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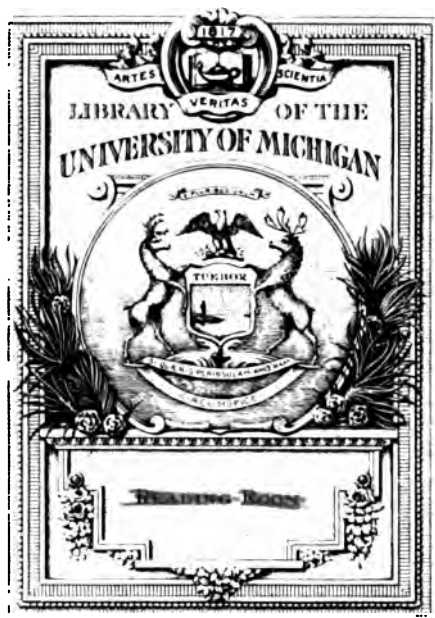
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UNITED STATES PUBLIC
DOCUMENTS

A HANDBOOK
OF
UNITED STATES PUBLIC
DOCUMENTS

BY
ELFRIDA EVERHART

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1910

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TO MY FATHER

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PREFACE

In the following pages there is a twofold attempt to define the province of the various publications issued by the federal government. The effort has been made, first, to outline for the average inquirer the field covered by the publishing divisions; and, second, to direct the student to matter necessary in his researches. Realizing the difficulties encountered in dealing with so extensive a subject the primary objects sought have been simplicity of arrangement and untechnicality of treatment. There is so extensive a store of material in the Government's documents that an elaborate and detailed treatise would constitute an enormous volume; and while this, no doubt, would be valuable, it would be useless as a ready tool for immediate and practical service.

Personal contact and experience with the demands of the public have been the basis in the preparation of the Handbook and rigid adherence to official authority, the test for accuracy. It is strange that the student regards Public Documents in pretty much the same light as he does other works of reference, while the average librarian shrinks from them as if they were tomes in unknown tongues. When the subject matter alone is considered, the United States Public Documents will claim first place as a constantly-increasing cyclopaedia of subjects useful to the community. Furthermore this is in reality their field.

For their kindly encouragement, generous advice, invaluable assistance, and excellent suggestions my keenest obligation and heartiest appreciation are extended to Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, Mrs. Myrta Lockett Avary, Miss Ethel Everhart, Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee, Dr. Thomas M. Owen, and many others who have helped with pertinent criticism. My thanks are due also to those branches of the Government that have responded promptly and graciously to my requests.

Elfrida Everhart.

November 1909.



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INTRODUCTION

Definition.—According to a law passed on June 23, 1874, during the 43d Congress 1st Session, the term “Public Documents” is defined to include “all publications printed by order of Congress or either House thereof.” Other authorities call these publications United States Documents, Government Documents, or perhaps, most correctly, Federal Documents. However, Government Documents is the term generally employed. 1, 2.*

Character.—The Public Documents embody the proceedings of Congress, the results of its sessions in the form of laws, reports, special investigations, and miscellany; the issues of each of the nine Executive Departments, with the reports of subordinate divisions; and the reports of affiliated subordinate commissions, institutions, offices, bureaus, and associations. The wealth of material contained in these documents can only be realized when the provinces of the numerous publishing divisions are understood. Every document is carefully prepared and on such subjects as science, technology, economics, useful arts, statistics, and similar fields, is reliable and authoritative. As to history, anthropology, ethnology, labor problems, public and international law, diplomatic relations, and commerce, all these are admirably handled.

Each of these broad subjects includes hundreds of minor topics which are often elaborately treated. For example under history, there are not only the official records of naval and military engagements, both domestic and foreign, but also many special treatises on genealogy, early Americana, and individual state records. Under agriculture we have treatises on the habits, care, uses, and diseases of American

*Numerals at the end of paragraphs refer to lists of authorities at the end of the Introduction and of each chapter throughout the work.

animals and plants; soil surveys; meteorological, food, irrigation, and forest reports; road improvement. Science is represented by chemistry, geology, biology, botany, entomology, zoology, astronomy, and other branches. And so taking up economics, sociology, political science, and other subjects each subdivision might be enumerated. Broadly speaking it is the purpose of the government to publish matter on all subjects that may pertain to the welfare of the people at large.

Thus it can readily be seen that, properly handled, these Public Documents can be made the most useful and comprehensive of reference works as, in character, they cover a broader and more extensive field than any other collection.

Manipulation.—The prejudice of years is much to blame for the distaste the sight of a public document arouses in the mind of the average reader. This dissatisfaction is gradually dying out and the true worth of the Government's publications is beginning to be appreciated. If approached systematically with the idea of ignoring occasional discrepancies the Public Documents will be found simple as a whole and even when seemingly difficult, they can be mastered with slight effort. As a matter of fact the cause of much of the dislike has been the general rule of inconsistency that prevails in earlier issues. If closely examined it will be found that this occurs only in minor detail. When, therefore, the subject matter is mastered, the secondary features and their irregularities can be ignored, and the problem is solved.

In order to handle Public Documents intelligently a comprehension of the duties and characters of each of the Executive Departments, and other publishing offices must be clearly in mind. If once this general impression be received, the lesser idiosyncrasies resolve themselves into easily explained discrepancies, and the rest of the way is clear. Such a preparation demands only a little patience which by its results is amply rewarded.

Printing Law of 1895 and Subsequent Legislation.—For fifteen or twenty years prior to 1895 there had been great agitation in the library world regarding the systematic distribu-

tion and representative allotment of the publications of the United States Government. All these years of struggle and defeat were at last rewarded by the passage of the Printing Law on January 12, 1895. This law is a revision of all preceding legislation relating to Public Documents and provides for their printing, distribution, and cataloguing, as well as reorganizes the Government Printing Office.

While the 1895 law was for a time well received, it has been found necessary to amend it, particularly in regard to remedying a certain tardiness in distribution and a duplication of documents. The most recent law in this direction was the resolution passed on January 15, 1908, during the 60th Congress 1st Session which somewhat amends a law passed March 1, 1907. This last resolution is particularly noteworthy on account of its providing for an immediate distribution of documents and a regulation against unnecessary duplication.

3, 4, 5.

Number of Documents Printed.—Each Congress grants annually to the Government Printing Office an appropriation to cover the cost of printing all Public Documents of that year. Every department of the Government has a specified apportionment of this fund. The number of documents printed varies according to their subject matter. Some reports being intended for limited purposes are issued in small editions; others have reached a million copies, while the generally popular documents range from one hundred thousand to five hundred thousand copies. This applies to departmental issues.

Of Congressional Documents (those ordered printed by Congress), unless otherwise specified, only the Usual Number is printed. While the Printing Law of 1895 fixed the Usual Number at 1682 it has since been increased to 2474. Of these 2474 copies, 1197 are bound and called Reserve and the remainder, 1277, left unbound, is known as the Up Number.

3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

Distribution.—The Government Printing Office is concerned with the publication, distribution, and cataloguing of the United States Public Documents. The head of the Office

is the Public Printer, who has charge of the entire establishment, and who, by law, is required to be a "practical printer versed in the art of bookbinding." The Superintendent of Documents, who is subordinate to the Public Printer, has charge of the distribution to institutions, sale, domestic exchange, and cataloguing of the Government's publications. Consequently all communications from the public at large should be directed to him.

When the Usual Number of a Congressional document is printed it is distributed as follows: Of the Reserve, 1197 copies, 452 are held to be bound by orders of Delegates, Representatives, or Senators, while 615 are bound and delivered to the Superintendent of Documents, who distributes them to designated depositories. The remainder is sent to the Senate and House Libraries and to the Library of Congress. If Members of Congress so desire, the Reserve held to their account may be specially bound in half morocco or a binding not more expensive; while if not called for within two years, all such documents revert to the Superintendent of Documents, who is authorized to have these bound in cloth and distributed to libraries. Of the Up Number, 1277 copies, 616 are delivered to the Superintendent of Documents, and the remainder to the Senate and House Document Rooms, the Secretary of Senate, the Clerk of House of Representatives, the Legations, the Executive Mansion, the State Department, the Library of Congress, and the Governor-General of the Philippines.

For departmental editions which exceed the Usual Number the methods of distributing are at present unsatisfactorily complex. According to law as it now stands the Superintendent of Documents receives copies for Depository Libraries; while each Congressman, and publishing division is also allowed to distribute documents in their several allotments. Realizing the unnecessary confusion and wasteful duplication hereby entailed, these officials and divisions have, as a whole, turned over their library mailing lists to the Superintendent of Documents and in this way great economy


is gained. According to official statistics the latter received in 1907, 2,795,805 documents and distributed 1,032,498.

The distribution of documents to foreign exchanges is carried on by the International Exchange Service of the Smithsonian Institution. 3, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

Sale.—The above section applies to the free distribution of the Public Documents. Although most of the Government's publications are free for public institutions, a few are sold to these at cost, while all private individuals are now required to pay for documents formerly furnished without charge. The Superintendent of Documents is "authorized to sell at cost any public document in his charge, the distribution of which is not otherwise provided for. Only one copy can be sold to the same person, excepting Members of Congress, or to libraries or schools." While the sale of most of the United States Public Documents is in the hands of the Superintendent of Documents, the Hydrographic Office still sells its own publications. However, all such variations are noted in the current Monthly Catalogue where explicit directions are given in regard to the purchase of all documents there listed. 12, 17.

Libraries.—The libraries to which United States Public Documents are sent are divided into the three following classes, to each of which, through the Superintendent of Documents, the Government sends all or a selected number of its publications without charge and franked through the mails.

Designated Depository Libraries had their origin before 1813 when certain Public Documents were authorized to be distributed by special legislation to selected institutions; but it was not until that year that a permanent provision was made for this purpose. Subsequent resolutions were passed until 1857 and 1858 when the present system of Depository Libraries had its origin. Then the Printing Law of 1895 revised all preceding legislation, and the present system was established. Of the four classes of libraries the Designated Depositories are most important because they receive all Public Documents allowed to be distributed. For an official



list of such documents, see Bulletin 7 of the Documents Office. On an average each Designated Depository Library receives nearly one thousand books a year which occupy not more than fifty feet shelf space. The Depository Libraries are chosen as follows:

(a) All State and Territorial libraries. (b) One library from each Congressional District to be named by the Member from that District. (c) One library from the State or Territory at large to be named by the Senator or Delegate from that State or Territory. (d) The following federal depositories:

The libraries of the Executive Departments, excepting the Commerce and Labor Department.

The libraries of the Naval and Military Academies.

The libraries of the Land Grant Colleges.

The library of the Philippine Government.

The only requirement involved is that each of these libraries, unless belonging to colleges, should have a thousand books outside of those issued by the Government, and that the Public Documents when received should be made available for free use by the people though not to be removed from the building nor disposed of in any way without proper authority. At present the total number of these depositories is six hundred and sixteen.

Geological Depository Libraries have been authorized since 1887 with later legislation until 1896, since when they conform to the present regulations. Each Representative, Senator, and Delegate is authorized to name four of these libraries for his district or state, to which are forwarded the publications of the Geological Survey only, numbering from fifty to seventy-five documents each year. There are nearly two thousand Geological Depository Libraries.

Official Gazette Depositories receive the weekly Official Gazette. Each Senator, Representative, or Delegate can furnish the names of eight public libraries having over one thousand volumes, for this privilege.

Miscellaneous Libraries is the designation superseding that of the earlier Remainder libraries since 1905. These embrace a number of small public and school libraries to which all surplus documents answering their needs are sent on application. 3, 6, 12, 18, 19.

Forms in Which Issued.—The United States Public Documents vary in size from a small thirty-two mo. volume to a large folio. They are bound in sheep, cloth, buckram, duck, leather, imitation Russia, half morocco, as well as coming out in pamphlet form. Up to the 60th Congress the Congressional Series is bound in sheep, and while the body of departmental editions is in cloth or paper covers, it is also bound in the other forms which furthermore embrace the special bindings for Members of Congress. Since the 60th Congress a standard cloth edition has been adopted for both Congressional and departmental publications.

While in the past there has been considerable duplication—a document coming out frequently in two and often in three or more forms—the present tendency is to reduce such waste of material with the result that the latest enactment, Public Resolution Number 3 of January 15, 1908, has reduced this duplication to a minimum. 5, 6, 7.

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12. Superintendent of Documents—Report, 1907.
13. Statutes at Large—Volume 33.
14. 60th Congress 1st Session—House Documents 561, 601, et al.
15. Documents Office—Leaflet 10.
16. Smithsonian Institution—Report, 1906.
17. Monthly Catalogue—May 1908.
18. Documents Office—Circular 22.
19. Superintendent of Documents—Reports, 1904, 1905, 1907.

PART ONE

CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS.

Under this division are classed the publications issued from Congress as a whole or either House thereof, giving not only accounts and results of its proceedings but also other documents of specific nature authorized to be printed. The main publications are the American State Papers, and other early documents, the Serial Documents, the Congressional Record and its predecessors, and some miscellaneous issues. For each of these is given historical and explanatory data, as well as forms in which issued. Only those documents of general interest are outlined.



CHAPTER I.

EARLY CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS.

American Archives.—This is also known as the Documentary History of the American Revolution, or the Documentary History of the English Colonies in North America. In accordance with an act of Congress passed on March 2, 1833, Peter Force and his associate, Matthew St. Clair Clarke, were authorized under contract with the State Department to prepare and publish a work entitled the "Documentary History of the American Revolution." Their plan was to issue in six series a work that was to embrace the discovery, settlement, and history of our country from 1492 to 1789, by the reproduction not only of published state documents, but also of private papers, narratives, journals, and newspapers. The series was to be divided thus:

1. The origin of the several colonies; their charters, bills of rights, etc., and the public papers previous to and their condition in 1763.
2. From 1763 to the Congress of 1765 at New York.
3. From 1765 to the Congress of 1774 at Philadelphia.
4. From 1774 to the Declaration of Independence.
5. From 1776 to the peace of 1783.
6. From 1783 to the organization of the present federal government in 1789.

Unfortunately Congress made appropriation for the fourth and part of the fifth series only which cover the early Revolutionary period from 1774 to 1776. Nine volumes were issued from 1837 to 1853, six volumes in Series Four, and three volumes in Series Five, each volume being chronologically arranged and separately indexed.

The collection of manuscripts, pamphlets, documents, and

papers known as the Force collection was purchased with his library in 1867 by Congress for a hundred thousand dollars and added to the Library of Congress. On account of their incomplete and confused condition little hope is held for their reproduction. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Journals of the Continental Congress.—Of these there have been several editions. The first was in thirteen volumes, separately indexed, and covered the period from Sept. 5, 1774, to Nov. 3, 1788; Volumes One and Two were printed by R. Aitken, Volumes Three and Seven by J. Patterson. Volumes Four, Five, and Eight by D. C. Claypoole, and the rest by J. Dunlap.

By order of Congress in 1799 a reprint was published in thirteen volumes by Richard Folwell of Philadelphia of which Volume One was issued in 1801.

Later in 1823 a second reprint in four volumes, each separately indexed, was printed by Gideon and Way, or Way and Gideon. This edition is known as the Public Journals of the Continental Congress or the Journals of the American Congress and covered the period from Sept. 5, 1774, to March 3, 1789, according to Poore, and the second edition of the Checklist; while the Catalogue of the Senate Library for 1908 gives the latter date as Nov. 1, 1788.

Beginning in 1904 there has been issued under the editorship of Worthington Chauncey Ford from the Manuscripts Division of the Library of Congress the Journals of the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1789. These contain reproductions of original manuscripts, journals and other records from the Library of Congress collection which have never been printed in full. Each volume is well indexed. 4, 5, 6, 9, 10.

Secret Journals of the Continental Congress.—These are also known as the Journals (Secret) of the Congress of the Confederation, being in four volumes separately indexed and published for Congress in 1823 by Way and Gideon. According to Poore and Ames the period covered is from 1774 to 1788, while the Senate Library Catalogue gives the first date as May 10, 1775. 4, 5, 6.

American State Papers.—Owing to irregularities in printing, mechanical errors, various disasters, and finally absence of systematic collection, the documents of the first fourteen Congresses are far from complete. However, for ordinary purposes the compilation known as the American State Papers is the most reliable and satisfactory, although these embrace only selected documents.

Their selection was first entrusted by Congress to Walter Lowrie, Secretary of the Senate, and Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Clerk of the House. In 1837 the editorship was placed in the hands of Asbury Dickins and Walter S. Franklin, who then occupied the official positions hitherto held by Lowrie and Clarke. The chief compiler was General William Hickey, who assisted in the preparation of the Papers from the first appropriation in 1831 to the issue of the final volume in 1861.

The series was published in thirty-eight volumes from 1832 to 1861 by Gales and Seaton and covers the period from 1789 to 1836, and in one instance extends to 1838. The Papers include a selected number of nearly two thousand five hundred of the most important Public Documents, legislative, executive, and judicial. Rare documents such as Fulton's pamphlet on the torpedo, the Seminole War, the Pirates War, are examples of their contents outside of the general reports. They are chronologically arranged and are divided into the following classes, each volume being separately paged and indexed.

- Class 1. Foreign Relations, 1789-1828, in six volumes.
- Class 2. Indian Affairs, 1789-1827, in two volumes.
- Class 3. Finance, 1789-1828, in five volumes.
- Class 4. Commerce and Navigation, 1789-1823, in two volumes.
- Class 5. Military Affairs, 1789-1838, in seven volumes.
- Class 6. Naval Affairs, 1794-1836, in four volumes.
- Class 7. Post Office Department, 1790-1833, in one volume.
- Class 8. Public Lands, 1789-1837, in eight volumes.
- Class 9. Claims, 1789-1823, in one volume.

Class 10. Miscellaneous, 1789-1823, in two volumes.

Of Class 8 (Public Lands) another edition in five volumes covering the period from 1789 to 1834 was published by Duff Green, Congressional Printer. 2, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13.

State Papers and Publick Documents of the United States.—These were published by T. B. Wait & Sons, Boston, and are known as Wait's State Papers. They covered the period from 1789 to 1809. Three editions were published: the first in six volumes in 1815; the second in ten volumes in 1817 containing important confidential papers never before published; and the third in twelve volumes in 1819. This collection was published under the patronage of Congress and while not so important nor complete as the American State Papers, which it resembles in arrangement, it is nevertheless valuable for the proceedings and certain confidential documents of the early Congresses. 4, 5, 13, 14, 15.

Journals of the Senate, Legislative.—These were ordered reprinted and were published in five volumes in 1820 by Gales and Seaton. They included the first thirteen Congresses (1789-1815) and contained those parts of its Journal of which the Senate had no printed copy. 4, 5, 13, 16, 17.

Journal of the Executive Proceedings of the Senate of the United States.—This was printed in three volumes by Duff Green in 1828 and 1829 by order of the Senate and covered the first twenty Congresses (1789-1829).

In 1887 the work was extended to sixteen volumes (Volumes Fourteen and Fifteen each consisting of two parts) and covered the 21st to the 40th Congress (1829-1869).

Finally in 1901 Volumes Seventeen to Twenty-Seven were issued including the 21st to the 51st Congress (1869-1891).

Besides being a record of the executive proceedings from the 1st to the 51st Congress (1789-1891) these Journals contain also records of the sessions from which the injunction of secrecy has since been removed. Each volume is separately indexed. 5, 6, 13, 16, 18.

Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States.—This was reprinted by order of the House in 1826 by

Gales and Seaton. It is in nine volumes separately indexed and covers the first thirteen Congresses (1789-1815). 5, 13.

Other Early Documents.—For further information on miscellaneous publications issued during the early Congresses reference is made to General Greely's Papers Relating to the Early Congressional Documents (1900), to the Catalogue of the Senate Library (1908), and to Poore's Descriptive Catalogue (1885).

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16. Townsend—Handbook of U. S. Political History.
17. 16th Congress 1st Session—Senate Journal (Serial Number 25).
18. Document Catalogue—Volume 6.



CHAPTER II.

SERIAL DOCUMENTS.

Serial Documents are those publications issued by Congress as a body, and are also known as Congressional Documents, Congressional Series, Serial Numbers, or Sheep-Bound Reserve. For the first fourteen Congresses the American State Papers must represent the Serial Documents. However, as the files of the documents beginning with the 15th Congress (1817) are about complete, it is with these that the Serial Numbers begin. The Serial Number is the excellent scheme originated by Dr. Ames whereby each volume of the Congressional set is separately numbered and runs in continuous numerical order from the first session of the 15th Congress to the present time. For convenience the American State Papers, though not strictly Serial Documents, are assigned Serial Numbers 01-038; then beginning with the 15th Congress 1st session is Serial Number 1. At the present date the Serial Number has reached over 5200.

Each Congress lasts two years and consists of two regular sessions. The First, known as the "long session," begins on the first Monday in December, unless assembled earlier by the President, and lasts until its adjournment which is generally in August, although there is no fixed date for its termination which must be before the Second Session opens. The Second Session begins on the first Monday of the following December and adjourns on March 4th of the next year. There is frequently an extra session convened by the President which is called a Third Session when both Houses are assembled, or when only the Senate is summoned it is known as a Special Session of the Senate. The House has never been called alone.

At present the Serial Documents are divided into Senate and House Journals, Senate and House Reports and Senate and House Documents. From the 15th to the 59th Congress (1817-1907) they included not only records of the official proceedings and administrative reports of the two Houses, but also the Annual Reports of the Executive Departments and other branches of the Government service; certain special reports, bulletins, monographs, and treatises originating therefrom; as well as similar works from other federal sources. As a consequence the Serial Documents for these years contain an enormous amount of practically encyclopaedic material. Particular attention is called to the contributions to political science and economy, foreign relations and commerce, ethnology, geology, education, history, military and naval records, technology, agriculture, international and constitutional law, criminology, labor problems, science theoretic and applied, biography, and statistics. To avoid the duplication of these documents most of which were issued in separate departmental editions, often both in paper and cloth, there was a law passed during the 59th Congress 2d session and further amended during the 60th Congress 1st session whereby "all annual or serial publications originating in or prepared by an Executive Department, bureau, office, commission, or board," shall be withdrawn from the Serial Documents. Accordingly beginning with the 60th Congress 1st Session (1907) the Serial Documents will only contain matter originating in either the Senate or House and will be far less numerous than in the past and also less valuable. From the 15th to the 59th Congress (1817-1907) they have been bound in sheep. From the 60th Congress (1907) the binding will be changed to a standard cloth. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Senate Journals.—These have been issued for each session of Congress and for special sessions of the Senate since the 1st Congress in 1789. While the Journals of the regular sessions are issued separately, those for special sessions of the Senate are included in the issues for the First, Second, or Third Sessions. As original issues for the earlier Congresses

are exceedingly rare the special compilations noted on page 14 must be used.

Senate Journals record the proceedings of the Senate and contain the Presidents' messages, with the minutes of the sessions represented, and injunctions of secrecy removed from Senate Documents and proceedings. The Appendixes include numerical tables of Senate and House Bills, and of Senate and House Joint Resolutions referring to pages in the Journal where they are mentioned. All Journals are issued in one quarto volume and exhaustively indexed. Although a numbered Serial Document, the Usual Number is reduced in the case of Senate Journals so that only 720 copies are printed. These are distributed to federal depositories and to not more than three libraries in each State and Territory to be designated by the Superintendent of Documents, there being 144 copies for this purpose. 1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

House Journals.—These have been issued for each session of Congress since the first in 1789. Like the Senate Journals the original House Journals for the earlier Congresses are exceedingly rare, so that for these the compilation noted on page 14 must be consulted. The House Journals contain the Presidents' messages, proceedings and minutes of the House, while the Appendixes include the Rules of the House. Questions of Order, and a numerical tabulation of House Bills, Joint Resolutions, and Resolutions; Senate Bills, Joint Resolutions, and Concurrent Resolutions; as well as an elaborate index. With the exception of the issues for the 34th Congress 1st Session; the 36th Congress 1st Session; the 49th Congress 1st Session; and the 50th Congress 1st Session, all other House Journals have been in one quarto volume. Of the above exceptions there were two-volume editions for the first three, the issue for the 36th Congress 1st Session being also in one volume; while the Journal for the 50th Congress 1st Session was in three volumes.

The regulations as to the printing and distribution of House Journals are the same as those governing the Senate Journals. 1, 8, 11, 12, 13.

Senate Reports.—These have been issued since the 1st Congress 1st Session in 1789. Commencing with the 30th Congress 1st Session (1847-1848) was issued the first separate volume of Senate Reports, the preceding issues being bound with House Documents, House Executive Documents, House State Papers, or Senate State Papers as occasion saw fit. The Senate Reports are briefer than Senate Documents and consist, as indicated by their title, of reports from Senate Committees on such bills as come within their province.

Since the 58th Congress 3d Session (1904-1905), in accordance with an act passed on January 20, 1905, Senate Reports on Private Bills and Simple and Concurrent Resolutions, being of no interest to the general public, are issued in limited numbers in lettered volumes. They are on file only in the Senate and House Libraries and in the Superintendent of Documents Library. However, all reports on Public Bills are issued as formerly in numbered volumes.

Being as a rule very brief, hundreds of reports are bound in one volume, though in the case of a lengthy report such as that on Indian Territory Affairs during the 59th Congress 2d Session there are two volumes for one report. Other instances might be cited where a report covers one or more volumes.

Since the 60th Congress 1st Session (1907-1908) Senate Reports are first distributed in signatures but will later be bound in serially numbered documents. 1, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

House Reports.—These have been issued since the 1st Congress 1st Session in 1789. The earlier House Reports were included in House Documents, or House State Papers until the 16th Congress 1st Session (1819-1820) when they were separately bound. They contain the reports of House Committees on bills submitted and discussed.

The division of House Reports into lettered and numbered volumes, and their distribution are the same as for Senate Reports. The number of Reports constituting a volume varies as in the case of the Senate Reports and the present method of distribution is also identical. 1, 8, 16, 20.

Senate Documents.—For the first fourteen Congresses these were sometimes designated as Senate Documents, again as Senate Executive Documents, or as Senate State Papers. As has been previously stated these documents are very rare—a complete file does not exist, while many of those now extant are in manuscript only. Some of the most valuable may be found in the American State Papers, the Annals of Congress, and in the Register of Debates.

From the 15th to the 29th Congress (1817-1847) the documents were entitled Senate Documents; from the 30th to the 53d Congress (1847-1895), Senate Executive Documents and Senate Miscellaneous Documents, the first being composed of the more general and important reports and the second consisting of certain special reports, but mainly of brief and less noteworthy documents. Since the 54th Congress (1895) the present title of Senate Documents has been in force.

They include at present, that is since the 60th Congress 1st Session (1907), only those publications originating in the Senate, whereas in the past their range was less restricted. Definition of their character may be best given by a selected list of valuable publications which were issued as Senate Documents. Among these are presidential messages, annual reports of the departments, commercial and financial reports, accounts of explorations, geological reports, Pacific Railroad surveys, interoceanic ship canals, Civil War reports, Alabama claims, fisheries, elections, charters, constitutions, hydraulic engineering, private land claims, emigration of Indians, technical education, art, industry, treaties, conventions, military engineering, arbitration, memorial addresses, bibliography, national banks, parliamentary law, Congressional directory, tariff, scientific research, foreign dependencies and relations, etc.

The contents necessarily vary from year to year with the inclusion of material on current affairs. Since the 60th Congress 1st Session, the Senate Documents, that are too small for separate binding, are first distributed in paper form and these issues will later be replaced by bound volumes when

a sufficient number accumulates under a suitable classification to make a volume. 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30.

House Documents.—These have been issued since the 1st Congress in 1789 and range in title from House Documents, House Executive Documents, House Executive Papers, House Miscellaneous Papers to House State Papers, until the 15th Congress (1817). Like Senate Documents the House Documents of the first fourteen Congresses are incomplete and often exist only in manuscript. They also may be found in the American State Papers, the Annals of Congress, or in the Register of Debates when of particular public interest. They underwent the changes of title as indicated for the Senate Documents for the dates given, being first House Documents, then House Executive and House Miscellaneous Documents, and finally House Documents. Since the 60th Congress 1st Session, they contain only those documents originating in the House and although their field is less wide than formerly they form as before the body of the Serial Documents. Some of the most valuable publications occurring as House Documents are: annual reports of the Executive Departments and other branches of the Government, selected bulletins on important topics, opinions of the Attorney-General, astronomical investigations, appropriations, boundary disputes, exposition reports, Geological Survey publications, Labor Bureau publications, treaties, elections, memorial addresses, War of Rebellion naval and military records, mineral industry, historical contributions, American Historical Association reports, industrial and economic contributions, ethnological bulletins, Smithsonian reports, astronomical and meteorological investigations, agricultural reports, foreign relations, science, technical and applied; in short all of the most important publications deemed worthy of preservation for the information of the general public were included in this series.

At first there was little discrimination between the documents of the Senate and of the House, annual reports from federal departments coming out in one and again in the other

form. Later there was a line drawn and distinction as to the documents of the two series was definitely settled.

Since the 60th Congress 1st Session (1907) the distribution and binding of the House Document conform to those of the Senate. 1, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 29, 31.

Order of Serial Numbers.—Necessarily all these documents are arranged according to the Serial Number beginning with the 15th Congress. Since the 54th Congress 2d Session, with occasional instances in the 54th Congress 1st Session, each Congressional volume has been either labeled, or stamped with the Serial Number. Since the 60th Congress the Serial Numbers, being omitted, have to be assigned by means of Schedules. For documents before the 54th Congress, Serial Numbers must be assigned by means of the Tables in the Revised Checklist, officially known as the Tables of and Annotated Index to the Congressional Series of United States Public Documents.

From the 15th to the 29th Congress, (1817-1847). Serial Numbers were assigned to documents in the following order:

- Senate Journal (S. J.)
- Senate Documents (S. D.)
- House Journal (H. J.)
- House Documents (H. D.)
- House Reports (H. R.)

From the 30th to the 53d Congress (1847-1895):

- Senate Journal
- Senate Executive Documents (S. E. D.)
- Senate Miscellaneous Documents (S. M. D.)
- Senate Reports (S. R.)
- House Journal
- House Executive Documents (H. E. D.)
- House Miscellaneous Documents (H. M. D.)
- House Reports

From the 54th to the 57th Congress 1st Session (1895-1902):

- Senate Journal
- Senate Documents
- Senate Reports

House Journal
House Documents
House Reports

Since the 57th Congress 2d Session (1902) the present system:

Senate Journal
House Journal
Senate Reports
House Reports
Senate Documents
House Documents

In the case of Special Senate Sessions the Journals, Documents, and Reports are embraced in the documents of the regular sessions or, if especially important, are separately serially numbered and their order is indicated in the Revised Checklist, Document Catalogues, and Indexes as well as in the Numerical Tables. 1, 15, 16, 18, 26, 27, 28, 29.

Analysis of Each Volume.—The Senate and House Journals, with the exceptions noted on page 18, are issued each in one volume. The Senate and House Documents vary in number of volumes according to contents. Each volume is separately numbered for every session and is composed of one or more documents, or a part of a document, which documents, individually paged, were also numbered separately for each session until the 60th Congress (1907); since when they have been numbered consecutively for each Congress.

The Senate and House Reports are issued in numbered volumes for each session but the reports themselves are numbered consecutively for each Congress.

AUTHORITIES.

1. Documents Office—Tables.
2. Documents Office—Checklist (2nd edition).
3. 59th Congress 2d Session—Documents.
4. Townsend—Handbook of U. S. Political History.

5. Constitution of the U. S.—Article 2, Section 3.
6. Statutes at Large—Volume 34.
7. 60th Congress 1st Session—Public Resolution 3.
8. Greely—Public Documents of the First Fourteen Congresses.
9. Catalogue of the Library of the U. S. Senate (1908).
10. 59th Congress 1st Session—Senate Journal (Serial Number 4902).
11. Statutes at Large—Volume 28.
12. Monthly Catalogue—July 1907.
13. 59th Congress 1st Session—House Journal (Serial Number 4903).
14. Ames—Comprehensive Catalogue.
15. Document Catalogues.
16. Documents Office—Numerical Tables.
17. Statutes at Large—Volume 33.
18. Document Index 11.
19. 59th Congress 2nd Session—Senate Reports.
20. 59th Congress 2nd Session—House Reports.
21. American State Papers.
22. Annals of Congress.
23. Register of Debates.
24. Poore—Descriptive Catalogue.
25. 59th Congress 2nd Session—Senate Documents.
26. Serial Numbers 3413, 3414, 3420, etc.
27. Document Catalogue—Volume 1.
28. Document Catalogue—Volume 6.
29. Document Index 12.
30. Monthly Catalogue—January 1908.
31. 59th Congress 2nd Session—House Documents.
32. Monthly Catalogue—December 1908.



CHAPTER III.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD AND ITS PREDECESSORS.

Annals of Congress.—This is sometimes called Gales' Debates and Proceedings of Congress, while the running title is History of Congress. In forty-two volumes published from 1834 to 1856 by Gales and Seaton, these cover the 1st to the 18th Congress 1st Session (1789-1824). Being a private publication, Congress purchased two thousand copies. These volumes contain the Debates and Proceedings of Congress, important state papers and public documents, and public laws. As, with one exception of a discussion of a contested election, the Senate sat behind closed doors until the 3d Congress 2d Session, the details of its earliest sessions are necessarily meagre; it was not until 1794 that this secrecy was abandoned, so from this date its proceedings were available for publication. The debates and other public documents of the Congresses represented are not given in full; a selection is made of the most important, and except in rare instances, these are abridged. The impeachment trials of Blount, Pickering, and Chase, and the trial of Aaron Burr are examples of interesting historical data here contained. Each volume is bound in sheep, separately indexed, and arranged chronologically, Senate Documents always preceding those of the House. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Register of Debates.—Called also Congressional Debates, this is in fourteen volumes some composed of several parts, in all twenty-nine books, and published from 1825 to 1837 by Gales and Seaton. It begins where the Annals of Congress ended (18th Congress 2d session, 1824) and covers the 25th Congress 1st session (1837). Copies were subscribed for by

Congress from time to time for its use and distribution. Only the most important debates are recorded; and, although given in abstract, are reliable. There are also selected state papers, presidential messages, laws, public documents, etc. The form and arrangement are similar to the Annals of Congress of which this is merely a continuation. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9.

Abridgment of Debates of Congress.—This is a reliable private compilation edited by T. H. Benton, published by Appleton from 1857-1861, and left unfinished in sixteen volumes covering the Debates only of the years from 1789 to 1850. These volumes follow the arrangement and general plan of the Annals of Congress and were compiled from it as well as from the Register of Debates and from the Official Reported Debates by John Rives who founded the Congressional Globe. 1, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11.

Other Early Debates.—Besides these there have been several important private compilations of debates. Among them are two volumes printed in 1796 in Philadelphia for Benjamin Franklin Bache. These cover the Debates of the House during the 4th Congress 2d session, and are apparently unabridged.

The Debates of the first Senate are fully preserved in the Journal of William Maclay from Pennsylvania, which was edited by G. W. Harris, and published in Harrisburg in 1880. 8.

Congressional Globe.—This is in forty-six volumes, each composed of a varying number of parts, edited and published from 1834 to 1873 by various firms; Volumes One to Eighteen by Blair and Rives, Volumes Nineteen to Thirty-Four by John C. Rives, Volumes Thirty-Five to Thirty-Seven by F. and J. Rives, and the rest by F. and J. Rives and George A. Bailey, to whom Congress made appropriation for the purchase of as many volumes as it needed. The Globe embraces the 23rd to the 42nd Congress (1833-1873). Throughout the arrangement is consistent, that is, chronological, with precedence given to the Senate. The following is an historical sketch of its contents.

Volumes One to Twenty (23d to the 31st Congress, 1833-1851) on the title pages read: Sketches of the Debates and Proceedings, but with the 32d Congress (1851) the words "Sketches of the" were omitted, and all speeches were either printed in full or only slightly abridged. Except in the case of Volume Forty-Five (42d Congress 2d session, 1872) which has a separate index volume, the indexes to the Globe will be found as a rule at the beginning of each volume.

In the Appendixes are given speeches held for revision and also the following documents: up to Volume Thirty-Seven (39th Congress, 1867) they contained the Presidents' messages and annual reports of Cabinet Officers; and up to Volume Thirty-One (37th Congress 1st Session, 1861) a table of appropriations; beginning with Volume Twenty-Two (32d Congress 2nd session, 1852) the United States laws are given. Each appendix is separately indexed. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 13.

Congressional Record.—Published in numbered volumes since 1874, this begins with the 43rd Congress in 1873 and is a record of the proceedings of Congress taken from the official stenographic reports of the Senate and House. It is the successor of the Congressional Globe which it resembles in form and general scheme of arrangement, with the exception that its contents are limited to the proceedings of Congress only; all other matter being eliminated. The debates and speeches are given in full, making the Record invaluable for references to the proceedings of either House.

Each volume covers one session and consists of several parts paged continuously and separately bound. Appendixes contain speeches held for revision and withheld from the main work. These are either included in the last volume of each session or themselves form the last volume.

The index is published in a separate volume except when the Record makes but one volume for a session and it is then included in this volume. It is in two parts: the first is the index proper, being alphabetical by author and subject followed by an index to the Appendix; the second is known as the History of Bills and Joint Resolutions being a numerical

· tabulation of Senate Bills and Senate Joint Resolutions (S. B. and S. J. R.) and of House Bills and House Joint Resolutions (H. B. and H. J. R.). In looking for a subject in Part One, if there is a Senate or House Bill on this selected subject, the bill number is given so that one has to turn to Part Two and locate the bill in the numerical list where the page is given. In other cases the page is indicated directly in the main index.

It is issued daily in paper while Congress is in session and is supplied with frequent indexes. When the session is over the Record is bound, and sent to replace the current paper editions. 1, 5, 6, 7, 14.

AUTHORITIES.

1. Larned—Literature of American History.
2. Annals of Congress.
3. Poore—Descriptive Catalogue.
4. Benton—Abridgment of Debates.
5. Documents Office—Checklist (2nd edition).
6. Catalogue of the Library of the U. S. Senate (1908).
7. Ames—List of Congressional Documents.
8. Greely—Public Documents of the First Fourteen Congresses.
9. Register of Debates.
10. Pittsburgh Carnegie Library—Catalogue 1st Series—Volume 1.
11. National Cyclopaedia of American Biography—Volume 3.
12. Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography—Volume 5.
13. Congressional Globe.
14. Congressional Record.

CHAPTER IV.

OTHER CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS.

Besides the Serial Documents published by order of Congress and originating in every branch of the Government, and the Congressional Record, the official organ of Congress in regard to its daily proceedings, there are other documents of which Congress is the author, that are of special interest.

Congress.

Acts, numbered and issued for each session since the 1st Congress (1789), are known as Public and Private Acts; the first covering a broader field, the second pertaining to individuals. Acts are the outgrowth of bills presented to Congress upon which it has deliberated and later passed as laws, or statutes. At the end of every Congress all acts are edited by the State Department, bound, and form part of the volume or volumes known as the Statutes at Large. Each act is first published in slip form but is not distributed except on application to the Rolls and Library Bureau of the State Department. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Appropriations, New Offices, etc., has been issued for each session of Congress since the 19th Congress 1st Session. This report shows appropriations required for the departments and officers of the Government, with a chronological history of bills. In the Serial Documents. 5, 6.

Memorial Addresses, also called Eulogies, have been issued since the death of Washington in 1799. These consist of eulogies on deceased Presidents, Members of Congress, and other public officials delivered by their associates in Congress. Issued separately and, as a rule, duplicated in the Serial Documents. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 18.

Official Congressional Directory known as the Congressional Directory has been issued since the 11th Congress 1st Session in 1809, being, at present, compiled for the use of Congress by the Joint Committee on Printing. It contains biographical sketches of Congressmen for the sessions represented, duties of the various branches of the Government, foreign, consular, and diplomatic officers, residence of Congressmen and other officials, term of service, location of Government buildings, etc. Briefly described, it is a complete handbook of all matters of general importance likely to be of service to Members of Congress. For long sessions it is issued in three editions, and for short sessions in two. These are issued separately in cloth and, from the 47th Congress 1st session (1881) to the 59th Congress 2d session (1907) are combined and published as Serial Documents. 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19.

Resolutions are divided into two classes:

1. **Joint Resolutions** numbered for each session of Congress are those adopted by both Houses, and require the approval of the President. When this sanction is obtained they have the same effect as law. Joint resolutions are known as (a) Resolutions and as Public Resolutions, both of these being numbered in the same series, thus: Resolution Number 1, Public Resolution Number 2, Resolution Number 3; Public Resolutions signifying those referred to by the Speaker. (b) Private Resolutions, referring to individuals, are very few, there being generally one for a session.

2. **Concurrent Resolutions** are unnumbered and are less numerous than Joint Resolutions. They are adopted by both Houses and can be made law without the approval of the President.

All Joint and Concurrent Resolutions are, at the end of every Congress, edited by the State Department, and like Acts, included in the Statutes at Large. They may also be obtained in slip form from the Rolls and Library Bureau of the State Department. 1, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21.

General Publications cover a great variety of subjects ranging from administrative and routine accounts to special

compilations on patriotic subjects, as well as including reports of investigations, committees, and other business that comes before Congress as a body. While many are issued separately, most are published in the Serial Documents. 11, 22, 23.

HOUSE.

Also known as the Lower House, the House of Representatives is entirely a legislative body and is composed of Representatives from each state whose election is based on the population. 2.

Bills numbered and issued for each session since the 1st Congress in 1789 represent "all legislative propositions which can come before the House." They are known as Public Bills and Private Bills, the first being concerned with more general legislation while the second embrace "all bills for the relief of private parties, bills granting pensions, and bills removing political disabilities." Bills are the preliminary drafts of the laws which are later adopted and passed by both Houses as Acts. All bills for raising revenue must originate in the House. Abstracts of bills are tabulated in the Senate and House Journals and in the Congressional Record indexes. All bills are issued in limited editions, 625 copies for Public and 250 copies for Private; these being distributed to the House and Senate Document Rooms. 15, 16, 24, 25, 26.

