What gin do you use? how many saws?
 79. What motive power? horsepower steam-engine | mules | horses? If the latter, which mechanical "power" arrangement do you prefer?
 80. How much clean lint do you make in a day's run of — hours?
 81. How much seed cotton, on an average, is required for a 400-pound bale of lint?
 82. What press do you use for baling?
 83. What press is generally used in your region?
 84. What is its capacity when run by men and horses; mules?
 85. Do you use rope or iron ties for baling?
 86. If the latter, what fastening do you prefer?
 87. What kind of bagging is used in your region?
 88. What weight do you aim to give your bales; have transportation companies imposed any conditions in this respect?
 89. At what time do you chiefly ship; how and to what station or city, and port?
 90. What is the usual rate of freight to such port, per bale?
- Diseases, insect enemies, etc.:
 91. By what accidents of weather, diseases, or insect pests, is your cotton crop most liable to be injured? caterpillar | boll worm | shedding | rot of bolls | rust | blight.
 92. At what dates do these several pests or diseases usually make their appearance?
 93. To what cause is the trouble attributed by your farmers?
 94. What efforts have been made to obviate it?
 95. With what success?
 96. Is rust or blight prevalent chiefly on heavy or ill-drained soils?
 97. Do they prevail chiefly in wet or dry, cool or hot seasons?
 98. On which soil described by you are they most common?
 99. Is Paris green used as a remedy against the caterpillar? If so, how and with what effect?
- Labor, and system of farming:
 100. What is the average size of farms or plantations in your region?
 101. Is the prevalent practice "mixed farming" or "planting"?
 102. Are supplies raised at home or imported, and if the latter, where from?

Labor, and system of farming—Continued.

- 103. Is the tendency toward the raising of home supplies increasing or decreasing?
- 104. Who are your laborers chiefly? whites, of what nationality? negroes; Chinese.
- 105. How are their wages paid? by the year | month | day; at what rates?
- 106. When payable?
- 107. Are cotton farms worked on shares? on what terms.
- 108. Are any supplies furnished by the owners? implements; plows; baskets; teams; mules; horses; gin; press; baling material?
- 109. Does your system give satisfaction?
- 110. How does it affect the quality of the staple?
- 111. Does the soil deteriorate or improve under it?
- 112. Which system (wages or share) is the better for the laborer? why?
- 113. What is the condition of the laborers?
- 114. What proportion of negro laborers own land, or the houses in which they live?
- 115. What is the market value of the land described in your region?
- 116. What rent is paid for such land?
- 117. How many acres, or 400-pound bales, per "hand" is your customary estimate?
- 118. To what extent does the system of credits or advances upon the growing cotton crop prevail in your region?
- 119. At what stage of its production is the cotton crop usually covered by insurance?
- 120. Is such practice general?
- 121. What are the merchants' commissions, and charges for storing, handling, shipping, insurance, etc., to which your crop is subject?
- 122. What is the total amount of these charges against the farmer per pound, or 400-pound bale?
- 123. What is your estimate of the cost of production in your region, exclusive of such charges, and with fair soil and management?

Soil No. 2.

[Inquiries numbered 6 to 39, inclusive (with the exception of 19, which was not asked), relating to Soil No. 1 are common to Soil No. 2 and are not here reproduced.]

Soil No. 3.

[Inquiries numbered 6 to 39, inclusive (with the exception of 19, which was not asked), relating to Soil No. 1 are common to Soil No. 3 and are not here reproduced.]

COTTON CULTURE.

Cost of each item of labor and material expended in the cultivation of an acre of cotton:

Items.	Your own practice.		Usual practice in your section.		Remarks.
	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	
Rent.....					
Fencing, repairs and interest on.....					
Knocking stalks.....					
Pulling and burning stalks.....					
Other cleaning up.....					
Listing.....					
Bedding with hoes.....					
Breaking up.....					
Harrowing.....					
Barring old beds.....					
Splitting middles.....					
Reversing.....					
Laying off.....					
Manuring, commercial.....					
Manuring, home-made.....					
Applying manures.....					
Bedding up.....					
Splitting middles.....					
Knocking off beds.....					
Planting—opening.....					
dropping.....					
covering.....					
Replanting.....					
Seed.....					
Thinning.....					
Number of plowings.....					
Number of hoeings.....					
Picking, per cwt.....					
Hauling to gin.....					
Ginning, per cwt.....					
Management.....					

Mention any other items in your practice not noted here. Wear and tear of implements to be included, as well as cost of horsepower and labor in your estimates.

COTTON-SEED OIL INDUSTRY.

In order that the object of these questions may be fully understood, it is desirable to call attention to the high importance of the development of the cotton-seed oil industry with reference to its influence upon the production of cotton itself.

Since cotton seed constitutes, on an average, somewhat more than two-thirds by weight of the crop taken from the cotton field, it is obvious that the progress of soil exhaustion, or the maintenance of fertility must depend mainly upon the use made of cotton seed itself. As a matter of fact, however, it is proved by chemical analysis, corroborated by the experience of the older cotton-growing states, that the importance of cotton seed to the soil is far greater than is indicated by its proportion to the lint crop. For out of 45 pounds of mineral plant-food withdrawn from the soil by the seed cotton required to make a 400-pound bale, but a little over 4 pounds are contained in the lint, the rest remaining in the seed. In other words, the withdrawal of one crop of cotton seed from the soil is equivalent to the drain created by ten crops of lint. Practically, cotton lint could be grown indefinitely upon most of the better class of soils without other return than the cotton seed itself.

The oil extracted from the seed, however, contains little that is of any consequence to the soil. The seedcake and hulls would be nearly as good as the whole seed. The seedcake without the hulls would be equivalent to more than three-quarters of the seed when returned to the field as a manure.

The cotton-seed oil manufacture, therefore, does not only not detract necessarily from the returns to the soil, but puts the most important portion of the crop into a far more convenient shape for use, both for feed and manure, than the raw cotton seed.