Calendars issued since 1901 for the 56th, 57th, and 59th Congress, contain the records of the business of the House, accounts of House Bills and the final action thereon, with an index to public and private laws and resolutions. In the Serial Documents. 27, 28, 29, 30.

Contingent Expenses also known as the Annual Reports of the Clerk of the House has been issued regularly since 1824; a few earlier volumes dating from 1802. This is the outgrowth of the President's message in 1798 giving the account of expenditures by Congress for the government in 1797. At present these reports give the names and compensations of all employees of the House; the expenditures from

the contingent fund; the amounts drawn from the Treasury, stationery accounts, and balances. Issued since the 18th Congress 2d session (1824) in the Serial Documents. 5, 11, 23, 31, 32, 33, 34.

Financial Reports made annually since 1891 by the Sergeant-at-Arms are very brief tabulations of "money drawn and disbursed by him." In the Serial Documents. 31, 35, 36.

Inventories of books have been submitted annually, with a few lapses, by the Doorkeeper since 1881. They contain lists of books, maps, and pamphlets in the House Folding Room. In the Serial Documents. 31, 35, 37, 38.

Inventories of Property have been submitted by the Doorkeeper irregularly from 1865 to 1885 and annually since 1887. These are tables of all property in charge of the Doorkeeper including the furniture of all rooms in his care. In the Serial Documents. 7, 11, 35, 39.

Lists of Property submitted annually by the Sergeant-at-Arms since 1891 are very brief and consist of inventories of office furniture in his charge. In the Serial Documents. 7, 11, 35, 40.

Manuals are the outgrowth of the Rules of the House prepared for the 1st Congress in 1789, and similar subsequent works varying in title. At present the title page reads: Constitution of the United States, Jefferson's Manual; the Rules of the House of Representatives; and a Digest and Manual of the Rules and Practice. This indicates the character of the contents. Since the 47th Congress (1882), House Manuals are issued for two sessions of each Congress. Since the 54th Congress 1st Session (1896) the Manuals have been duplicated in the Serial Documents. 3, 5, 12, 23, 35, 41.

Resolutions numbered and issued for each session since the 1st Congress 1st Session originate in the House as Simple Resolutions and are divided into Joint Resolutions and Concurrent Resolutions, for definitions of which see page 32. A resolution differs from an order in that the former is the expression of facts, principles, opinions, and purposes; while the latter is a command. On being passed by both Houses these

resolutions become the legal resolutions noted on page 32. The same law as to the printing and distribution of Bills applies to Resolutions which are similarly tabulated in abstract in the Senate and House Journals and in the Congressional Record indexes. 16, 24, 26, 42, 43.

General Publications consist of publications concerned with administrative and routine duties, as well as miscellaneous documents on a variety of subjects which are discussed before the House. Except for an occasional cloth or pamphlet issue, generally in the Serial Documents. 3, 11.

SENATE.

Also known as the "Upper House" having precedence of the House of Representatives, this body is composed of Senators elected from all the States, each State being entitled to two regardless of its population. The functions of the Senate are executive, legislative, and judicial. 2.

Annual Reports of the Secretary issued since 1823 are entirely financial and give full and complete statements of the "receipts and expenditures of the Senate." A general index to these Reports from 1823 to 1900 will be found as Senate Document 290 of the 56th Congress 1st Session in Serial Number 3843. In the Serial Documents. 5, 12, 44.

Bills correspond to House Bills. (See page 33.)

Manuals like House Manuals are also the outgrowth of the Rules prepared by the Committee in 1789 and subsequent editions irregularly issued. At present the Senate Manual contains the Rules of the Senate and Index, Jefferson's Manual and Index, Rules for Impeachment Trials, Constitution and Index, Rules for the Regulation of the Senate Wing of the Capitol, Standing Orders, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Ordinance of 1787, list of Senators since 1789, ratification of the Constitution by the thirteen original states, their population, area, and dates of admittance, area and formation of the other states, dates of the establishment of territories and other statistics, electoral votes since 1789, lists of all Justices of the Supreme Court and

Cabinet Officers since 1789. As a rule there is a new edition issued during each Congress published separately and, with the exception of the issue for 1899, duplicated since 1896 in the Serial Documents. 5, 11, 12, 23, 34, 45, 46, 47, 49.

Receipts for Sales of Condemned Property issued annually by the Sergeant-at-Arms since 1890 is a brief list of waste paper, furniture, old horses, and harness sold during the year. In the Serial Documents. 7, 35, 48, 50.

Resolutions correspond to House Resolutions. (See page 34.)

Statements of Property are two annual reports; the first being made by the Secretary since 1870, with occasional lapses, and consisting of a tabulation of office furnishings in his possession; the second being made by the Sergeant-at-Arms, since 1871, with a few lapses in early issues, also consists of inventories of office furnishings in his charge. Both are in the Serial Documents. 7, 12, 51, 52.

General Publications correspond to those issued by the House. (See page 35.)

AUTHORITIES.

1. Statutes at Large—Volume 34.
2. Townsend—Handbook of U. S. Political History.
3. Monthly Catalogues.
4. Monthly Catalogue—May 1908.
5. Catalogue of the Library of the U. S. Senate (1908).
6. 59th Congress 1st Session—Senate Document 535 (Serial Number 4939).
7. Documents Office—Tables.
8. Congressional Printing Investigation Commission—Report.
9. 58th Congress 2nd Session—Senate Document 321 (Serial Number 4626).
10. 57th Congress 2nd Session—House Document 465 (Serial Number 4544).

11. Document Catalogues.
12. Poore—Descriptive Catalogue.
13. Documents Office—Checklist (2nd edition).
14. Official Congressional Directory—April 1908.
15. Bouvier—Law Dictionary.
16. House Manual—59th Congress 1st Session.
17. Statutes at Large—Volume 33.
18. Memorial Addresses.
19. Official Congressional Directories.
20. Century Dictionary.
21. Monthly Catalogue—December 1907.
22. Patriotic Studies.
23. Documents Office—Numerical Tables.
24. Annals of Congress—Volume 1.
25. Congressional Record—Indexes.
26. Statutes at Large—Volume 28.
27. Document Catalogue—Volume 5.
28. Document Catalogue—Volume 6.
29. Monthly Catalogue—April 1907.
30. 56th Congress 2nd Session—House Document 513 (Serial Number 4174).
31. Documents Office—Bulletin 7.
32. Documents Office—Bulletin 9.
33. Contingent Expenses—1905.
34. Document Indexes.
35. Ames—Comprehensive Catalogue—Volume 1.
36. 59th Congress 1st Session—House Document 26 (Serial Number 4984).
37. 47th Congress 1st Session—House Miscellaneous Document 9 (Serial Number 2035).
38. Inventory of Books—1905.
39. Inventory of Property—1905.
40. List of Property—1905.
41. House Manuals.
42. 59th Congress 2nd Session—House Journal (Serial Number 5059).

43. 59th Congress 2nd Session—Senate Journal (Serial Number 5058).
44. Secretary of Senate—Report 1906.
45. Senate Manual—59th Congress 1st Session.
46. Document Catalogue—Volume 2.
47. Document Catalogue—Volume 4.
48. 51st Congress 2nd Session—Senate Miscellaneous Document 6 (Serial Number 2819).
49. Senate Manuals.
50. Receipts * * *—1905.
51. 41st Congress 3rd Session—Senate Miscellaneous Document 8 (Serial Number 1442).
52. 59th Congress 2nd Session—Senate Document 6 (Serial Number 5069).

PART TWO

DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Under this division are classed the publications of the nine Executive Departments. In describing these, the following scheme has been adopted. First is given an historical sketch of the Department as a whole, followed by its duties, and a list of its main subordinate divisions. Each of these divisions is in turn outlined on a similar plan giving the date of its origin, its purpose, and then an enumeration of its publications. The publications are described by title, date of first appearance, scope, and form of issue. Unless otherwise stated all Annual Reports date from the establishment of the Department, Bureau, or Division to which they belong.

These documents are known as Annual or Special Reports, Bulletins, Circulars, Monographs, Papers, particular titles belonging to various departments such as Orders, Regulations, and Manuals, and a miscellany of unnumbered or special documents which for convenience are designated as General Publications. Publications issued from the main Department are classed under the division of Secretary; in the case of the Justice Department under Attorney-General, and in that of the Post Office Department under Postmaster-General. While almost the entire field of Public Documents has been outlined, explained, or described, a few publications of ephemeral or little value, have been omitted.

The Agriculture, Interior, and Commerce and Labor Departments are those publishing documents of greatest interest to the general public; while issues of the Navy, War, Treasury, and State Departments are invaluable, they appeal rather to a special class. The Post Office and Justice Depart-

ments are represented by few reports, their character being along administrative lines.

The Treasury, War, and Commerce and Labor Departments, have their important documents serially numbered on the back of each title page. This has no connection with any other numbering and is useful only as a means of occasional identification, though as a rule it is not used at all.

The form adopted for names of departments has been that generally accepted as the most simple and sensible thus: Agriculture Department, General Land Office, Naval Intelligence Office, giving the preference to leading word of title and the popular use rather than to inverted order or full official designation.

Where publications are described as being duplicated in the Serial Documents, it must be understood that this duplication includes no reports made later than the 59th Congress 2d Session (1907); and, in the case of annuals, these are dated not later than 1906. (See page 18.)

CHAPTER I.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Although from the first the question of encouraging agriculture had been advocated by the Government, it was not until 1836 that any decided steps were taken in this direction. In that year Henry L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, undertook without any governmental aid except the use of franks, the distribution of seeds and plants to farmers. In 1839 the first appropriation of \$1,000 was allotted this Agricultural Division of the Patent Office, which was itself subordinate to the State Department.

In 1862 the Agriculture Division became the Agriculture Department, an independent office, and in 1889 it was raised to an executive department.

The character of the publications of the Agriculture Department is most extensive, embracing not only the interests of the farmer, but also topics that apply to the general public. We find treatises on stock raising, importation of domestic animals, prevention of disease, game protection, plant investigation and propagation, insects, forest preservation and cultivation, statistics, food adulteration, dietetics, road improvement, soil surveys, chemical analyses of food products, sanitary engineering, landscape gardening, preservation of perishable products, cooking recipes, accounts of rare species of plants and animals, arbor day programs, medical botany, disinfectants, and other topics equally valuable. To the practical farmer, the college, business, and professional man, the housewife, and even to the school child, these documents make their appeal. It can readily be seen that this is the most important publishing department of the Government so far as scope of its publications is concerned. Not only does the Agriculture Department issue the greatest number of documents, excell-

ing those of the other Departments, but its output is also that of eminent authorities, the results of whose investigations are standards of accuracy, thoroughness, and recent discovery. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Accounts and Disbursements Division.

This was originally a branch of the Secretary's Office but it became a separate division in 1889. It audits, adjusts and pays all accounts and claims against the Department; decides questions involving the expenditure of public funds; prepares advertisements and schedules for annual supplies, and letters of authority; writes, for the signature of the Secretary, all letters to the Treasury Department pertaining to fiscal matters; examines and signs requisitions for the purchase of supplies, and issues requests for passenger and freight transportation; prepares the annual estimates of appropriations and transacts all other business relating to the financial interests of the Department.

Annual Reports issued since 1892 are included in the Department Report.

General Publications on financial transactions, such as appropriations, pay, fiscal regulations, and expenditures are issued occasionally. In paper. 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 13.

Agrostology Division.

The Agrostology Division was established in 1895 and in 1901 merged into the Plant Industry Bureau. It dealt with grasses and forage plants, their cultivation and use, with numerous scientific investigations regarding their range, varieties, etc.

Annual Reports were issued from 1895 to 1901, the last was included in the Plant Industry Bureau Report for that year. The previous reports were included in the Department Report as well as issued separately.

Bulletins were numbered and 25 were issued from 1895 to 1901. In paper.

Circulars were numbered and 36 were issued from 1895 to 1901. In paper.

General Publications though originating from this Division were published in a numbered series from the Secretary's Office or from some other division of the Department. 2, 5, 10, 11, 12, 14.

Animal Industry Bureau.

The Animal Industry Bureau was established in 1884 to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals.

The report on Diseases of Cattle has had an enormous circulation, and with its companion volume on the Diseases of the Horse, the several editions of which approximate 900,000 copies, forms the basis of veterinary science throughout the country. Meat inspection, the manufacture of butter and cheese, dairy schools, poultry culture, medical and veterinary zoology, transportation regulations, various diseases of domestic animals and their preventives, all are represented and treated from a practical as well as from a scientific standpoint. The Animal Industry Bureau is composed of the following divisions, all of whose publications, however, are issued from the main Bureau:—Quarantine, Pathological, Biochemic, Dairy, Zoology, Experiment Station, Editorial, Animal Husbandry, and Inspection.

Annual Reports issued since 1884, are very exhaustive, consisting of numerous treatises as well as an administrative report, of which reprints are generally made. These reports are issued as Serial Documents, while an abbreviated report of the chief forms a part of the Department Report.

Annual Reports to Congress issued since 1887 relate to the work, expenditures and administrative details of the Bureau. In the Serial Documents.

Bulletins have been numbered and issued since 1893. With the exception of Bulletins 19 and 27 which are duplicated in Serial Documents, these are in paper.

Circulars have been numbered and issued since 1893. In paper.

Maps of Infected Districts showing those infected with splenic fever have been issued at irregular intervals since 1891. In paper.

Meat Inspection Rulings numbered and issued since 1906 are signed by the Secretary of Agriculture and deal with the regulations required by the Pure Food Act of 1906. In slip form.

Orders called B. A. I. Orders have been numbered and issued since 1897; from 1885 to this date 90 unnumbered Orders had been published. These are signed by the Secretary of Agriculture and relate to quarantine, transportation, exportation, and inspection of cattle. They are subject to numerous Amendments which are issued bearing the number of the Order to which each belongs and also its individual number, as there are sometimes a dozen or more Amendments referring to one Order. Both are issued in paper, the Orders sometimes being collected and issued in cloth.

Press Bulletins numbered and issued since 1905 for the use of the press relate to the work and publications of the Bureau. In paper.

Rules have been numbered and issued since 1906 with numbered Amendments to each rule. These Rules, subject to revision, deal with the inspection and transportation of cattle. In slip form.

Service Announcements numbered and issued since 1907 are brief accounts concerned with administrative routine and are not of any outside interest, being confined to Bureau distribution. In paper.

General Publications issued at irregular intervals, bear on routine and technical business and include directories and lists of officials, instructions, regulations, etc. Generally in paper and occasionally in the Serial Documents. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

Appointment Clerk.

The Appointment Clerk belongs to the Secretary's office and has charge "of all questions affecting appointments, transfers, promotions, reductions, details, furloughs, and removals in their relation to the Civil Service regulations" etc.

Annual Reports have been issued since 1895, excepting from 1898 to 1900. That for 1901 being only in pamphlet form, while subsequent reports are also included in the Department Report; those from 1895 to 1897 being only in the latter form. 2, 7, 20.

Biological Survey Bureau.

The Biological Survey Bureau was created in 1886 as the Division of Ornithology and Mammalogy, or Economic Ornithology and Mammalogy. In 1896 it became the Biological Survey, and in 1905 the Biological Survey Bureau.

As the Animal Industry Bureau is concerned with domestic animals and is of a strictly technical character, the Biological Survey Bureau deals with game protection, geographical distribution of animals, accounts of species, preservation of beneficial and eradication of injurious species, economic relation of birds and mammals, and similar topics. While scientific in scope it is the necessary complement of the Animal Industry Bureau. It is composed of three divisions whose publications are issued from the main Bureau:—Biological Surveys and Investigations of the Geographical Distribution of Mammals and Birds; Investigations to Determine the Relation of Birds and Mammals to Agriculture, Their Food, Habits, etc.; Supervision of Matters Relating to the Protection of Game and the Importation of Foreign Birds and Animals.

Annual Reports are issued separately in paper and also included in the Department Report.

Bulletins have been numbered and issued since 1889 and are composed of numerous treatises which are often issued again as pamphlet reprints. In paper.

Circulars have been numbered and issued since 1886. In paper.

North American Fauna has been numbered and issued since 1889 and consists of scientific monographs which are in turn issued as pamphlet reprints. In paper.

General Publications originating in the Bureau are issued, like the Agrostology General Publications; that is in a numbered series from the Secretary's Office, or under the authorship of another division of the Department. In paper. 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 21.

Botany Division.

The Botany Division was established in 1869 and in 1901 merged into the Plant Industry Bureau. It was concerned with the accounts of plants, their uses, diseases, extermination, and propagation, treated from both scientific and popular standpoints.

Annual Reports were issued separately as a rule in paper and always included in the Department Report. That for 1901 was combined with the Plant Industry Bureau Report for the year.

Bulletins were numbered and 29 were issued from 1886 to 1901. Except Bulletin 26, which is duplicated in the Serial Documents, these were in paper.

Circulars were numbered and 30 were issued from 1894 to 1902. In paper.

Contributions from the United States National Herbarium were issued from 1890 to 1902 in seven numbered volumes from the Botany Division. Since 1902 they have been transferred to the National Museum to which in 1896 the Herbarium was returned from the Agriculture Department where the Smithsonian Institution had placed it in 1868. The Contributions treat of scientific investigations on botanical subjects and are intended for the student rather than for the practical agriculturist. Each volume, as a rule, consists of several monographs which are reprinted as separate pamphlets. In paper.

Inventories were numbered and 8 were issued since about 1899; this is the date of the second, that of the first being unknown. These tabulate seeds imported, distributed

and collected. Inventory Number 9 and subsequent issues are now published as Plant Industry Bureau Bulletins. In paper.

General Publications dealt with North American grasses, plant breeding and seed selection, instructions, rules, etc. In paper. 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 22, 23, 24.

Chemistry Bureau.

The Chemistry Bureau was established in 1862 as the Chemistry Division, and in 1901 became the Chemistry Bureau. Its duties are confined "to questions of agricultural chemistry of public interest and other chemical investigations referred to it by the Government. Such investigations include studies on the effects of cold storage on foods, and physiological experiments to determine the effects of food preservatives and artificial colors on health and digestion. The execution of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, constitutes an important part of the work." The work accomplished on various foods, their digestibility, adulteration, manufacture, preparation, and preservation is comprehensible not only to the student but also in their practical application to the housewife. The following divisions form the Bureau: Foods, Sugar Laboratory, Dairy Laboratory, Miscellaneous Laboratory, Drugs, Contracts Laboratory, Chief Inspector's Office, Microchemical Laboratory, Leather and Paper Laboratory, Food Research, Special Investigations on Physiological and Bacteriological Chemistry, Enological Technology, Nitrogen Determinations, and the Influence of Environment on the Composition of Agricultural Products.

Annual Reports are outlines of work accomplished and general routine. They are brief and are issued since 1889 separately in paper, as well as included in the Department Report.

Bulletins have been numbered and issued since 1883. They cover such subjects as Commercial Fertilizers, Sugar Manufacture, Canned Vegetables, Foods and Food Adulterants, Vinegar Making, Pharmacy and Drug Laws, American

Wines, Table Sirups, and others equally valuable; as well as contain the proceedings of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. Parts of these bulletins are re-issued as reprints in pamphlet form. In paper.

Circulars have been numbered and issued since 1894. These, while less extensive than the Bulletins, cover the same field. In paper.

Food Inspection Decisions abbreviated F. I. D. have been issued since 1905 "for the information of importers and exporters of food products, and of the public." Each Decision is numbered and the pamphlets contain sometimes 25, again 4 or only one of the Decisions of the Secretary of Agriculture. The pamphlets are numbered according to the Decisions they contain. Beginning with Number 65, and omitting Numbers 66-68 which were published by this Bureau, the Decisions have been issued from the Food and Drug Inspection Board. (See page 56.) In paper.

General Publications cover topics similar to those outlined above. In paper. 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 25, 26, 27.

Chief Clerk.

The Chief Clerk appointed since 1862 belongs to the Secretary's Office. He has general supervision of clerks and employees and of the correspondence, records, and expenditures.

General Publications thus far consist of a leaflet on Government representatives in Indian Reservations. In paper. 2, 7.

The Entomological Commission.

The Entomological Commission was transferred from the Interior to the Agriculture Department in 1881 and in 1890 was discontinued. (See page 107.) Its few publications dealt with injurious insects.

Annual Reports consisted of only five. The first, 1878, was issued under the direction of the Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, the second as a publication

of the Interior Department; while the remaining three were issued by the Commission. In the Serial Documents. A few pamphlet reprints of important papers were also published.

Bulletins were numbered and none issued from the Agriculture Department; Numbers 1-2 being under the direction of the Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, and the remainder, Numbers 3-7, under that of the Interior Department.

Circulars consisted of twelve issued from the Interior, but none from the Agriculture Department. (See page 108.) 1, 2, 5, 8.

Entomology Bureau.

The Entomology Bureau was established in 1863 as the Entomology Division and in 1904 became the Entomology Bureau. Its purpose is to obtain and disseminate "information regarding injurious insects affecting field crops, fruits, small fruits, and truck crops, forests and forest products, and stored products; to study insects in relation to diseases of man and other animals and as animal parasites; to experiment with the introduction of beneficial insects and with the fungous and other diseases of insects; and to conduct experiments and tests with insecticides and insecticide machinery. It is further charged with investigations in agriculture and sericulture." Much is done in connection with the National Museum, and also concerning the identification of insects submitted by public institutions and private individuals. The Bureau is organized under the following sections: Investigations of Insects Affecting Tropical Fruits; Insects Affecting Deciduous Fruits; Truck Crop and Small Fruit Insect Investigations; Forest Insect Investigations; Insecticide and Insecticide Machinery; Insects Affecting Shade Trees and Ornamental Plants; Insects in Relation to Diseases of Man and Other Animals and as Animal Parasites; Apicultural, and Sericultural Investigations; Introduction of Foreign Beneficial Insects; Gypsy and Brown-Tail Moth Investigations; General Investigations.

Annual Reports are mainly administrative and are issued separately in paper since 1879 as well as included in the Department Report since 1863.

Bulletins consist of the **Old Series** issued in 33 numbered pamphlets from 1883 to 1895, and the **New Series** issued in numbered pamphlets since 1895, which consists of reports on original work accomplished by the Bureau and pertains to the field described above. Occasionally parts of these Bulletins are issued as pamphlet reprints. In paper.

Circulars are in two series. The **1st Series** consisted of over 40 pamphlets. As these were deemed unworthy of being considered publications, they are very scarce and only three, Number 1, undated, Number 18, 1885, Number 22, 1885, are known to exist. The **2d Series** has been regularly numbered and issued since 1891. This contains in briefer form similar subjects treated in the Bulletins. In paper.

Insect Life was in eight volumes covering the years from July 1888 to July 1895; Volume 8 published in 1897, being an index to the preceding seven volumes. Each volume at first consisted of twelve monthly bulletins, which later decreased to five; there being occasional pamphlet reprints of important articles. This "periodical was devoted to the economy and life habits of insects especially in their relation to agriculture." After 1895 the class of matter here treated was transferred to the New Series of Bulletins and to the Technical Series. In paper.

Technical Series consists of numbered pamphlets issued since 1895. These represent the strictly scientific side of entomology and are of more interest to the student than to the average reader. In paper.

General Publications consist of bibliographies, catalogues of exhibits, special reports, and reprints. In paper and sometimes duplicated in the Serial Documents. 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 26, 28.

Experiment Stations Office.

In 1862 Congress passed a law granting to individual States a portion of the public lands for the benefit of colleges dealing with the industrial arts. In these, agriculture was to be taught together with other technical courses. Such institutions were called Land Grant Colleges. Twenty-five years later, by the Hatch Act of 1887, Agricultural Experiment Stations, in connection with these Colleges, were established under State supervision, itself subordinate to the Secretaries of Agriculture and of the Treasury. This act provided for the yearly Congressional appropriation of \$15,000 to each State and Territory for the maintenance of Experiment Stations, which must be parts of Land Grant Colleges there situated. In 1890 the Morrill Act provided for a Congressional stipend of \$15,000 yearly to every Land Grant College, with an annual increase of \$1,000 until the income reached \$25,000. Each Land Grant College is required to make an annual report to the Secretaries of Agriculture and of the Interior. The management of the Experiment Stations is under local authority supervised by the Secretary of Agriculture.

In 1888 the Experiment Stations Office was established in order to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to better discharge his duties in regard to the numerous Experiment Stations under his supervision, and to represent his authority in all matters connected with these institutions.

The duties of the Office include:

1. Relations with American and foreign institutions for agricultural research together with the supervision of expenditures of the Agricultural Experiment Stations in the United States.
2. Preparation of publications mainly based on those of Experiment Stations.
3. Management of Experiment Stations in Alaska, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Guam.
4. Relations with Agricultural Colleges and Schools, Farmers' Institutes, and kindred organizations at home and

abroad, and the general promotion of agricultural education in the United States.

5. Investigations on the nutritive value and economy of human foods.

6. Irrigation and drainage investigations. The last two are done in co-operation with Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

All publications of the Office are serially numbered, the document number appearing in the upper left hand corner of every publication. This document number is merely a kind of identification check. They are designated in catalogues as Publications or as Documents.

Annual Reports of the Director to the Secretary of Agriculture are administrative. In paper and also included in the Department Report.

Annual Reports to Congress have been issued since the second in 1896, the first never having been printed. These are first submitted to the Governors of the States where the Stations are located who transmit them to the Secretary of Agriculture by whom they are laid before Congress. They are more detailed than the preceding Annual Reports, and give statistics, full accounts of work accomplished by each Station with illustrations. Issued in the Serial Documents and sometimes duplicated as Bulletins, with occasional pamphlet reprints of separate papers.

Bulletins have been numbered and issued since 1889. These embrace all subjects treated by the Experiment Stations and are important scientific monographs on agricultural and dietetic subjects; as well as reports of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations Conventions, organization lists of Stations and Colleges, etc. Occasional pamphlet reprints of parts of these Bulletins are published; the Bulletins coming out in paper or cloth, with sometimes a duplication in the Serial Documents.

Circulars have been numbered and issued since 1889. They are similar in character of contents to the Bulletins, though not so exhaustive, giving abstracts of investigations rather than full details. In paper.



Miscellaneous Bulletins were issued in three numbers from 1889 to 1891 when the series was discontinued. These recorded the Proceedings of Conventions of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations later included in the preceding Bulletins. In paper.

Food and Diet Charts were numbered and 4 were issued in 1896. In paper.

Irrigation Investigation Schedules were 4 numbered circulars. The first, a postal card, was undated, the second was published in 1899. In paper.

Experiment Station Record is in numbered volumes issued since September 1889. Volume 1 consisted of six bi-monthly issues; since Volume 2 (August 1890) the Record has come out monthly. Beginning with Volume 20, there will be published during each year four extra issues, called abstracts, which will contain accumulated material. These numbers will be bound with the regular issues; the change necessitating two volumes to the year; each volume containing six regular and two extra numbers and, in all probability, commencing with January and July. It is a magazine of wide range and of considerable importance to the technical reader and consists of abstracts and reproductions from Experiment Station and Department publications, technical journals, and current literature, both domestic and foreign, arranged under the following subjects:

1. Agricultural Chemistry.
2. Meteorology—Water.
3. Soils—Fertilizers.
4. Agricultural Botany.
5. Field Crops
6. Horticulture.
7. Forestry
8. Diseases of Plants.
9. Economic Zoology—Entomology.
10. Foods—Human Nutrition.
11. Animal Production.
12. Dairy Farming—Dairying—Agrotechny.

13. Veterinary Medicine.
14. Rural Economics.
15. Agricultural Education.
16. Miscellaneous.

The last embraces notes of current interest in regard to men and events affecting the preceding general divisions. Volumes 1-3 were arranged according to Stations of which the reports were abstracted; with Volume 4 the present scheme began under the editorship of specialists in each of the lines selected. There are occasional pamphlet reprints of articles contained. The Record is published on heavy paper with a complete index to every volume.

Experiment Station Work is in numbered volumes, issued since 1897, and gives a résumé of investigations and progress of the Experiment Stations. This is also numbered consecutively from the first and published as Farmers' Bulletins. In paper.

Farmers' Institute Lectures have been numbered and issued since 1904. Each pamphlet is a syllabus of an illustrated lecture on agricultural topics. In paper.

General Publications consist mainly of lists of publications, directories of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, with an occasional account of special research. In paper and occasionally duplicated in the Serial Documents.

ALASKA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

The Alaska Agricultural Experiment Stations were established permanently in 1899 as a result of previous investigations begun in 1897. They deal with field experiments, live stock, and agricultural surveys of the country.

Annual Reports have been issued since 1897 on the progress of the work. The reports from 1897 to 1900 and 1905 were issued as Experiment Station Bulletins; while those from 1901 to 1904 and from 1906 to 1908 were issued separately in paper and all, except 1906, were also included in the Office Report.

Bulletins numbered and issued since 1902 are on a variety

of topics peculiar to the agricultural interest of the locality. In paper.

HAWAII AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

The Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station was first organized in 1895 as a private institution by the Hawaii Sugar Planters' Association and was officially established in 1901.

Annual Reports issued since 1900 deal with results of experiments with "coffee, tobacco, rice, forage crops, fiber and horticultural plants, and investigations in vegetable pathology and entomology." The first report and the one for 1905 were issued as Experiment Station Bulletins; while those from 1901 to 1904 were issued separately in paper and included in the Office Report. The reports for 1906-1907 were issued in paper.

Bulletins numbered and issued since 1901, are monographs on agricultural topics treated at the Station. In paper.

Press Bulletins numbered and issued in English with occasional translations into the Hawaiian, Japanese, Chinese, and Portuguese languages, contain notes of minor importance and preliminary reports. In paper.

PORTO RICO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

The Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station was established in 1901. It deals with fruit and vegetable cultivation, animal industry, entomology, etc., peculiar to the locality.

Annual Reports began with a preliminary report in 1900 which was one of the General Publications of the Office; the reports from 1901 to 1904 were issued separately in paper and included in the Office Report, while the Reports for 1905, 1906, and 1907, were issued, the first as an Experiment Station Bulletin; the last two in separate pamphlets.

Bulletins numbered and issued since 1902, the date of the second (Number 1 being published in 1903) are monographs in English with a separate edition in Spanish. In paper.

Circulars numbered and issued since 1903, (the second dated Jan. 2, 1904) treat of agricultural topics and are, with the exception of Number 2, duplicated in Spanish. In paper. 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 22, 26, 29, 30, 32-40.

Fiber Investigations Office.

In 1889 the Statistics Division was engaged in fiber investigations and in 1890 a separate section for this purpose was created in the Division. In 1891 the section became independent under the title Fiber Investigations Office and so remained until 1898 when it was assigned to the Botany Division, which in turn was merged into the Plant Industry Bureau in 1901. Its duties were the discussion and investigation of matters relating to the cultivation, commercial value, utility, and production of fibers, such as hemp, flax, jute, leaf fibers, etc.

Annual Reports issued from 1890 to 1897 were brief accounts of work accomplished. Published separately in paper and included in the Department Report except those from 1894 to 1895 which are to be found only in the latter form.

Reports were 11 numbered pamphlets issued from 1890 to 1898, Number 1, 1st edition, being issued as Number 1 of the Miscellaneous Series Bulletin of the Statistics Bureau. These were of the same character as bulletins and related to the fiber industry, its cultivation, etc. In paper.

General Publications were concerned with duties of the Office and were issued either from the Secretary's Office or from another division of the Department. These publications came out in paper, a few of particular value being issued in the Serial Documents. 1, 2, 5, 8.

Food and Drug Inspection Board.

The Food and Drug Inspection Board was organized in 1907 as part of the Secretary's Office and deals with the inspection required by the Pure Food and Drugs Law of 1906.

Food Inspection Decisions beginning with Number 65 and

omitting Numbers 66-68 which were issued from the Chemistry Bureau (see page 48), have been issued by the Board under the supervision of the Secretary. In paper.

Notices of Judgment numbered and issued since 1908, refer to the Food and Drugs Act. In paper. 2, 7, 67.

Foreign Markets Division.

The Foreign Markets Division was instituted in 1894 as the Foreign Markets Section and in 1902 became the Foreign Markets Division; in 1903 it was merged into the Statistics Division. Its character was commercial, dealing with foreign and domestic output, opportunities for American farmers in regard to export, development of agriculture, and foreign crop reports.

Annual Reports issued from 1897 to 1903 were brief accounts of results accomplished. In paper and also included in the Department Report.

Bulletins were numbered and 37 were issued from 1895 to 1903. They dealt with world markets, foreign trade, and other commercial data. In paper.

Circulars were numbered and 26 were issued from 1895 to 1903. In briefer form they covered the same field as the Bulletins. In paper.

General Publications were issued from the Secretary's Office or from some other division of the Department. In paper, rarely in the Serial Documents. 2, 5, 10, 22, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45.

Forest Service.

The work in forestry began in 1876. The Forestry Division was organized in 1881 by the Department but was not recognized by Congress until 1886; in 1901 it became a Bureau and in 1905 the Forest Service. It "collects and disseminates information of practical value bearing on the maintenance, improvement, extension, and utilization of American forests; examines into and reports on the desirability of creating new National Forests on public lands, and of extending or modify-

ing the present Forest boundaries, and gives expert assistance to timber land owners, public and private, to secure the introduction and practice of forest management. It has the technical and business management of the National Forests, exercising under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture jurisdiction in all matters involved in the protection, use, and occupancy of the Forests, including the free use of timber and stone, timber sales, grazing, rights of way and other uses." The service is composed of the Forester's Office and the following branches: Operation, Silviculture, Grazing, and Products.

Annual Reports issued since 1883 are general accounts of the year's work. Published since 1886 separately in paper, and also included in the Department Report. The Reports from 1883 to 1885 and from 1894 to 1895 were issued only as part of the Department Report.

Bulletins numbered and issued since 1887 are important monographs on subjects relating to forestry. Reprints of parts of these are issued in pamphlet form. The Primer of Forestry is a notable example of their worth. With one or two exceptions, when they are duplicated in the Serial Documents and in cloth, the Bulletins are issued in paper.

Circulars numbered and issued since 1886 are of the same character as the Bulletins and are briefer. In paper.

Field Programs issued monthly excepting from January to June 1905, since August 1904, deal with the operations of the Service and its schedules for the time indicated. In paper.

Forest Planting Leaflets have been numbered and issued since 1906. The numbers are sometimes omitted from these issues but they can be assigned by the last Checklist. These consist of directions for planting trees in various localities. In paper.

Forest Products. (See page 83.)

Press Bulletins numbered and issued since 1900 for the use of the press, give current notice of all matters relating to the Service likely to be of popular interest. In paper.

Reports on Forestry were issued in 4 numbered volumes from 1878 to 1884. These were lengthy monographs and were the forerunners of the present Bulletins. Volumes 1 and 4 were issued in cloth only and Volumes 2 and 3 were also duplicated in the Serial Documents.

General Publications consist of lists of publications of the Service, location, area, and other information on forest reserves, notes on forest trees, and general miscellany. Usually in pamphlet form, though sometimes in cloth or in the Serial Documents. 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 46, 47.

Gardens and Grounds Division.

The Gardens and Grounds Division was established in 1862 as the Experimental Gardens and Grounds, in 1868 it became the Gardens and Grounds Division and in 1901 it was merged into the Plant Industry Bureau. The Division was concerned with the investigation of new varieties of vegetables and fruits, their suitability to certain climatic conditions, their diseases and remedies, and similar experimentation.

Annual Reports were brief and covered the work of the Division. There were frequent lapses in the early years. The report for 1901 forms part of the Plant Industry Bureau Report for that year. Occasionally issued separately in paper though as a rule included in the Department Report.

Circulars consist of only one issued in 1897. This was on Tea Culture in South Carolina. In paper. 2, 5, 8, 10, 48.

Illustrations Division.

The Illustrations Division was established in 1890 and abolished in 1894. It dealt entirely with the preparation of the illustrations needed by the Department and its divisions.

Annual Reports were issued from 1890 to 1893. They were very brief and were included in the Department Report. 8, 49, 50.

Irrigation Inquiry Office.

The Irrigation Inquiry Office was established in 1890 and discontinued in 1896. Its work was along the lines of artesian and underground water investigation and similar inquiry.

Annual Reports issued from 1890 to 1895, with the exception of 1892, were brief. The first two were in paper and also included in the Department Report, while those from 1893 to 1895 were issued only in the latter form.

Bulletins consisted of only one, issued in 1893. This was an abstract of a selected number of state laws on irrigation and water rights. In paper.

General Publications issued at irregular periods, formed the body of the Office's reports. They contained some exceptionally valuable monographs on artesian wells. In paper with occasional duplication in the Serial Documents. A few were issued in the numbered series from the Secretary's Office. 2, 5, 8.

Labor Employment Board.

The Labor Employment Board was established in 1902 and is concerned with the employment of unskilled labor in the Department.

General Publications issued at rare intervals since 1902 are regulations for appointment. In paper. 2, 5.

Library.

The Library had its origin in 1869 by the transfer of the works on agriculture from the Patent Office to the new building assigned the Agriculture Department. In 1871 it was officially recognized by the appointment of a librarian. From the last account (1907) the Library contains 95,660 volumes mainly on agricultural topics and correlated sciences, also an excellent collection of general reference works. The Librarian has entire charge including the management, classification, and purchase of books, the preparation of lists and

bibliographies, and the distribution of the Department's publications to foreign countries.

Annual Reports issued since 1894, with the exception of the years 1895 to 1897, are purely administrative. In paper and also included in the Department Report with the exception of the Reports for 1894 and 1898 which were only in the latter form.

Bulletins numbered and issued since 1894, consist mainly of lists of accessions to the Library, with occasional bibliographies on agricultural topics, poultry, mushrooms, etc. In paper.

Catalogue Cards for the publications of the Agriculture Department, issued from about 1900 until discontinued in 1906, were free of charge to specified libraries. These are still prepared by the Library but are now sold by the Library of Congress to all libraries, except those of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations to which they are sent free of charge. These were by author and subject and indexed many of the publications of the Department.

Lists of Duplicates numbered and issued since 1901 are lists of exchange offers. In paper.

General Publications consist of notices and lists. In paper. 1, 2, 7, 8, 10, 18, 51, 52, 53.

Microscopy Division.

As a result of investigations begun in 1871, the Microscopy Division was organized in 1885, and discontinued in 1895. It was concerned with diseases of fruit, as well as with mushroom culture and insecticides.

Annual Reports issued from 1872 to 1894, with the exception of from 1877 to 1884, covered the work of the Division. In the Department Report and issued in paper from 1889 to 1893.

Food Products was in three numbers, issued from 1891 to 1894, on edible and poisonous mushrooms, and pure and fictitious lard. In paper.

General Publications consisted of three, on fibrine and bacteria, the microtome, and naphthaline. In paper. 2, 5, 8.

Plant Industry Bureau.

The Plant Industry Bureau was organized in 1901 by the consolidation of the following divisions: Agrostology, Botany, Gardens and Grounds, Pomology, Seed, Seed and Plant Introduction, Vegetable Physiology and Pathology, and the Arlington Experimental Farm. It is concerned with the study of plant life in all its relations to agriculture and is divided into thirty-two groups corresponding to the divisions of other bureaus. These groups deal with Plant Pathology, Diseases of Fruits, Forest Pathology, Plant Life History, Cotton Breeding, Tobacco, Corn, Alkali and Drought Resistant Plant-Breeding, Soil Bacteriology and Water Purification, Tropical and Subtropical Plants, Drug and Poisonous Plants and Tea Culture, Physical Laboratory, Taxonomic Investigations, Farm Management, Grain, Arlington Experimental Farm (the Bureau's field laboratory at Washington), Crop Technology and Fiber Plants, Sugar Beet, Western Agricultural Extension, Dry Land Agriculture, Pomological Collections, Field Investigations in Pomology, Experimental Gardens and Grounds, Seed and Plant Introduction, Seed Laboratory, Forage Crops, Congressional Seed Distribution, Grain Standardization, Mississippi Valley Laboratory, Subtropical Laboratory and Garden, Plant Introduction Garden, South Texas Garden, Cotton Culture Farms, and Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work.

Annual Reports are administrative. In paper and also included in the Department Report.

Bulletins numbered and issued since 1901 are the published results of work accomplished by the Bureau and its branches. They consist of inventories continued from the Botany Division, numerous monographs on vegetables, forage crops, nuts, etc. There are a few pamphlet reprints of important articles. In paper.

Circulars numbered and issued since 1908 deal briefly with the Bureau's investigations. In paper.

General Publications are on seed and plant introduction, horticultural investigation, and the distribution of novelties and specialties. In paper. 1, 2, 5, 7, 22, 54.

Pomology Division.

The Pomology Division was established in 1886 and merged into the Plant Industry Bureau in 1901. It was organized for the benefit of those interested in fruit growing, nut culture, etc., and dealt with all matters bearing on this field.

Annual Reports issued from 1886 to 1901, the last forming part of the Plant Industry Bureau Report, were administrative. In paper and also included in the Department Report; however those for 1886 and 1888 were only in the latter form.

Bulletins were numbered and 10 were issued from 1888 to 1901, on fruit culture. In paper.

Circulars were numbered and 3 were issued from 1896 to 1897, containing brief notes on fruit and nut culture. In paper.

General Publications except one treatise on nut culture, were issued in a numbered series from the Secretary's Office. In paper. 2, 3, 5, 8.

Public Roads Office.

The Public Roads Office was established in 1893 as the Road Inquiry Office, in 1899 changed to the Public Roads Inquiries, and in 1905 became the Public Roads Office. It conducts investigations and experiments regarding road-building materials and methods of road construction; makes chemical and physical tests of road materials and materials of construction relating to agriculture; gives expert advice on road administration and road construction; as well as cooperates with schools and colleges in matters bearing on highway engineering.

Annual Reports are administrative. In paper and also included in the Department Report; however those for 1894 and 1895 were issued only in the latter form.

Bulletins numbered and issued since 1894 relate to investigations and work accomplished by the Office, state laws, etc. In paper.

Circulars numbered and issued since 1894 embrace topics similar to those in the Bulletins, though in briefer form; also reports on the condition of roads of every state in the Union. In paper.

General Publications consist mainly of brief circulars on roads, lists, etc. In paper. 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 10, 26, 55.

Publications Division.

The Publications Division originated in 1889 as a section of the Statistics Division. Established in 1890 as the Records and Editing Division, in 1895 it became the Publications Division. Its duties are:—“(1) The preparation, and editing of the manuscripts for the publications of the Department including the Yearbook, Annual Reports, Bulletins, etc. (2) The preparation, printing, and distribution of Farmers' Bulletins. (3) Supervision and equitable assignment of the printing fund. (4) General direction of expenditures under the appropriation, including artists' materials, and material and labor in the distribution of documents. (5) Supervision of the printing and binding done for the Department. (6) Preparation of drawings for illustrations, of wood-carvings, of photographs. (7) Distribution of Department publications. (8) Preparation and distribution of official information and of advance notices.”

Annual Reports are administrative. These were issued by the Editor from 1868 to 1871 and were included in the Department Report; from 1872 to 1889 none were issued, except a report by the Secretary in 1889 relating to the establishment of the Division; with 1890 began the Annual Reports from the regularly organized Division. In paper and also included in the Department Report.

Bulletins numbered and issued since 1896 embrace indexes to various reports of the Department, history of the Department, and similar matter. In paper.

Circulars numbered and issued since 1901 resemble the above in briefer form. In paper.

Lists of Bulletins and Circulars of the Agriculture Department available for free distribution, have been issued at irregular intervals since 1897. In paper.

Monthly Lists of Publications issued since 1892 list all publications of the Department for the months published. In paper.

Press Notices are "synoptical notices of publications which are about to appear. Distributed in large numbers to the press for copy." In paper.

Price Lists of publications for sale by the Superintendent of Documents have been issued in numbered editions at irregular intervals since 1896. In paper.

General Publications include miscellaneous topics such as sketches of the Department, exhibits, lists, etc. In paper. 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 56.

Secretary.

The Secretary from 1862 to 1888 was known as the Commissioner, and in 1889 became the Secretary of Agriculture. He "exercises personal supervision of all public business relating to the agricultural industry. He appoints all the officers and employees of the Department with the exception of the Assistant Secretary and the Chief of the Weather Bureau, who are appointed by the President, and directs the management of all the Bureaus, Divisions, and Offices embraced in the Department. He exercises advisory supervision over Agricultural Experiment Stations which receive aid from the National Treasury, has control of the quarantine stations for imported cattle, of interstate quarantine rendered necessary by sheep and cattle diseases, and of the inspection of cattle-carrying vessels, and directs the inspection of domestic and imported food products under the meat inspection and pure

food and drugs laws. He is also charged with the duty of using rules and regulation for the protection, maintenance, and care of the national forest reserves. He is also charged with carrying into effect the laws prohibiting the transportation by interstate commerce of game killed in violation of local laws, and excluding from importation certain noxious animals, and has the authority to control the importation of other animals."

The Secretary's office consists of the Assistant Secretary, Chief Clerk, Appointment Clerk, Solicitor, and Supply Division Chief, and the Food and Drug Inspection Board.

Annual Reports began in 1837 as a two-page statement in the Patent Office Report where it was included until 1861, forming a separate volume since 1849; issued from the Agriculture Department from 1862 to 1893 in one volume; beginning with 1894 in two, the latter known as the Yearbook. The first volume is the Annual Report proper containing the administrative report of the Secretary and those of the subordinate Bureaus, Divisions, etc., of the Department. In cloth and duplicated in the Serial Documents, the Reports of the Secretary and of the Bureaus coming out as separate pamphlet reprints.

Circulars numbered and issued since 1896 are brief statements on a variety of agricultural subjects. In paper.

Department Reports have been numbered and issued since 1862, numbers being assigned to preceding reports by Number 59 issued in 1899. These are not Annual Reports but are monographs on popular and scientific topics, many of which are selected from the General Publications of other Bureaus of the Department and are here numbered as a regular series. Except for one or two duplications in the Serial Documents, these are issued in paper.

Farmers' Bulletins have been numbered and issued since 1889. They are the most popular of any of the Department's publications, often 700,000 copies of one Bulletin are published, and one has exceeded 1,000,000 copies. They consist of monographs, contributed by every branch of the Agri-

culture Department, that bear on matters of interest to the farmer and others engaged in similar pursuits. Each Bulletin is carefully edited, with practicality the object in view. The numbered series from the Experiment Stations Office called Experiment Station Work is duplicated also in the Farmers' Bulletins and numbered consecutively. In paper.

Miscellaneous Circulars consisted of 3 numbers. The date of the first is unknown; the second and third were published in 1897. These were on the Castor Oil Plant and the Mississippi River Flood. In paper.

Miscellaneous Special Reports were numbered and 10 were issued from 1883 to 1886. They treated of various agricultural subjects. In paper.

Monthly Reports in 13 numbered volumes issued from 1863 to 1876, dealt with "reports on the condition of the crops, on special subjects of interest to farmers, and meteorological observations received from the Smithsonian Institution." Published separately.

Special Reports were numbered and 65 were issued from 1877 to 1883, consisting of notes on the condition of crops and miscellaneous monographs on such subjects as grape culture, cattle diseases, tea, farm animals, etc. As the character of these reports was mainly statistical they were later transferred to the Statistics Bureau. In paper.

Yearbook issued since 1894 forms part two of the Annual Report. It may be briefly described as an annual cyclopaedia of all topics relating to agricultural products, their cultivation, improvement, and manufacture. Of interest not only to the horticulturist, but also to the general reader. The illustrations are excellent and the index exhaustive. In cloth and duplicated in the Serial Documents. Important articles are also separately issued as pamphlet reprints.

General Publications consist not only of publications originating from the Secretary's Office but also of contributions from other divisions of the Department, regulations, general and special orders, etc. Occasional important reports are

duplicated in the Serial Documents, the others are issued in paper. 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 57, 58.

Seed and Plant Introduction Section.

The Seed and Plant Introduction Section was organized in 1898 as a section of the Seed Division and transferred in the same year to the Botany Division; about January 1, 1901 it became independent and in July 1901 was merged into the Plant Industry Bureau.

Circulars were numbered and 2 were issued in 1900 and 1901 on horse-radish and cucumbers. In paper.

Inventories were issued in 9 numbers. Numbers 1-8 (date of the second, 1899) from the Botany Division, Number 9 from the Plant Industry Bureau as Bulletin 5. (See page 62.) 2, 5.

Seed Division.

The Seed Division was organized in 1868 and in 1901 merged into the Plant Industry Bureau. It was concerned entirely with seed distribution and statistics thereof.

Annual Reports issued with occasional lapses from 1868 to 1896, were brief administrative accounts. With the exception of those for 1893 and 1896 which were in paper, the others were also included in the Department Report.

Seed Distribution was an annual report of the Special Agent issued from 1894 to 1900 and was a brief statistical tabulation. The reports for 1894 and 1896 were also issued separately in paper, the others were included in the Department Report. 2, 5, 8.

Silk Section.

The Silk Section since 1884 a part of the Entomology Bureau, became independent in 1889 and was discontinued in 1891. It was concerned with silk worm culture.

Annual Reports issued in 1889 and 1890 were administrative. In paper and also included in the Department Report.

Bulletins consisted of a manual on silk worm culture issued in 1890. In paper. 2, 5, 8.

Soils Bureau.

The Soils Bureau was organized in 1894 under the Weather Bureau as the Agricultural Soils Division. In 1895 it became independent and from 1897 to 1901 was called the Soils Division. In 1901 it was made a Bureau. It is entrusted with the "investigations, survey, and mapping of soils; the investigations of the cause and prevention of the rise of alkali in the soil, and the drainage of soils; and the investigation of the methods of growing, curing, and fermentation of tobacco in the different tobacco districts." It is divided into the following divisions: Laboratories, Soil Survey, Fertility Investigations, Soil Erosion.

Annual Reports are administrative and are issued since 1896 separately in paper as well as included in the Department Report; the two preceding reports appearing only in the latter form.

Bulletins numbered and issued since 1895 are on analyses of soils, soil-moisture, instruments, alkali soils, tobacco culture, etc. In paper.

Circulars numbered and issued since 1894 cover the same general topics as the Bulletins but are very brief. In paper.

Field Operations is an annual publication. The first was published as a Department Report of the Secretary, in 1899, the succeeding issues are from the Soils Bureau. It consists of soil surveys and descriptions of various sections of the United States adapted to agriculture, a kind of practical geological survey for the use of the farmer. In two large volumes since 1903, the first being the text, the second containing maps. In cloth and duplicated in Serial Documents. A few important papers are issued as pamphlet reprints.

General Publications consist of lists and general accounts of soil survey, tobacco growing, etc. In paper. 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 59.

Solicitor.

The Solicitor appointed since 1905 belongs to the Secretary's Office and is its legal adviser.

Annual Reports issued since 1907 are very brief. In paper and also included in the Department Report.

Circulars numbered and issued since 1908 are concerned with legal affairs only. In paper.

General Publications consist thus far of a compilation of laws applicable to the Agriculture Department. In paper. 2, 7, 60, 61.

Statistics Bureau.

The Statistics Bureau was established in 1863 as the Statistics Division and in 1904 became a Bureau. It "collects information as to the condition, production, etc. of the principal crops, and the statistics of farm animals through the State agents, through separate corps of county and other authorities, traveling agents, special foreign agents assisted by consular and other authorities. Coordinates, tabulates, and records statistics on agricultural production, distribution, and consumption, the authorized data of governments, institutes, societies, boards of trade, and individual experts, prepares special statistical bulletins upon domestic and foreign agricultural subjects, and issues monthly crop reports for the information of producers and consumers. Investigations made along the lines of land tenure, country life, education, transportation, and various branches of rural economics."

It is organized into the following: Crop Reporting Board, Domestic Crop Reports Division, Field Service, Special Field Service, Production and Distribution Division, formerly the Foreign Markets Division, Editorial Division and Library.

Annual Reports issued since 1863 are administrative. Those from 1863 to 1888, 1894, and 1902 are included in the Department Report, while the others are also issued separately in paper.

Bulletins were numbered and issued under the title Miscellaneous Series Bulletins from 1890 to 1901. The word Bulletin was added beginning with Number 9 and since Number 24, issued in 1903, the present title has been in force. They consist of statistics of selected crops, wages, transportation, agricultural industries, etc. In paper, with occasional pamphlet reprints of important articles.

Circulars numbered and issued since 1896 resemble the above in scope of contents. In paper.

Crop Circulars unnumbered and issued from 1898 to 1900 were based on telegraphic and other reports in regard to the condition of crops. In paper.

Crop Reporter is a monthly publication in numbered volumes issued since May 1899. It consists of statistical reports from the numerous domestic and foreign correspondents of the Bureau bearing on the condition of agriculture in the United States and its commercial opportunities. In paper.

Monthly Crop Synopsis issued from March 1890 to May 1896 was a synopsis of statistics from the Statistical Report. Issued as a four-page leaflet.

Statistical Reports in 36 numbered volumes from 1863 to 1899, were first issued from the Department as Monthly or Bi-Monthly Reports from 1863 to 1876. From January 1877 until September 1883 they were known as Special Reports; from October 1883 until December 1897 they were renumbered as Monthly Reports in a new series; from May 1898 until April 1900 the statistics were issued as Crop Circulars, and in May 1900 they were finally merged into the Crop Reporter. These reports consisted of special and general statistics on all agricultural topics. In paper with occasional pamphlet reprints of important numbers.

General Publications are statistical and relate to publications, industrial colleges, tobacco, and the routine of the Bureau. In paper. 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 62.

Vegetable Physiology and Pathology Division.

The Vegetable Physiology and Pathology Division was established in 1886 as the Mycological Section of the Bot-

any Division; in 1887 it became the Vegetable Pathology Section; in 1890 the independent Vegetable Pathology Division; and in 1895 the Vegetable Pathology and Physiology Division which was finally merged into the Plant Industry Bureau in 1901. It was concerned with the diseases of fruits and all vegetable growth, their treatment, recommended fungicides and similar topics.

Annual Reports issued from 1886 to 1901, the last forming a part of the Plant Industry Bureau Report, were brief and administrative. In paper, except those for 1894 and 1895, and also included in the Department Report.

Bulletins were numbered and 29 were issued from 1891 to 1901 recording the Division's main work, on plant diseases and their remedies. With two exceptions, Bulletins 20 and 26, which were duplicated in the Serial Documents, these were issued in paper.

Circulars were numbered and 18 were issued from 1886 to 1901. They resembled the Bulletins in scope, being brief accounts of similar subjects. In paper.

Journal of Mycology was in 7 numbered volumes; Volumes 1 to 4 being a private publication and Volumes 5 to 7 (1889 to 1894) government issues. They consisted of periodic bulletins on fungicides and plant diseases. In paper with occasional pamphlet reprints of important articles. 2, 5, 8, 63.

Weather Bureau.

The Weather Bureau had its origin in the meteorological investigations carried on by the Smithsonian Institution. In 1864 the Commissioner of Agriculture recommended the distribution over the entire United States of daily weather reports. This was done from 1870 until 1890, by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. The Weather Bureau was officially recognized in 1890 and in 1891 it was transferred to the Agriculture Department. This Bureau "has charge of the forecasting of the weather; the issue of storm warnings; the display of weather, frost, cold wave, and flood signals, for the benefit of agriculture, commerce, and naviga-

tion; the gauging and reporting of river stages; the maintenance and operation of United States Weather Bureau telegraph and telephone lines, and the collection and transmission of marine intelligence for the benefit of commerce and navigation, the report of temperature and rainfall conditions for the cotton, rice, sugar, and other interests, the distribution of meteorological information in the interests of agriculture and commerce, and the taking of such meteorological observations, as may be necessary to establish and record the climatic conditions of the United States, or as are essential for the proper execution of the foregoing duties."

It is composed of the Forecast Division, River and Flood Service, Climatological, Instrument, Distributing, Marine, Telegraph, Publications, Supplies, and Accounts Divisions, Monthly Weather Review, Library, Mount Weather Meteorological Research Observatory, Weather Bureau Stations and Work.

Annual Reports were issued from 1891 to 1895 in two parts; Part One administrative, Part Two, meteorological. Since 1896 these have been combined in one volume.

The administrative report, which is brief, is issued separately in paper or cloth, included in the Department Report in abstract, and given in full in the Serial Documents.

The meteorological tables, which are continuations of a series begun by the Signal Office, are technical investigations connected with the scientific work of the Bureau. Since 1896 these include the administrative reports. In cloth and in the Serial Documents. Occasional reprints of important articles are issued as pamphlets.

Bulletins numbered and issued since 1892 are scientific monographs on meteorological subjects, such as climate, humidity, storms, lightning, etc. In paper with occasional pamphlet reprints of important articles.

Bulletins lettered and issued since 1893 are similar in character to the above with much useful information on climatic conditions. In paper.

Cotton Region Weather Crop Bulletins consisted of 4, numbered and issued during October 1905. In paper.

Climate and Health was issued monthly in 2 numbered volumes from July 1895 to March 1896 on matters relating to sanitary science. In paper.

Cold Wave Bulletin consisted of one broadside issued in 1896. In paper.

Bulletins of Mount Weather Observatory are in numbered volumes issued quarterly since January 1908. In paper.

Daily River Stages numbered and issued since 1890 give gauge readings of the principal rivers of the United States. Parts 1-3 (1890-1891) were issued from the Signal Office. In paper.

Instrument Division Circulars lettered and issued since 1892 are instructions for the use of meteorological instruments. In paper.

Meteorological Chart of the Great Lakes has been issued from 1897 to 1900 in numbered volumes. Beginning with 1901 two numbers are issued each year. In paper.

Monthly Weather Review is in numbered volumes; first issued from the Weather Bureau beginning with Volume 19 Number 7, July 1891; preceding volumes, Volumes 1-19, Number 6, June 1872 to June 1891, being issued from the Signal Office. A main feature is the numerous charts. A few important articles are issued as pamphlet reprints, the Review coming out in paper.

River and Flood Service was a monthly report reprinted from the Monthly Weather Review from September 1897 to October 1898. In paper.

Sanitary Climatology Circulars were numbered and 4 were issued in 1895. They were concerned with climatic influences on health. In paper.

Snow and Ice Bulletins have been issued weekly from December to March since February 1892. First known as Depth of Snow on Ground, in 1896 changed to Snow and Ice Chart, and in 1899, it became the Snow and Ice Bulletin. In paper.

Special River Bulletins were issued from March 15 to April 29, 1897. In paper.

Storm Bulletins numbered for each year have been issued since 1893. They were first known as Lake Storm Bulletins but the present title was adopted in 1894. In paper.

Weather Map was issued first tri-daily from January 1871 to June 1888 by the Signal Office; from July 1888 to June 1891 semi-daily; and on its transfer to the Weather Bureau in July 1891 it maintained this semi-daily issue until October 1895 since when it has been issued daily. It is distributed to all public institutions, commercial houses, and business centers. It publishes statistics from weather stations throughout the country, showing rainfall, wind velocity, temperature, and barometric pressure, as well as forecasts for the next day. In paper, all stations, numbering 100, distributing copies for the vicinity.

National Weather Bulletins are broadsides numbered for each year and issued weekly from April to September and monthly from October to March. Numbers 1-2, (1887-1891) were issued by the Signal Office. From 1891 until February 1896 known as the Weather Crop Bulletin; then the title was changed to Climate and Crop Bulletin; on August 29, 1904 it again became the Weather Crop Bulletin; and finally in February 1906 the present title was adopted. These relate to crop conditions, seasons for planting, cultivation, and harvesting and are distributed for the benefit of farmers. In paper.

General Publications consist of monographs, maps, reports on climatic, meteorological and other topics connected with the weather. In paper. 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 26, 52, 64, 65, 66.

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CHAPTER II.

COMMERCE AND LABOR DEPARTMENT.

This was created an executive department in February 1903. In July of the same year it absorbed the following bureaus from other departments, and the hitherto independent commissions:

- Light House Board.
- Light House Establishment.
- Steamboat Inspection Service.
- Navigation Bureau.
- U. S. Shipping Commissioners.
- National Bureau of Standards.
- Coast and Geodetic Survey.
- Commissioner-General of Immigration.
- Commissioners of Immigration.
- Immigration Bureau.
- Statistics Bureau.
- Census Office.
- Labor Department.
- Fish Commission.
- Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries Office.
- Foreign Commerce Bureau.

Including the Secretary's Office, the Manufactures Bureau, and the Corporations Bureau, the Department is organized into fourteen publishing divisions.

The Commerce and Labor Department is "charged with the work of promoting the commerce of the United States, and its mining, manufacturing, shipping, fishery, transportation, and labor interests. Also the investigation of the organization and management of corporations (excepting railroads) engaged in interstate commerce; the gathering and publication of information regarding labor interests and labor con-

troversies in this and other countries; the administration of the Light House Service and the aid and protection to shipping thereby; the taking of the Census and the publication of statistical information connected therewith; the making of coast and geodetic surveys; the collection of statistics relating to foreign and domestic commerce; the inspection of steamboats and the enforcement of laws relating thereto for the protection of life and property; the supervision of the fisheries law administered by the Federal Government; the supervision and control of the Alaskan fur-seals, salmon, and other fisheries; the jurisdiction over merchant vessels, their registry, licensing, measurement, entry, clearance, transfers, movement of their cargoes and passengers, and laws relating thereto, and to seamen of the United States; the supervision of the immigration of aliens, and the enforcement of the laws relating thereto, and to the exclusion of the Chinese; the custody, construction, maintenance, and application of standards of weights and measurements; and the gathering and supplying of information regarding industries and markets for the fostering of manufactures. It has power to call upon other Departments for their individual statistical data, and also to make any special investigations that may be required."

1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Alaskan Fisheries Division.

For convenience this title is adopted although not strictly correct as the Division is known as the Fur-Seal and Salmon Fisheries of Alaska, Alaskan Salmon Fisheries, or the Alaskan Fur-Seal Service. The protection of these fisheries was intrusted to the Treasury Department in 1868, while the prohibition of fur-seal killing was instituted in 1897, the supervision having been in force since 1872. There is, however, a contract permitting the fur-seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George to be taken by a large company from 1890 to 1910.

This Alaskan Fisheries Division is under the immediate

supervision of the Secretary and deals with the regulation and inspection of the canneries and fisheries.

In 1902 the President directed the Commissioner of Fisheries to investigate the salmon fisheries of Alaska during the season of 1903. This work was undertaken by the Commerce and Labor Department when it absorbed the Fish Commission in 1903.

Annual Reports give the condition of the salmon industry as to yield, canning, inspection, regulation, labor, lists of packing companies, and recommendation for future work. The first report was issued separately, those for 1904 and 1905 were in separate form and also included in the Department Report; no report has been issued since 1905 except as a résumé in the Department Report.

General Publications have been accounts of work done and supply the place of annual reports for 1906 and 1907. 3, 4, 6, 7, 8.

Census Bureau.

In an act approved on March 1, 1790 the "marshals of the judicial circuits of the United States were required to cause the number of inhabitants within their respective districts to be taken," with certain exceptions as to Indians, etc. The first report was submitted to the President, the second through the sixth to the State Department, and from the seventh through the twelfth to the Interior Department. It was not until 1902 that the Census Office became permanent and in 1903 it became the Census Bureau subordinate to the Commerce and Labor Department. The Bureau is charged with the collection of all statistics along industrial, economic, and sociological lines that are of value and interest to the public.

Annual Reports from the Director, formerly called the Superintendent of the Census, have been issued from 1851 to 1902 from the Interior and since 1904 from the Commerce and Labor Department, the 1903 report being a report on its administration as a permanent bureau. These are brief ad-

ministrative accounts and are included in the annual reports of the Department to which the Bureau belongs, except the 1903 report which was issued separately only.

Bulletins have been issued since the Tenth census (1880). The issues for the Tenth and Eleventh Census (1890) contain preliminary matter that was later incorporated in the Decennial Reports. In paper.

Beginning with the Twelfth Census (1900) these **Bulletins** are regularly numbered and consist of important descriptive monographs on commercial, educational, sociological, and technical subjects. There are annual statistics on cotton, and of cities of over 30,000, as well as vital, financial, population, and other statistics compiled since the publication of the Twelfth Census and supplementing the statistics there included. Numbers 1 to 4 were issued from the Interior Department. Issued in paper and supplied with indexes preparing them for binding and separate cataloging.

Decennial Reports have been numbered and issued since 1790. The First in one volume was published in 1791; a recent reprint of Heads of Families here embodied has been issued and is especially valuable for genealogical research. The Second (1800) is also in one volume and was issued in 1801; the Third (1810) in two volumes was published in 1811 and 1813; the Fourth (1820) in two volumes was published in 1821 and 1823; the Fifth (1830) in one volume was published in 1832; the Sixth (1840) in four volumes was published in 1841; the Seventh (1850) in five volumes was published from 1853 to 1854; the Eighth (1860) in five volumes was published from 1862 to 1866; the Ninth (1870) in five volumes was published from 1872 to 1874; the Tenth (1880) in twenty-two volumes was published from 1883 to 1888; the Eleventh (1890) in twenty-nine volumes was published from 1892 to 1895; the Twelfth (1900) in ten volumes was published from 1901 to 1902. These reports are the Census proper and the basis of all statistics relating to the population of the United States.

The Reports of the Twelfth Census consist of detailed statistics bearing on Population, Agriculture, Manufacture, and

Vital Statistics. Each of these main subdivisions is treated from every standpoint. The mass of statistical material given is enormous and answers every demand ranging from the percentage of foreign and native born inhabitants in every city or state, to the output of the carriage industry, or the illiteracy of the inhabitants, American and foreign. The preceding Census covered similar matter with less detail, as well as statistics on Mortality, Mining, Commerce, Crime, Pauperism, etc. which are now treated in a general way in the Decennial Reports but are relegated to Bulletins and Special Reports where they are given more fully and at more frequent intervals.

The reports of the Tenth and Twelfth Census only are numbered by volume, for the others, volume numbers must be assigned. With the exception of the Reports of the Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Census which are duplicated in the Serial Documents, the others are issued in cloth.

Abstracts issued for each Census since the Seventh give the main statistics of the Decennial Reports and serve for general reference. In cloth.

Compendiums issued for the Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Census, serve as abridgments. They are similar to the Abstracts, though a little more complete. In cloth.

Forest Products prepared in cooperation with the Forest Service has been numbered and issued since August 1908. This gives statistics bearing on the consumption of American wood. In paper.

Monographs issued for the Tenth and Eleventh Census contained matter on Factory Systems, Coke, Petroleum, Newspapers, Ship Building, etc. Most of them were later incorporated in the Decennial Reports. In cloth.

Mortality Statistics has been numbered and issued annually since 1906, the first report covering the years from 1900 to 1904. It records the vital statistics on births and deaths "in such registration areas, states, and municipalities as ordered by the Director." The first volume was numbered 1st to 5th and was published as a Special Report; beginning

with the 6th it has been issued as an independent publication. In cloth.

Official Register had been issued biennially from 1816 to 1859 from the State Department, and from 1861 to 1905, at the same intervals, from the Interior Department. Since 1906 it has been published by the Census Bureau. Beginning with the issue for 1879 it has been published in two quarto volumes, the first containing the names of all government employees except those in the Post Office Department, these constituting the second volume. The Official Register is popularly known as the Blue Book and besides including the names of all government officials, civil, military, and naval, also lists all subordinate employees and United States vessels. With the exception of the six issues from 1883 to 1893, which were duplicated in the Serial Documents, the rest are bound separately.

Philippine Census Bulletins for 1903 were published in 1904 in 3 numbered pamphlets which dealt with climate, volcanoes, and population. In paper.

Philippine Census Report for 1903 was published in 1905 and consisted of 4 numbered volumes on the geography, history, and population, mortality, defective classes, education, agriculture, social and industrial statistics. In cloth with a separate edition in Spanish.

Special Reports have been issued at frequent intervals since the Twelfth Census and are published independent of the Decennial Reports. They consist of statistics on such subjects as Street and Electric Railways, Telephones and Telegraphs, Manufactures, Women at Work, Central Electric Stations, Benevolent Institutions, Insane and Feeble-minded, etc. In paper or cloth.

Statistical Atlas issued since the Ninth Census consists of maps, charts, and diagrams representing topics treated of in the various Census publications. In cloth.

General Publications consist of reports on cotton ginning, causes of death, municipal accounting, as well as lists of publications, instructions, reprints, and routine detail. Usually

in paper. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 56.

Coast and Geodetic Survey.

As a result of President Jefferson's recommendation, Congress in 1807, appropriated \$50,000 for a survey of the coast of the United States. Work was begun in 1816 under the supervision of the Treasury Department. Between 1818 and 1832 the Survey was practically abandoned and the instruments, records, and funds were deposited in the War Department. In 1833 field work was resumed and in the next year placed under the Navy Department, being returned to the Treasury Department in 1836. In 1878 the name was changed from Coast Survey to the Coast and Geodetic Survey; and finally in 1903 it became a part of the Commerce and Labor Department.

The Survey is "charged with the survey of the coasts of the United States and coasts under jurisdiction thereof, and the publication of charts covering said coasts. This includes base-measure, triangulation, topography, and hydrography along said coasts; the survey of rivers to the head of tide-water or ship navigation, and throughout the Gulf and Japan streams; magnetic observations and researches, and the publication of maps showing the variations of terrestrial magnetism; gravity research; determination of heights; the determination of geographic positions by astronomic observations for latitude, longitude, and azimuth, and by triangulation to furnish reference points for State surveys." As can be readily seen the work done and the reports resulting therefrom are highly technical, and consequently are of interest mainly to the practical navigator and the seacoast and river-front towns.

Annual Reports issued since 1832, being preceded by two progress reports in 1816 and 1818, are accounts of work accomplished. Published separately and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Bulletins numbered and issued since 1888 consist of notes on surveys, currents, tide gauges, metric standards, and other technical matter. In paper.

Catalogues of Charts, Coast Pilots, and Tide Tables issued since 1843 consist of lists of these publications. In paper and until 1863 also included in the Survey Report.

Maps and Charts numbered and issued since 1835 are intended for navigators. In paper.

Notices to Mariners have been numbered and issued since 1875, a few earlier editions preceding. At first they were published quarterly, but since June 1887, monthly. In January 1908 these were absorbed by the Weekly Notices to Mariners published by the Light House Board, thereby forming a joint publication. (See page 92.) In paper.

Philippine Islands Notices to Mariners have been numbered for each year and issued monthly, with some lapses, since March 1901 from the suboffice in Manila. In paper.

Philippine Islands Sailing Directions have been numbered and issued since 1902 from the suboffice in Manila. In paper.

Special Publications numbered and issued since 1898 are a series of technical monographs. Issued separately.

Tide Tables issued annually since 1854 cover the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and are intended for navigators. Until 1866 they were also included in the Survey Report, but since then they are issued separately.

Tide Tables, Atlantic Coast issued annually since 1866 are reprints from the Tide Tables. In paper.

Tide Tables, Pacific Coast correspond to those issued for the Atlantic coast.

United States Coast Pilot, Atlantic Coast, popularly known as the Atlantic Coast Pilot, has been issued since 1875 in numbered editions with frequent supplements for the benefit of navigators. In paper or cloth.

United States Coast Pilot, Pacific Coast issued since 1869 corresponds to the Atlantic Coast Pilot.

United States Coast Pilot, West Indies issued since 1906 contains directions for navigators along the coast of the West Indies, Porto Rico, and adjacent islands. In paper.

General Publications include laws relating to the Survey, maps, charts, rules, regulations, instructions, lists of publications, specifications, expenditures, exhibition leaflets, etc. In paper, cloth, or in the Serial Documents. 1, 3, 5, 15, 17, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

Corporations Bureau.

The Corporations Bureau was established in 1903 to investigate "the organization, conduct, and management of the business of any corporation, joint stock company, or corporate combination engaged in commerce among the several states and with foreign nations, excepting common carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act." (See page 247.) The work of the Bureau is mainly legal being concerned with corporation law, state incorporations, anti-trust law, unfair competition, taxation, and inefficiency of statutes. Particular attention is given trust regulation, insurance, and other corporations. Documents issued are necessarily few, first on account of the comparatively recent establishment of the Bureau and second, because of the nature of the material to be published.

Annual Reports issued since 1904 are brief administrative outlines. Published separately and also included in the Department Report.

General Publications are monographs on such subjects as the beef industry, interstate commerce law, Standard Oil Company, etc. Published separately and sometimes in the Serial Documents. 1, 3, 30, 31, 32.

Fisheries Bureau.

The Fisheries Bureau was established in 1871 by the appointment of the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. For thirty-three years it remained independent, until in 1903 it was made subordinate to the Commerce and Labor Department, and became the Fisheries Bureau. The

work of the Bureau "comprises: 1. The propagation of useful food fishes, including lobsters, oysters, and other shellfish, and their distribution to suitable waters. 2. The inquiry into the causes of decrease of food fishes in the lakes, rivers, and coast waters of the United States, the study of the waters of the coast and interior in the interest of fish culture, and the investigation of the fishing grounds of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coasts, with a view of determining their food resources and the development of the commercial fisheries. 3. The collection and compilation of the statistics of the fisheries and the study of their methods and relations."

Annual Reports before 1905 were not only administrative, but also technical, containing special papers on the condition of the fishing industry, propagation of fishes, and their introduction and distribution. Beginning with 1905 the reports are purely administrative, the special papers being omitted. Published separately and duplicated in the Department Report, earlier reports being duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Bulletins issued in numbered volumes since 1881, consist of monographs on matters pertaining to fish and fish culture, commercial, scientific, and general. These are of interest not only to the coast and river towns, but also to the general public. The accounts of some of the fishing adventures are particularly entertaining. In cloth and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Statistical Bulletins have been numbered and issued since 1897; Numbers 1 to 7 being without numbers, Numbers 8 and 9 being called Bulletins, and beginning with Number 10 they have been entitled Statistical Bulletins. They are confined entirely to accounts of the fishing industry. In paper.

General Publications include financial tables of expenditures, as well as important reports on such subjects as the Habits and Diseases of Fishes, Sponge Culture, Utilization of Skins of Aquatic Animals, Dredging Operations, and the like. Published separately or in the Serial Documents. 1, 5, 12, 14, 17, 30, 33, 34.

Immigration and Naturalization Bureau.

Since 1820 first from the State and later from the Treasury Department, there had been reports made on immigration; but it was not until 1891 that the Bureau was regularly established under the Treasury Department. In 1903 it was transferred to the Commerce and Labor Department as the Immigration Bureau, and in 1906 it became the Immigration and Naturalization Bureau. It is "charged with the administration of the laws relating to immigration, and of the Chinese exclusion laws, also the naturalization laws. It supervises all expenditures under the appropriations for expenses of regulating immigration, enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act, and the Enforcement of the naturalization laws. It causes alleged violation of the immigration, Chinese exclusion, and alien contract-labor laws to be investigated, and when prosecution is deemed advisable submits evidence for that purpose to the proper United States district attorney." Owing to the character of its duties few publications are issued by the Bureau.

Annual Reports issued since 1820 are administrative and give the results of special investigations. Published from 1892 to 1903 as numbered Treasury documents, since 1904 they have been issued separately and also included in the Commerce and Labor Department Report.

Immigration Statement and Inward Passenger Movement issued monthly since February 1906 shows the increase of population by immigration. This is a continuation of a publication formerly published by the Statistics Bureau when under the Treasury Department and known as Alien Arrivals in the United States. In paper.

General Publications bear on immigration laws, inspection, foreign conditions, and routine detail. Published separately or in the Serial Documents. 1, 5, 6, 7, 12, 19, 30, 35, 36, 37.

Labor Bureau.

The Labor Bureau was organized in 1885 in accordance with an act passed in 1884 and placed under the Interior De-

partment. In 1888 it became the independent Labor Department and in 1903 it was made subordinate to the Commerce and Labor Department as a Bureau. This is one of the most important publishing divisions of the Government, its issues being of vital interest on all points relating to labor and labor problems, both domestic and foreign. It is "charged with the duty of acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and especially upon its relation to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity. It is especially charged to investigate the causes of and facts relating to all controversies and disputes between employers and employees as they may occur, and which may happen to interfere with the welfare of the people of the several States," as well as of the foreign possessions of the United States.

Annual Reports have been numbered and issued since 1885, each treating of a special phase of labor. For example the first is on Industrial Depression; the second and twentieth on Convict Labor; the third, tenth, sixteenth, and twenty-first on Strikes and Lockouts; the sixth and seventh on Cost of Production; the eighth on Industrial Education; etc. The first four reports, 1885 to 1888, were published separately in cloth and also included in the Interior Department Report; since then they have been duplicated as individual Serial Documents.

Bulletins numbered and issued bi-monthly since November 1895 keep abreast with all current news relating to labor and labor legislation. They include articles on various sociological topics, such as: Cooperative Communities, Public Baths, Sweating System, Child Labor, as well as accounts of all current legislation affecting labor and recent developments. In paper and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Monographs on Social Economics issued in 1901 by the Labor Department exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition

consisted of six brief pamphlets on representative social topics of general interest at the time. Several of the pamphlets were duplicated in other publications of the Bureau. In paper.

Reports of the Commissioner of Labor on Hawaii have been issued irregularly since 1901. Three reports have been made: the first in 1901, the second in 1902, and the third in 1905. Hereafter they are to be made every five years. The first and third were issued in the Serial Documents and the second as a Bulletin.

Special Reports have been numbered and issued since 1889. These are lengthy reports resulting from investigations of various branches of sociology; some of the subjects treated are on Marriage and Divorce, Compulsory Insurance, Coal-Mine Labor, Digest of Labor Laws. Published separately and except for the first, third, and sixth, duplicated in the Serial Documents.

General Publications are devoted to reports on labor and briefer accounts of special topics. Published separately or in the Serial Documents. 1, 5, 7, 12, 17, 19, 21, 24, 30, 38, 39.

Lighthouse Board

The Lighthouse Board grew from the Lighthouse Establishment authorized in 1789, with subsequent legislation. The Board was organized in 1852 as a branch of the Treasury Department and in 1903 transferred to the Commerce and Labor Department. Its purpose is to provide lights for all navigable waters and to attend to all the details of construction, maintenance, inspection, and control. Its duties relate to lighthouses, light-vessels, lighthouse depots, buoys, beacons, fog signals, and their appendages; the entire Lighthouse Establishment being under its control. The United States is divided into sixteen lighthouse districts, each of which is in charge of two officials—an inspector, who is a Navy officer, and an engineer, who is an Army officer.

Annual Reports are purely administrative and are the only publications of the Board that are of general interest. Formerly issued as part of the Finance Report; then separately as

numbered Treasury documents; and since 1904 included in the Commerce and Labor Department Report.

Bulletins numbered and issued monthly since 1891 are technical and are intended for the Establishment. In paper.

Circulars numbered and issued for each year give the names of officials connected with the Establishment. In paper.

Weekly Notices to Mariners have been combined since January 1908 with the Monthly Notices to Mariners published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey (see page 86), thereby forming a joint weekly publication. In paper.

General Publications include district reports and miscellaneous issues such as the lists of lights, lists of signals, regulations, etc. Usually in paper. 1, 5, 7, 12, 14, 19, 20, 30, 40, 41, 42.

Manufactures Bureau.

The Manufactures Bureau was provided for in 1903, but not organized until 1905. Its purpose is to "foster, promote, and develop the various manufacturing industries of the United States, and the markets for the same at home and abroad, domestic and foreign, by gathering, compiling, publishing, and supplying all available and useful information concerning such industries and such markets, and by such other methods and means as may be prescribed by the Secretary or provided by law."

Annual Reports issued since 1905 are brief administrative accounts. In paper and also included in the Department Report.

Commercial Relations was published annually by the Foreign Commerce Bureau of the State Department since 1855; in 1903 transferred to the Statistics Bureau of the Commerce and Labor Department; and in 1904 assigned to the Manufactures Bureau. This consists of annual reports from consular officers on the commerce, industries, navigation, etc. of their respective districts, together with much geographical and historical information. Published separately and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Consular Reports, Annual were a numbered series issued from 1908 to 1909 for the fiscal and calendar year of 1907. They were the separate reports which were later combined to form the Commercial Relations. In paper.

Daily Consular and Trade Reports have been issued daily, except on Sundays and holidays, since January 3rd, 1898 as advance sheets of the monthly edition. They give the latest news on manufacturing and industrial interests. In paper.

Monthly Consular and Trade Reports in numbered volumes were issued from 1880 to 1903 from the State Department; from 1903 to 1905 from the Statistics Bureau of the Commerce and Labor Department; and in 1905 transferred to the Manufactures Bureau. These are individually numbered from the first and deal with matters pertaining to manufacturing, based on reports made by consuls and other Government officials in foreign countries who report upon the condition of markets, articles sold and those in demand, suggestions for American export, current notes on trade conditions, and leading articles on special topics. Published separately and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Review of the World's Commerce has been issued as an introduction to the Commercial Relations since 1894; a brief résumé having been issued in the same for 1880-1881. It is an abstract giving annual statements and statistics on the manufacturing and shipping industries of the world. Published separately and also included in the Commercial Relations.

Special Consular Reports are in numbered volumes issued since 1889. These are devoted to lengthy reports on special industrial topics, technological, agricultural, municipal, and manufacturing subjects such as those on gas engines, irrigation, insurance, lace-making, etc. Published separately and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Tariff Series numbered and issued since 1907 is concerned with reports on the tariff on various commercial articles. In paper.

General Publications consist mainly of reprints and matter pertaining to the duties of the Bureau. Usually in paper. 1, 5, 15, 19, 27, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.

Navigation Bureau.

The Navigation Bureau was established in 1884 under the Treasury Department and in 1903 transferred to the Commerce and Labor Department. It is "charged with general superintendence of the commercial marine and merchant seamen of the United States, except so far as the supervision is lodged with other officers of the Government. It is specially charged with the decision of all questions relating to the issue of registers, enrollments, and licenses of vessels and the filing of these documents, with the supervision of laws relating to the admeasurement, letters, and numbers of vessels, and with the final decision of questions concerning the collection and refund of tonnage taxes. It is empowered to change the names of vessels of the United States, and reports annually to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor the operation of the laws relative to navigation." The publications are few and technical in character, consequently of interest only to those immediately concerned in the foregoing duties.

Annual Reports are administrative. Published separately and duplicated in the Serial Documents, as well as included as an abstract in the Department Report.

Lists of Merchant Vessels numbered and issued annually since 1869 give official numbers, signal letters, and names of vessels. Published separately and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

General Publications are few in number and technical in character; one on Navigation and Merchant Marine Laws is worthy of mention for its importance to the public at large. Published separately or in the Serial Documents. 1, 5, 6, 7, 24, 47.

Secretary.

The Secretary is in charge of the entire Department and from his office issues numerous publications which include his personal reports as well as those issued from the Department as a whole. Under his direction are the Chief and Disbursing Clerks, and the Appointments, Printing and Publi-

cations (formerly the Printing Division), and Supplies Divisions.

Annual Reports are administrative and include the reports of the subordinate divisions of the Department, all of which are issued separately and, combined, form a Serial Document.

Circulars numbered and issued since 1903 are concerned with departmental routine. In paper.

Decisions numbered and issued since 1903 refer to appealed cases. In paper.

General Publications deal with routine and also special reports on the trade conditions of foreign countries, proceedings of the National Council of Commerce and of the Labor Conference, rules, regulations, tables of documents received and distributed, etc. In paper, cloth, or in the Serial Documents. 1, 3, 5, 6, 12, 30, 48, 57.

Standards Bureau.

The Standards Bureau received official recognition when in 1901 it was established as the National Bureau of Standards under the Treasury Department; heretofore it had formed a part of the Coast and Geodetic Survey known as the Standard Weights and Measures Office. In 1903 it was transferred to the Commerce and Labor Department and became the Standards Bureau. The duties of the Bureau are the "custody of the standards; the comparison of the standards used in scientific investigations, engineering, manufacturing, commerce, and educational institutions, with the standards adopted or recognized by the Government; the construction, when necessary, of standards, their multiples and subdivisions; the testing and calibration of standard measuring apparatus; the solution of problems which arise in connection with standards; the determination of physical constants and properties of materials when such data are of general importance to scientific or manufacturing interests and not to be obtained of sufficient accuracy elsewhere; the Bureau is authorized to exercise its functions for the Government of the United States, for any state or municipal government within the United States, or

for any scientific society, educational institution, firm, corporation, or individual within the United States engaged in manufacturing or other pursuits requiring the use of standards or standard measuring instruments. For all comparisons, calibrations, tests, or investigations, except those performed for the Government of the United States, or State governments, a reasonable fee will be charged." The work of the Bureau includes measures of length, volume, and time, thermometry, pyrometry, optics, spectroscopy, polarimetry, as well as many subjects connected with engineering, electrical, and chemical science.

Annual Reports are brief administrative accounts. Published at first as numbered Treasury documents, since 1904 they have been issued separately and also included in the Department Report.

Bulletins in numbered volumes, each consisting of several parts, have been issued irregularly since 1906. These record the scientific work of the Bureau and contain elaborate technical treatises. In paper.

Circulars numbered and issued since 1902 are on such subjects as electrical standards, clinical thermometers, metric system, etc. In paper.

General Publications consist of scientific and technical monographs, routine detail and numerous circulars of information. Usually in paper. 1, 5, 7, 24, 35, 49, 50.

Statistics Bureau.

The Statistics Bureau was first established in 1820 under the Treasury Department; reorganized in 1866; and in 1903 transferred to the Commerce and Labor Department. "The work of the Statistics Bureau which in its early history related almost exclusively to a record of the imports and exports and the movement of vessel tonnage in the foreign trade, has been extended from time to time by authority of Congress so that it now includes, in addition to many details of the imports, exports, and tonnage movements, the statistics of trade with contiguous territory of the United States, statistical and

other discussions of the internal commerce of the country, the publication of a statistical abstract of the world, the publication of the tariffs of foreign countries, the publication of special studies in the form of monographs relating to subjects of especial commercial interest, and the supplying to the press of information regarding the foreign and internal commerce of the country."

Annual Reports are brief administrative accounts. Published, with occasional lapses, in the Finance Report; and since 1904 included in the Department Report.

Bulletins have been issued monthly since July 1893, and until July 1898 were known as the Principal Articles of Domestic Exports; then changed to Exports of Domestic Breadstuffs, Provisions, Cotton, and Mineral Oils; and in September 1906 became the Exports of Domestic Breadstuffs, Meat and Dairy Products, Food Animals, Cotton, and Mineral Oils. In paper.

Commerce and Navigation of the United States has been issued annually since 1821. These volumes give in detail statistics of imports and exports of the United States, movements of vessels, etc. for the years represented. Published separately and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Imports and Exports has been issued monthly since July 1893, being preceded by a quarterly issue. These issues consist of statistical tables bearing on foreign and domestic commerce. In paper.

Internal Commerce has been issued since 1876, first as part of the annual report on Commerce and Navigation and later as part of the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance. It is concerned with home products entirely and gives detailed statistics on domestic commerce. For a time it was also published separately.

Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance has been issued since 1866 first as the Monthly Report of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics; from 1867 to 1868 it was also called Statistical Tables; from 1868 to 1875, Commerce and Navigation; from 1876 to 1893, Summary Statement of Im-

ports and Exports; in 1894 it became the Monthly Summary of Imports and Exports; in 1896, the Monthly Summary of Finance and Commerce; and finally in 1899 the present title was adopted. Throughout these years there were other slight variations in title, the annual volumes differing from the monthly issues, and other minor changes. With 1894 began the present series of numbered volumes. This gives in detail monthly statistical tables of manufacturers' output, industrial condition, and other commercial news with occasional special papers on important topics. Published separately and since November 1895 duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Statistical Abstract issued annually since 1878, is the most important one-volume compilation of statistics published by the government. It embraces the following subjects: Area, Population, Finance, Exports, Imports, Manufactures, Mining, Agriculture, Transportation, Prices of Commodities, Merchant Marine, Miscellaneous. Published separately and, except the first issue, duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Schedules lettered and issued since 1908 give the classification of commodities and the laws and regulations governing the preparation of the monthly statement of imports and exports, superseding all preceding schedules. In paper.

General Publications consist of reprints, press notices, accounts of expenditures, finance, and special treatises and monographs. Published separately or in the Serial Documents. 1, 4, 6, 15, 17, 19, 20, 24, 26, 27, 42, 45, 51, 52.

Steamboat Inspection Service.

Although as early as 1838 legislation had provided for certain steamboat inspection, it was not until 1852 that the Service was established under the Treasury Department, where it remained until its transfer in 1903 to the Commerce and Labor Department. It is "charged with the duty of inspecting steam vessels, the licensing of the officers of vessels, and the administration of the laws relating to such vessels and their officers for the protection of life and property."

Annual Reports give besides administrative details, tabulations of wrecks, accidents, and other casualties. Published separately and also included as an abstract in the Department Report.

Bureau Circulars numbered and issued since 1907, are on technical subjects connected with the Service. In paper.

General Publications consist mainly of rules, regulations, lists of employees, etc. Usually in paper. 1, 5, 42, 46, 53, 54, 55.

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CHAPTER III.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

This Department was established in 1849, having heretofore formed a part of the State Department known as the Internal Affairs Department. The Interior Department is "charged with the supervision of public business relating to patents for inventions; pensions and bounty lands; the public lands and surveys; the Indians; education; the Geological Survey and Reclamation Service; the Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas; Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming and Yosemite, Sequoia and General Grant Parks, California, and other national parks; forest reservation; distribution of appropriations for agricultural and mechanical colleges in the States and Territories; the custody and distribution of certain public documents; and the supervision of certain hospitals and eleemosynary institutions in the District of Columbia. It also exercises certain powers and duties in relation to the Territories of the United States." The Geological Survey, Education Bureau, and Patent Office are the most important publishing divisions of the Department. 1, 2, 3.

Alaska, Governor.

The Governor of Alaska has been appointed since 1884 to have charge of the Territory.

Annual Reports issued since 1887 are accounts of the condition of Alaska. There was a preliminary report in 1885, issued independent of the Department Report, while the subsequent issues are published separately and also included in the Department Report. 4, 5, 6.

Arizona, Governor.

The Governor of Arizona has been appointed since 1863 to have charge of the Territory.

Annual Reports issued since 1878, excepting 1880 and 1882, are brief administrative accounts. In paper and also included in the Department Report. 5, 7.

Attorney-General, Assistant.

See page 131.

Capitol Building and Grounds Superintendent.

The Capitol Building and Grounds Superintendent has been appointed since 1829 under the War Department, subsequent legislation following until 1862 when he was transferred to the Interior Department. Before 1902 he was called the Architect of the Capitol.

Annual Reports are concerned with accounts of the work of the year. Published separately and also included in the War Department Report from 1853 to 1861, and since 1862 in the Interior Department Report. 5, 8, 9.

Casa Grande Ruins.

The Casa Grande Ruins were set aside by executive order in Arizona in 1892 under the Act of 1889.

Annual Reports giving accounts of the condition of the Ruins are epitomized in the Department Report. However, the issue for 1907 is combined in pamphlet form with the reports of the Wind Cave, Crater Lake, Mesa Verde, Sullys Hill, and Platt National Parks. 10, 11.

Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was established in 1857 for the instruction of the deaf and dumb from all the States and Territories.

Annual Reports are administrative. Published separately and also included in the Department Report. 6, 8, 10, 12, 13.

Crater Lake National Park.

The Crater Lake National Park was established in 1901 in Oregon.

Annual Reports issued since 1903 are brief accounts of the condition of the Park. Included in the Department Report, while the issue for 1907 is combined in pamphlet form with the reports of the Casa Grande Ruins and the Mesa Verde, Platt, Sullys Hill, and Wind Cave National Parks. 9, 10, 11, 14.

Dakota, Governor.

The Governor of Dakota was appointed from 1861 to 1889 to have charge of the Territory which since has become the States of North and South Dakota.

Annual Reports issued from 1878 to 1889 excepting 1882, were entirely administrative. Published separately and also included in the Department Report. 5, 13, 15, 16, 17.

Education Bureau.

The Education Bureau was established in 1867 and made subordinate to the Interior Department in 1869. Its duties are "to collect such statistics and facts as shall show the condition and progress of education in the several States and Territories, and to diffuse such information respecting the organization and management of schools and school systems and methods of teaching as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country." The Bureau is further "charged with the education of the children of Alaska, and the administration of the endowment fund for the support of colleges for the benefit of agricultural and mechanic arts." The introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska is also under the control of the Bureau. Its publications are serially numbered, this serving only as a kind of identification check.

Annual Reports consist of: (1) The Annual Statement submitted since 1887 by the Commissioner, giving a brief summary of the work of the Bureau. Published separately and also included in the Department Report. (2) The Annual Report proper issued from 1867 to 1883 in one volume,

and from 1889, excepting the 1894 issue in one volume, in two volumes. This is perhaps the most important current work published on education, being a kind of yearly cyclopaedia of matters pertaining to educational methods at home and abroad, systems of instruction, and special monographs on such subjects as compulsory, industrial, and co-education. It includes reports on libraries, museums, and other institutions of an educational character. Published separately and duplicated in the Serial Documents, with reprints of important articles.

Bulletins are numbered for each year and have been issued since 1906, although authorized in 1896. These are valuable monographs by eminent educators on educational topics. In paper.

Circulars of Information were issued since 1867; there being 13 numbered issues up to 1868 which were published as reprints from the departmental edition of the Annual Report. From 1873 to their discontinuance in 1903 they were numbered for each year. They were lengthy monographs on pedagogical subjects such as foreign systems of education, foreign institutions, training schools for nurses, the condition of education in the several States, college libraries, etc. In paper.

Introduction of Domestic Reindeer into Alaska has been issued since 1891 as a numbered annual report, a preliminary report having been published in 1890. It not only gives an account of the condition of the reindeer, and the progress made in their importation; but also reports on the educational, religious, and social condition of the inhabitants. Published separately and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Special Reports issued since 1869 are exhaustive treatises on educational subjects. Published separately and occasionally duplicated in the Serial Documents.

General Publications cover routine detail as well as miscellaneous reports. Published separately or in the Serial Documents. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

Five Civilized Tribes Commission.

The Five Civilized Tribes Commission was created in 1893 as the Dawes Commission, and in 1905 discontinued, its unfinished work being carried on by a Commissioner. It dealt with the Choctaw, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Creek (or Muscogee), and Seminole Indians.

Annual Reports issued by the Commission from 1894 to 1905 and since 1906 by the Commissioner give full accounts of the condition of the five tribes. Published separately and also included in the Department Report or issued as a separate Serial Document. 10, 27, 28, 29, 30.

Freedmen's Hospital.

The Freedmen's Hospital was established in 1871 under the War Department and in 1874 transferred to the Interior Department. Its patients are admitted from all the States and Territories and it also maintains a training school for nurses.

Annual Reports are administrative. Published separately and also included in the Department Report. 6, 10, 20.

General Grant National Park.

See page 122.

General Land Office.

Following preliminary legislation begun in 1789, the Office was established in 1812 under the Treasury Department, and in 1849 was transferred to the Interior Department. It is charged with the survey and sale of the public lands, private claims relating thereto and their settlement, and other duties connected with the public domain.

Annual Reports issued regularly since 1825 are brief administrative accounts. For earlier reports consult the American State Papers. Published separately and also included in the Department Report.

Decisions have been issued in numbered volumes since July 1881, the first volume covering two years and succeeding volumes varying from annual to semi-annual issues. These are the legal decisions made in cases relating to the public lands and are first prepared in the office of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department. He submits them to the Secretary of Interior who, on approval, orders their adoption. Published in signatures and later bound in sheep.

Digests have been issued at irregular intervals since 1891, the last edition being cumulative takes the place of the earlier issues; e. g.: the volume for 1891 covers Volumes 1 to 10 of the Decisions; the volume for 1893, Volumes 1 to 16; the volume for 1897, Volumes 1 to 22. The Digests are arranged according to the subject of the Decisions and give reference by volume and page to all cases bearing on the designated topic. In sheep.

General Publications consist of matters relating to routine, rules of practice, manner of obtaining land, homestead rights, coal land laws, titles, etc. Published separately or in the Serial Documents. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 31.

Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region.

The Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region, also known as the Powell Survey, originated in 1874 in an appropriation for a survey of Utah. In 1879 it was superseded by the Geological Survey.

Annual Reports were issued as:

(a) **Reports** from 1872 to 1875 under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution and preliminary to the organization of the Survey, both separately and in the Serial Documents.

(b) **Final Reports** from 1876 to 1880 under the Interior Department. These were scientific in character recording the results of investigations. Published separately and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Contributions to North American Ethnology consisted of nine numbered volumes issued from 1877 to 1893; however, Volume 8 was never published. Published separately, Volumes 2, 5, 6, 7, being duplicated in the Serial Documents. 2, 5, 32, 33.

Geographical Surveys West of the 100th Meridian.

See page 208.

Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories.

The Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, also known as the Hayden Survey, began operations in 1867 and in 1879 was superseded by the Geological Survey.

Annual Reports were numbered and 12 were issued from 1867 to 1878. These are valuable accounts of the resources of the regions surveyed. The first three reports were published as one volume, and, excepting the 3rd, and the 7th to the 11th, were also duplicated in the Serial Documents either as part of the Department Report, or as distinct publications.

Final Reports or Monographs in 13 numbered volumes (Volume 4 never published) issued from 1873 to 1890 were confined to scientific subjects relating to geology. Published separately, Volumes 3 and 13 only being duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Miscellaneous Publications were numbered and 12 were issued from 1873 to 1880 on geological investigations and special research. Published separately.

Bulletins in 6 volumes, each consisting of numbered parts, were issued from 1875 to 1882. These were scientific monographs. Published separately.

General Publications consisted of special reports, maps, and general miscellany. Published separately or in the Serial Documents.

ENTOMOLOGICAL COMMISSION.

The Entomological Commission was created in 1877; in 1880 discontinued; and in 1881 its work was assumed by the

Agriculture Department. (See page 48.) It was concerned mostly with locusts.

Annual Reports were issued for 1877-1878 and for 1879. Published separately.

Bulletins were numbered and 6 were issued from 1877 to 1881. In paper.

Circulars were numbered and 12 were issued from 1877 to 1881. In paper. 2, 5, 8, 13, 33.

Geological Exploration of the 40th Parallel.

See page 208.

Geological Survey.

The Geological Survey was established in 1879 taking the place of the Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, the Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region, the Geographical Surveys West of the 100th Meridian, and the Geological Exploration of the 40th Parallel, the last two being subordinate to the Engineer Department of the War Department. On account of its highly scientific as well as eminently practical value, the Geological Survey ranks as one of the most important divisions of the government. It has "charge of the classification of public lands, and examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain, and the survey of forest reserves, including the preparation of topographic and geologic maps; also the measurement of streams and determination of water supply of the United States, including the investigation of underground waters and artesian wells; and also the reclamation of arid lands, including the engineering operations to be carried on by the use of the reclamation fund created by act of June 17th, 1902, from the proceeds of sales of public lands." The Survey is divided into the following main branches, which in turn are composed of numerous subdivisions:—Geologic, Topographic, Publications, Hydrographic, and Administrative Branches, and the Reclamation Service.

Annual Reports numbered and issued since 1880, until 1902 included not only the administrative report, but also technical monographs. The latter became so numerous that the Annual Report sometimes consisted of as many as seven heavy quarto volumes. In 1902 these treatises were consigned to a new series entitled Professional Papers, and the Annual Report now reduced to one volume, is a general résumé of the year's investigations and the condition of the Survey. Published separately and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Bulletins numbered and issued since 1883 consist of practical and scientific investigations along geological lines, as well as including other sciences related to geology or necessary to its researches. Besides reports on the geological topics, they include compilations of place names of the United States giving their origin and history, bibliographies of geological publications, etc. The series is in constant demand both by the geologist and those interested in the mineral development of the country. In paper and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Professional Papers numbered and issued since 1902 are the scientific papers which formerly were part of the Annual Report. In paper and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Water Supply and Irrigation Papers numbered and issued since 1896 deal with the distribution of the surface waters of the United States; determine the quantity and fluctuations of flow of rivers, mainly those having importance for water power, irrigation, municipal supplies, or other industrial purposes; give investigations of currents of underground waters, particularly those reached by deep wells, and the determination of the qualities of water as affecting industrial and municipal uses. In paper and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Bulletins, Professional Papers, and Water Supply and Irrigation Papers are the most valuable and consequently the most widely distributed publications of the Survey. Each is separately numbered, and for convenience the following classification has been adopted as a guide to their contents:—

- A. Economic Geology.
- B. Descriptive Geology.
- C. Systematic Geology and Paleontology.
- D. Petrography and Mineralogy.
- E. Chemistry and Physics.
- F. Geography.
- G. Miscellaneous.
- H. Forestry.
- I. Irrigation.
- J. Water Storage.
- K. Pumping Water.
- L. Quality of Water.
- M. General Hydrographic Investigations.
- N. Water Power.
- O. Underground Waters.
- P. Hydrographic Progress Reports.
- Q. Fuels.
- R. Structural Materials.
- P. P. Professional Papers.
- B. Bulletins.
- W. S. Water Supply and Irrigation Papers.

Thus Bulletin 281, Series F, Geography 49, means the 281st Bulletin and the 49th of the Geography Series; or W. S. Number 144, Series L, Quality of Water 10, the 144th Water Supply and Irrigation Paper, and the 10th of the Quality of Water Series.

Mineral Resources has been issued annually since 1882 being a continuation of a series published under the Treasury Department from 1866 to 1876, by Browne and later by Raymond, on the Mineral Resources West of the Rocky Mountains. Each volume consists of statistical and general information concerning the mineral industry of the United States, giving location of deposits, prices, consumption, uses, special articles on minerals, materials, mineral waters, mineral paints, abrasive materials, etc., by expert authorities. From 1882 to 1893 published separately, from 1894 to 1899 as part of the Survey Annual Report, and beginning with 1900

again as an independent publication; all issues being duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Monographs numbered and issued since 1890 consist of lengthy treatises on subjects of interest mainly to the geologist. Published separately and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Topographic Atlas had its origin in 1882 when the Geological Survey was ordered to make a Geologic Atlas of the United States. In order to fulfill this requirement a topographic map was first necessary and as there was none in existence, this had first to be made before the geologic map was undertaken. This topographic map is issued in the form of large sheets which show the water features, including the sea, lakes, ponds, rivers, and other natural streams, and canal and irrigation ditches; land features including mountains, hills, and valleys; cultural features, or works of man, such as towns and cities, roads, railroads, boundaries, and names. So far almost every state of the Union has been represented, the area covered being about three-tenths of the whole country. Each folio relates to a quadrangular district giving all the information concerned with its water, land, and cultural features. In paper.

Topographic Folios have been numbered and 3 issued since 1898. They were authorized in 1895 as an "educational series of folios for use wherever geography is taught in high schools, academies, and colleges." So far they are on Physiographic Types, Physical Geography, and various topographic information. In paper.

Geologic Atlas has been issued in numbered folios since 1894. "Under the plan adopted for the preparation of a geologic map of the United States, the entire area is divided into small quadrangles, bounded by certain meridians and parallels, and these quadrangles, which number several thousand, are separately surveyed and mapped. The unit of survey is also the unit of publication, and the maps and description of each quadrangle are issued in the form of a folio. When all the folios are completed, they will constitute a Geologic Atlas

of the United States. A folio is designated by the name of the principal town or of a prominent natural feature within the quadrangle. It comprises topographic, geologic, economic, and structural maps of the quadrangle, and occasionally other illustrations, together with a general description." Each folio has on its cover a map of the State containing the quadrangle described. This map designates by heavy and light lines respectively, the quadrangle treated of in the present folio and those in previous issues. Thus in looking for the surveys of California, it is best to turn to the last folio published for that State, and this will show all sections previously surveyed. In paper.

General Publications consist of occasional special reports, lists of publications, and of routine miscellany. Published separately or in the Serial Documents.

RECLAMATION SERVICE.

The Reclamation Service was organized in 1902 for the purpose of making surveys and examinations and for putting into effect the various projects for the reclamation of waste and arid lands. The Service is an outgrowth of earlier investigations begun in 1888.

Annual Reports are exhaustive descriptions of the territory surveyed and accounts of engineering operations connected therewith. Published separately and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

General Publications are usually published as part of some of the Survey series. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 20, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

Government Hospital for the Insane.

The Government Hospital for the Insane was organized in 1855 after preliminary legislation in 1852, for the "most humane care and enlightened curative treatment of the insane of the Army," Navy, District of Columbia, and other employees of the Government.

Annual Reports issued since 1854 are brief administrative accounts. Published separately and also included in the Department Report.

Bulletins numbered and issued since 1909 consist of monographs prepared by the staff. In paper.

Financial Reports made annually to Congress since 1881, show the receipts and expenditures of the year. Formerly issued as part of the District of Columbia Report but now published as an independent publication in the Serial Documents. 8, 10, 12, 13, 42, 43.

Hawaii, Governor.

The Governor of Hawaii has been appointed since 1900 to have charge of the Hawaiian Islands.

Annual Reports have been issued since 1900, the first covering the period from 1898 to 1900. Published separately and also included in the Department Report. 44, 45, 46.

Hot Springs Reservation.

The Hot Springs Reservation was originally established in Arkansas in 1832 with subsequent legislation until 1877 when the Hot Springs Commission was appointed to survey, plat, and lay out the city of Hot Springs and a Superintendent was ordered to report annually to the Secretary of Interior.

Annual Reports issued since 1877, with a few lapses, are administrative accounts. Published separately and also included in the Department Report. 5, 10, 17.

Howard University.

Howard University was established in 1867 for the "education of youth in the liberal arts."

Annual Reports are brief administrative accounts. Published separately and also included in the Department Report. 6, 10.

Idaho, Governor.

The Governor of Idaho was appointed from 1863 to 1890 to have charge of the Territory.

Annual Reports issued from 1878 to 1890, excepting 1882 and 1883, were administrative. Published separately and also included in the Department Report. 5, 13, 17, 47.

Indian Affairs Office.

The Indian Affairs Office is also known as the Indian Department, Indian Office, or Indian Bureau. As early as 1789 the War Department was charged with certain duties relating to Indian affairs, though it was not until 1832 that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs was appointed. In 1849 this Indian Affairs Office was transferred to the Interior Department. It has "charge of the Indian tribes of the United States (exclusive of Alaska), their lands, moneys, schools, purchase of supplies and general welfare."

Annual Reports are administrative and statistical, giving the reports from special commissioners, inspectors, etc., on the condition of every tribe. These reports are published separately and combined are also included in the Department Report.

General Publications consist of programs, rules, schedules, notices, instructions, lists, routes, decisions, and special reports. Published separately or in the Serial Documents.

INDIAN SCHOOLS SUPERINTENDENT.

The Indian Schools Superintendent was appointed in 1882 as the Indian Schools Inspector, becoming the Superintendent in 1883.

Annual Reports record the work of the year with important addresses, accounts of methods and courses, and other special papers. Published separately and also included in the Office Report. 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 28, 29, 41, 48, 49, 50.

Indian Commissioners Board.

The Indian Commissioners Board was established in 1869 and consists of Presidential appointees who are charged with the supervision of the purchase of Indian supplies, and the religious, educational, and general welfare of the race.

Annual Reports are administrative accounts. Published separately and also included in the Department Report. 2, 10, 28, 29.

Indian Inspector for Indian Territory.

The Indian Inspector for Indian Territory has been appointed since 1898 to exercise "general supervision over the offices of the United States Indian Agent, Union Agency, Superintendent of Schools, Revenue Inspectors, Mining Trustees, Town-Site Commissioner, and other matters under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department."

Annual Reports issued since 1899 are administrative. Published separately and also included in the Department Report. 10, 27, 49, 51.

Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua.

The Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua was incorporated in 1889.

Annual Reports are administrative. Published separately and until 1903 also included in the Department Report, since then they have been duplicated as independent Serial Documents. 5, 9, 10, 26, 52.

Mesa Verde National Park.

The Mesa Verde National Park was established in 1906 in Colorado.

Annual Reports have been issued since 1907. The first was combined in pamphlet form with the reports of the Casa Grande Ruins, and of the Wind Cave, Platt, Sullys Hill, and Crater Lake National Parks; while the report for 1908 was published separately. 10, 11.

Mine Inspector for Indian Territory.

The Mine Inspector for Indian Territory has been appointed since 1891 "for the protection of miners in the Territories."

Annual Reports issued since 1894 give statistics, names of companies and mines, mining rules, etc. Published separately and also included in the Department Report. 10, 30, 53.

Mine Inspector for New Mexico.

The Mine Inspector for New Mexico, appointed since 1891, inspects coal mines and protects the lives of miners in the Territories.

Annual Reports issued since 1893 are accounts of mines and administration. Published separately and also included in the Department Report. 10, 28, 54.

Montana, Governor.

The Governor of Montana was appointed from 1864 to 1889 to have charge of the Territory.

Annual Reports issued from 1878 to 1889, excepting 1880 and 1882, are administrative. Published separately and also included in the Department Report. 5, 13, 26, 55.

Mount Rainier National Park.

The Mount Rainier National Park was established in 1899 in the State of Washington.

Annual Reports issued since 1904 are brief accounts of the condition of the Park. Published separately and also included in the Department Report. 28, 56, 57.

New Mexico, Governor.

The Governor of New Mexico has been appointed since 1851 to have charge of the Territory.

Annual Reports issued since 1879, excepting 1880 and 1882, are administrative. Published separately and also included in the Department Report. 5, 13, 16, 26.

Oklahoma, Governor.

The Governor of Oklahoma was appointed from 1890 to 1907 to have charge of the Territory.

Annual Reports issued from 1891 to 1907 are administrative. Published separately and also included in the Department Report. 5, 16, 26, 58, 59.

Patent Office.

Since 1790 legislation had provided for the granting of patents from the State Department. After subsequent laws the Patent Office was established under the State Department in 1836 and in 1849 transferred to the Interior Department. The Office "is charged with the administration of the patent laws and supervises all matters relating to the issues of letters patent for new and useful inventions, discoveries, and improvements thereon, and also the registration of trade-marks, prints, and labels. The Commissioner is by statute made the tribunal of last resort in the Patent Office, and has appellate jurisdiction in the trial of interference cases, in the patentability of inventions, and of registration of trade-marks." The publications of the Office are among the most valuable of the United States Public Documents.

Annual Reports consist of: (1) The Annual Report to Congress issued since 1790 for the calendar year which until 1871 contained not only the administrative report, but also patents granted with accompanying plates and indexes. Since 1872 these reports contained a general survey of the work accomplished, but the most important features are the indexes. These list according to patent and patentee, registrants and trade-marks, labels, prints, disclaimers, designs, etc., all matter contained in the Official Gazette and the Specifications and Drawings for the years represented. Published separately and since 1829 duplicated in the Serial Documents. (2) The Annual Report to the Secretary of Interior since 1879 for the fiscal year, is a brief summary of the operations of the Office. Published separately and also duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Classification Bulletins have been numbered and issued since 1900; the first four numbers being issued as supplements to the *Official Gazette*, beginning with Number 5 (1902), as a separate publication. They contain a classification of subjects of inventions. In paper.

Decisions of the Commissioner and of the United States courts have been issued annually since 1869. Those for 1869-1871 were published in one volume, as were those for 1872-1874 and 1875-1876; since then they have been issued in separate annual volumes. Beginning with 1876 these contain the decisions made by the United States courts in patent cases as well as those of the Commissioner of Patents. Since 1895 the Decisions have been duplicated in the *Serial Documents*, previous issues being published separately only.

Official Gazette is in numbered volumes issued in weekly parts since 1872 and is the most popular patent publication on account of its frequent appearance and contents. It gives a list of patents granted, with description and illustration, interference notices, applications under examination, re-issues, designs, trade-marks, registered and registration applied for, labels, prints, decisions of the Commissioner and of the federal courts. Published separately.

Specifications and Drawings has been issued weekly from May 30th, 1871 to July 18th, 1872, since then monthly in enormous quarto volumes. According to law these publications are deposited only in each of the Executive Departments, in each State and Territorial capitol, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of each Judicial Circuit of the United States, when it is not in the capitol, and in the Library of Congress. Besides there is an allotment of 100 copies to be sold by the Commissioner. The *Specifications and Drawings* is a trifle fuller in detail and description of patents than is the *Official Gazette*, but for ordinary purposes the latter is preferable. In the first named, the plates are separated from the description of the patents, whereas in the *Official Gazette* they are given together. The matter has increased so largely that the present

monthly issue of the Specifications embraces three volumes. In sheep.

Indexes issued annually from 1872 to 1875 cover general and specific topics relating to and appearing in the Patent Office publications. Beginning with 1876 these are included in the Annual Reports. Since 1880 a separate index has been published for each volume of the Official Gazette which later cumulates in the Annual Report. There are also other indexes: one to patents from 1790 to 1836; to inventions from 1790 to 1873; as well as indexes of special subjects and countries. Published separately.

General Publications are on many subjects such as lists of inventions, rules of practice, classification, rosters of registered attorneys, patent laws, a catalogue of the library, and a two-volume work published in 1854 and 1859 in conjunction with the Smithsonian Institution, on meteorological observations. Published separately or in the Serial Documents. 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 13, 36, 46, 60, 61, 62.

Pension Bureau.

A pension law had been passed in 1792, but it was not until 1833 that the Pension Office was organized. From 1833 to 1840 it was under the War Department, its duties being prescribed by the President; from 1840 to 1849 under the Secretaries of War and Navy; and in 1849 it was transferred to the Interior Department. In 1893 it became a Bureau. The Pension Bureau "supervises the examination and adjudication of all claims arising under laws passed by Congress granting bounty land or pension on account of service in the Army or Navy during the Revolution and all subsequent wars in which the United States has been engaged."

Annual Reports issued since 1826 are administrative and statistical, with records of legislation. Published separately and also included in the Department Report.

Decisions of the Interior Department "in cases relating to pension claims and the laws of the United States granting and governing pensions and bounty land claims," have been issued

in numbered volumes since 1887. Issued first in signatures and later bound in sheep. An index published in 1893 covers Volumes 1 to 6.

Digests have been published in two editions: the first in 1897, the second in 1905. These cover the Decisions relating to cases in pensions and bounty lands, with tables of cases cited, reported, overruled, and modified, together with other legal information. In sheep.

General Publications include routine detail and some useful historical contributions, such as List of Battles Fought from 1754 to 1900. There are also lists of disqualified attorneys, pensioning orders, rules, laws, lists of pensioners, rulings, etc. Published separately or in the Serial Documents. 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 29, 30, 40, 63, 64.

Platt National Park.

The Platt National Park was established in 1902 in Indian Territory with additions in 1904, as the Sulphur Springs Reservation.

Annual Reports are epitomized in the Department Report. The issue for 1907 was combined in pamphlet form with the reports of the Casa Grande Ruins and of the Wind Cave, Sullys Hill, Mesa Verde, and Crater Lake National Parks. 10, 11.

Porto Rico, Education Department.

The Education Department of Porto Rico was established in 1900.

Annual Reports are accounts of educational conditions. Published separately and also included in the Interior Department Report, in that of the Education Bureau, or in that of the Governor of Porto Rico. (See page 165.) 9, 10, 28, 65, 66, 67.

Porto Rico, Interior Department.

The Interior Department of Porto Rico was established in 1900 to have charge of public works, buildings, grounds, etc.

Annual Reports are administrative. Published separately and also included in the Interior Department Report and in that of the Governor of Porto Rico. (See page 165.) 9, 10, 68, 69.

Porto Rico, Superior Board of Health.

The Superior Board of Health of Porto Rico was established in 1899 by the War Department and in 1905 absorbed by the Health, Charities, and Correction Department.

Annual Reports were administrative. The first was included in the report of the Governor of Porto Rico only, while those for 1901 to 1903 were also included in the Interior Department Report. 9, 46, 66, 70, 71.

Public Documents Division.

The Public Documents Division was established in 1869 by the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Documents and discontinued in 1907. Until the Government Printing Office (see page 236) was reorganized in 1895, the receipt, distribution, sale, and other duties relating to the Government's publications were undertaken by this Division; but since 1895 it had charge only of the Interior Department's documents.

Annual Reports were administrative and statistical showing the number of documents handled, receipts from sales, and similar detail. Published separately and also included in the Department Report.

Checklist. See page 238.

Comprehensive Index. See page 240. 6, 8, 28, 72, 73.

Railroads Commissioner.

The Railroads Commissioner was appointed from 1878 to 1904 when the office was abolished. Until 1881 he was known as the Auditor of Railroad Accounts.

Annual Reports gave statistics and accounts of the year's work. Published separately and also included in the Department Report. 5, 6, 9, 57, 71.

Secretary.

The Secretary has entire charge of the Department and the supervision of its duties. From his office are issued his personal publications as well as those from the Department as a whole.

Annual Reports are exhaustive administrative accounts, containing the reports of subordinate divisions and giving full information concerning their operations. Published separately and, combined, form a Serial Document.

Decisions. See pages 106 and 119.

Register of the Interior Department has been issued since 1877. It is concerned with the Interior Department only, giving an account of its organization, history, employees, presidential appointments and those made by the Secretary, location of offices, etc. Published separately.

General Publications include reports on expenditures, on special investigations, on the Washington Gas Light Company, Columbia Railway Company, Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, of the former Surveyors-General and Mine Inspectors of the Territories, and on routine detail. Published separately or in the Serial Documents. 5, 13, 29, 74.

Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.

The Sequoia and General Grant National Parks in California, are under one Superintendent, and were both approved by Congress in 1890.

Annual Reports issued since 1891 cover accounts of both Parks and relate to their protection, lands, game, roads, and trails. Published separately and also included in the Department Report. 75, 76.

Sullys Hill National Park.

The Sullys Hill National Park was established in 1904 in North Dakota.



Annual Reports are brief accounts of the condition of the Park. They are epitomized in the Department Report; the issue for 1907 being combined in pamphlet form with the reports of the Casa Grande Ruins and of the Crater Lake, Wind Cave, Platt, and Mesa Verde National Parks. 10, 11.

Utah, Governor.

The Governor of Utah was appointed from 1851 to 1896 to have charge of the Territory.

Annual Reports issued from 1878 to 1896, excepting 1881, 1882, and 1884, were administrative. Published separately and also included in the Department Report. 5, 13, 26, 77, 79.

Washington, Governor.

The Governor of Washington was appointed from 1853 to 1889 to have charge of the Territory.

Annual Reports issued from 1878 to 1889, excepting from 1880 to 1883, were administrative. Published separately and also included in the Department Report. 5, 13, 26, 78.

Washington Hospital for Foundlings.

The Washington Hospital for Foundlings was established in 1870 for the "reception and care of destitute and friendless children." In 1905 it was placed under the Charities Board of the District of Columbia, though still required to report annually to the Secretary of Interior.

Annual Reports issued since 1886 are administrative. Published separately and also included in the Department Report until 1905, since when they are included in the District of Columbia Report. (See page 234.) 5, 10, 26, 52, 66, 80.

Wind Cave National Park.

The Wind Cave National Park was established in 1903 in South Dakota.

Annual Reports are administrative. They are epitomized in the Department Report and in 1907 were combined in pamphlet form with the reports of the Casa Grande Ruins and of the Sullys Hill, Crater Lake, Platt, and Mesa Verde National Parks. 10, 11.

Wyoming, Governor.

The Governor of Wyoming was appointed from 1869 to 1890 to have charge of the Territory.

Annual Reports issued from 1878 to 1890, excepting 1882 and 1884, were administrative. Published separately and also included in the Department Report. 5, 13, 26, 78.

Yellowstone National Park.

The Yellowstone National Park was established in 1872 in Montana and Wyoming.

Annual Reports relate to roads, hotels, tourists, transportation, birds, game, travel, and recommendations. Published separately and also included in the Department Report. 15, 81, 82.

Yosemite National Park.

The Yosemite National Park was established in 1905 in California. In 1864 it was ceded by Congress to that State with the provision that it be a public park, in 1890 it was placed under the supervision of the Interior Department; and in 1905 California receded it to Congress.

Annual Reports issued since 1891 relate to roads, hotels, patrols, fires, game, and recommendations. Published separately and also included in the Department Report. 5, 10, 26, 80, 83.

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CHAPTER IV.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

Although the office of Attorney-General was established in 1789, it was not until 1870 that the Justice Department was created. It is concerned with all questions of law involving the interests of the Government as well as being the legal authority to which the President and the various departments appeal. It also has general supervision over United States prisoners, jails, and penitentiaries. The Department issues few publications and those are strictly legal in character. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Attorney for Court of Private Land Claims.

The Attorney for Court of Private Land Claims was appointed from 1891 to 1904 when the Court was abolished.

Annual Reports were brief tabulations of business and were included in the Attorney-General's Report. 6, 7.

Attorney-General.

The Attorney-General has been appointed since 1789. He "represents the United States in matters involving legal questions, he gives his advice and opinion when they are required by the President or by the heads of the other Executive Departments on questions of law arising in the administration of their respective Departments; he appears in the Supreme Court of the United States in cases of special gravity and importance; he exercises a general superintendence and direction over United States attorneys and marshals in all judicial circuits in the States and Territories; and he provides special counsel for the United States whenever required by any Department of the Government." His office consists of

an Assistant Attorney-General, Chief Clerk, Disbursing Clerk, Appointment Clerk, Examiner of Titles, Chief Examiner, Superintendent of Prisons and Prisoners, and an Accounts Division. The publications outlined below are issued from the Attorney-General's office and from the Department as a whole.

Annual Reports instead of being called the Justice Department Reports are known as the Attorney-General's Reports, and have been issued since 1870. They outline the year's work, include the reports of a few subordinate officials, record certain legislation and Supreme Court work, and contain numerous exhibits which consist of lists of officials, cases, bankruptcy proceedings, and expenses. The Attorney-General's Report is issued separately in paper and with the exhibits is also bound in cloth and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Official Opinions have been issued irregularly in numbered volumes since 1852; the first volume covering the years from 1789 to 1851. The Government was not charged with the publication of these prior to Volume 13. The arrangement of each volume is simple, the opinions being classed under the department or official submitting the case involved. There is a separate list of acts and resolutions cited, a subject index, and an index-digest. Issued first in signatures, then bound in sheep, and since Volume 17 duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Digests of Opinions consist of the first, by Andrews, issued in 1857; then followed the Cadwalader edition in 1877; then the Bentley edition which covers Volumes 1 to 16 of the Opinions (1789 to 1881); and lastly the 1907 edition which embraces Volumes 1 to 25 (1789 to 1905), thereby superseding the preceding compilations. In sheep, the Cadwalader and Bentley editions being also duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Register of the Department issued in numbered editions since 1872 is a guide and directory of the Justice Department and its officials. In paper or cloth.

General Publications of which the most important, at the present time, is the two-volume compilation of Federal Anti-Trust Decisions which was published in 1907, are compilations of laws, lists of officials, reports of special commissions, accounts of proposed constitutions, and routine miscellany. In paper, cloth, sheep, or in the Serial Documents. 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

Attorney-General to Porto Rico.

The Attorney-General to Porto Rico appointed in 1900, after earlier legislation in 1898, has charge of the Supreme and District Courts of that island.

Annual Reports are brief accounts of business including a summary of all legal proceedings. Included in the Attorney-General's Report and also in that of the Governor of Porto Rico (see page 165). 20, 21.

Attorney-General, Assistant, Court of Claims.

The Assistant Attorney-General, Court of Claims appointed since 1868 represents the Attorney-General in the Court.

Annual Reports are brief accounts of business transacted and are included in the Attorney-General's Report. 1, 18, 22.

Attorney-General, Assistant, Indian Depredation Claims.

The Assistant Attorney-General, Indian Depredation Claims appointed since 1891 deals with claims against the Indians.

Annual Reports are brief accounts of business transacted and are included in the Attorney-General's Report. 1, 6, 18.

Attorney-General, Assistant, Interior Department.

The Assistant Attorney-General, Interior Department has been appointed since 1870 as legal adviser to the Department.

Decisions. See page 106.

Digests. See page 106.

Attorney-General, Assistant, Post Office Department.

See page 155.

Attorney-General, Assistant, Spanish Treaty Claims Commission.

The Assistant Attorney-General, Spanish Treaty Claims Commission appointed since 1901 represents the Attorney-General in the Commission.

Annual Reports are very brief administrative accounts. Until 1905 they were included in the Attorney-General's Report, but from that date only epitomized therein. 7, 20.

Librarian.

The Librarian was first employed in 1870 as a clerk to receive and distribute certain specified documents. From this grew the present office of Librarian.

Annual Reports issued since 1877 are very brief summaries of the condition of the Library and statistics of documents received and distributed. Included in the Attorney-General's Report. 10, 23, 24.

Pardon Attorney.

A clerk in charge of pardons was first appointed in 1866; in 1868 this office was abolished; but renewed in 1880. In 1891 the Clerk became the Pardon Attorney.

Annual Reports issued since 1885 are tabulations of cases and are included in the Attorney-General's Report. 1, 10.

Solicitor-General.

The Solicitor-General appointed since 1870 is next in authority to the Attorney-General and takes the latter's place when absent. He is charged with the business of the Government in the Supreme Court and other legal duties.

Annual Reports are brief summaries of legal proceedings. In paper and also included in the Attorney-General's Report.

General Publications are occasionally published and relate only to legal matters. In paper, cloth, or in the Serial Documents. 1, 4, 8.

Solicitor of the Treasury.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has been appointed since 1830, after preliminary legislation in 1820; and in 1870 was transferred to the Justice Department. He is concerned with much of the litigation of the Government and is the law officer of the Treasury Department.

Annual Reports are administrative. Before 1880 they were included in the Finance Report, from then until 1905 they were included in the Attorney-General's Report, since when they have only been epitomized therein. 1, 7, 8, 9.

AUTHORITIES.

1. Executive Departments, Organization.
2. Catalogue of the Library of the U. S. Senate (1908).
3. Documents Office—Checklist (2nd edition).
4. Bouvier—Law Dictionary—Volume 2.
5. New International Encyclopaedia—Volume 11.
6. Mallory—Compiled Statutes—Volume I.
7. Attorney-General—Report, 1904.
8. Official Congressional Directory—April 1908.
9. Attorney-General—Reports.
10. Documents Office—Tables.
11. Ames—Comprehensive Catalogue—Volume 1.
12. Monthly Catalogue—October 1907.
13. Documents Office—Numerical Tables.
14. Attorney-General—Publications.
15. Ames—Comprehensive Catalogue—Volume 2.
16. 47th Congress 1st Session—Senate Executive Document 109 (Serial Number 1990).
17. Monthly Catalogue—November 1906.

18. Documents Office—Bulletin 7.
19. Monthly Catalogue—May and June 1907.
20. Attorney-General—Report, 1901.
21. Document Catalogue—Volume 6.
22. New International Encyclopaedia—Volume 9.
23. Official Register—1871.
24. Attorney-General—Report, 1877.

CHAPTER V.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Navy Department is one of the oldest of the Executive Departments having been organized in 1798. It has charge of the "general superintendence of construction, manning, armament, equipment, and employment of vessels of war." It is composed of eight main bureaus and of the Marine Corps. The Navy Department is very conservative in regard to the distribution of its documents to others than those connected with the Navy. This is due not only to the technicality of the publications, but also to the fact that there are many of secret character which it would be against the welfare of the country to expose to publicity. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Construction and Repair Bureau.

The Construction and Repair Bureau was established in 1842 as the Construction, Equipment, and Repair Bureau, and in 1862 it became the Construction and Repair Bureau. Its duties "comprise the responsibility for the structural strength and stability of all ships built for the Navy; all that relates to designing, building, fitting, and repairing the hulls of ships, turrets, spars, capstans, windlasses, steering gear, and ventilating apparatus, and after consultation with the Ordnance Bureau, and according to the requirements thereof as determined by that Bureau, the designing, construction, and installation of independent ammunition hoists, and the installation of the permanent fixtures, of all other ammunition hoists and their appurtenances, placing and securing armor after the material, quality, and distribution of the thickness have been determined by the Ordnance Bureau, the permanent fixtures of the armament and its accessories as manufactured

and supplied by the Bureau; installing the turret guns, the turret mounts, and ammunition hoists and such other mounts, as require simultaneous structural work in connection with installation or removal; care and preservation of ships in ordinary, and requisitioning for or manufacturing all the equipage and supplies for ships prescribed by the authorized allowance lists. The Construction Bureau also, after conference with the Ordnance Bureau, designs the arrangement for centering the turrets, the character of the roller paths and their supports, and furnishes that Bureau every opportunity to inspect the installation on board of all permanent fixtures of the armament and accessories supplied by the said Bureau. It has cognizance of all electric turret turning machinery and of all electrically operated ammunition hoists (except turret hoists) the same to conform to the requirements of the Ordnance Bureau as to power, speed, and control. It has also cognizance of stationary electrically operated fans or blowers for hull ventilation, boat cranes, deck winches, capstans, steering engines, and telemotors thereof, and hand pumps not in the engine or fire rooms, and of electric launches and other boats supplied with electric motive power. It has charge of the docking of ships, and also designs the ships and the various buildings and shops, so far as their internal arrangements are concerned where its work is executed, and is charged with the operation and cleaning of dry docks."

Annual Reports give lists of vessels repaired, docked, under construction and a general summary of work done, with a classified list of vessels. Published separately and also included in the Department Report.

General Publications are as a rule technical in character, being specifications, instructions, accounts of expenditures, etc. Published separately or in the Serial Documents. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9.

Equipment Bureau.

The Equipment Bureau was established in 1862 as the Equipment and Recruiting Bureau and in 1890 became the

Equipment Bureau. In the same year it also admitted the Naval Observatory as a subordinate branch, and in 1898 the Hydrographic Office. The duties of the Bureau "comprise all that relates to the equipment of all vessels with rigging, sails, anchors, yeomen's stores, furniture not provided by other Bureaus, navigation stores, and supplies of all kinds including nautical and navigating instruments and books, stationery, and blank books for commanding and navigating officers ashore and afloat, binnacles, flags, signal lights, running lights, and standing lights on board vessels, including all electrical apparatus for lighting purposes and search lights, logs, leads, lines, and glasses; log books, ships' libraries, illuminating oil for all purposes, except that used in the engineer department of the steamers, and fuel for steamers, the ropewalks, and the shops for making anchors and cables, rigging, sails, galleys, and cooking utensils, the Naval Observatory, Nautical Almanac, Compass offices, and pilotage. It has under its control the Hydrographic Office, the collection of foreign surveys, publication and supply charts, sailing directions, nautical works, and the dissemination of nautical and hydrographic information to the Navy and mercantile marine."

Annual Reports cover the Bureau's operations for the year, consisting of statistics and summaries, with the reports of subordinate divisions. Published separately and also included in the Department Report.

General Publications consist of catalogues of ship libraries, accounts of wireless telegraph conventions, notices, manuals of wireless telegraphy, lists of wireless telegraph stations, specifications, directions, and routine miscellany. Published separately or in the Serial Documents.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

The Hydrographic Office was established in 1846 in conjunction with the Naval Observatory; in 1866 it became subordinate to the Navigation Bureau; and in 1898 it was transferred to the Equipment Bureau. It is the duty of the Office to publish accounts of newly discovered dangers, changes

in lighthouses and buoys, and otherwise aid navigation by the constant publication of notices, directions, and instructions. Certain of these publications are serially numbered.

Annual Reports issued since 1869 are brief administrative accounts. Published separately and also included in the Bureau Report until 1906, since when they have been only epitomized therein.

American Practical Navigator first issued in 1868 has undergone numerous revisions, the last in 1906. It was originally by Nathaniel Bowditch and is an "epitome of navigation and nautical astronomy." In sheep.

Hydrographic Bulletins numbered and issued weekly since September 1889, are intended for navigators. These succeeded the Hydrographic Notices which were published at frequent intervals since 1867 and were numbered for each year. In paper.

Lists of Lights of the World issued at frequent intervals since 1871 and numbered for each year since 1872, give the name and location, distance visible, height, and fog signals of all lighthouses, light-vessels, buoys, towers, etc. throughout the world. In paper.

Notices to Mariners have been issued weekly since 1870 and numbered for each year. In paper.

Reprints of Hydrographic Information from Pilot Charts and Hydrographic Bulletins have been numbered and issued since 1909 for popular use. In paper.

Sailing Directions issued at frequent intervals since 1872 are intended for navigators. In paper.

General Publications include charts, signal codes, tables for navigators, azimuths of celestial bodies, accounts of storms, lists of publications, geographical features of special localities, and routine detail. Published separately or in the Serial Documents.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

As a result of legislation in 1842 the Naval Observatory was established in 1846 as the United States Naval Observ-

atory and Hydrographic Office. Until 1855 it was popularly known as the National Observatory. When first created the Observatory was directly under the supervision of the Navy Department; then from 1862 to 1889 it was under the Navigation Bureau; and in 1890 was transferred to the Equipment Bureau. The duties of the Observatory are "to accurately determine the positions of the sun, moon, planets, and stars for use in preparing the Nautical Almanac; to test chronometers; to issue correct standard time daily; to distribute to vessels of the Navy instruments of precision for navigating purposes; to conduct astronomical investigations of general and specific scientific interest; and to publish the Nautical Almanac."

Annual Reports issued since 1847, with a few lapses, are administrative. Published separately and also included in the Department or Bureau Report to which they belonged until 1906, since when they have been only epitomized in the Bureau Report.

Annual Reports of the Board of Visitors issued somewhat irregularly since 1899 are accounts of the condition of the Observatory. Published separately and also included in the Department Report.

Publications issued annually since 1838 are numbered according to volume from 1845 to 1883. The first issue, in 1838, was entitled: Observations by Lieutenant Gillis; Volumes 1 to 6 (1845 to 1852), Astronomical Investigations; Volume 7 (1853 to 1860), Washington Observations; Volumes 8 to 30 (1861 to 1883), Astronomical and Meteorological Observations; beginning with the volume for 1884 volume numbers were discarded and the title was Observations; from 1891 to 1899 they were called Astronomical, Magnetic, and Meteorological Observations; and finally in 1900 they were entitled Publications, which are numbered as a 2nd Series and each part assigned a volume number. Published separately and for the most part duplicated in the Serial Documents.

General Publications are on technical and routine subjects. Usually in the Serial Documents.

Compass Office.

The Compass Office was established in 1885 under the Navigation Bureau; in 1890 transferred to the Equipment Bureau; and in 1906 made a part of the Naval Observatory.

Annual Reports issued since 1886 are brief accounts of compasses. Included in the Department Report.

Nautical Almanac Office.

The Nautical Almanac Office was established in 1849 for the purpose of publishing nautical almanacs.

Annual Reports are brief administrative accounts. Included in the Observatory Report.

American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac has been issued annually for three years in advance since 1855. This is for the convenience of vessels going on long voyages. In 1850 Congress provided for a publication in which the meridian at Washington should be adopted for astronomical purposes and that of Greenwich for nautical. The Almanac gives "the position of the moon in right ascension and declination for every hour, and the sun's latitude and longitude for every day in the year; it shows the obliquity of the ecliptic, the sun's and moon's parallax, aberration, etc. at different times; it supplies the necessary data for the determination of the real or apparent size, position, and motion of the planets and their satellites; it fixes accurately the places of the more important stars and gives full details concerning eclipses, occultations, transits, and other celestial phenomena occurring during the year." Published separately and duplicated in the Serial Documents from 1886 to 1889.

American Nautical Almanac is a reprint from the preceding issue for mariners. In paper.

Astronomical Papers in numbered volumes issued since 1882 are prepared for the American Ephemeris and Nautical

Almanac. Being scientific in character, they appeal to the specialist. Published separately.

Atlantic Coaster's Nautical Almanac issued annually from 1884 to 1892 corresponded to the Pacific Coaster's Nautical Almanac.

Pacific Coaster's Nautical Almanac issued annually since 1885 contains "in addition to certain astronomical data, tide tables for the Pacific coast of the United States, list of lighthouses, lighted beacons, and floating lights on west coast of North and South America, including North and South Pacific islands, direction for manoeuvring in cyclones, regulations for preventing collisions at sea, life-saving instructions, cautionary signals, etc." In paper.

General Publications include tables, special reports, and routine miscellany. Published separately or in the Serial Documents. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10-32.

Judge-Advocate-General.

The Judge-Advocate-General was appointed in 1865 as the Solicitor and Naval Judge-Advocate-General; in 1870 the office was changed to that of the Naval Solicitor and transferred to the Justice Department; in 1878 the office was abolished; and finally in 1880 the present Judge-Advocate-General was made an officer of the Navy Department. It is his duty "under the direction of the Secretary of Navy to revise, report upon, and have recorded the proceedings of all courts martial, courts of inquiry, and boards for the examination of officers for retirement and promotion in the Naval service; to prepare the charges and specifications and the necessary orders convening general courts martial in cases where such courts are ordered by the Secretary of the Navy; to prepare general orders promulgating the final action of the reviewing authority in general court-martial cases; to prepare the necessary orders convening courts of inquiry, boards for the examination of officers for promotion and retirement, and for the examination of candidates for appointment in the Medical Corps, and to conduct all official correspondence relating to courts

martial, courts of inquiry, and such boards; to examine and report claims of every description filed in the Department; to conduct the departmental correspondence relating to the business connected with the increase of the Navy, including the preparation of advertisements inviting proposals for the construction of new vessels, or for furnishing materials for use in their construction; of forms of proposals to be used by bidders in offering to construct such vessels or furnish such materials, and forms of contracts to be entered into and bonds to be furnished by such bidders on the acceptance of their proposals, and including also departmental correspondence relating to the plans, specifications, and materials of new vessels and to proposed changes in the same; to consider and report upon all matter which may be referred to him involving questions of law, regulations, and discipline and requiring the Department's action; the meaning or construction of the general regulations of the Navy, including those relating to rank of precedence, or to appointments, commissions, promotions, and retirement, and to the validity of proceedings in court-martial cases; to conduct the correspondence with the Attorney-General relative to questions of statutory construction submitted for his opinion therein; to the institution of suits, at the instance of the Navy Department, and to the defense of suits brought by private parties against the officers or agents of the Department; to answer calls from the Justice Department and from the Court of Claims for information and papers relating to cases pending in that court and affecting the Navy Department; to examine and report upon the official bonds of pay officers, and all questions presented to the Department relating to pay and traveling expenses of officers, to attend to all correspondence relating to the care of naval prisons and prisoners, and to consider and act upon applications for the removal of the mark of desertion standing against the names of enlisted men of the Navy or Marine Corps."

Annual Reports are brief summaries of courts martial and other trials, accounts of legislation affecting the Depart-

ment, and reports on prisoners. Published separately and also included in the Department Report.

General Publications are issued at rare intervals and pertain to the foregoing duties. Usually in paper. 1, 2, 4, 14, 16.

Marine Corps.

The Marine Corps was first established in 1776 and after the adoption of the Constitution again called into existence in 1798. It is in charge of a Commandant who "is responsible to the Secretary of the Navy for the general efficiency and discipline of the Corps; he makes such distribution of officers and men for duty at the several shore stations as shall appear to him to be most advantageous for the interests of the service; furnishes guards for vessels of the Navy, according to the authorized scale of allowance; under the direction of the Secretary of Navy, he issues orders for the movement of officers and troops, and such other orders and instructions for their guidance as may be necessary; and he has charge and exercises general supervision and control of the recruiting service of the Corps, and the necessary expenses thereof, including the establishment of recruiting offices."

Annual Reports issued regularly since 1841 are brief administrative accounts. Published separately and, omitting appendixes, also included in the Department Report.

General Publications consist of regulations, forms of procedure in naval courts, manuals, estimates, etc. Published separately or in the Serial Documents. 2, 4, 5, 8, 33.

Medicine and Surgery Bureau.

The Medicine and Surgery Bureau was established in 1842 and is in charge of a Surgeon-General. Its duties "comprise all that relates to laboratories, naval hospitals and dispensaries, the furnishing of all supplies, medicines, and instruments required in the Medical Department of the Navy; has sole control of all buildings erected for its purposes, and de-

termines upon and furnishes all the stores, etc. used in the medical and hospital departments, materials, instruments, means, and appliances of every kind used for its purposes and controls their inspection, storing, transportation, and preparation; designs, erects, furnishes, and maintains all the buildings constructed for its purposes outside the limits of navy-yards, and for which it may have estimated; is charged with the purchase, sale, and transfer of all land and buildings in connection therewith, and with the preservation of the public property under its control; designs the various buildings erected within navy-yards for its purpose as far only as their internal arrangements are concerned, and after their completion, has exclusive control of the same, and makes all contracts for and superintends all work done under it."

Annual Reports are accounts of the health of the Navy and of general administration. Published separately and, omitting appendixes, also included in the Department Report.

United States Naval Medical Bulletins issued quarterly since April 1907 contain medical monographs. In paper.

General Publications consist of drill regulations for the hospital corps, instructions, specifications, reports on the Naval Medical School, routine detail, and special reports such as that on the Medical and Sanitary Features of the Russo-Japanese War. Published separately or in the Serial Documents. 2, 4, 8, 28, 34.

Naval War Records Office.

The Naval War Records Office established in 1884 has charge of the official records of the Navy and of the Department Library.

Annual Reports are brief accounts of work done and of the condition of the Library. Included in the Department Report.

Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of Rebellion were first in process of compilation in 1884. However it was not until 1894 that the first volume

was published. These correspond to the War of the Rebellion Records (see page 225), and illustrate all the naval features of the Civil War by giving the reproduction of all official correspondence and records. The Naval War Records are not yet completed, the first series being still in course of publication. In all there are to be three series, each composed of numbered volumes. Published separately and duplicated in the Serial Documents. 1, 15, 35.

Navigation Bureau.

The Navigation Bureau was established in 1862. The duties of the Bureau "comprise all that relates to the promulgation, record, and enforcement of the Secretary's orders to the fleets and to the officers of the Navy, except such orders as pertain to the office of the Secretary; the education of officers and men, including the Naval Academy and technical schools for officers (except the War College and Torpedo School), the apprentice establishment, and schools for the technical education of enlisted men, and to the supervision and control of the Naval Home, Philadelphia; the enlistment and discharge of all enlisted persons, including appointed petty officers for general and special service. It controls all rendezvous and receiving ships and provides transportation for all enlisted persons and appointed petty officers; establishes the complement of crews of all vessels in commission; keeps the records of service of all squadrons, ships, officers, and men and prepares the Annual Naval Register for publication; has under its direction the preparation, revision, and enforcement of all tactics, drill books, signal codes, cipher codes, and the uniform regulations." It has charge of the Naval Intelligence Office, Naval Academy, and Naval Home.

Annual Reports are on general administration embracing the reports of the subordinate divisions of the Bureau. Published separately and also included in the Department Report.

Navy Register has been issued since 1815, annually or semi-annually until 1895, since when it came out in semi-annual editions, as a rule in January and July of each year, until

July 1907 when the latter issue was discontinued. This is a complete directory of the United States Navy giving the "list and station of the commissioned and warrant officers of the Navy of the United States, and of the marine corps, on the active list, and the officers on the retired list employed on active duty," stations, navy yards, vessels, and pay tables. Published separately, it is duplicated in Serial Documents as the Navy Register (cover title) or the Register of the Commissioned and Warrant Officers.

Navy and Marine Corps issued monthly since July 1908 is a list and directory of officers, taking the place of the July issue of the Navy Register. In paper.

General Publications include Orders which are issued daily except on Sundays, and holidays, tables, drills, manuals of arms, special reports on voyages, international law, courses and regulations of naval schools, movements of vessels and reports on Naval Training Stations at Newport and San Francisco, and reports from the Pacific Stations. Published separately or in the Serial Documents.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Naval Academy was founded at Annapolis in 1845 as the Naval School and in 1850 became the Naval Academy. It was under the Ordnance and Hydrography Bureau from 1850 to 1862, then transferred to the Navigation Bureau until 1867 when this Bureau had charge of its finances and general administration only. In 1869 the Academy was withdrawn from the Navigation Bureau, but in 1889 it renewed its connection. The Naval Academy trains and equips men for officers in the United States Navy.

Annual Reports of the Superintendent issued since 1852 are very brief administrative outlines. Included in the Navigation Bureau Report.

Annual Reports of the Board of Visitors, or Examiners, issued since 1851, are less brief than the preceding and give an account of the present condition and future needs of the

Academy. Published separately and included in the Department Report.

Annual Registers are catalogues of the Academy listing terms, examinations, students, merit roll, courses of instruction, etc. In paper.

General Publications consist of regulations, examinations and similar matter. Published separately or in the Serial Documents.

NAVAL HOME.

The Naval Home is in Philadelphia and was established in 1811 as the Naval Asylum for disabled and decrepit Navy officers, seamen, and mariners. In accordance with a recommendation in 1888 the name was changed from Naval Asylum to Naval Home, and in 1898 it was transferred from the Yards and Docks Bureau to the Navigation Bureau.

Annual Reports issued regularly since 1898 are brief and administrative. Included in the Navigation Bureau Report except for 1906 when no report was issued.

General Publications consist of estimates, accounts of expenses, etc. Usually in Serial Documents.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

The Naval Intelligence Office was established in 1882. Its primary object is to collect information which may be of service in time of war. Consequently much of its work being of a confidential character is not published.

Annual Reports issued since 1898 are brief, giving an outline of the year's work and occasionally a list of the Office's publications. Published separately and also included in the Navigation Bureau Report.

General Information Series in 21 numbered volumes issued from 1882 to 1902, embraced the Information from Abroad Series as well as Notes on Naval Progress. These were lengthy monographs and treatises on operations, tactics,

observations, and matter bearing on naval science. Published separately.

War Series was in 4 numbers issued from 1883 to 1891. They dealt with naval and military operations of foreign countries and other important accounts of methods in war. They treated of the French Navy during the War with Tunis, War between Chile and the Republics of Peru and Bolivia, Naval and Military Operations in Egypt, and the Chilean Revolution. Published separately, Numbers 1 to 3 being duplicated in the Serial Documents.

War Notes in 8 numbers from 1898 to 1900 were concerned with the naval operations of the Spanish-American War. They were also called Notes on Spanish-American War. Published separately and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

General Publications consist of lists of coaling stations, accounts of docking and repairing, translations of marine law, battles, opinions of foreign naval officers, fortification terms, coaling, docking, and repairing stations of the world, lists of ships, etc. Published separately or in the Serial Documents.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

The Naval War College was established at Newport in 1884 as a professional school for the training of graduates of the Naval Academy and of sea officers in the principles of the art of war. In 1889 it became consolidated with the Torpedo Station.

Annual Reports are brief and administrative. Included, except for occasional lapses, in the Navigation Bureau Report.

General Publications consist of matter relating to the College courses and also of important treatises on international law. Usually published separately. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 13, 19, 22, 30, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47.

Ordnance Bureau.

The Ordnance Bureau was established in 1842 as the Ordnance and Hydrography Bureau; in 1862 it became the

Ordnance Bureau. "The duties of the Ordnance Bureau comprise all that relates to the torpedo station, naval proving grounds, and magazines on shore; to the manufacture of offensive and defensive arms and apparatus (including torpedoes), all ammunition, and war explosives; procures all machinery, apparatus, equipment, material, and supplies required by or for use with the above; recommends the armament to be carried by vessels of the Navy; the material, kind, and quality of the armor; the interior dimensions of revolving turrets and their requirements as regards rotation. It fixes within the carrying power of vessels as determined by the Construction and Repair Bureau, the location and command of the armament, and distributes the thickness of the armor; inspects the installation of the permanent fixtures of the armament and its accessories on board ship, and the methods of storing, handling, and transporting ammunition and torpedoes; designs and constructs turret-ammunition hoists; determines the requirements of all ammunition hoists, and the method of construction of armories and ammunition rooms on board ship, and in conjunction with the Construction and Repair Bureau, determines upon their location and that of ammunition hoists. It installs the armament and its accessories which are not permanently attached to any portion of the structure of the hull, excepting turret guns, turret mounts, ammunition hoists, etc., has cognizance of all electrically operated ammunition hoists, rammers, and gun-elevating gear which are in turrets, of electric range finders, of electric training and elevating gear for gun mounts not in turrets, of electrically operated air-compressors for charging torpedoes, and of all battle-order and range transmitters and indicators; designs internal arrangements of buildings at navy-yards where ordnance work is performed, designs, erects, and maintains all shops and buildings constructed for its own purposes outside the limits of navy-yards. It is charged with the purchase, sale, and transfer of all land and buildings therewith except at navy-yards, and with the preservation of public property under its control. It determines upon and procures

all the material, means, and appliances of every kind required in its shops, including fuel and transportation. It superintends all work done under it, and estimates for and defrays from its own funds the cost necessary to carry out its duties as above defined."

Annual Reports consist since the issue of 1905 of purely administrative detail; heretofore technical papers were included, but owing to their confidential character these have been omitted. In these earlier reports the technical papers were often issued as separate pamphlet reprints. The Annual Reports are now published separately and also included in the Department Report.

General Publications are intended for the use of the Navy only and are rarely distributed to libraries. They consist of notes, specifications, range tables, catalogues of ordnance, and technical investigations and reports on the Naval Gun Factory, Torpedo Station, and Proving Ground. Published separately or in the Serial Documents. 1, 2, 4, 8, 45.

Secretary.

The Secretary is charged with the general administration of the Department and it is his duty to see that the law is fulfilled in regard to its requirements. From his office are classed all publications issued from the Department as a whole.

Annual Reports issued since 1798 include beside the Secretary's report, the reports of subordinate Bureaus and other divisions of the Department. For reports prior to 1825 consult the American State Papers. In earlier years these contained some special reports on technical subjects, but the report is now limited to accounts of administration. The Secretary's report and the accompanying reports of the Bureaus are issued separately in paper and are later combined in one volume when they are issued in cloth and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Navy Regulations issued since 1818 contain directions for the conduct of officers and men. Published separately.

General Publications are very numerous and relate to warships, legislation, regulation circulars, naval militia, uniforms, wireless telegraphy, international law, Naval War College course, expenditures, catalogues, lectures, forms of procedure, reports on armor, drill and signal books, accessions to Library, orders, surveys, expeditions. The Perry Japan Expedition is one of the most important of the earlier publications. There are also reports relating to the Board on the Cost of Armor Plate and Armor Plant; Army and Navy Joint Board; Asiatic, European, North Atlantic, and South Atlantic Stations; Construction Board; General Board; Guam Island; Guam Survey Board; Commission Investigating Navy Department; Methods of Keeping Accounts; Navy Department Library; Personnel Board; and Tutuila. Published separately or in the Serial Documents. 4, 14, 17, 39, 46.

Steam Engineering Bureau.

The Steam Engineering Bureau was established in 1862. Its duties "comprise all that relates to the designing, building, fitting out, repairing, and engineering of the steam machinery used for the propulsion of naval vessels, and will also include steam pumps, steam heaters and connections and steam machinery necessary for operating the apparatus by which turrets are turned."

Annual Reports issued since 1864 give general operations and statistics of the Bureau. Published separately and also included in the Department Report.

General Publications pertain strictly to the Bureau's affairs and consist of such matter as reports on copper alloys, specifications, lists of naval inspectors, etc. Usually published separately. 1, 2, 4, 5, 30.

Supplies and Accounts Bureau.

The Supplies and Accounts Bureau was established in 1842 as the Provisions and Clothing Bureau; in 1892 it became the Supplies and Accounts Bureau. Its duties "comprise

all that relates to supplying the Navy with provisions, clothing, small stores, fresh water, and contingent stores in the Paymaster's Department; the reception, care, and custody of all stores not exempt by order from the general storekeeper's system, and the keeping of a proper system of accounts regarding the same; the purchase, at shore stations within the United States, of stores and supplies and their custody, transfer, and issue upon authorized requisitions, except those of the Medicine and Surgery Bureau, the Marine Corps, and those exempt by Regulation Circular Number 51."

Annual Reports of the Paymaster-General are brief and mainly statistical. Published separately and also included in the Department Report.

General Publications consist of notices, specifications, expenditures, and memoranda for the information of officers. Published separately or in the Serial Documents. 1, 2, 4, 5, 8.

Yards and Docks Bureau.

The Yards and Docks Bureau was established in 1842. Its duties "comprise all that relates to the planning, construction, and maintenance of all docks (including dry docks), wharves, slips, piers, quay walls, and buildings of all kinds for whatever purpose needed, within the limits of the Navy-yards, but not of hospitals and magazines outside of those limits, nor of buildings for which it does not estimate. It repairs and furnishes all buildings, stores, and offices in the several navy-yards, and is charged with the purchase, sale, and transfer of all land and buildings connected with the navy-yards; has under its sole control the general administration of the Navy-Yards; provides and has sole control of all landings, derricks, shears, cranes, sewers, dredging, railway tracks, cars, and wheels, trucks, grading, paving, walks, shade trees, inclosure walls, fences, ditching, reservoirs, cisterns, fire engines and apparatus, all watch-men and all things necessary including labor, for the cleaning of the yards and the protection of the public property."

Annual Reports are summaries of the year's work with

statistics. Published separately and, with omissions, also included in the Department Report.

General Publications consist of lists of employees, estimates, and other matter concerned with the routine of the Bureau. Published separately or in the Serial Documents. 2, 4, 8, 17.

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1. Executive Departments, Organization.
2. Official Congressional Directory—April 1908.
3. Bouvier—Law Dictionary—Volume I.
4. Documents Office—Tables.
5. Navy Department—Report, 1906.
6. New International Encyclopaedia—Volume 14.
7. Monthly Catalogue—December 1907.
8. Document Catalogue—Volume 6.
9. Construction and Repair Bureau—Publications.
10. Equipment Bureau—Publications.
11. Navy Department—Report, 1889.
12. Navy Department—Report, 1890.
13. Navy Department—Report, 1898.
14. Document Catalogues.
15. Documents Office—Bulletin 7.
16. Document Indexes.
17. 47th Congress 1st Session—Senate Executive Document 37 (Serial Number 1987).
18. Hydrographic Office—Publications.
19. Monthly Catalogues.
20. Naval Observatory—Publications.
21. Monthly Catalogue—January 1907.
22. Document Catalogue—Volume 5.
23. Navy Department—Reports.
24. Ames—Comprehensive Catalogue—Volume 1.
25. Navy Department—Report, 1886.
26. Document Index 12.

27. Nautical Almanac Office—Publications.
28. Mallory—Compiled Statutes—Volume 1.
29. Universal Cyclopaedia—Volume 4.
30. Ames—Comprehensive Catalogue—Volume 2.
31. Monthly Catalogue—March 1907.
32. Navy Department—Report, 1892.
33. New International Encyclopaedia—Volume 13.
34. Monthly Catalogue—May 1907.
35. Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies—
Volume 1.
36. Documents Office—Checklist (2nd edition).
37. Navigation Bureau—Publications.
38. Documents Office—Free List 1.
39. Documents Office—Bulletin 9.
40. Naval Academy—Publications.
41. Mallory—Compiled Statutes—Volume 3.
42. Naval Intelligence Office—Publications.
43. Document Catalogue—Volume 4.
44. Navy Department—Report, 1887.
45. Navy Department—Report, 1905.
46. Catalogue of the Library of the U. S. Senate (1908).
47. Monthly Catalogue—July 1908.

CHAPTER VI.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

This Department was anticipated in colonial history and temporarily established in 1789 followed by subsequent legislation until 1792 when a General Post Office was established. Finally in 1872 the Post Office Department was made a part of the Cabinet, with the Postmaster-General at its head. The duties of the Department cover all that relates to the mails: railway mail service, foreign mails, railway adjustments, contracts, inspection, equipment, finance, stamps, money orders, registered mails, classification, redemption, rural delivery, supplies, dead letters, and topography. Few publications are issued and these are confined to routine matters. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Attorney-General, Assistant, Post Office Department.

The Assistant Attorney-General, Post Office Department, appointed since 1872, is legal adviser to the Department.

Annual Reports issued since 1877 with occasional lapses, are brief administrative accounts. In paper and also included in the Department Report. 1, 5.

Auditor.

The Auditor, also known as the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury Department, has been appointed since 1836 to have charge of the financial accounts of the Department.

Annual Reports consist of two; the first issued since 1841 to the Postmaster-General; the second since 1853 to the Secretary of Treasury; both with occasional lapses. In paper or cloth and also included in the Post Office Department and Finance Reports, until 1899 since when the report to the Secretary of Treasury has been issued only as a numbered Treasury Document.

General Publications consist of estimates and other financial matters. Usually in the Serial Documents. 1, 6, 7.

Dead Letter Office.

The Dead Letter Office established in 1886 has charge of dead letters.

Annual Reports are statistical tables of business transacted. In paper and also included in the Department Report. 6, 8, 9.

Foreign Mail Service.

The Foreign Mail Service established in 1868 has charge of all matters relating to foreign mails.

Annual Reports issued since 1882 are brief and administrative. In paper and also included in the Department Report.

General Publications consist of monthly schedules of mail steamers and occasional reports on routine matters. In paper or in the Serial Documents. 5, 7, 9, 11, 12.

Money Orders Division.

The postal money order system began in 1864 and deals with the transmission of money through the mails.

Annual Reports issued since 1874 are statistical. In paper and also included in the Department Report. 5, 6, 9, 10.

Postmaster-General.

The Postmaster-General has been appointed since the establishment of the Department in 1789. He has "the direction and management of the Post Office Department. He appoints all officers and employees of the Department, except four Assistant Postmasters-General and the Purchasing Agent, who are appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate; appoints all postmasters whose compensation does not exceed \$1,000; makes postal treaties with foreign governments, by and with the advice and consent of the President; executes contracts, and directs the

management of the domestic and foreign mail service." The publications following are those issued from the office of the Postmaster-General and the Department as a whole.

Annual Reports are administrative and include the reports of subordinate divisions of the Department. For issues before 1825 consult the American State Papers. The report of the Postmaster-General and most of the accompanying reports are issued separately in paper and later combined to form a Serial Document.

Postal Guide began as a quarterly in October 1874, and has been issued monthly since September 1879. It took the place of a list of post offices issued by the Department from 1789 to 1874; the editions of 1855, 1857, and 1866 were published by private concerns but were purchased and distributed by the Government; while those of 1867 and 1870 were Government publications known as the Post Office Directory. The Postal Guide is a private publication, subject to subscription, and serves as an official directory for the postal service. The January number was the Guide proper, while the eleven following issues of each year were additions and corrections until July 1908, which makes that month the present annual number. In paper.

Postal Laws and Regulations is an outgrowth of a colonial publication of 1774, followed by the first official edition in 1800. It is issued at frequent intervals. In cloth.

Register of the Post Office Department is a directory of its employees issued as occasion may require. In paper.

General Publications consist of instructions, accounts of conventions, specifications, rulings on postal matters, finances, expenditures, and general routine. In paper, cloth, or in the Serial Documents. 2, 4, 10, 13, 20.

Postmaster-General, First Assistant.

The First Assistant Postmaster-General appointed since 1789 has charge of the following divisions: Postmasters' Appointments, Salaries and Allowances, and City Delivery.

Annual Reports issued since 1837 with occasional lapses,

are administrative. In paper and also included in the Department Report. 1, 4, 5, 6, 10.

Postmaster-General, Second Assistant.

The Second Assistant Postmaster-General appointed since 1810 has charge of the following divisions: Railway Adjustments, Contracts, Foreign Mails, Railway Mail Service, Inspection, and Equipment.

Annual Reports issued since 1847, with occasional lapses, are administrative. In paper and also included in the Department Report. 1, 4, 5, 10, 12.

Postmaster-General, Third Assistant.

The Third Assistant Postmaster-General appointed since 1836 has charge of the following divisions: Finance, Stamps, Money Orders, Registered Mails, Classification, and Redemption.

Annual Reports issued since 1841, with occasional lapses, are administrative. In paper and also included in the Department Report. 1, 4, 5.

Postmaster-General, Fourth Assistant.

The Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General appointed since 1891, has charge of the following divisions: Rural Delivery, Supplies, Dead Letters, and Topography.

Annual Reports issued since 1892 are administrative. In paper and also included in the Department Report. 1, 4, 5, 10, 12.

Post Office Inspectors and Mail Depredations Division.

The Post Office Inspectors and Mail Depredations Division in charge of a Chief Inspector appointed since 1878, deals with the supervision and protection of the postal service.

Annual Reports issued since 1883 are included in the Department Report.

General Publications deal with routine and consist of cer-

tain confidential reports. In paper or in the Serial Documents. 1, 5, 6, 10, 11, 14.

Purchasing Agent's Office.

The Purchasing Agent's Office, created in 1904, has charge of the supplies of the Department, with the contracts, proposals, bids, and other details relating thereto.

Annual Reports issued since 1905 are brief and administrative. In paper and also included in the Department Report. 9, 15, 16.

Railway Mail Service.

The Railway Mail Service, established in 1865, deals with the railroad handling of the mails.

Annual Reports issued since 1878 are administrative. In paper and also included in the Department Report, omitting tables.

Daily Bulletins of orders concerning the Service have been issued in numbered volumes since 1880. In paper.

General Publications are confined strictly to routine matter and are usually in the Serial Documents. 5, 9, 10.

Registered Mails Division.

The Registered Mails Division has charge of the registry system which was established in 1865, although it began operations in 1855.

Annual Reports issued since 1903 are accounts of the year's work and statistics relating thereto. Included in the Department Report. 9, 17, 18.

Rural Free Delivery.

The Rural Free Delivery was established in 1897 after experimental routes begun in 1896. Its object is "to carry mails daily—on a fixed line of travel—to people who would

otherwise have to go a mile or more to a post office to receive their mail."

Annual Reports are brief administrative accounts. In paper and also included in the Department Report. 9, 10.

Salaries and Allowances Division.

The Salaries and Allowances Division, established in 1883, has charge of the adjustment of salaries of presidential postmasters, of postmasters of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes, and of other employees.

Annual Reports issued since 1888 are brief statistical accounts. In paper and also included in the Department Report. 1, 10, 11, 19.

Topography Division.

The Topography Division established in 1872 after legislation begun in 1853, has charge of the printing of maps for the postal service.

Annual Reports issued since 1880 are administrative and are included in the Department Report.

Post Route Maps, formerly issued monthly, but now coming out quarterly in March, June, September, and December, indicate the postal routes covered by the Service. In three forms: in sheets, backed and mounted on rollers, or in pocket size.

General Publications are rarely published and are concerned with routine matters only. Usually in the Serial Documents. 1, 5, 6, 10, 12.

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3. New International Encyclopaedia—Volume 16.
4. Official Congressional Directory—April 1908.

5. Documents Office—Tables.
6. Post Office Department—Report, 1906.
7. Document Catalogues.
8. Post Office Department—Report, 1887.
9. Post Office Department—Report, 1905.
10. Document Catalogue—Volume 6.
11. Documents Office—Bulletin 7.
12. Ames—Comprehensive Catalogue.
13. Documents Office—Checklist (2nd edition).
14. Document Catalogue—Volume 1.
15. Post Office Department—Report, 1904.
16. **Monthly Catalogue—December 1907.**
17. Document Indexes.
18. Post Office Department—Report, 1903.
19. Post Office Department—Report, 1888.
20. Monthly Catalogue—July 1908.



CHAPTER VII.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

The State Department is the oldest and consequently the first in precedence of the nine Executive Departments. It was preceded by the Foreign Affairs Department created in 1781, which in turn was the successor of various committees appointed since 1775. In 1789 the State Department was organized. This Department is concerned with the diplomatic and consular service of the United States and with corresponding officials of foreign countries; the correspondence with the several states of the Union; the granting of passports; the publication of the laws of the Federal Government; and with all matters requiring diplomatic execution. Its publications are few in number and while of great value they appeal to a limited class. The few publications of the Accounts Bureau, Appointments Bureau, Consular Bureau, Chief Clerk, Citizenship Bureau, Far Eastern Affairs Division, Law Clerk, Superintendent of Building, Diplomatic Bureau, Indexes and Archives Bureau, and Trade Relations Bureau, are issued from the Department as a whole. 1, 2.

American Republics Bureau.

The American Republics Bureau was established in 1890 to represent the International Union of American Republics at Washington, as the International Bureau of the American Republics. However, its popular and generally accepted designation is the American Republics Bureau. Strictly speaking the Bureau is not a division of the State Department, but is under the direction of a Governing Board composed of representatives from twenty-one republics with the Secretary of State as Chairman. Its duties are concerned with the promotion of amity and the commercial intercourse and development of the North, South, and Central American Republics.

Annual Reports numbered and issued since 1891 and translated into Spanish, Portuguese, and French cover the general routine of the Bureau. Occasionally issued separately, included as Bulletins or Monthly Bulletins with certain omissions, or issued as a whole in the Serial Documents.

Bulletins were numbered and 94 were issued from 1891 to 1899 bearing on the commercial relations between the United States and the South and Central American Republics. They related to import duties, as well as contained much descriptive and historical data. Published separately, and, with a few exceptions, were duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Additions to Columbus Memorial Library, also known as the Library Series, has been numbered and issued since July, 1900, and published as a part of the Monthly Bulletins.

American Constitutions in numbered volumes issued since 1906 contains the constitutions in their original languages with translations into English, Spanish, French, or Portuguese as the case requires. Published separately.

Commercial Directories issued since 1892 are business directories of merchants and manufacturers. Published as Bulletins, or separately, and often duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Handbooks issued since 1891 are descriptive monographs, historical and industrial, on the South and Central American Republics. These were first issued as Bulletins, but later separately as well as included in the Annual Reports or issued as separate Serial Documents.

International Sanitary Convention of American Republics, Proceedings have been numbered and issued since 1903, the second in 1906, being in Spanish and English. Published separately and in the Serial Documents.

Monthly Bulletins are in numbered volumes issued since 1893, since April 1908 they are entitled Bulletins. The first three numbers came out as Special Bulletins. Not only do they relate to commerce but they also contain treaties and other diplomatic negotiations as well as all current news of

general interest relating to the Republics. They are readable periodicals being intended to promote the friendly relations as well as the financial betterment of the countries represented. Before the issue of July 1908 (Volume 27, Number 1), the Bulletin was in English followed by French, Spanish, and Portuguese texts, but since then it will be in two separate parts, the first English, and the second containing the foreign translations. Published separately and, excepting the first four numbers, duplicated in the Serial Documents.

General Publications consist of maps, bibliographies, price lists, import duties, commercial nomenclatures, geographical and descriptive reports, tariffs, patents, trade-marks, and general miscellany. Published separately or in the Serial Documents. 3-15.

Porto Rico, Governor.

The Governor of Porto Rico has been appointed since 1900 to succeed the military Governor appointed since 1898. He has entire charge of the civil government of the Island.

Annual Reports are transmitted to the President through the Secretary of State and are concerned with the condition of Porto Rico. They are records of the various subordinate divisions of that government and include their Annual Reports. Published separately or in the Serial Documents.

General Publications are concerned with general routine and the administration of affairs. Published separately or in the Serial Documents.

PORTO RICO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

See page 55.

PORTO RICO ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

See page 131.

PORTO RICO AUDITOR.

See page 185.

PORTO RICO EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

See page 120.

PORTO RICO HEALTH, CHARITIES, AND CORRECTION
DEPARTMENT.

The Porto Rico Health, Charities, and Correction Department is the outgrowth of the offices of the directors of prisons and of charities, and the Superior Board of Health (see page 121); the first two were established in 1900, the third in 1899, but in 1905 they were combined to form the present Department.

Annual Reports form part of the Governor's Report.

PORTO RICO INSULAR POLICE.

The Porto Rico Insular Police was organized in 1899 with subsequent legislation in 1901 for the protection of life and property.

Annual Reports are concerned entirely with police service. Included in the Governor's Report.

PORTO RICO INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

See page 120.

PORTO RICO SECRETARY.

The Porto Rico Secretary has been appointed since 1900 as chief assistant to the Governor and as his substitute when absent.

Annual Reports deal with the condition of the Island and its government. Included in the Governor's Report.

PORTO RICO TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

See page 185. 14, 16, 17, 18, 19.

Rolls and Library Bureau.

The Rolls and Library Bureau, established in 1874, has the

“custody of the rolls, treaties, etc., the promulgation of the laws, etc., care and superintendence of the library and public documents; care of the Revolutionary archives; and of papers relating to international commissions.”

Bulletins numbered and issued since 1893 include the Documentary History of the Constitution, calendars, catalogues, and indexes of important historical papers, and records of States and Territories. Published separately with occasional duplication in the Serial Documents.

List of Books and Pamphlets began with the present series as a quarterly in 1892 and in 1895 became a semi-annual publication. It records books, periodicals, pamphlets, and maps on diplomatic affairs, political science, history, and foreign relations. Published separately.

General Publications consist of circulars, catalogues, recognition of foreign governments, and routine miscellany. Published separately or in the Serial Documents. 2, 14, 15, 20, 21.

Secretary.

The Secretary has entire charge of the State Department; he is concerned “under the direction of the President, with the duties appertaining to correspondence with the public ministers and consuls of the United States, and with the representatives of foreign countries accredited to the United States; and to negotiations of whatever character relating to the foreign affairs of the United States. He is also the medium of correspondence between the President and the chief executives of the several states of the United States; he has the custody of the Great Seal of the United States; and countersigns and affixes such seal to all executive proclamations, to various commissions, and to warrants for the extradition of fugitives from justice. He is regarded as the first in rank among the officers of the Cabinet. He is also the custodian of the treaties made with foreign states, and of the laws of the United States. He grants and issues passports, and exequaturs to foreign consuls in the United States are issued through his office. He publishes the laws and resolutions of

Congress, amendments to the Constitution, and proclamations declaring the admission of new States into the Union." As before stated most of the publications of the subordinate Bureaus are issued from the State Department as a whole. They are consequently outlined below with the documents from the Secretary's office.

Annual Reports corresponding to those of other Departments have never been issued, excepting one in 1896; instead of these the

Foreign Relations of the United States has been issued since 1835. For earlier reports consult the American State Papers. It was not until 1861 that it constituted a separate volume. It contains a complete record of the correspondence, and other official business between the United States and foreign countries. Each volume opens with the President's Message. Published separately and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution, edited by Jared Sparks, was published in 1829 and 1830 in twelve volumes and contained the foreign correspondence of the United States selected by the President. In 1857 John C. Rives printed an edition in six volumes.

In 1833 and 1834 there appeared the **Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States of America**, from the Signing of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, 10th September, 1783, to the Adoption of the Constitution, March 4, 1789. This work was edited by the Secretary of State and was published in seven volumes. A second edition issued in 1837 by Blair and Rives was reprinted in 1855 by John C. Rives in three volumes.

The **Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence**, edited by Francis Wharton, was published in 1889 in six volumes. This contains more data than the Sparks edition, and follows the original text more closely. Published separately and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Digests of International Law comprise the Wharton compilation issued in three volumes in 1886 followed by an addition of new matter in 1887 in one volume; and the Moore

compilation in eight volumes published in 1906. Both are published separately as well as included in the Serial Documents.

Diplomatic and Consular Service issued since 1828 at frequent intervals during the year is a directory of the Service. Published separately.

Diplomatic List is a monthly directory of diplomatic officials. Published separately.

Laws of the United States, also known as the Bioren edition, was in ten volumes compiled by J. B. Colvin and published from 1815 to 1845. It contained legislation of the first twenty-eight Congresses (1789-1845).

Another work of the same title, also known as the Folwell edition, was published in ten volumes from 1796 to 1811 and edited by Folwell, Carey, Duane, and Weightman respectively, each editor beginning a new volume.

Register issued, as a rule, annually since 1869, is a complete directory and guide to the Department and its officials. Published separately.

Statutes at Large is in numbered volumes including the laws of the United States passed since the First Congress in 1789. From Volumes 1 to 12 each covered several Congresses, but with Volume 13 (38th Congress) each volume covers only one Congress. These record all public and private acts and resolutions, concurrent resolutions, treaties, and proclamations for the Congresses issued, with copious indexes. In sheep. In 1905 the Government Printing Office published a consolidated index in four volumes to the Statutes at Large from 1789 to 1903.

Revised Statutes has been issued in several editions since 1873. It is a compilation of laws from the Statutes at Large in operation for the dates issued. However, on account of the irregularity of issue and the limited distribution, private compilations are more serviceable and practical. The designation of editions of the Revised Statutes will be found curious: thus, the First Edition, covering the laws in force from 1789 to 1873, is included in Volume 18 of the Statutes at Large;

Edition 2 covers 1789 to 1878; Edition 2, Supplement Volume 1, 1st Edition, covers 1874 to 1881; Edition 2, Supplement Volume 1, 2nd Edition, 1874 to 1891; Edition 2, Supplement Volume 2, 1st Edition, 1892; and lastly Edition 2, Supplement Volume 2, 2nd Edition, 1891 to 1901. All these second editions, with the exception of the issue for 1892, which was in paper, are in sheep.

Pamphlet or Session Laws are the preliminary issues of the Statutes at Large in paper form, giving the legislation made at each session of Congress, and later cumulating in the above-mentioned volumes.

General Publications include conference, congress, and convention reports; claims; extraditions; treaties; departmental history; lists; circular instructions; permission to accept foreign orders, decorations, or gifts; appointments; promotions; rights and duties of consuls; speeches; trademarks; inspection; and reports from various bodies such as the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal, International American Conference, International Exchange Commission, International Prison Commission, International Prison Congress, Mexican Water Boundary Commission, Nicaraguan Canal Commission, and the Pan-American Railway Commission. Published separately or in the Serial Documents. 4, 6, 10, 14, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

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4. Catalogue of the Library of the U. S. Senate (1908).
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6. Documents Office—Tables.
7. Monthly Catalogue—January 1906.
8. Document Catalogue—Volume 5.

9. American Republics Bureau—Report, 1906.
10. Ames—Comprehensive Catalogue—Volume 1.
11. Monthly Catalogue—May 1907.
12. 52nd Congress 1st Session—Senate Executive Document 8 (Serial Number 2895).
13. Monthly Catalogue—November 1906.
14. Document Catalogue—Volume 6.
15. Document Catalogue—Volume 1.
16. Porto Rico, Governor—Reports.
17. Porto Rico, Governor—Report, 1901.
18. Documents Office—Bulletin 9.
19. Porto Rico, Governor—Report, 1905.
20. Official Congressional Directory—April 1908.
21. Ames—Comprehensive Catalogue—Volume 2.
22. Poore—Descriptive Catalogue.
23. Documents Office—Checklist (2nd edition).
24. Moore—Digest.
25. Wharton—Digest.
26. State Department—Publications.
27. Statutes at Large—Volume 34.
28. Monthly Catalogue—July 1908.



CHAPTER VIII.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department was established in 1789 and has charge of the "management of national finances, prepares plans for the improvement of the revenue, and for the support of the public credit; superintends the collection of the revenue and directs the forms of keeping and rendering public accounts and of making returns; grants warrants for all moneys drawn from the Treasury in pursuance of appropriations made by law, and for the payment of moneys into the Treasury; and annually submits to Congress estimates of the probable revenues and disbursements of the Government. It also controls the construction of public buildings; the coinage and printing of money; the administration of the Life-Saving, Revenue Cutter, and the Public Health and Marine Hospital branches of the public service, and furnishes generally such information as may be required by either branch of Congress on all matters pertaining to the foregoing." The documents of this Department are serially numbered. 1, 2, 3.

Appointments Division.

The Appointments Division established in 1876, is concerned with administrative duties relating to the officials and employees of the Department.

General Publications consist of lists of presidential officers, estimates, etc. Usually in paper. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Appraisers.

The Appraisers are nine presidential appointees constituting a Board in office since 1890. They are charged with appraisements and classification for duty of imported merchandise.

Annual Reports issued since 1891 are administrative accounts and are published as numbered Treasury documents.

Decisions. See page 191.

Digests. See page 192.

Reappraisements of Merchandise, issued weekly since 1891, is concerned with the duties on imported articles. In paper.

General Publications are confined to routine detail. Usually in paper. 8, 9, 10.

Auditor for Interior Department.

The Auditor for Interior Department, known as the Third Auditor, has been appointed since 1817. He "audits and settles all accounts of salaries and incidental expenses of the office of the Secretary of Interior, and of all bureaus and offices under his direction; all accounts relating to the protection, survey, and sale of public lands and the reclamation of arid public lands, the Geological Survey, army and navy pensions, Indian affairs, Howard University, the Government Hospital for the Insane, the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the Patent Office, the Capitol and grounds, the Hot Springs Reservation, the reimbursement from accrued pensions of the expenses of the last sickness and burial of pensioners under the Act of March 2nd, 1895, and all business within the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior."

Annual Reports issued since 1853 are accounts of business transacted. Published as numbered Treasury documents and until 1899 also included in the Finance Report.

General Publications consist of financial statements. In paper or in the Serial Documents. 1, 3, 10, 11, 12.

Auditor for Navy Department.

The Auditor for Navy Department, known as the Fourth Auditor and appointed since 1817, "examines and settles all accounts of the Navy Department, including the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and all offices and bureaus under his direction, certifying the values arising thereon to the Sec-

retary of Treasury and sending a copy of each certificate to the Secretary of the Navy."

Annual Reports correspond to those issued by the Third Auditor.

Digests of Naval Appropriations have been issued annually since 1897 as numbered Treasury documents.

General Publications are concerned entirely with financial affairs. In paper or in the Serial Documents. 1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Auditor for Post Office Department.

See page 155.

Auditor for State and Other Departments.

The Auditor for State and Other Departments, known as the Fifth Auditor and appointed since 1871, is charged with the auditing and settling of accounts for the State, Justice, Agriculture, and Commerce and Labor Departments; and of the Judiciary, Civil Service Commission, District of Columbia, Smithsonian Institution, Territories, Senate, House, Government Printing Office, Library of Congress, and other boards, commissions, and establishments not within the jurisdiction of any of the Executive Departments.

Annual Reports correspond to those issued by the Third Auditor.

General Publications are entirely financial. In paper or in the Serial Documents. 1, 3, 10, 11, 12, 14.

Auditor for Treasury Department.

The Auditor for Treasury Department, known as the First Auditor and appointed since 1789, has charge of all financial accounts of the Department and its subdivisions.

Annual Reports correspond to those issued by the Third Auditor.

Abstracts of Emoluments, issued since 1893, first by the Customs Commissioner, whose office was abolished in 1894,

and then by the First Auditor, relate to customs officers. In the Serial Documents.

General Publications consist of circulars, statements of refunds of customs duties, etc. In paper or in the Serial Documents. 1, 3, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17.

Auditor for War Department.

The Auditor for War Department, known as the Second Auditor and appointed since 1817, has charge of the accounts of the Department and its subdivisions.

Annual Reports correspond to those issued by the Third Auditor.

General Publications are concerned with financial affairs. In paper or in the Serial Documents. 1, 3, 10, 11, 12, 14.

Bookkeeping and Warrants Division.

The Bookkeeping and Warrants Division was established in 1875, being known at first as the Warrants, Estimates, and Appropriations Division.

Combined Statements of Receipts and Expenditures, both apparent and actual, of the United States, have been issued since 1893. The first was published separately, but since 1894 they have been duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Comparative Statements of Receipts and Expenditures issued monthly since September 1893 cumulate into the Combined Statements. In paper.

Digests of Appropriations issued annually for the information of Congress show appropriations required for the year and former deficiencies. Published as numbered Treasury documents.

Statements of Balances, Appropriations, and Expenditures have been issued annually since 1893 as numbered Treasury documents.

Statement of Treasury has been issued daily, excepting Sundays and holidays, since January 1895. In March 1900, the former title, Statement of Condition of Treasury and Re-

ceipts and Expenditures of the Government, was changed to the present designation. In paper.

General Publications relate to financial affairs and are usually published as numbered Treasury documents. 1, 6, 10, 12, 15, 17.

Comptroller of Currency.

The Comptroller of Currency, appointed in accordance with the Acts of 1863 and 1864, is charged with the supervision of national banks, his bureau being divided into the following divisions: Organization, Issue, Reports, and Redemption.

Annual Reports are exhaustive, giving statistics relating to state, national, and private banks, trust and loan companies and corporations, with many pertinent details and special reports. In abstract they are included in the Finance Report and are issued separately in complete form and, excepting a few earlier issues, are published with accompanying papers as a Serial Document.

Abstracts of Reports were first issued in October 1863, being a quarterly until 1870, since when they have been issued five times a year. They cumulate into the summaries and abstracts of national bank reports published in the Comptroller's Report.

Bulletins numbered and issued weekly since April 1893, contain lists of changes of officers in national banks. In paper.

National Bank Act passed in 1874 is published as occasion requires, together with other laws relating to national banks. In cloth.

Digests of national bank decisions issued from time to time contain all decisions in force for the years issued. Since 1900 these have been issued in separate cloth volumes, earlier Digests being included in the Comptroller's Report.

General Publications are issued infrequently and pertain to the routine of the Bureau. Usually in the Serial Documents. 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 15, 18, 19.

Comptroller of Treasury.

The First and Second Comptrollers were appointed in 1789; in 1894 they were replaced by the present Comptroller of the Treasury who also absorbed the duties heretofore carried on by the Customs Commissioner. Under the direction of the Secretary of Treasury the Comptroller "prescribes the forms of keeping and rendering all public accounts except those relating to postal revenues and the expenditures therefrom. He is charged with the duty of revising accounts upon appeal from settlements made by the Auditors. Upon the application of disbursing officers, the head of any Executive Department, or other independent establishment not under any Executive Department, the Comptroller is required to render his advance decision upon any question involving a payment to be made by them or under them, which decision when rendered, governs the Auditor and the Comptroller in the settlement of the account involving the payment inquired about. He is required to approve, disapprove, or modify all decisions by Auditors making an original construction or modifying an existing construction of statutes, and certifying his action to the Auditor whose duties are affected thereby. Under his direction the several Auditors superintend the recovery of all debts finally certified by them, respectively to be due the United States, except those arising under the Post Office Department. He superintends the preservation by the Auditors of all accounts which have been finally adjusted by them, together with the vouchers and certificates relating to the same. He is required on his own motion, when in the interest of the Government, to revise any account settled by any Auditor. In case where, in his opinion, the interests of the Government require, he may direct any of the Auditors forthwith to audit and settle any particular account pending before the said Auditor for settlement. It is his duty to countersign all warrants authorized by law to be signed by the Secretary of Treasury."

Annual Reports issued since 1853 by the First and Second Comptrollers and beginning with 1893 by the Comptroller un-

der the reorganization of the office, are concerned with the accounts of the foregoing duties. Until 1898 these were included in the Finance Report, but beginning with the issue for 1899 they are issued only as numbered Treasury documents.

Decisions issued annually in numbered volumes since 1894 indicate the legal transactions of the Department. In paper or in sheep.

Digest issued in 1902 covers the Decisions made from October 1894, to June 1902 (Volumes 1 to 8). In sheep.

General Publications are of little public interest, being concerned mainly with routine. In paper or in the Serial Documents. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 18, 20, 21, 22.

Customs Division.

The Customs Division was established in 1875 as a Division, following the appointment of a Commissioner in 1849, who later in 1894 was supplanted by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Annual Reports issued from 1853 to 1892 related to customs and financial statistics. In paper and also included in the Finance Report.

Abstracts of Emoluments. See page 175.

General Publications related to duties, tariff, etc. In paper or in the Serial Documents. 1, 9, 10, 11, 15.

Customs Service.

The Customs Service originated in the appointment of collectors in 1820.

General Publications are concerned with routine. In paper or in the Serial Documents. 8, 10.

Engraving and Printing Bureau.

The Engraving and Printing Bureau was established in 1862. It "designs, engraves, prints, and finishes all of the securities and other similar work of the Government printed

from steel plates embracing United States notes, bonds, and certificates, national-bank notes, internal revenue, postage and and customs stamps, Treasury drafts and checks, disbursing officers' checks, licenses, commissions, patent and pension certificates, and portraits authorized by law of deceased members of Congress and other public officers."

Annual Reports are entirely administrative and of little general interest. Up to 1885 these were issued as separately numbered Treasury documents, from 1886 to 1898 they were also included in the Finance Report, and since 1899 they have reverted to the first method of issue.

General Publications are concerned with routine. In paper or in the Serial Documents. 1, 3, 9, 12, 14.

Government Actuary.

The Government Actuary, appointed since 1881, is concerned principally with United States bonds.

Market Prices and Investment Values of outstanding securities of the United States has been issued monthly since April 1901. In paper.

General Publications are few in number and relate to bonds. Usually in paper. 1, 12, 23.

Internal Revenue Commissioner.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner, appointed since 1862, has the "general superintendence of the collection of all internal-revenue taxes, the enforcement of internal-revenue laws; employment of internal-revenue agents; compensation and duties of gaugers, store-keepers, and other subordinate officers; the preparation and distribution of stamps, instructions, regulations, forms, blanks, hydrometers, stationery, etc."

Annual Reports issued since 1866 cover the routine outlined above. As an abstract, since 1863, these are issued separately in paper and also included in the Finance Report; they are published as a whole in cloth, being numbered Treasury documents and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Circulars numbered and issued since January 1882 contain regulations relating to distilleries, alcoholic liquors, tobacco, oleomargarine, playing cards, etc. In paper.

Compilations of Decisions of the Internal Revenue Commissioner, issued in numbered volumes since 1898, are reprints of the weekly editions of Treasury decisions relating to the internal revenue. Published as numbered Treasury documents.

Digests are issued irregularly. The last volume, published in 1906, covers the decisions made from 1864 to 1898, thereby taking the place of earlier digests. In paper.

Internal Revenue Laws have been issued in 1886, 1889, 1894, 1900, with a supplement to the last in 1901, giving all laws in force for the years published. Consequently the last edition supplants the preceding issues. Published as numbered Treasury documents.

Regulations are numbered and issued by the Commissioner "as occasion requires." The two most important are: the Gauger's Manual which gives regulations, instructions, and tables for the Service in dealing with spirituous liquors; and the Gauger's Weighing Manual which gives regulations and tables for determining the taxable quantity of distilled liquors by weighing. Published as numbered Treasury documents.

General Publications include abstracts of laws in force, specific regulations, instructions, lists, etc. In paper, cloth, or in the Serial Documents. 1, 3, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 24, 25.

Life-Saving Service.

The Life-Saving Service was established in 1878 as a separate division, having formerly been subordinate to the Revenue Marine Service under which life-saving stations had been established since 1874. It "supervises the organization and government of the employees of the Service; prepares and revises regulations therefor as may be necessary; supervises the expenditure of all appropriations made for the support and maintenance of the Life-Saving Service; exam-

incs the accounts of disbursements of the district superintendents, and certifies the same to the accounting offices of the Treasury Department; examines the property returns of the keepers of the several stations, and sees that all public property thereto belonging is properly accounted for; keeps acquainted, as far as practicable, with all means employed in foreign countries, which may seem to advantageously affect the interest of the Service, and causes to be properly investigated all plans, devices, and inventions for the improvement of life-saving apparatus for use at the stations which may appear to be meritorious and available; exercises supervision over the selection of sites for new stations the establishment of which may be authorized by law, or for old ones the removal of which may be made necessary by the encroachment of the sea or by other causes; to prepare and submit to the Secretary of the Treasury Department estimates for the support of the Service; to collect and compile the statistics of marine disasters, as contemplated by the Act of June 20th, 1874, and to submit to the Secretary of the Treasury for transmission to Congress, an annual report of the expenditures of moneys appropriated for the maintenance of the Life-Saving Service and of operations of said Service during the year."

Annual Reports issued since 1876 contain "the reports of the General Superintendent of the Service, detailed statements of the services of life-saving crews, instructions to mariners in case of shipwreck, directions for restoring the drowned, lists of life-saving districts and stations, abstracts of returns of wrecks and casualties to vessels, reports of the Board on Life-Saving Appliances, etc." Published as numbered Treasury documents, only one issue—that for 1881—being duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Official Register issued annually is a directory of life-saving officials, districts, and stations. In paper.

General Publications consist of instructions, organization and methods, estimates, signal codes, etc. In paper or in the Serial Documents. 1, 2, 3, 9, 11, 26.

Loans and Currency Division.

The Loans and Currency Division was established in 1876 by the consolidation of the Loans and Currency Divisions which were created in 1875. It deals with bonds and the condition of the currency.

Caveat Lists formerly known as Registered Bonds Caveated upon Books of the Treasury Department have been issued monthly since 1893 as one-page leaflets.

Circulation Statements have been issued monthly since 1893 and until January 1900 known as the Statements Showing Amounts of Gold and Silver Coins and Certificates, United States Notes, and National Bank Notes in Circulation. Published as one-page leaflets.

General Publications deal with estimates and other details connected with the currency. In paper or in the Serial Documents. 1, 7, 12, 15.

Mails and Files Division.

The Mails and Files Division established in 1876 is concerned with the correspondence and care of the documents in the office of the Secretary of Treasury.

General Publications refer to the distribution of documents and routine of the Division. In paper or in the Serial Documents. 1, 15.

Mint Bureau.

The United States Mint was established in 1791, but it was not until 1873 that it became subordinate to the Treasury Department. The Director of the Mint "has general supervision of all the mint and assay offices of the United States. He prescribes rules, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the transaction of business at the mints and assay offices, receives daily reports of their operations, directs the coinage to be executed, reviews the accounts, authorizes all expenditures, superintends the annual settlements of the several institutions, and makes special examinations of them when deemed necessary. All appointments, removals, and

transfers in the mints and assay offices are subject to his approval. Tests of the weight and fineness of coins struck at the mint are made in the assay laboratory under his charge."

Annual Reports of the Director are purely administrative. In cloth and also included, with omissions, in the Finance Report.

Production of Precious Metals is an annual report issued since 1880. This contains "statistics of annual production of precious metals by States and counties, together with miscellaneous statistics of production abroad, coinage, deposits, purchases, price, imports, exports, etc. of gold and silver." Special papers on mining, etc. are also found in the earlier reports. In cloth and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Values of Foreign Coins provided for in 1873 as annual estimates are now issued quarterly for the benefit of public officials. These later cumulate in the Annual Reports of the Director. In paper.

General Publications consist of coinage laws, mint processes, history of coinage, regulations, and statistics. In paper, cloth, or in the Serial Documents.

ASSAY COMMISSION.

The Assay Commission was established in 1873 to test and examine the coins struck at Government mints.

Proceedings are administrative accounts. In paper. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 11, 15, 27, 28, 29.

Miscellaneous Division.

The Miscellaneous Division established in 1875 deals with mercantile marine, captured property, claims, and other duties in the office of the Secretary of Treasury.

General Publications consist of reports on the routine of the Division. Usually in paper. 1, 10.

National Board of Health.

The National Board of Health created in 1879 ceased operations in 1883. It consisted of seven presidential appointees and four members from the Army, Navy, Marine Hospital

Service, and Justice Department respectively. "The duties assigned to it were to obtain information as to all matters affecting the public health, and to advise the federal and state authorities, on all that related to the protection of the public health, by quarantine and other measures."

Annual Reports issued from 1879 to 1885 were accounts of administration. With the exception of the report for 1884, these were published in cloth and duplicated in the Serial Documents; the appendixes being also published as separate pamphlets.

Weekly Bulletins issued in 4 numbered volumes from 1879 to 1882 resembled the present Public Health Reports. (See page 187.) In paper.

General Publications consisted of quarterly reports and routine detail. In paper or in the Serial Documents. 30.

Porto Rico, Auditor.

The Auditor for Porto Rico has been appointed since 1899 under the Military government and continued in office under the reorganization of the government in 1900. He audits and examines the accounts of the government.

Annual Reports relate to financial transactions and are included in the report of the Governor. (See page 165.)

Receipts and Expenditures has been issued annually since 1900. In the Serial Documents. 10, 12, 31.

Porto Rico, Treasurer.

The Treasurer for Porto Rico appointed since 1900 is in charge of the accounts, municipal finances, and similar duties relating to the Island.

Annual Reports correspond to those issued by the Porto Rico, Auditor.

Receipts and Disbursements has been issued annually since 1900. In the Serial Documents. 10, 12, 32, 33.

Printing and Stationery Division.

The Printing and Stationery Division was established in 1875 as the Stationery, Printing, and Blanks Division; and

in 1901 the name was changed to the present designation. It has charge of the stationery of the Department and the supervision of the printing of its documents.

General Publications are estimates of appropriations required. In the Serial Documents. 1, 10, 12.

Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

The Public Health and Marine Hospital Service was first established in 1798; reorganized in 1870 as the Marine Hospital Service under the Treasury Department; and in 1902 it became the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. The Surgeon-General is charged "with the supervision of the marine hospitals and other relief stations of the Service and the care of sick and disabled seamen taken from merchant vessels of the United States (ocean, lake, and river), and vessels of the Light House Service and officers and men of the Revenue Service, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and surfmen of the Life-Saving Service. This supervision includes the purveying of medical and other supplies, the assignment of orders to medical officers, the examination of requisitions, vouchers, and property returns, and all matter pertaining to the Service. Under his direction all applicants for pilots' licenses are examined for the detection of color blindness, ordinary seamen on the request of the master or agent are examined physically to determine their fitness before shipment, or a like examination is made of the candidates for admission to the Revenue Cutter Service and candidates for admission in the United States Life-Saving Service. He examines also and passes upon the medical certificates of claimants for pensions under the laws governing the Life-Saving Service.

"Under the Act of February 15th, 1893, he is charged with the framing of regulations for the prevention of the introduction and spread of contagious diseases and is also charged with the conduct of the quarantine of the United States.

"Under the Act of July 1st, 1902, the Surgeon-General, in the interest of public health, is authorized to call conferences at least once a year of the State and Territorial health officers

(the District of Columbia included) for the purpose of considering matters relating to public health.

"Under the law of March 28th, 1890, known as the Interstate Quarantine Law, he is charged with preparing the rules and regulations, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, necessary to prevent the introduction of certain contagious diseases from one State to another, and he also supervises the medical inspection of alien immigrants, which under the law of March 3rd, 1891, is conducted by the medical officers of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

"Under the law of March 3rd, 1905, he is charged with the control of an experiment station for the study of the prevention and cure of leprosy, now in course of establishment on the Island of Molokai, Hawaii, under the direction of the Secretary of Treasury."

To facilitate the accomplishment of the foregoing duties the Service is composed of the following:—Hygienic Laboratory, Yellow Fever Institute, and the Marine Hospitals and Relief, Miscellaneous, Personnel and Accounts, Domestic Quarantine, Foreign and Insular Quarantine, Sanitary Reports and Statistics, and Scientific Research and Sanitation Divisions.

Annual Reports have been issued since 1872, although preceded for many years by earlier and irregular reports. They contain the "reports of the general operations of the Service including the national quarantine service, contracts for the care of seamen, reports of special medical and surgical cases treated at marine hospitals, and of fatal cases, with autopsies, epidemics, etc." and reports of the subordinate divisions of the Service. Published as numbered Treasury documents and since 1903 duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Official Lists issued semi-annually are registers of all commissioned and non-commissioned officers, marine hospitals, quarantine stations, and ships. In paper.

Public Health Reports are continuations of the Public Health Bulletins issued weekly from June 13th, 1878 to May 24th, 1879. In 1878 began the Weekly Abstract of Sanitary

Reports issued in numbered volumes and finally in 1896 these last became the present Public Health Reports. Issued weekly in pamphlet form and at the end of every year bound in cloth.

Transactions of the annual conferences of State and Territorial health officers with the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service have been issued annually since 1903. These consist of discussions relating to the public health. In cloth.

Yellow Fever Institute Bulletins numbered and issued since 1902 deal with the prevention and treatment of yellow fever and malaria, and collateral investigations. In paper.

General Publications consist of quarantine and other regulations, and the routine of the Service. In paper or in the Serial Documents.

HYGIENIC LABORATORY.

The Hygienic Laboratory was first established in New York at the Marine Hospital on Staten Island in 1887; and in 1891 transferred to Washington. It is charged with investigations of contagious and infectious diseases and other subjects affecting the public health. It is composed of a Laboratory Corps and the following Divisions:—Pathology and Bacteriology, Zoology, Pharmacology, and Chemistry.

Annual Reports are accounts of investigations and are included in the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service Report.

Bulletins numbered and issued since 1900 consist of medical and scientific monographs by specialists on such subjects as inoculation, disinfectants, milk supply, alcoholism, anti-toxins, and accounts of various diseases. In paper.

General Publications consist of a few special reports and accounts of administration. In paper or in the Serial Documents. 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 16, 28, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

Public Moneys Division.

The Public Moneys Division established in 1875 deals with the amount of public moneys held by depositaries.

General Publications relate to securities, national banks, etc. Usually in paper. I, 10, 41.

Register of Treasury.

The Register of Treasury appointed since 1789 "signs and issues all bonds of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Spanish indemnity, the three series of Philippine Islands public improvement bonds, and the City of Manila, Philippine Islands bonds, and transmits to the Treasurer of the United States schedules showing the name of every individual, corporation, etc. holding registered bonds and entitled to receive interest thereon. He receives, examines, and registers coupon bonds exchanged for registered bonds, or redeemed and registered bonds transferred and finally redeemed. He receives, examines, arranges, and registers all redeemed United States notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, Treasury notes, detached interest coupons, interest checks on registered bonds, redeemed fractional currency, and all other United States securities redeemed or destroyed; also all customs, internal revenue, and postage stamps condemned for imperfections and destroyed. He is represented in the committee having in charge the destruction by maceration of certain of the United States securities, etc. mentioned herein. He conducts all official correspondence of the office." To carry out the foregoing duties the Register's office is divided into the two Divisions of Loans and of Notes, Coupons, and Currency.

Annual Reports are composed mainly of statistics. Published separately and also included in the Finance Report.

General Publications include as the most important a History of the United States Currency. The rest cover routine detail and are published separately or in the Serial Documents. I, 3, 10, 20, 42.

Revenue Cutter Service.

The Revenue Cutter Service is a military division organized in 1790, and until 1894 known as the Revenue Ma-

rine Service. It has charge of all matters relating to the maritime interests of the United States, such as smuggling, customs revenue, neutrality, navigation, and quarantine laws. piracy, robbery, mutiny, protection of fisheries, illegal traffic, and wrecked property. It also guards the interests of the Life-Saving Service as well as other divisions of the Treasury and the rest of the Executive Departments.

Annual Reports are issued in the form of abstracts included in the Finance Report.

General Orders numbered and issued since July 1895 are a continuation of the series called Orders, then changed to Special Orders, and now known as General Orders. These are published for the Service. In paper.

Register of the officers and vessels of the Service is issued annually as a numbered Treasury document.

General Publications consist of circulars, estimates, specifications, lists, and interesting records of cruises. Usually in paper or in the Serial Documents. 6, 10, 15, 16, 41, 43.

Secret Service Division.

The Secret Service Division was established in 1864 and deals with counterfeiting, fraudulent naturalization, and violations of the public lands laws.

Annual Reports are brief accounts of the year. In paper and epitomized in the Finance Report.

General Publications are few in number and relate to the duties of the Division. Usually in paper. 10, 17, 41, 43.

Secretary.

The Secretary appointed since 1789 has general supervision of the entire Department. His office is composed of three Assistant Secretaries, a Private Secretary, a Chief Clerk, eight Division Chiefs, and two Disbursing Clerks. From his office are listed his personal reports as well as those from the Department as a whole.

Annual Reports known as **Finance Reports** have been issued regularly since 1801, although two earlier reports were

made—one in 1790, the other in 1795. These are entirely administrative and cover the financial transactions of the Department. They also include certain reports of subordinate divisions which as well as the report of the Secretary are published separately and when combined form a Serial Document.

Appropriations known as Estimates (relating to the Departments), Estimates of Appropriations for Collecting Revenue, Deficiency Estimates (relating to the Departments), and occasional supplemental estimates and digests of appropriations have been issued annually or as occasion required since the 1st Congress, as well as preceded by certain Estimates presented to the Continental Congress. Published separately and in the Serial Documents.

Circulars numbered and issued for each year "pertain to the work of the various bureaus and divisions of the Treasury Department. They are sometimes signed by the Chief of the Bureau or Division with which they have to do, but more often by the Secretary of the Treasury. In the latter case the name of the Bureau or Division is affixed to the Department circular number, with sometimes another serial number for the Bureau or Division. A circular will not be found under its Bureau or Division unless it has this additional serial number, or is signed by the Chief of the Bureau, or unless the general business of the Bureau happens to be its subject. Each circular will be found under its special subject." In paper.

Documents Received and Distributed issued annually since 1895 for the calendar years, is a list of the publications of the Department. In the Serial Documents.

Contingent Expenses is an annual statement issued since 1836. In the Serial Documents.

Officers Delinquent in Accounts is a brief annual list issued since 1896. In the Serial Documents.

Treasury Decisions under customs and other laws have been issued in numbered volumes since 1898. These are a continuation of the Synopses of Decisions on Construction of

Tariff, Navigation, and other Laws, which were the cumulation of a monthly publication known as the Decisions under Tariff, Immigration, and Navigation Laws. The present Decisions are published in sheep having first come out in weekly pamphlets as Treasury Decisions under Customs, Internal Revenue, and other Laws.

General Publications consist of digests, and reports relating to public debt and cash, banks, customs, public moneys, depositaries, and other financial accounts. Published separately or in the Serial Documents. 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 28, 41, 44, 45, 46.

Solicitor of the Treasury.

See page 133.

Special Agents Division.

The Special Agents Division established in 1875 deals with special agents, such as those to fisheries, mines, etc.

Annual Reports are brief administrative accounts issued as numbered Treasury documents.

General Publications deal with appropriations, special reports, and general routine. In paper or in the Serial Documents. 1, 10, 12, 14.

Supervising Architect.

The Supervising Architect has been appointed since 1864. His "duties are of a technical character and are complex and varied. They embrace, subject, however, in all cases to the direction and approval of the Treasurer, matters pertaining to the selection of sites for public buildings; securing necessary State cession or jurisdiction, the preparation of estimates, drawings, etc., for the approval by the Cabinet officers, as required by law, preliminary to the erection of court-houses, customs-houses, post-offices, marine hospitals, etc.; securing, under what is known as the Tarsney Act, competitive designs, and completing all arrangements thereunder;

arranging all details incident to the Government entering into contracts for construction, etc. He is also charged with the duty of maintaining and keeping in repair all buildings under the control of the Treasury Department not in the District of Columbia; maintaining and keeping in a proper state of efficiency and capacity all heating apparatus and hoisting systems in these buildings, including those in the District of Columbia, and the control of the supply of vaults, safes, etc. for all public buildings. He frequently has occasion to respond to requests from other Departments in matters requiring architectural or engineering skill."

Annual Reports are entirely administrative. Published as numbered Treasury documents.

General Publications consist of estimates, accounts of building operations, etc. In paper or in the Serial Documents. 1, 3, 20.

Treasurer.

The Treasurer appointed since 1789 is "charged with the receipt and disbursement of all public moneys that may be deposited in the Treasury at Washington and in the sub-treasuries at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and San Francisco, and in the national bank United States depositories; is redemption agent for national bank notes; is trustee for bonds held to secure national bank circulation and public deposits in national banks; is custodian of miscellaneous trust funds; is fiscal agent for paying interest on the public debt and for paying the land purchase bonds of the Philippine Islands, principal and interest; is special disbursing officer for school fund of the Indian Territory and for the Philippine Islands tariff fund; is agent for paying interest on Spanish indemnity certificates, and is ex-officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia." Under his direction the foregoing duties are accomplished by the following:—Assistant Treasurer, Deputy Assistant, Cashier, Chief Clerk, and the National Bank Redemption Agency.

Annual Reports are entirely administrative and consist mainly of statistical tables. Published separately and also included in the Finance Report.

Contents of Vaults of the Treasury Department has been issued quarterly since July 1907. In paper.

Monthly Statements of outstanding paper currency of each denomination have been issued since August 1893. In paper.

Sinking Fund and Funded Debt of the District of Columbia is an annual report numbered and issued since 1878, being preceded by earlier reports begun in 1874. Since 1880 it has been made by the Treasurer, having previously been submitted by the Sinking Fund Commissioners. Published as a numbered Treasury document and up to 1887 duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Statements of funded indebtedness of the District of Columbia are issued quarterly. In paper.

Weekly Statements of bonds held in trust for national banks have been issued since July 1907. In paper.

General Publications consist of financial statistics and other data. In paper or in the Serial Documents. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 15, 47.

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CHAPTER IX.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

This Department, organized in 1789, has charge of "the supervision of all estimates of appropriations for its expenses, including the military establishment; of all purchases of army supplies; of all expenditures for the support, transportation, and maintenance of the Army, and of such expenditures of a civil nature as may be placed by Congress under its direction. The supervision of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and of military education in the Army, of the Ordnance and Fortification Board, of the various battle field commissions, and of the publication of the Official Records of the War of Rebellion. The charge of all matters relating to national defense and seacoast fortification, army ordnance, river and harbor improvements, the prevention of obstruction to navigation, and the establishment of harbor lines, and all plans and locations of bridges authorized by Congress to be constructed over the navigable waters of the United States require its approval. The charge of the establishment or abandonment of military posts, and of all matters relating to leases, revocable licenses, and other privileges upon lands under its control." The publications of the War Department are more numerous than those of the Navy Department and are more widely distributed. 1, 2, 3.

American National Red Cross.

The American National Red Cross was established in 1881 and placed under the supervision of the War Department in 1905. The Society not only is intended to relieve the sick and wounded during times of war, but also extends its aid to sufferers from famine, floods, pestilence, or fire.

Annual Reports numbered and submitted to Congress since 1900 are brief administrative accounts. In the Serial Documents.

General Publications consist of certain memorials, records of foreign relations, and matter on general routine. Usually in the Serial Documents. 7, 14, 15, 20.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission.

The Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission, appointed since 1890 by the Secretary of War, has immediate charge of the Park.

Annual Reports issued since 1897 are brief accounts of the condition of the Park and its needs. Included in the Department Report and in most cases issued separately in paper.

General Publications consist of reports of battles and campaigns in the vicinity, an atlas, and routine details. Usually in paper. 14, 15, 19, 21.

Cuba, Provisional Governor.

The Provisional Governor of Cuba was appointed from 1906 to 1909 to protect life and property and to restore order in the Island.

Annual Reports issued since 1907 were accounts of administration and included the reports of the several government departments. In paper. 22.

General Staff Corps.

The General Staff Corps was established in 1903 "to prepare plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the military forces in time of war; to investigate and report upon all questions affecting the efficiency of the Army and its state of preparation for military operations; to render professional aid and assistance to the Secretary of War and to general officers and other superior commanders, and to act as their agents in informing and coordinating the action of all the different officers who are subject under the terms of this Act to the supervision of the Chief of Staff; and to perform such other military duties not otherwise assigned by law.

as may be from time to time prescribed by the President." It has the supervision of all troops of the line of the Adjutant-General's Department in matters relating to the command, discipline, and administration of the existing military establishment, and of the Inspector-General's, Judge-Advocate-General's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, and Ordnance Departments, and of the Engineer and Signal Corps.

Annual Reports made by the Chief of Staff are interesting accounts of military operations and manoeuvres. Issued separately and also included in the Department Report.

General Publications consist of memoranda, drill regulations, circulars, exercises, general orders, grammars of the Mindanao and Tagalog languages, etc. In paper, cloth, or in the Serial Documents.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Adjutant-General's Department was authorized in 1799 and in 1904 was combined with the Record and Pension Office to form the Military Secretary's Department, which in 1907 was abandoned, the Adjutant-General's Department taking its place. This Department is "charged with the duty of recording, authenticating, and communicating to troops and individuals in the military service all orders, instructions, and regulations issued by the Secretary of War through the Chief of Staff; of preparing and distributing commissions; of compiling and issuing the Army Register and the Army List and Directory; of consolidating the general returns of the Army; of arranging and preserving the reports of officers detailed to visit encampments of militia; of preparing the annual returns of the militia required by law to be submitted to Congress; of managing the recruiting service; and of recording and issuing orders from the War Department, remitting or mitigating sentences of general prisoners who have been discharged from the military service. * * * Is vested by law with the charge, under the Secretary of War, of the military and hospital records of the volunteer armies and the pension and other business of the War Department con-

nected therewith and the publication and the distribution of the Official Records of the War of Rebellion. Also, the charge of the historical records and business of the permanent military establishment; including all pensions, pay, bounty, and other business pertaining to or based upon the military or medical histories of former officers and enlisted men. The archives * * * include all military records of the Revolutionary War; the records of all organizations, * * * officers, and enlisted men that have been in the military service of the United States since the Revolutionary War, the records of the movements and operations of troops; the medical and hospital records of the Army; all reports of physical examination of recruits and all identification cards; the records of the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau; the records of the Refugees, Freedmen's and Abandoned Lands Bureau; the Confederate records including those pertaining to the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Confederate government."

Annual Reports are as a rule brief accounts of the year's work, with statistical tables and other tabulations of results accomplished. In paper and also included in the Department Report.

Army List and Directory numbered and issued monthly as a continuation of the United States Army Directory, since 1899, contains the names of all officers in the Army. In paper.

Army Recruiting Circulars have been issued as occasion requires since 1895. In paper.

Army Register has been issued annually since 1802, with a few exceptions. This is a complete guide and directory to the enlisted officers and men and their location, with information bearing thereon. It corresponds to the Navy Register (see page 145) and since 1896 is bound with it as a Serial Document. It is also issued separately in paper.

Artillery Circulars are a series of lettered monographs issued since 1893, on technical subjects, such as pertain to ballistics, explosives, meteorological instruments, etc. In paper.

Artillery Memoranda numbered for each year and issued since 1893 are brief notes on technical subjects such as range tables and the like. In paper.

Military Commands and Posts issued annually, excepting 1898, since 1895 shows the location of posts with postoffices, telegraph stations, etc. In paper and until 1897 also included in the Adjutant-General's Department Report.

General Publications consist of orders, special orders, general orders, circulars, lists of medals of honor, vacancies at the Military Academy, etc. In paper, cloth, or in the Serial Documents.

Alaska Road Commission.

The Alaska Road Commission consists of an engineer of-ficer and two other officers of the Army appointed by the Secretary of War since 1905, whose duties are to "locate, lay out, construct, and maintain wagon roads and pack trails" in Alaska.

Annual Reports are brief accounts of work accomplished. In paper and also included in the War Department Report.

Army of Cuban Pacification.

"In the Fall of 1906, it became necessary for the United States of America to intervene in Cuba, and plans were prepared for the organization and transportation of an expeditionary force to this island." This force arrived in Havana on September 19th, and on September 29th a provisional government was established which terminated in 1909. (See page 198.)

Annual Reports issued since 1907 are summaries of the military government and its conditions and needs. Included in the War Department Report.

Atlantic Division.

The Atlantic Division created in 1904 includes the Departments of the East and of the Gulf. The Division is in charge of a Commanding General who has supervision of the

two Departments and the administration of military affairs within their provinces.

Annual Reports are concerned with administrative duties, giving accounts of military posts, officers, and routine duties and containing the reports of the two Departments. Included in the War Department Report.

Cavalry and Field Artillery School.

The Cavalry and Field Artillery School was authorized in 1887 and fairly established in 1893 as the Cavalry and Light Artillery Practice School at Fort Riley, Kansas, for the instruction of officers. In 1901 the name was changed to the present designation.

Annual Reports issued since 1893 are accounts of instruction and progress of students. In paper and also included in the War Department Report.

General Publications consist of orders and routine detail. Usually in paper.

Coast Artillery School.

The Coast Artillery School is located at Fort Monroe, Virginia and was re-established in 1900, having been first established in 1824, discontinued, then revived in 1858 and 1867, after other discontinuations. Before 1907 it was known as the Artillery School. It is intended for the instruction of officers and enlisted men.

Annual Reports give accounts of courses, standing of students, and general information. In paper and also included in the War Department Report.

Journal of United States Artillery has been issued bi-monthly in numbered volumes since 1893. It is a technical periodical of military science and contains an important Index to Current Military Literature. In paper.

Cuba Department.

The Cuba Department was established in 1898 as a Division, becoming a Department in 1900 when it absorbed the

Department of Western Cuba, and was discontinued in 1902.

Annual Reports issued from 1899 to 1902 were records of the military government and its subdivisions, giving full accounts of the condition of the people and the reports of the officers in command of the military departments. The reports for 1899 and 1900 were published as a whole in the War Department Reports for those years; but those for 1901 and 1902 were published separately and duplicated in the War Department Report, omitting appendixes.

Civil Reports issued by the Military Governors from 1899 to 1902 were exhaustive records of the government of Cuba. The first report, made by Major-General John R. Brooke in 1899, was in one volume and also contained the reports of the division commanders. Issued separately and also included in the War Department Report.

Major-General Leonard Wood made three reports: the first for 1899-1900 being in twelve volumes (English and Spanish); the second for 1901 in fifteen volumes (English and Spanish); the third for 1902 in six volumes was published in Baltimore in 1903. These reports were exceptionally valuable records of the government of the island, containing accounts from the various branches of the military government and resembled the Philippine Commission Reports (see page 222) in scope. Issued separately, only the English edition of the first report being included in the War Department Report.

Cuba, Western Department.

The Department of Western Cuba was established in 1898 as the Department of Province of Havana; being changed in 1899 to the Department of Province of Havana and Pinar del Rio; in May 1900, it became the Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio; in July 1900, the Department of Western Cuba; and in November 1900 it was merged into the Cuba Department.

Annual Reports issued for 1899 and 1900 were records of the military government and operations, with reports of the chiefs of staff departments. Issued separately and, omitting

appendixes of the reports of the first two, also included in the War Department Reports; the final report, consisting of two pages, for July to November 1900, was included in the War Department Report for 1901.

Special Report was issued in 1899 on the industrial, economic, and social condition of Cuba. Included in the War Department Report.

Infantry and Cavalry School.

The Infantry and Cavalry School was organized in 1881 at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas for the instruction of officers; in 1901 it became the General Service and Staff College; and in 1904 it resumed its original name.

Annual Reports issued since 1882 are accounts of courses and the progress of students. In paper and also included in the War Department Report.

Northern Division.

The Northern Division created in 1904 includes the Departments of the Lakes, Missouri, and Dakota.

Annual Reports correspond to those of the Atlantic Division. (See page 202.)

Pacific Division.

The Pacific Division created in 1904 includes the Departments of California and of the Columbia.

Annual Reports correspond to those of the Atlantic Division. (See page 202.)

Philippines Division.

The Philippines Division created in 1904 includes the Departments of Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao.

Annual Reports correspond to those of the Atlantic Division. (See page 202.)

Signal School.

The Signal School was established in 1905 at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas for the instruction of officers.

Annual Reports are brief accounts of courses and progress of students. In paper and also included in the War Department Report.

Southwestern Division.

The Southwestern Division created in 1904 includes the Departments of Texas and the Colorado.

Annual Reports correspond to those of the Atlantic Division. (See page 202.)

Staff College.

In 1904 the duties of the General Service and Staff College were relegated to the Infantry and Cavalry School (see page 204), and to a Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas for the instruction of officers, in military, law, languages, and engineering.

Annual Reports are brief accounts of courses and progress of students. In paper and also included in the War Department Report.

Submarine Defense School.

The Submarine Defense School was established in 1901 at Fort Totten, New York, for the instruction of officers and enlisted men.

Annual Reports are accounts of results accomplished. In paper and, omitting appendixes, also included in the War Department Report.

ARMY WAR COLLEGE.

The Army War College for which plans were outlined in the Secretary of War's Report in 1899, began operations at Washington in 1903. Being a postgraduate school, it corresponds to the Naval War College, with which it cooperates.

Publications.—As yet none are issued except as epitomized in the War Department Report.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

The Artillery Corps was first organized in 1799, but was discontinued as a regimental organization in 1901. It was reorganized in 1907, and beginning with July 1908 it will be composed of the two corps of Field and Coast Artillery.

Annual Reports consist of brief accounts of practice duties, boat and other service, fire control, artillery school operations, etc. In paper and also included in the War Department Report.

General Publications cover technical and routine details. Usually in paper or in the Serial Documents.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

The Engineer Department was established in 1802 as the Engineer Corps; but since 1895 it has been known as the Engineer Department. The Chief of Engineers "commands the Corps of Engineers which is charged with all duties relating to construction and repair of fortifications whether permanent or temporary; with all works of defense, with all military roads and bridges, and with such surveys as may be required for these objects, or the movement of armies in the field. It is also charged with the river and harbor improvements, with military and geographical surveys, with the survey of the lakes, and with any other engineer work especially assigned to the Corps by acts of Congress or orders of the Secretary of War."

Annual Reports are very lengthy and record in detail all the engineering operations of the year. They embrace reports from individual engineers, divisions, and officers, as well as legislation affecting the Engineer Department. In size the Report varies from one to seven volumes, which are issued in paper and also in the Serial Documents as part of the War Department Report; excepting the Report for 1906, the administrative section only being included in the War Department Report; while, with the appendixes, this administrative report formed a separate Serial Document.

Abstracts of Proposals for Material have been issued since 1901. In the Serial Documents.

List of Civilian Engineers employed on river and harbor work, is an annual directory issued since 1886. In the Serial Documents.

Professional Papers numbered and issued since 1841, are monographs on military science. In paper or cloth.

River and Harbor Improvements showing the results accomplished during the year is issued as part of the Engineer Department Report.

Statement showing rank, duties, and addresses of officers of the Corps has been issued quarterly since 1899. In paper.

General Publications consist of yearly numbered orders, general orders, and special circulars; instructions, regulations, indexes, maps, surveys, notes on cement, bridge construction, reports from the Engineer Depots at New York City, Fort Leavenworth, and Washington Barracks, Engineer Troops, Engineers Board, Rivers and Harbors Board, Northern and Northwestern Lakes Survey, and Washington Barracks.

California Debris Commission.

The California Debris Commission was created in 1893 to regulate hydraulic mining in the territory drained by the Sacramento and San Joaquin River systems in the state of California, by requiring the operators of hydraulic mines to impound and restrain debris resulting from their operations, so that such debris would be prevented from being carried into the river systems above mentioned; and to devise means for hydraulic mining that will not injure other interests in the state.

Annual Reports are brief accounts of licenses granted, improvements, protection rendered, and operations in general. In paper and also included in the Engineer Department Report.

General Publications are rarely issued and consist of regulations and routine. In paper or in the Serial Documents.

Engineer School.

The Engineer School organized in 1885 at Willets Point, New York, and in 1901 moved to Washington Barracks, is intended for the instruction of officers and enlisted men. For a time it was called the Engineer School of Application.

Annual Reports are brief and are included in the War Department Report.

Occasional Papers numbered and issued since 1902 are monographs on military engineering. In paper.

Geographical Surveys West of the 100th Meridian.

The Geographical Surveys West of the 100th Meridian, also known as the Wheeler Survey, were engaged in investigations from 1869 to 1878, and were supplanted by the Geological Survey in 1879.

Annual Reports issued with the exception of 1870, from 1869 to 1874 were concerned with reports on the territory surveyed, with accounts of geological formations, astronomical investigations, and other scientific data. In cloth.

Final Reports or Monographs were in seven numbered volumes, each consisting of several parts, and issued from 1875 to 1889; the volumes coming out as soon as completed—the date of the first being 1889, the second, 1877, the third, 1875, etc. These were highly scientific and dealt with geography, geology, paleontology, astronomy, botany, zoology, archaeology, and barometric hypsometry. In cloth.

General Publications consisted of maps and a few miscellaneous reports. In paper or cloth.

Geological Exploration of the 40th Parallel.

The Geological Exploration of the 40th Parallel, also as the King Survey, was engaged in investigations from 1868 to 1872.

Annual Reports issued from 1871 to 1878 were accounts of geological research. Included in the Engineer Department Report.

Final Reports or Monographs, in seven numbered volumes, issued from 1878 to 1880 were devoted to geological subjects and were published as Professional Paper 18 of the Engineer Department. (See page 207.) In cloth.

General Publications consisted of an atlas and a list of collected plants. In paper.

Mississippi River Commission.

The Mississippi River Commission created in 1879 is composed of seven presidential appointees whose duty it is to "direct and complete such surveys of said river, between the Head of the Passes near its mouth to its headways, as may be in progress, and to make such additional surveys, examinations, and investigations, topographic, hydrographic, and hydrometrical of said river and its tributaries as may be deemed necessary by said Commission to carry out the objects of this Act. * * * To take into consideration and mature such plan or plans and estimates as will correct, permanently locate, and deepen the channel and protect the banks of the Mississippi River; improve and give safety and ease to the navigation thereof; promote and facilitate commerce, trade, and the postal service."

Annual Reports were first issued irregularly, but now come out once a year. They consist mainly of maps with explanatory text. In paper and also included in the Engineer Department Report.

General Publications treat of river stages and other details bearing on the duties of the Commission. In paper or in the Serial Documents.

Public Buildings and Grounds Office.

A Superintendent was first appointed by the President in 1802; in 1816 this office was abolished and a Commissioner appointed, who, in 1849, was placed under the supervision of the Secretary of Interior; in 1867 this office was discontinued and its duties transferred to the chief Engineer of the Army;

finally in 1873 the present Office was established. It has charge of the buildings occupied by the War Department in the District of Columbia, excepting the State, War, and Navy Building, the Government telegraph line, some historical buildings, statues, parks, grounds, the executive mansion, etc.

Annual Reports cover itemized accounts of work done with numerous illustrations. In paper and also included in the Engineer Department Report.

General Publications consist mainly of estimates for repairs and similar accounts. In paper or in the Serial Documents.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.

The Gettysburg National Military Park Commission has been in charge of the Park in Pennsylvania since 1893.

Annual Reports are brief accounts of the condition of the Park, improvements, and general information. Included in the War Department Report.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Inspector-General's Department was authorized in 1799, but first regularly organized in 1874, with subsequent legislation until 1901, when it was established on its present basis. This Department "inspects all military commands and stations, the schools of application, the military department of all colleges and schools at which officers of the Army are detailed, all depots, rendezvous, arsenals, armories, fortifications, and public works of every kind under charge of or carried on by officers of the Army, and also the money accounts of all disbursing officers of the Army."

Annual Reports regularly issued since 1866 are records of existing conditions in the Army showing the results of inspection of the numerous divisions of the War Department. In paper and also included in the War Department Report.

General Publications are rarely published and embrace strictly routine matter. In paper or in the Serial Documents.

National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers was called the National Asylum from 1866 to 1872. The Home is an independent institution, subordinate to Congress only; its connection with the War Department consists entirely in its being required since 1894 to undergo an annual inspection by the Inspector-General. However, on account of its military connection it is placed here rather than in Part Three. The following Branches constitute the Home: Eastern at Togus, Maine; Central at Dayton, Ohio; Marion at Marion, Indiana; Northwestern at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Pacific at Santa Monica, California; Western at Leavenworth, Kansas; Danville at Danville, Illinois; Mountain at Johnson City, Tennessee; Southern at Hampton, Virginia; and the Battle Mountain Sanitarium at Hot Springs, South Dakota.

Annual Reports include those of the Board of Managers, their proceedings, and the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer. Issued separately and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Annual Reports of the Inspector-General issued since 1894 are briefer than the preceding and give accounts of the condition of the Home in its branches. Issued separately and duplicated in the Serial Documents; as well as included in the War Department Report with omissions.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Judge-Advocate-General's Department was first organized in 1799 as the Military Justice Bureau; in 1874 the Bureau was reorganized; in 1884 it became the Judge-Advocate-General's Department, Army; and finally in 1901 the Department was reorganized on its present basis. "The Judge-Advocate-General is directed by law 'to receive, review, and cause to be recorded the proceedings of all courts martial, courts of inquiry, and military commissions.' He also furnishes the Secretary of War information and advice relating to lands under control of the War Department, and re-

ports and gives opinions upon legal questions arising under the laws, regulations, and customs pertaining to the Army, and upon questions arising under the civil law; reports upon applications for clemency in the cases of military prisoners; examines and prepares legal papers relating to the erection of bridges over navigable waters; drafts bonds and examines those given to the United States by disbursing officers, colleges, and others; examines, revises, and drafts charges and specifications against officers and soldiers; and also drafts and examines deeds, contracts, licenses, leases, and legal papers generally."

Annual Reports are brief accounts of military trials and administration. In paper and also included in the War Department Report.

General Publications embrace many important documents, such as Manuals for Courts Martial, and other procedure under military law. Military reservations and parks, national cemeteries, military law, digests, estimates, regulations, are some of the subjects covered. In paper, cloth, sheep, or in the Serial Documents.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Medical Department was authorized in 1799 with subsequent legislation. It is under the control of the Surgeon-General who has charge of the "disbursement of its appropriations; the designation of the stations of medical officers, and the issuing of all orders and instructions relating to their professional duties; the recruitment, instruction, and control of the Hospital Corps and the Army Nurse Corps. He directs as to the selection, purchase, and distribution of the Medical Museum, the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, and the general hospitals are under his control."

Annual Reports give accounts of the health of the Army, sanitation, and medical and surgical cases. In paper and also, with occasional omissions, included in the War Department Report.

Index-Catalogue of the Surgeon-General's Library is in two series, each consisting of numbered volumes. Series One is composed of sixteen volumes published from 1880 to 1895; and Series Two begun in 1896 is not yet complete. This is the most extensive medical bibliography in any language, and is very simply arranged, being alphabetical by author and subject. It embraces all medical books, pamphlets, and periodicals, domestic and foreign. In cloth.

General Publications consist of important investigations on such subjects as typhoid fever, medical and surgical cases, specifications, estimates, circulars of information, lists of officers, manuals, emergency diets, and reports on the Army General Hospital at San Francisco. In paper, cloth, or in the Serial Documents.

Army Medical School.

The Army Medical School was established at Washington in 1893 "for the purpose of giving special instruction to approved candidates for admission to the Medical Corps of the Army in their duties as medical officers."

Annual Reports issued since 1905 are concerned with the school administration and are very brief. Included in the War Department Report.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Military Academy was established at West Point in 1794. It is a training school, corresponding to the Naval Academy, and equips men to serve as officers in the Army.

Annual Reports of the Superintendent are brief outlines, with accounts of the personnel, discipline, health, and general administration of the Academy. In paper and also included in the War Department Report.

Annual Reports of the Board of Visitors, appointed since 1817, have been issued since 1825. These cover the inspection bearing on the fiscal affairs, buildings and grounds, instruc-

tion, discipline, hygiene, arms, and equipment of the Academy. In paper and also included in the War Department Report.

Official Register of officers and cadets is an annual directory and handbook of the students and Academy issued since 1818. In paper.

General Publications are as a rule unimportant, relating to estimates, certain recommendations, and routine detail. In paper or in the Serial Documents.

MILITARY INFORMATION DIVISION.

The Military Information Division was created in 1886 and reorganized in 1892. Its duties are the obtaining, systematizing, and arranging of information that may be of use in time of war.

Publications numbered and issued since 1893 are monographs on foreign army organization, manoeuvres, and notes of military interests. In paper.

General Publications consist of maps, indexes of special military subjects, and miscellaneous reports. Usually in paper.

ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION BOARD.

The Ordnance and Fortification Board was established in 1888 to "provide suitable regulations for the inspection of guns and materials at all stages of manufacture to the extent necessary to protect fully the interests of the United States, and generally to provide such regulations concerning matters within said Board's operations as shall be necessary to carry out to the best advantage all duties committed to its charge."

Annual Reports numbered and issued since 1891 give brief accounts of general operations, personnel, and inspection. In paper and also included in the War Department Report.

General Publications pertaining to routine duties are issued infrequently, and are usually in the Serial Documents.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Ordnance Department was first authorized in 1799, with subsequent legislation, and headed by the Chief of Ordnance whose duties consist "in providing, preserving, distributing, and accounting for every description of artillery, small arms, and all the munitions of war which may be required for the fortresses of the country, the armies in the field, or for the whole body of the militia of the Union. In these duties are comprised that of determining the general principles of construction and of prescribing in detail the models and forms of all military weapons employed in war. They comprise also the duty of prescribing the regulations for the proof and inspection of all these weapons, for maintaining uniformity and economy in their fabrication, for insuring their good quality, and for their preservation and distribution."

Annual Reports are exhaustive, covering results of investigations relating to ordnance and extensive description of the same, as well as records of operations at the Augusta, Benecia, Frankford, New York, Rock Island, Watertown, and Watervliet Arsenals; at the Havana and Manila Ordnance Depots; and accounts of the Ordnance Board, Ordnance Inspectors, Powder Inspector, Powders and High Explosives Board, Sandy Hook Proving Ground, and the Springfield Armory. In paper, cloth, and included in the War Department Report.

Notes on Construction of Ordnance in numbered volumes issued since 1884, are monographs on ammunition, weapons of war, etc., and highly technical in character. In paper.

Tests of Metals contains annual reports issued since 1881 the Watertown Arsenal on the "results of experiments made by the Government in testing the strength of iron, steel, and other metals in their various structural forms; stone, brick, cement, wood, and other building materials; rope, cordage, cables, etc. They are numerous illustrated with plates, figures, etc., and each volume contains a good index." In cloth and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

General Publications consist of reports on designs of instruments, explosives, fortifications, manuals, primers, handbooks, machine guns, submarine mines, construction, projectiles, rifles, sights, range tables, estimates, orders, directories, and miscellaneous reports. In paper, cloth, or in the Serial Documents.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The Pay Department first authorized in 1799, with subsequent legislation, is headed by the Paymaster-General who is charged "with the payment of officers and enlisted men of the Army and civil employees of the Department; with furnishing funds to his officers and seeing that they account duly for the same, and with a preliminary examination of their accounts; also with the payments of allotments made by enlisted men of the Army for the benefit of their families."

Annual Reports consist of annotated and tabulated accounts of expenditures. In paper and also included in the War Department Report.

Circulars, numbered and issued since 1875, "contain regulations, decisions, and announcements pertaining exclusively to accounts, disbursements, and allowances of pay of Army." In paper.

Stoppage Circulars, issued monthly since 1872, show stoppages against Army officers and are published for Department use. In paper.

Official Tables of Distances issued at irregular intervals since 1886 for the "guidance of disbursing officers of the Army charged with the payment of money allowances for travel." In paper.

Distance Circulars serve as amendments to the Official Tables of Distances and for each new edition are separately numbered. In paper.

Manuals issued irregularly since 1863 contain pay tables, rules, and other information for officials of the Pay Department. In cloth.

Station List was issued monthly from 1869 to 1876; then quarterly until January 1899, when it resumed its original period of publication. This is a directory of the Pay Department and its officials. In paper.

General Publications are of little general interest, being concerned with routine matter. In paper or in the Serial Documents.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Quartermaster's Department was first authorized in 1799, with subsequent legislation. The Quartermaster-General heads this Department and "aided by assistants provides transportation for the Army; also clothing and equipage, horses, mules, and wagons, vessels, forage, stationery, and other miscellaneous quartermaster stores and property for the Army; and of clothing and equipage for the militia; constructs necessary buildings, wharves, roads, and bridges at military posts, and repairs the same; furnishes water, heating, and lighting apparatus; pays guides, spies, and interpreters; and is in charge of national cemeteries."

Annual Reports are concerned with the administration and personnel of the Department. In paper and also included in the War Department Report.

Roster, issued monthly, gives names of officials, their grade, rank, etc., and is intended for Department use. In paper.

General Publications consist of manuals, proposals, instructions, specifications, circulars, and miscellaneous reports. Usually in paper or in the Serial Documents.

SIGNAL OFFICE.

In 1799 provision was made for a Chief Signal Officer; in 1880 the Signal Service was further organized; and in 1890 the civilian duties of the Signal Corps were transferred to the Agriculture Department under the Weather Bureau (see page 72). The Chief Signal Officer is "charged with the super-

vision of all military signal duties, and of books, papers, and devices connected therewith; including telegraph and telephone apparatus and the necessary meteorological instruments for use of military telegraph lines and cables, and for the duty of collecting and transmitting information for the Army by telegraph or otherwise, and all other duties usually pertaining to military signalling."

Annual Reports issued regularly since 1865 are concerned with the personnel, equipment, and progress of the Office. Issued separately and also included, with omissions, in the War Department Report.

Roster issued annually since 1898, is a directory of the Service. In paper.

Manuals numbered and issued since 1902 are concerned with telegraphy, telephony, instruments, submarine cables, and other technical subjects connected with the various branches of signalling. In cloth.

General Publications consist of instructions, circulars, codes, and routine detail. In paper, cloth, or in the Serial Documents.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The Subsistence Department was first authorized in 1799, with subsequent legislation, and headed by the Commissary-General of Subsistence, who "has administrative control of the Subsistence Department; the disbursement of its appropriations; the providing of rations and their issue to the Army; the purchase and distribution of articles, authorized to be kept for sale to officers and enlisted men; the administrative examination of accounts of subsistence funds preliminary to their settlement by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury; and the examination and settlement of returns of subsistence supplies."

Annual Reports outline the work of the year with reference to military stores, such as vegetables, meats, and other foods. In paper and also included in the War Department Report.

General Publications consist of handbooks, circulars, manuals for cooks, army ration lists, lists of employees, recipes used in Army cooking schools, estimates, etc. In paper, cloth, or in the Serial Documents. 1-54.

Insular Affairs Bureau.

The Insular Affairs Bureau was established in 1898 as the Customs and Insular Affairs Division; in 1900 it became the Insular Affairs Division; and in 1902 it was made a Bureau. "To the Chief of the Insular Affairs Bureau, under the immediate direction of the Secretary of War, is assigned all matters pertaining to civil government in the island possessions of the United States subject to the jurisdiction of the War Department, the Philippines being the only ones so subject at the present time." These duties also comprise the tabulation of records covering the administration and condition of the country represented and the collection of commercial data.

Annual Reports issued since 1901 are brief records of the organization, personnel, and condition of the Bureau. In paper and also included in the War Department Report and in that of the Philippine Commission when issued in cloth.

Circulars numbered and issued since 1898 pertain to routine affairs of the Bureau. In paper.

Monthly Summary of Commerce of Cuba, numbered for each year and issued from 1899 to 1902, dealt with statistical matter on imports, exports, and other commercial data of the Island. In paper.

Monthly Summary of Commerce of Porto Rico, numbered for each year and issued from 1899 to 1900, was of the same character as the preceding. In paper.

Quarterly Summary of Commerce of Philippine Islands was issued monthly from 1899 to 1905, and in 1906 it became a quarterly. It gives statistics of imports and exports, duties collected, number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, and other reports on the commercial condition of the islands. In paper.

General Publications consist of compilations of laws, notes on foreign possessions, immigration regulations, commercial reports, and general routine. In paper, cloth, or in the Serial Documents. 3, 6, 14, 15, 19, 55, 56, 57.

International Waterways Commission.

The International Waterways Commission has been appointed since 1902 to "investigate and report upon the conditions and uses of the waters adjacent to the boundary lines between the United States and Canada." It has also in view the preservation of Niagara Falls.

General Publications consist of reports on progress, appropriations needed, preservation of Niagara Falls, and other details connected with the duties of the Commission. In paper or in the Serial Documents. 8, 28, 58.

Isthmian Canal Commission.

The Isthmian Canal Commission established in 1899 under the State Department and in 1904 transferred to the War Department, has charge of the construction, administration, government, sanitary condition, and other matters relating to the Isthmian Canal.

Annual Reports, the first embracing the years from 1899 to 1901, succeeding issues representing one year each, are elaborate records of operations, giving engineering, commercial, sanitary, economic, industrial, and other topics bearing on the Canal. On a slightly smaller scale these reports resemble those of the Philippine Commission, as they include reports of subordinate officials concerned with the administration of affairs in the Isthmus. The Reports are issued separately and are duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Minutes are quarterly records of the proceedings and meetings of the Commission and of the engineering committee. In paper.

General Publications consist of laws, speeches, contracts, orders, codes, circulars, manuals of information, and general miscellany. In paper, cloth, or in the Serial Documents.

CANAL ZONE, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

The Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama is in charge of a Governor; and since 1905 under the reorganization of the Commission it includes the department of government and sanitation. The following departments constitute the present government: Executive Office, Sanitation Department (formerly Health Department), Revenues Department, Justice Department, Police and Prisons Department, Treasurer, and Auditor.

Annual Reports are administrative giving particular attention to health and sanitation. Included in the Commission Report.

Annual Reports of Sanitation Department issued since 1906 give full accounts of diseases, especially yellow fever, malaria, plague, and other tropical complaints. In paper.

Canal Record is a weekly newspaper issued since September 1907.

Monthly Reports of Sanitation Department have been issued since 1905 and were first known as the Monthly Reports of the Health Department; but in 1907 the title was changed to the present designation. In paper.

General Publications consist mainly of routine detail and a few bulletins relating to sanitary conditions. Usually in paper.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS BOARD.

The Consulting Engineers Board was composed of eight members, American and foreign, appointed in 1905 for the "purpose of considering the various plans proposed to and by the Isthmian Canal Commission for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, between Cristobal and La Boca."

Report issued in 1905 contained a summary of proceedings and an exhaustive account of the plans for the Canal by the different members of the Board. In the Serial Documents. 7, 28, 34, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63.

Militia Affairs Division.

The Militia Affairs Division was created in 1908 "for the transaction of business pertaining to the organized and unorganized militia, except militia in the military service of the United States, and . . . the records, books, files, documents, cards, and papers pertaining to the militia." . . .

Annual Reports issued since 1908 relate to the organized militia. In paper.

Circulars numbered for each year and issued since 1908 deal with instructions and other routine matters. In paper.

Rosters were issued from 1893 to 1898 by the Military Information Division; then by the Adjutant-General's Department; and since 1909 by the present Division. In paper.

Panama Railroad Commissioner, Special.

The Special Panama Railroad Commissioner was appointed by the President in 1905 for the purpose of "visiting ports of the Pacific Coast, the Isthmus of Panama, New York, and such other ports as may be necessary to make an investigation into the present trade conditions and freight rates between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, across the Isthmus of Panama and between the west coast of South America and the east coast of the United States and Europe, for the purpose of determining the best policy to be pursued in the management of the Panama Railroad Company."

Report issued in 1905 was an exhaustive account of the accomplishment of the foregoing duties, including records of complaints, expenses of operation, steamship lines, and numerous other statistics. In the Serial Documents. 7, 64.

Philippine Commission.

The Philippine Commission was first appointed in 1899 and known as the Schurman Commission; in 1900 the Taft Commission was appointed, this following the same lines as the earlier body: both of these commissions were also called the Philippine Commission, which since 1901 is the generally

accepted designation. The Commission has the supervision of the government of the Islands and all duties relating thereto.

Annual Reports include what might be called the preliminary report of the Schurman Commission made in 1899, then the report of the Taft Commission in 1900 begins the present series of numbered reports. These are interesting descriptions of the Islands, being accounts of the government and present condition of the people, as well as records of their history and customs. The reports of the various subordinate departments are included. In cloth and duplicated in the War Department Report, except the Schurman Report and its accompanying atlas, and the Taft Report, which were issued as separate Serial Documents.

Acts numbered individually have been issued annually since 1900 in numbered volumes. Volume One was entitled Public Laws and Resolutions; with Volume Two the present designation began. These are records of public acts, resolutions, and legislation in general of the Commission. In cloth and also included in the War Department Report.

Public Laws passed by the Commission are issued quarterly in numbered volumes since 1900 in English and Spanish and contain the Acts which are subsequently issued in the preceding form. The first volume, in English only with additions and corrections, was duplicated in the Commission Report for 1900. With the exception of the last volume including the public laws from September 1904 to August 1905, which was published at Washington, the rest were published at Manila. In cloth.

Official Gazette is a weekly newspaper published in English and Spanish at Manila since September 1902. "It is intended that the Gazette should constitute a faithful record of all governmental activities, legislative, executive, and judicial."

General Publications consist of numerous reports and other documents published at Manila or Washington and relat-

ing to the administration of affairs in the Islands. In paper or in the Serial Documents.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, COMMERCE AND POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Commerce and Police Department of the Philippine Islands was established in 1901 under the civil government which succeeded the military government of 1900. It supervises commerce, the Constabulary Bureau, railroads, Public Works Bureau, Consulting Architect, Posts Bureau, Navigation Bureau, Coast Surveys Bureau, corporations, and the Director of Posts.

Annual Reports are accounts of the year's proceedings and contain the reports of the subordinate bureaus. In paper and also included in the Commission Report.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, FINANCE AND JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

The Finance and Justice Department of the Philippine Islands established in 1901, is composed of the following Bureaus: Justice, Customs, Treasury, and Internal Revenue.

Annual Reports correspond to those of the Commerce and Police Department.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Governor-General of the Philippine Islands succeeded in 1901 the Military Governor, who, on the organization of the central government, was appointed in 1900. At present his office is composed of the following: Civil Service, Executive, and Audits Bureaus; and the Municipal Board of the City of Manila.

Annual Reports are complete accounts of the duties involved in the government of the Islands and also include the reports of the subordinate divisions. The report of the Governor-General as well as some of the subordinate reports are issued separately in paper and as a whole included in the Commission Report; while the report of the Military Governor was included in the War Department Report.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Interior Department of the Philippine Islands, established in 1901, is composed of the following Bureaus: Health, Quarantine Service, Forestry, Science, Lands, Agriculture, and Weather.

Annual Reports are accounts of affairs coming within the province of the Department and include reports of the Bureaus. In paper and also included in the Commission Report.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.

The Public Instruction Department of the Philippine Islands, established in 1901, is composed of the following Bureaus: Education, Supply, Prisons, and Printing.

Annual Reports correspond to those issued by the Interior Department. 14, 15, 65, 66, 67.

Porto Rico Census Office.

The Porto Rico Census Office in 1899 was charged with the compilation of a census of the Island.

Bulletins consisted of 3 numbered and issued in English and Spanish in 1900. In paper.

Report, in two editions, English and Spanish, containing the census of Porto Rico, was issued in 1899 and 1900. In cloth. 14, 31, 32.

Record and Pension Office.

The Record and Pension Office, established in 1892, was preceded by the Record and Pension Division which was organized in 1890. In 1899 it absorbed the War Records Office and in 1904 it was discontinued, when, with the Adjutant-General's Department, it became the Military Secretary's Department. (See page 199.)

Annual Reports were brief administrative accounts. In paper and also included in the War Department Report.

War of Rebellion Records are in four series each consisting

of numbered volumes and parts, and the whole serially numbered. The entire work covers 130 volumes, supplemented by two atlas volumes, and was issued from 1880 to 1901. These records embrace "the formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of the first seizures of United States property in the Southern States, and of all military operations in the field; with correspondence, orders, and returns." Each volume is separately indexed, there being also a general index to the whole work which was published as the final volume. However, the individual indexes of each volume must be used in connection with the general index. The atlas illustrates not only by maps, but also by excellent photographic plates, battlefields, landmarks, and scenes of operations. When the Naval War Records are completed (see page 144), with the War of Rebellion Records they will form the complete official history of the Civil War. In cloth and duplicated in the Serial Documents. In the latter case the series is broken on account of the non-consecutive issue of the Records. 1, 4, 6, 7, 14, 45, 68.

Secretary.

The Secretary appointed since 1789 has entire supervision of the War Department and the carrying out of all its duties.

Annual Reports have been issued since 1789, but did not form a separate volume until 1849. For reports prior to 1825, consult the American State Papers. The report of the Secretary is administrative, outlining the military operations of the year. With the reports of the subordinate divisions of the Department it forms the largest annual report submitted to Congress: the issue for 1905 covering fourteen volumes. The Secretary's report and the subordinate reports are issued separately in paper or cloth, and later, when combined, they are published as a Serial Document.

Army Regulations were first issued under the Continental Congress in 1775 and 1779. They have been issued under the present government since 1792 and 1794. They deal with the government of the Army and its duties. In cloth.

General Orders issued since 1809 are concerned with instructions and regulations. In paper.

Leases Granted, issued annually since 1893, is a brief list of leases granted on public property. In the Serial Documents.

General Publications include many important documents. Among these are the Historical Register and Dictionary of the Army, 1789-1903, by Heitman, which is particularly valuable for genealogical research; the Journals of the Confederate Congress, 1861-1865; Handbook of Electrical Machinery; and manuals, regulations, drill regulations, estimates, lists of officers, financial accounts, special orders, circulars, and reports on the Army and Navy Joint Board, Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Commission, Church Claims Board, Deep Waterways Board, Rifle Practice Promotion Board, the Supply Division, and the War Department Library. In paper, cloth, or in the Serial Documents. 2, 4, 7, 15, 16, 52, 69, 70, 73.

Shiloh National Military Park Commission.

The Shiloh National Military Park Commission appointed since 1895 has charge of the Park which was established in December 1894.

Annual Reports issued since 1897 are brief administrative accounts. Included in the War Department Report. 19, 71, 72.

Soldiers' Home.

The Soldiers' Home has been established in the District of Columbia since 1851 for disabled and needy Army officers and men. Until 1876 it was called the Military Asylum.

Annual Reports of the Commissioners, issued with occasional lapses since 1858, are entirely administrative and embrace the reports of the Governor, Attending Surgeon, Treasurer, and that of the Inspector-General, which has been issued since 1883. Issued separately and also included in the War

Department Report until 1906, since when it is in pamphlet form only.

Vicksburg National Military Park Commission.

The Vicksburg National Military Park Commission appointed since 1899 has charge of the Park in Mississippi.

Annual Reports are brief administrative accounts. Included in the War Department Report. 10, 31.

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59. Isthmian Canal Commission—Publications.
60. Isthmian Canal Commission—Reports.
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63. Board of Consulting Engineers—Report, 1905.
64. Panama Railroad Commissioner, Special—Report, 1905.
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69. War Department—Publications.
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73. 53rd Congress 2nd Session—House Executive Document 89 (Serial Number 3223).

PART THREE

PUBLICATIONS OF INDEPENDENT PUBLISHING OFFICES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Under this division are grouped the publications of those branches of the Government that are not subordinate to any of the nine Executive Departments. Though in numbers inferior to the documents treated of in Part Two, the following publications are equally as important and valuable. Their duplication in the Serial Documents corresponds to that of the publications of the Executive Departments. (See page 40.)



CHAPTER I.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION DISTRICT OF CO-
LUMBIA FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST
COMPANY GEOGRAPHIC BOARD GOV-
ERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

American Republics Bureau.

See page 163.

Civil Service Commission.

This was established in 1883 "to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States. The law provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, not more than two of whom shall be adherents of the same political party, and makes it the duty of the Commission to aid the President, as he may request, in providing suitable rules for carrying the Act into effect. The Act requires that the rules shall provide, among other things, for open competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the classified service, the making of appointments from among those passing with highest grades, an apportionment of appointments in the Departments at Washington, among the States and Territories, a period of probation before absolute appointment, and the prohibition of the use of official authority to coerce the political action of any person or body. The Act also provides for investigations touching the enforcement of the rules, and forbids, under penalty of fine or imprisonment, or both, the solicitation by any person in the service of the United States of contributions to be used for political purposes from persons in such service, or the collection of such contributions by any person in a Government building."

Annual Reports give accounts of administration, examinations, appointments, rules, acts, regulations, and progress. Issued separately and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Manuals of Examinations issued since 1898 give full information in regard to application, qualification, character, and place of examinations. In paper.

General Publications consist of Civil Service acts, laws, rules, and executive orders; regulations and information for applicants; lists of employees, and routine detail. Usually in paper and occasionally in the Serial Documents. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

District of Columbia.

The District was governed directly by Congress until 1871, when it became subject to a territorial form of government. In 1874 this government was placed under the supervision of three commissioners, appointed by the President, with the approval of the Senate.

Annual Reports of the Commissioners are lengthy accounts of the administration of affairs and records of operations with statistics relating thereto. These include the reports of subordinate offices of the government, corresponding to the divisions of a large municipality. The individual reports are issued often in pamphlet form and combined are bound in cloth and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Excise Board Reports, issued annually since 1894, are very brief and deal with accounts of the "regulation and sale of intoxicating liquors." In the Serial Documents.

General Publications consist of reports from street railroads and other corporations in the District of Columbia, accounts of expenditures, and other financial affairs, and a miscellany of administrative detail. Usually in the Serial Documents, with occasional pamphlet issues. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company.

This company was authorized by Congress in 1865. At first it was not a Government institution, but was authorized

by Congress in order to enable certain citizens to aid the negroes, freed since the Civil War, by the establishment of a bank. After its failure in 1874, it was reorganized in the same year by Congress and brought under the control of the Government.

Annual Reports of the Commissioner are brief financial accounts showing the condition of the Company, and have been issued since 1874. In paper and duplicated in the Serial Documents. 16, 17, 18, 19.

Geographic Board.

This was established in 1890 as the Geographic Names Board, but in 1906 it became the Geographic Board. It "passes on all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the Departments, as well as determining, changing, and fixing names within the United States and its insular possessions, and all names hereafter shall be referred to the Board before publication. The decisions of the Board are to be accepted by all the Departments of the Government as standard authority. Advisory powers were granted to the Board concerning the preparation of maps compiled, or to be compiled, in the various offices and bureaus of the Government, with a special view to the avoidance of unnecessary duplications of work; and for the unification and improvement of the scales of maps, of the signals and conventions used upon them, and of the methods of representing relief. Hereafter all such projects as are of importance shall be submitted to this board for advice before being undertaken."

Reports, issued irregularly take the place of Annual Reports. So far only three have been published: the first in 1891, the second in 1900, and the last in 1906. Besides administrative detail, the Reports consist mainly of Decisions, each containing the Decisions made since 1890. Thus the first covers the Decisions from 1890 to 1892; the second those from 1890 to 1900; and the third those from 1890 to 1906. Published separately and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Bulletins numbered and issued since 1890 contain decisions and other matter of current interest. In paper.

Decisions issued at frequent intervals since 1890 are copies of exact form in which geographic names should be spelled. The correct forms are indicated by heavy type, and the rejected forms by italics. These pertain to place names throughout the world. In paper, later cumulating in the Reports.

General Publications are rarely issued and pertain to routine. In the Serial Documents. 2, 6, 7, 9, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

Government Printing Office.

In 1819 a Printer to each House of Congress was provided for, with subsequent legislation until 1852 when a Public Printer was authorized; in 1860 the Government Printing Office was authorized and placed under the Superintendent of Public Printing, who had been appointed since 1852; in 1867 he was succeeded by the Congressional Printer, who became in 1874 the Public Printer. Finally, in 1895, the Government Printing Office was organized on its present basis. It is charged with the printing, binding, free distribution, sale, cataloguing, and general manipulation of the United States Public Documents; with the supervision of the several branch printing offices belonging to the Treasury, War, Navy, Agriculture, State, Interior, and Commerce and Labor Departments, and to the Library of Congress. Besides the Public Printer, the Office is composed of a Deputy Public Printer, a Superintendent of Manufacture, a Chief Inspector and Purchasing Agent, a Statistician and Accountant, an Appointment and Correspondence Officer, and the Superintendent of Documents.

The Public Printer is required to "purchase all materials and machinery which may be necessary for the Government Printing Office; to take charge of all matter which is to be printed, engraved, lithographed, or bound; to keep an account thereof in the order in which received, and to cause the work

to be promptly executed, to superintend all printing and binding done at the Government Printing Office, and to see that the sheets or volumes are promptly delivered to the officer who is authorized to receive them."

Annual Reports issued from 1853 to 1866 by the Superintendent of Public Printing; from 1867 to 1875 by the Congressional Printer; and since 1876 by the Public Printer, are administrative, embracing the duties outlined above and consisting of numerous tables of expenditures, output, etc. They also include the report of the Superintendent of Documents since 1895. Issued separately and published as a whole in the Serial Documents.

General Publications consist of estimates, current reports, special publications such as those on simplified spelling, and routine miscellany. In paper or in the Serial Documents. 2, 11, 18, 27, 28, 29, 30.

DOCUMENTS OFFICE.

The Documents Office, also known as the Public Documents Division or the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, was established in 1895, with the Superintendent of Documents at its head. He has "general supervision of the distribution of all public documents, excepting those printed for the use of the two Houses of Congress and the Executive Departments. He is required to prepare a comprehensive index of public documents and a consolidated index of Congressional documents, and is authorized to sell at cost any public document in his charge the distribution of which is not specifically directed." It is with this official that libraries and the public at large hold communication in regard to the United States Public Documents. The Documents Office is composed of two divisions: Administrative, which includes the Book-keeping, Correspondence and Filing, Stock, and Shipping Sections; Bibliographical which includes the Catalogue, Check-lists and Index. Reference and Compiling, and Library Sections.

Annual Reports are records of the office in its relation to libraries and other administrative duties, showing tables of sale, distribution to libraries, accounts of catalogues, and general routine. In paper and also included in the Government Printing Office Report.

Bulletins have been numbered and issued since 1896. The first six were unnumbered, but Bulletin 7 issued in 1907, assigned numbers to those preceding. These give lists of certain documents, proper author headings for public documents, methods of publication, and miscellaneous information. In paper.

Circulars numbered and issued since 1902 relate to depository libraries, want lists and minor topics. In paper.

Free Lists numbered and issued since 1907 tabulate the publications of the Government offered to public libraries free of cost. In paper.

Price Lists numbered and issued since 1898, Price List 8 assigning numbers to the seven preceding issues, give the prices of publications on various subjects, such as those on labor, birds, food and diet, law, water, Army and Navy, Americana, agriculture, etc. In paper.

Checklists are in three editions: the first published in 1892 by the Superintendent of Documents of the Interior Department (see page 121), and known as Ames' List of Congressional Documents, was superseded by the second published from the Documents Office in 1895. This contains the "debates and proceedings of Congress, from the First to the Fifty-third Congress, together with miscellaneous lists of documents, and historical and bibliographical notes," and a list of the Congressional Documents with corresponding Serial Numbers; this last is not to be relied upon when the Revised Checklist is at hand. (See page 243.) The third edition, of which some preliminary sheets only have as yet been published, lists the departmental publications under the classification assigned by the Documents Office and gives the documents originating from the subordinate divisions as well as those published by the main offices of the Government. The

first Checklist was issued as part of the Superintendent of Documents' Report and also in pamphlet form; while the second is in paper only.

Department Lists of which only the first has been completed, have been numbered and issued since 1904. This is the List of Publications of the Agriculture Department from 1862 to 1902, and forms the first part of Volume 3 of the projected series of which the Revised Checklist is Volume 2. The arrangement of this List is in two parts: Part 1 being a checklist according to publishing office of all the Department's issues, these being grouped chronologically and numerically and arranged under the classification adopted by the Documents Office, with brief explanatory annotations; Part 2 is the index by author, title, and subject, the last predominating, to all the publications listed in Part 1. Reference is, rather inconveniently, by classification numbers assigned in Part 1. In paper.

Monthly Catalogues have been numbered and issued since January 1895. The title of the issues from January to March 1895, was Catalogue of Publications Issued by Government of United States; beginning with April 1895, it became the Catalogue of United States Public Documents; and in July 1907, the Monthly Catalogue, which had long been its popular title. It is intended to show the documents printed during the month, where they may be obtained, at what cost, and the corresponding Library of Congress cards. In January 1906, entry was made under issuing office direct, instead of under main department as hitherto; beginning with July 1907, the Catalogue was arranged according to subject principally, with author entries, and ample cross references; since July 1908, the plan has been changed again to Department entry with a monthly cumulative index, until July 1909, when the index was omitted to be issued later in separate form for each quarter and cumulating for half yearly periods. From December 1897 to May 1904 indexes were supplied, but from June 1904 to June 1908, were omitted. In paper.

Leaflets numbered and issued since 1907 are notices of particularly important public documents. In paper.

Schedules of Volumes have been issued for both sessions of the 56th and 59th Congresses and for the 60th Congress 1st Session, being tables of Serial Documents followed by their numbers. The issue for the 59th Congress 2d Session was called Numerical Tables and Schedule of Volumes and included beside the Schedule a numerical tabulation, with their titles, of all Senate and House Documents and Reports. These serve as temporary substitutes for the delayed issues of the Document Indexes. In paper.

Indexes.—In order to preserve a logical sequence and to make the explanation of their several characteristics more clear and connected, all the indexes, which may be termed general, of the United States Public Documents are grouped below. Besides the issues originating from the Documents Office are the two catalogues of Poore and Ames.

Descriptive Catalogue of the Government Publications of the United States.—Its object was to cover all documents, Congressional and departmental, from September 5th, 1774 to March 4th, 1881. It was compiled by Benjamin Perley Poore and published in 1885. On account of incompleteness and poor arrangement this work is not to be depended upon for general reference; however, it contains valuable entries of early departmental publications that would otherwise be unrecorded. The arrangement is chronological, giving under each date the documents issued, listing them by author official and individual, with title, contents, paging, date, publisher, abstract, and occasional annotation. The index is by author and subject and is the only means of locating matter in the body of the work, unless the exact day, month, and year is known of the issue of the desired document. As regards subject heads and occasional inaccuracies this index is sometimes unsatisfactory, but, at the present time, it is the only guide to documents other than Congressional, preceding the year 1881. In cloth and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Comprehensive Index to the Publications of the United States Government.—This was compiled by John G. Ames and issued from the Document Division of the Interior Depart-

ment, in 1905 in two volumes. It was intended to include all the Public Documents published from 1881 to 1893. The present work is the successor to a one-volume catalogue of the same title compiled by Dr. Ames which was issued in 1894 and indexed the Public Documents published from 1889 to 1893. As a consequence between the Poore Catalogue and the first Ames compilation there was a vancancy of eight years; so by act of Congress the earlier Ames Catalogue was replaced by the two-volume edition which covers the intervening years. For both editions the arrangement is identical, being alphabetical by subject and author, with excellent descriptive and explanatory annotations, and frequent cross references. Each page is divided into three columns; that on the left giving Government author; that in the center giving the subject or author, with title, full imprint, location, and references to the Statutes at Large (see page 169); that on the right the Document, Congress, Session, and Volume number, when the listed publication occurs in the Serial Documents. By turning to the subject: Congressional Documents, the corresponding Serial Number may be found. Volume 2 contains a personal index giving the number of times and the location of individuals mentioned in the body of the work. Issued separately and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Document Catalogues.—These are in numbered volumes issued since 1896, being the Comprehensive Indexes provided for by the law of 1895. So far seven volumes have been issued. With the exception of Volumes 2 and 3, both of which represent one Congress, each indexing the publications issued during a session, the rest are issued one for a Congress, consequently biennially. These Catalogues are very satisfactory on account of their completeness, covering Congressional and departmental documents; as well as on account of their accuracy and simplicity of arrangement. Entry is that of a dictionary catalogue, being by author, title, and subject, the first predominating, with frequent annotations and cross references. Publications listed are fully described, giving author, title, paging, dates, location, different forms

in which they appeared, illustrations, contents, and explanatory notes. Although consistent in arrangement there are a few minor differences which are outlined below.

Volume 1 issued in 1896 covers the documents published during the 53rd Congress (1893-1895). For matter in the Serial Documents it refers by Document Number, Session, and Volume, the 53rd Congress being understood. There is an appendix of government authors.

Volume 2 issued in 1898 covers the documents published during the 54th Congress 1st Session (1895-1896). For entries occurring in the Serial Documents, there is given the Congress, Session, and Volume number so that by turning to the subject: Congressional Documents, the corresponding Serial Numbers may be found. With this exception there is no variation from Volume 1.

Volume 3 issued in 1899 covers the documents published during the 54th Congress (1896-1897) and, with the exception of an added appendix, which gives a classified list of departments and their subordinate divisions, it is similar to Volume 2.

Volume 4 issued in 1901 covers the documents published during the 55th Congress (1897-1899) and does not vary from Volume 3.

Volume 5 issued in 1903 covers the documents published during the 56th Congress (1899-1901), and under entries located in the Serial Documents, gives the Serial Number direct. Otherwise it is the same as Volume 4.

Volumes 6 and 7 issued in 1905 and in 1908 cover the documents published during the 57th and 58th Congresses respectively (1901-1905), and are similar to Volume 5.

All of the volumes are issued separately and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Document Indexes.—These began with the 54th Congress and have been issued since 1897, being the Consolidated Indexes provided for by act of Congress in 1895. They index Congressional Documents only and are published at the end of every session, whose documents they index according to sub-

ject. The arrangement is strictly alphabetical with no annotations nor imprint, giving subject only, author and title following, and the location in the Serial Documents according to Congress, Session, Document, or Report, and Volume Number. The Document Index for the 58th Congress 3rd Session (1904-1905) is numbered 11, consequently for convenience the preceding issues are numbered 1 to 10. Each volume of the Index gives a schedule of volumes indexed, beginning with Number 2 there are numerical tables of documents and reports, and beginning with Number 3 Serial Numbers are added to documents listed in the Schedule. Thus since this issue corresponding Serial Numbers may be found for references in the body of the work. The Document Indexes are of temporary value only as they are entirely superseded by the Document Catalogues, the former being of use only in the intervals between the publication of the volumes of the latter; and then only for Congressional Documents. Issued separately and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Tables of and Annotated Index to the Congressional Series of United States Public Documents.—This is more popularly known as the Revised Checklist. It was published in 1902 and indexes Serial Documents only from the 15th to the 52nd Congress (1817-1893); as well as the American State Papers (1789-1838) (see page 13) which are considered as Serial Documents. This Revised Checklist is the second of a projected series of three volumes of which Volume 1 is to contain an index and list of documents from the 1st to the 14th Congress, (1789-1817); and the third an index and list of the miscellaneous publications of the Executive Departments and other branches of the Government. So far the second is the only volume completed. This contains a checklist (Tables) of the Congressional Documents, giving Serial Numbers from the 15th to the 52nd Congress, the American State Papers being assigned numbers 01 to 038, Serial Number 1 beginning with the 15th Congress. For assigning Serial Numbers to unnumbered documents before

1895, this checklist is invaluable and supersedes the 2nd edition of the Checklist in which there are a few wrong assignments. The Index follows the Tables, and is alphabetically arranged by subject and author, with cross references, and occasional annotations. The form of entry is commendably simple, reference being made directly to Serial and Document Number. In three-quarter morocco.

For convenience a summary of the scope of the above mentioned indexes and catalogues is outlined: for indexes to all United States Public Documents from 1774 to 1905, use Poore, Ames, and the Document Catalogues; for indexes to the Serial Documents only from 1817 use the Revised Checklist, the Document Catalogues, and the subsequent Document Indexes.

Other Indexes.—Besides those outlined above, there are numerous other indexes published by various branches of the Government for many years before the Government Printing Office was established as well as many that have been issued recently. These cover certain House and Senate Journals, Claims, Education Reports, Water Supply and Irrigation Papers, Engineer Department Reports, Labor Reports, Farmers' Bulletins, and many others. Issued separately and often duplicated in the Serial Documents.

General Publications relate to legislation for the Government Printing Office, circulars, lists of documents, a few bibliographies, tables, and routine detail. In paper or in the Serial Documents. 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 18, 22, 27, 28, 31-46.

AUTHORITIES.

1. Catalogue of the Library of the U. S. Senate (1908).
2. Official Congressional Directory—April 1908.
3. Mallory—Compiled Statutes—Volume 1.
4. Civil Service Commission—Publications.
5. Civil Service Commission—Reports.

6. Monthly Catalogues.
7. Document Catalogues.
8. Document Catalogue—Volume 4.
9. Documents Office—Bulletin 7.
10. New International Encyclopaedia—Volume 6. ✓
11. Document Catalogue—Volume 6.
12. District of Columbia—Report, 1906.
13. Document Catalogue—Volume 1.
14. 53rd Congress 2nd Session—House Miscellaneous Document 117 (Serial Number 3229).
15. District of Columbia—Reports.
16. 60th Congress 1st Session—House Report 1637, Part 2.
17. Congressional Record—December 4, 1907.
18. Documents Office—Tables.
19. Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company—Reports.
20. Geographic Board—Reports.
21. Documents Office—Bulletin 9.
22. Document Catalogue—Volume 5.
23. Monthly Catalogue—October 1906.
24. Ames—Comprehensive Catalogue—Volume 1.
25. Document Indexes.
26. Monthly Catalogue—April 1906.
27. Government Printing Office—Reports.
28. Statutes at Large—Volume 28.
29. Government Printing Office—Report, 1906.
30. Executive Departments, Organization.
31. Documents Office—Bulletin 8.
32. Monthly Catalogue—July 1907.
33. Monthly Catalogue—June 1908.
34. Superintendent of Documents—Reports.
35. Superintendent of Documents—Report, 1907.
36. Documents Office—Publications.
37. Document Catalogue—Volume 2.
38. Monthly Catalogue—June 1907.
39. Government Printing Office—Report, 1904.
40. Government Printing Office—Report, 1905.
41. Poore—Descriptive Catalogue.

42. Ames—Comprehensive Catalogue—Volume 2.
43. Document Indexes.
44. Public Libraries—Volume 7.
45. Documents Office—Department List 1.
46. Documents Office—Checklists.
47. Monthly Catalogue—August 1907.
48. Superintendent of Documents—Report, 1891.

CHAPTER II.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION JUDICIARY.

Interstate Commerce Commission.

This Commission, composed of seven members, was established in 1887. It has "jurisdiction on complaint and after full hearing, to determine and prescribe reasonable rates, regulations, and practice, and order reparation to injured shippers; to require any carriers to cease and desist from unjust discrimination or undue or unreasonable preference, and to institute and carry on proceedings for the enforcement of the law. The Commission may also inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers subject to the provisions of the regulating statutes, and it may prescribe the accounts, records, and memoranda which shall be kept by the carriers, and from time to time inspect the same. Various other powers are conferred upon the Commission. Carriers failing to publish and file all rates and charges, as required by law, are prohibited in engaging in interstate transportation, and penalties are provided in the statute for failure on the part of carriers or shippers to observe the rates specified in the published tariffs." All railroads and telegraph companies to which the United States has granted subsidies are under supervision of the Commission. The equipment of cars with safety appliances; arbitration in strikes, acting with the Commissioner of Labor; a monthly report of wrecks and casualties; and the regulation of hours of employees, are among the requirements of the Commission.

Annual Reports numbered and issued since 1887 give the decisions and rulings of the Commission, court decisions, preliminary statistics, accounts of safety appliances and acci-

dents, and other records of the year. In cloth and, combined with the Statistics of Railways, form a Serial Document.

Accident Bulletins numbered and issued quarterly since July 1901, show the number of collisions, derailments, casualties to persons, and accompanying tables. In paper.

Bulletins numbered and issued since 1908 consist of conference rulings made by the Commission. In paper.

Reports are in numbered volumes issued since 1887; Volumes 1 to 11 being private publications, the publishing of the Reports by the Government beginning with Volume 12. These record all the decisions made by the Commission, the cases being serially numbered, with full accounts relating thereto. In sheep.

General Publications deal with safety appliances, legislation, lists of organizations, rates, accidents, and routine detail. In paper or in the Serial Documents. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

BLOCK SIGNAL AND TRAIN CONTROL BOARD.

The Block Signal and Train Control Board appointed since 1907 is concerned with the investigation of signals and "other devices designed to promote the protection of railroad operation."

Annual Reports have been issued since 1908; a preliminary report in 1907, being informal, was not printed. In paper and also included in the Commission Report. 33, 34.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

The National Association of Railway Commissioners was first convened in 1889 at Washington as the Convention of Railroad Commissioners; in 1897 it became the National Convention of Railroad Commissioners; and in 1901 the National Association of Railway Commissioners. With the cooperation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, these representatives of the several states are concerned with railroad regulation, inspection, and reform.

Proceedings issued annually are records of the yearly meetings, and are concerned entirely with business relating to railroads. In cloth. 1, 5, 9.

STATISTICS AND ACCOUNTS BUREAU.

The Statistics and Accounts Bureau was established in 1888 as the Statistician's Office; in 1893 it became the Statistics Division; and in 1907 it was made a Bureau with the present designation. Its duties cover the compilation of railroad statistics.

Annual Reports on the Statistics of Railways, give first an administrative outline of the Statistician's work; then follow statistical tables of railroads showing mileage, classification, capital, income, earnings, expenditures, and payments on capital taxation. In cloth and duplicated in the Serial Documents, where it forms part of the Commission Report.

Special Reports numbered and issued since 1908, deal with topics of current interest and importance relating to railroads. In paper.

General Publications are preliminary reports, classification of expenditures, etc. Issued separately or in the Serial Documents. 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

Judiciary.

The Judiciary is composed of all Federal courts, including the Circuit and District Courts, the Court of Claims, the Court of Private Land Claims (discontinued), the Circuit Courts of Appeals, and the Supreme Court, the last being the highest in authority. The publications are mainly private, the Government issues being restricted to administrative routine and federal affairs. 15, 16.

CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS.

Circuit Courts of Appeals were established in 1891 in the nine judicial circuits, each court being required to convene annually. Their jurisdiction is entirely appellate and "includes the right of review by appeal or writ of error of final decisions in the district courts and the existing circuit courts in all cases other than those in which the same act provides an appeal or writ of error direct to the Supreme Court."

Reports are private publications.

Digests are private publications.

Rules are private publications.

General Publications relate to amendatory acts for the establishment of courts, occasional decisions, and routine affairs. In the Serial Documents. 5, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Court of Claims, established in 1855, consists of a Chief Justice and four judges. "It has jurisdiction of all claims founded upon the constitution of the United States or any law of Congress, except for pensions or upon any regulation of an Executive Department, or upon any contract, expressed or implied with the Government of the United States, or for damages liquidated or unliquidated, in cases not sounding in tort, in respect of which claims the party would be entitled to redress against the United States either in a court of law, equity, or admiralty, if the United States were suable, except claims growing out of the late Civil War and commonly known as War Claims, and certain rejected claims. It has jurisdiction also of claims of like character which may be referred to it by any Executive Department, involving disputed facts or controverted questions of law, where the amount in controversy exceeds \$3000, or where the decision will affect a class of cases or furnish a precedent for the future action of any Executive Department in the adjustment of a class of cases, or where any authority, right, privilege, or exemption is claimed or denied under the Constitution. In all the above mentioned cases, the Court when it finds for the claimant, may enter judgment against the United States payable out of the public Treasury, An appeal only upon questions of law, lies to the Supreme Court on the part of the defendants in all cases and on the part of the claimants when the amount exceeds \$3000. The findings of fact by the Court of Claims are final and are not subject to review by the Supreme Court." The Court of Claims is required to convene annually.

Reports (a) to the House of Representatives were issued in 296 numbers from 1855 to 1862; Numbers 1 to 81 being also

numbered as Volumes 1 to 3; (b) to the Senate were unnumbered and were issued during the 35th Congress 1st Session (1857-1858). In the Serial Documents.

Cases Decided are known on cover title as Court of Claims Reports. The cases are serially numbered from the first and are in numbered volumes issued since 1863, annually; the first volume, however, covers the years from 1863 to 1865. These include abstracts of decisions made by the Supreme Court in appealed cases giving also the statements, opinions, arguments, judgments, etc. of all cases decided in the Court of Claims. Each volume is well indexed. In sheep.

Judgments Rendered are published annually in accordance with an order of Congress made in 1866. These contain judgments since 1863 and are brief tabulations giving name of claimant, number of case, amounts claimed and awarded, date of judgment, and nature of claim. Issued separately and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Findings are generally two pages in length giving the nature of the case, statement, and findings of facts. In the Serial Documents.

General Publications consist of accounts of cases, early digests, and general routine. In paper or in the Serial Documents.

Attorney-General, Assistant.

See page 131.

Indian Depredation Claims.

Indian Depredation Claims is a separate division under the Court of Claims established in 1891 for the settlement of all claims made by the citizens of the United States against any Indian belonging to a tribe in amity with the Government, who has wantonly injured or destroyed property belonging to those citizens.

Attorney-General, Assistant.

See page 131. 4, 5, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

COURT OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

The Court of Private Land Claims established in 1891 was discontinued in 1904. It was composed of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices who had charge of all private land claims.

General Publications were few and consisted of estimates, Spanish and Mexican land laws, and routine. Issued separately or in the Serial Documents. 6, 16, 27.

Attorney.

See page 129.

COURTS OF UNITED STATES.

The United States Courts consist of:

(a) Circuit Courts established in 1789 and located in each of the nine judicial circuits, each court being composed of a Circuit Justice and as many Circuit Judges as occasion may require. The courts are concerned with "1. Cases arising under the constitution of the United States, or its laws, or treaties made or which shall be made under their authority. 2. Those in which the United States are plaintiffs or petitioners. 3. In which there is a controversy between citizens of different states. 4. Those between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states. 5. Cases between citizens of a state and foreign states, citizens or subjects. 6. Cognizance of all crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States, except as otherwise provided by law; and concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts of the crimes and offences cognizable by them." Their appellate jurisdiction was abolished in 1891.

(b) District Courts were established in 1789 in the various judicial districts of each State and are composed of a District Judge, a District Clerk, and one or more Deputy Clerks. The District Courts have jurisdiction "1. Of all crimes cognizable under the authority of the United States, committed within their respective districts, or upon the high seas, the

punishment of which is not capital. 2. Of all suits for penalties and forfeitures incurred under any law of the United States. 3. Of all suits at common law brought by the United States, or any officer thereof, authorized by law to sue. 4. Of all cases of action arising under the postal laws of the United States. 5. Of all suits in equity to enforce the lien of the United States upon any real estate for any internal revenue tax, or to subject to the payment of any such tax, any real estate owned by the delinquent, or in which he has any right, title, or interest. 6. Of all civil cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; and of all seizures on land and on waters not within admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; and of all prizes brought into the United States. 7. Of all suits brought by any lien for a tort 'only' in violation of the law of nations, or of a treaty of the United States. 8. The District Courts are constituted courts of bankruptcy, and shall have in their respective districts original jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings in bankruptcy."

Reports are private publications.

Federal Anti-Trust Decisions. See page 131.

Federal Reporter is a private publication.

Digests are private publications.

General Publications are few in number and consist of reports dealing with the administration of the courts, occasional opinions and accounts of cases, and special compilations. Usually in the Serial Documents. 5, 6, 15, 16, 17, 28, 29, 30, 31.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court established in 1789 is a constitutional court. It is the head of the national judiciary and at present consists of a Chief Justice, eight Associate Justices, a Clerk, a Marshall, and a Reporter.

Reports are private publications.

Digests are private publications.

Supreme Court Reporter is a private publication.

General Publications are concerned with administration.

accounts of special cases, rules of practice, etc. Usually in the Serial Documents. 3, 6, 15, 23, 31, 32.

AUTHORITIES.

1. Interstate Commerce Commission—Reports.
2. Interstate Commerce Commission—Publications.
3. Official Congressional Directory—April 1908.
4. Documents Office—Tables.
5. Document Catalogue—Volume 6.
6. Document Catalogues.
7. United States Catalogue—1897.
8. Monthly Catalogue—April 1908.
9. National Association of Railway Commissioners—Proceedings.
10. Statistics of Railways—1888.
11. Statistics of Railways—1892.
12. Statistics of Railways—1893.
13. Monthly Catalogue—March 1906.
14. Monthly Catalogue—January 1907.
15. Bouvier—Law Dictionary—Volume 2.
16. Mallory—Compiled Statutes—Volume 1.
17. American Catalogue—Volume 4.
18. Document Catalogue—Volume 4.
19. Document Catalogue—Volume 5.
20. New International Encyclopaedia—Volume 4.
21. Official Congressional Directory—January 1907.
22. Court of Claims—Reports.
23. Catalogue of the Library of the U. S. Senate (1908).
24. 57th Congress 1st Session—House Document 26 (Serial Number 4322).
25. 59th Congress 1st Session—House Document 100 (Serial Number 4985).
26. Attorney-General—Report, 1901.
27. Attorney-General—Report, 1904.

28. Documents Office—Bulletin 9.
29. Library of Congress—Catalogue of Subjects—Volume 1.
30. Library of Congress—Card.
31. United States Catalogue—1902-1905.
32. New International Encyclopaedia—Volume 18.
33. Interstate Commerce Commission—Report, 1908.
34. Monthly Catalogue—January 1909.



CHAPTER III.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800; its purpose being "originally for the use merely of Congress. It aids with research and loan of books all branches of the Federal Government, the Supreme Court, the Executive Departments, and the various scientific bureaus which are maintained by the Federal Government and whose investigations constantly require a reference to books. Though still carrying the title Library of Congress, it is also now a general public library, open as freely for reference use as any in the world. Since its removal to the new building its collections and its service have so extended that it is now familiarly called the National Library. * * *

"Of late the library has also lent books to other libraries in various parts of the United States for the convenience of investigators engaged in research calculated to advance the boundaries of knowledge. * * * The Library also aids investigators by publications exhibiting material in its collections upon topics under current discussion, or within fields of special research. It answers inquiries addressed to it by mail in so far as they can be answered by bibliographic information that is, by a reference to printed authorities." Since 1832 the Library of Congress has been divided into two departments: the general library and the Law Library, the latter containing the entire legal collection.

Annual Reports issued regularly since 1866 consist of general administrative accounts, bibliographic matter, and reports on the subordinate divisions. In cloth and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Catalogues of the Library were issued from 1802 to 1880. These were supplemented by occasional lists of additions or of special collections. In cloth.

Bibliographies issued since 1892 now consist of brief lists published in the Annual Report and as reprints. Earlier lists were more extensive, embracing general and periodical literature, American and foreign, and referring to present day issues and events. These were published separately and occasionally duplicated in the Serial Documents.

General Publications embrace not only administrative detail, but also many important documents such as catalogues and lists of special collections, the recent A. L. A. Catalogue and the A. L. A. Portrait Index, and miscellaneous accounts. In paper, cloth, or in the Serial Documents. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Bibliography Division.

The Bibliography Division was established in 1900. Its duties are to deal with inquiries involving bibliographical research, to compile lists of references on current topics particularly those under discussion by Congress, to edit the Library of Congress publications; to recommend important works to the Library; and to represent the Library in cooperative bibliographical undertakings.

Bibliographies are called Lists or Select Lists according to their scope and have been issued since 1900. They follow the same plan of arrangement as those formerly originating from the Library direct, and embrace political, economic, historical, and sociological topics of interest to the student and also to the general inquirer. Occasionally in cloth, though generally in paper, with occasional duplication in the Serial Documents. 6, 10.

Card Section.

The Card Section was established in 1901 as part of the Catalogue Division and in 1904 became independent. It has entire charge of the cards which the Library has been printing for its catalogues since 1898. Since 1901 the Library of Congress, through its Card Section, "has been supplying copies of its printed catalogue cards to other libraries, institu-

tions, and individuals for use in cataloguing or bibliographical purposes." At present the general practice among libraries is to purchase copies of these cards for books copyrighted since 1898 and for a few other miscellaneous works.

Bulletins numbered and issued since 1902 are supplements to the Handbooks and are concerned with the description and scope of stock, and distribution of cards. In paper.

Circulars numbered and issued since 1901 are guides for the ordering of cards and the scope of stock. In paper.

Handbooks issued since 1902 give specific information for ordering the catalogue cards, methods of distribution, and other details. In paper. 2, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

Catalogue Division.

The Catalogue Division established in 1897 has charge of the cataloguing and classification of the Library.

Bulletins numbered and issued since 1902 are on technical matters such as travelling catalogues, scope of Library of Congress cards, notes, etc. In paper.

General Publications consist of cataloguing rules supplementing the A. L. A. Rules, the classification of the Library of Congress, and other technical and routine matter. Usually in paper. 4, 11, 12, 13.

Copyright Office.

The first copyright law was enacted in 1790. Until 1870 copyright protection was enforced by the registration of titles in the office of the Clerk of the District Court in which section the author resided. Then in 1870 copyright protection was transferred to the Librarian of Congress and finally in 1897 the Copyright Office in charge of the Register of Copyrights was established under the direction and supervision of the Librarian of Congress. "The duties of the Office are (1) To receive, record, and index (a) titles of articles reproduced by mechanical means—books, periodicals, musical compositions, dramatic compositions, maps or charts, engrav-

ings, cuts or prints, chromos or lithographs, and photographs; (b) descriptions of original works of art—paintings, drawings, sculpture, and models or designs intended to be perfected as works of the fine arts; (2) to receive and properly credit the copies required to be deposited, viz., photographs of original works of art and two copies of all articles multiplied by mechanical means; (3) to prepare the Catalogue of Title Entries; * * * (4) to carry on such administrative work as is involved in the accomplishment of the duties stated above.”

Annual Reports issued since 1898 are brief administrative accounts and are included in the Library of Congress Report.

Bulletins numbered and issued since 1898 give copyright law and enactments, directions for registration, and other important information. In paper or cloth.

Circulars also called Information Circulars have been numbered and issued since 1899. These are concerned with copyright business and current questions relating thereto. Usually published as circular letters.

Catalogue of Copyright Entries in numbered volumes has been issued weekly since 1891. Until June 1906 it was sold by subscription from customs collectors' offices, since July it has been distributed free to libraries by the Register. At the present time each number consists of four parts: Part 1, Books, Dramatic Compositions, Maps, and Charts; Part 2, Periodicals; Part 3, Musical Compositions; Part 4, Engravings, Cuts and Prints, Chromos and Lithographs, Photographs, Fine Arts. In paper.

General Publications are concerned with routine. Usually in paper or in the Serial Documents. 6, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

Documents Division.

The Documents Division was organized in 1900. Its duties are to “acquire, arrange, and make available for use the publications of the Governments, national, local, and munic-

ipal and of quasi-public bodies, such as commercial organizations and the like, also the general supervision over the works in economics, politics, and sociology." It also distributes the documents issued from the Library of Congress and its subordinate divisions, as well as a few sets of federal documents placed at its disposal for international exchange.

Lists known as Want Lists and Lists of Books for Exchange have been issued since 1903 and distributed to various institutions to show the books and periodicals wanted by the Library of Congress and those it offers for exchange. In the form of broadsides. 6, 11, 29, 30.

Law Division.

The Law Division, generally known as the Law Library, was established in 1832. (See page 257.)

Index Analysis of Federal Statutes, arranged according to subjects, covers minutely all laws of the United States and includes a table of repeals and amendments, as well as a list of popular names of statutes. The work when completed will embrace three or four volumes. In cloth.

General Publications are rare and consist of routine miscellany, reprints, catalogues, and want lists. Published separately. 3, 6, 24, 38.

Library Building and Grounds Superintendent.

The Library Building and Grounds Superintendent, appointed since 1897, is in charge of the building, its repair, maintenance, and general supervision, with the care of the surrounding grounds.

Annual Reports are very brief, being concerned with estimates of expenses, and general routine. Issued from 1898 to 1904 in the Serial Documents, and since 1905 as part of the Library of Congress Report. 4, 11.

Manuscripts Division.

The Manuscripts Division was established in 1897, "with the purpose of creating one central place of deposit in which

there should be every precaution taken for the safety of the manuscripts and where there should be a force adequate to listing and making the documents accessible to the general public."

The most important collections are the: Peter Force, covering Colonial and Revolutionary History (see page 11); Rochambeau Papers; Spanish Possessions in America, 16th and 17th centuries; Naval Papers; Robert Morris Papers; Presidential Papers; Continental Congress Papers; Papers of Public Men; Confederate Papers; Halliwell-Phillips, consisting of English papers and bills of the 17th century; Vernon-Wager Manuscripts; Orientalia; Americana; etc.

General Publications include lists, reprints, and calendars of historical documents issued since 1901. Some of the most valuable are reprints of the Records of the Virginia Company, 1619-1624, Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789 (see page 12), Naval Records of the American Revolution, 1775-1788. The calendars and lists include Washington, John Paul Jones, Vernon-Wager and other manuscripts and papers. In cloth. 7, 29, 31, 32.

Maps and Charts Division.

The Maps and Charts Division established in 1897 has the largest collection of maps in America. Its purpose is to make this material accessible and to guard and preserve it for future use.

Lists of maps and other cartographic works have been issued since 1898. In cloth. 6, 25.

Music Division.

The Music Division established in 1897 "has in its custody all the music and books on music acquired by the Library of Congress."

General Publications thus far consist of a catalogue issued in 1908 of full scores of dramatic music. In cloth. 2, 6, 33.

Order Division.

The Order Division organized in 1900 attends to the purchase of books as well as the receipt of material by gift, exchange, deposit, and copyright.

General Publications consist of an account of the Library of Congress and its work and a list of its publications. In paper. 6, 34.

Periodical Division.

The Periodical Division established in 1897 has charge of periodicals, newspapers, and society and other transactions.

Checklists consist of one of American newspapers issued in 1901, and one of foreign newspapers in 1904. In cloth. 4, 6, 9, 35.

Prints Division.

The Prints Division established in 1897 has charge of the collection of prints, photographs, engravings, etc., and books bearing on the fine arts.

General Publications include the Catalogue of the Gardner Greene Hubbard Collection issued in 1905 and a reprint issued in 1906 from the Library of Congress Report of the Noyes Collection of Japanese prints, drawings, etc. Issued separately. 6, 36, 37.

AUTHORITIES.

1. Official Congressional Directory—April 1908.
2. Library of Congress and its Work.
3. Johnston—History of the Library of Congress.
4. Mallory—Compiled Statutes—Volume 1.
5. Documents Office—Tables.
6. Library of Congress—Report, 1901.
7. Library of Congress—Reports.

8. Library of Congress—Catalogues.
9. Library of Congress—Publications.
10. Bibliography Division—Publications.
11. Document Catalogue—Volume 6.
12. Monthly Catalogue—May 1906.
13. Monthly Catalogues.
14. Library of Congress—Report, 1902.
15. Card Section—Publications.
16. Library of Congress—Report, 1904.
17. Library of Congress—Report, 1905.
18. Monthly Catalogue—June 1906.
19. Library of Congress—Report, 1903.
20. Documents Office—Bulletin 9.
21. Copyright Office—Publications.
22. Library of Congress—Report, 1897.
23. Library of Congress—Report, 1899.
24. Document Catalogues.
25. Document Catalogue—Volume 4.
26. Document Catalogue—Volume 5.
27. Document Catalogue—Volume 1.
28. Monthly Catalogue—June 1908.
29. Documents Office—Bulletin 7.
30. Documents Division—Lists.
31. Document Index 12.
32. Manuscripts Division—Publications.
33. Monthly Catalogue—April 1908.
34. Library of Congress—Report, 1907.
35. Periodicals Division—Publications.
36. Catalogue of Gardiner Greene Hubbard Collection.
37. Library of Congress—Report, 1906.
38. Library of Congress—Report, 1908.

CHAPTER IV.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PRESIDENT SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION SPANISH TREATY CLAIMS COMMISSION.

National Academy of Sciences.

This was incorporated in 1863 "to investigate, experiment, and report on any subject of science or art, when called upon to do so by any Department of the United States Government." The Academy consists of about one hundred members, not including foreign and associate members; and the following committees:—Mathematics and Astronomy, Physics and Engineering, Chemistry, Geology and Paleontology, Biology, and Anthropology.

Annual Reports outline the investigations carried on during the year, and record interesting experiments and discoveries. Some of the early reports also contained valuable monographs. Published separately and, omitting a few earlier reports, duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Memoirs issued in numbered volumes since 1866 are monographs of a highly scientific character arising from the work of the Academy. With the exception of Volume 1, which was issued separately only, the rest are duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Biographical Memoirs issued in numbered volumes since 1877 are compilations of obituary addresses made before the Academy on its deceased members. In paper.

General Publications are rarely issued and are concerned with administrative routine. Usually in the Serial Documents. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

See page 211.

President.

Since George Washington's administration begun in 1789, the Chief Executive of the United States has issued certain reports, addresses, and messages, pertaining to the welfare of the country and the proper conduct of affairs. He also transmits to Congress the Annual Reports of the Executive Departments and of certain other branches of the Government.

Messages inaugural and special dating from 1789, annual, from 1790, and veto from 1792, contain the opinions of the Presidents on the conduct of affairs, the needs of the nation on matters of particular moment, occasional addresses, and their disapproval of certain Congressional legislation. These messages are issued in pamphlet form and duplicated in numerous documents: in the Congressional Record and its predecessors, in the Senate and House Journals, in the Foreign Relations, in the Abridgment of Messages and Documents, and formerly in the cloth edition of Messages and Documents. However, for the messages and other papers of the Presidents from Washington to Cleveland (1789 to 1897), the compilation by James D. Richardson, published in 1899, in ten volumes, by authority of Congress, and duplicated in the Serial Documents, is the most satisfactory work for immediate reference. There is also a compilation of veto messages from 1792 to 1886, prepared by Benjamin Perley Poore, and issued in 1886 as a Serial Document. For later messages the documents above mentioned or separate pamphlet issues must be used.

Proclamations issued since 1789 refer to special holidays and matters of special importance demanding immediate action. Issued separately and duplicated in the Statutes at Large. For proclamations issued from Washington's to Cleveland's administration (1789 to 1897), consult Richardson's Messages and Papers.

Messages and Documents issued for each session of Congress included the Presidents' Messages and the Annual Reports of the Executive Departments, with accompanying papers. From the 5th to the 54th Congress (1797-1897), these were issued in cloth as well as duplicated in the Serial Documents, in which latter form they still continue.

Abridgment of Messages and Documents issued for each session of Congress since 1858 is intended to be a convenient handbook for easy reference. The documents accompanying the Annual Reports are abridged and lengthy statistical tables are omitted. In cloth.

General Publications are on passports, pardons, forests, elections, diplomatic affairs, and numerous questions arising from time to time. Usually in paper or in the Serial Documents. 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

Smithsonian Institution.

This was established in 1846 by Congress, after preliminary legislation, as a result of the generosity of James Smithson. Its object is "to first increase knowledge by original investigations and study in science or literature; and second to diffuse knowledge not only through the United States, but everywhere especially by promoting an interchange of thought among those prominent in learning among all nations. No restriction is made in favor of any one branch of knowledge." The institution is "by law an Establishment composed of the President of the United States, the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, and the heads of the Executive Departments. It is governed by a Board of Regents consisting of the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, ex officio, three members of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate, three members of the House appointed by the Speaker of the House, and six citizens of the United States appointed by Act of Congress, two of whom are residents of the city of Washington and four of States of the Union, but no two of the same State. The Secretary of the Establishment and of the Board of Regents is the Secretary of the institution and director of its activities."

Annual Reports have been issued since 1846; however the report for 1853 which embraces the essential parts of the earlier reports is considered the first of the set. These may be termed popular scientific year-books, as they illustrate, explain, and describe all current matters relating to science and adapted to the average reader. They contain the report of the Executive Committee, the proceedings of the Board of Regents, legislation relating to the Institution, and the report of the Secretary embracing the reports of the subordinate divisions. This preliminary matter is followed by brief articles by eminent authorities on original discoveries and new developments in science and literature. A few selections from the 1906 Report will illustrate the character of their contents:—Modern Theories of Electricity and Matter, by Mme. Curie; Radioactivity, by Franz Himstedt; Wireless Telegraphy, by G. Marconi; Electrolysis, by H. S. Carhart; Astronomical Research, by C. G. Abbot; Problem of Metaliferous Veins, by J. F. Kemp; Eruption of Vesuvius in 1906, by A. Lacroix; To the North Magnetic Pole and through the Northwest Passage, by R. Amundsen; Iceland, Its History and Inhabitants, by J. Stefansson; Heredity, by L. Cuenot; Role of Chemistry in Painting, by E. Lemaire; Origin of the Slavs, by Prof. Zaborowski; etc.

Since 1884 the Report has been in two parts, the second being that of the National Museum bearing the same relation to the first as the Agriculture Yearbook does to the Agriculture Report. (See page 66.) The Annual Report is the only publication of the Institution which is a Public Document, the others are paid for out of private funds. In cloth and duplicated in the Serial Documents; and, omitting scientific appendixes, in paper.

Contributions to Knowledge issued in numbered volumes since 1848, each volume consisting of one or more parts, contain original memoirs on scientific subjects of wide range and include all the quarto publications issued from the Institution direct. These cover nearly every branch of science, and in character are very technical appealing to the student

rather than to the average reader as they are restricted to the record of "positive additions to human knowledge." In paper or cloth.

Miscellaneous Collections has been issued in numbered volumes since 1862, each volume consisting of one or more parts. This series is "designed to contain reports on the present state of our knowledge of particular branches of science, instructions for collecting and digesting facts and materials for research, list and synopses of species of the organic and inorganic world, museum catalogues, reports of explorations, aids to bibliographical investigations, etc." In paper or cloth.

Miscellaneous Collections, Quarterly in numbered volumes has been issued since 1903 with the purpose of affording an earlier report on the results of researches than can be had by the regular issues of the Miscellaneous Collections. However, the Quarterly is merely preliminary and, consisting of abstracts and outlines, does not interfere with the later and authoritative publication. In paper.

General Publications consist of reports on scientific topics of current interest, catalogues of publications, price lists, accounts of the Institution, and routine. Issued separately or in the Serial Documents. 2, 3, 4, 5, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

The American Historical Association was incorporated by Act of Congress in 1889 "for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history and history in America. * * Said Association shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings and the condition of historical study in America. * * The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said Association to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the

National Museum at their discretion, upon such conditions or under such rules as they shall prescribe."

Annual Reports contain the proceedings of the Association and consist mainly of important monographs pertaining to American history in its various phases, bibliographies, and other pertinent matter. These reports from an historical standpoint are invaluable and are distinguished by accuracy and excellent treatment of the subjects chosen. Issued separately and duplicated in the Serial Documents. 25, 26.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY.

The Astrophysical Observatory was established in 1891. Its object is the study of the physical condition of the celestial bodies.

Annual Reports on the year's work are very brief and are issued as part of the Smithsonian Report.

Annals issued at rare intervals in numbered volumes since 1900 are highly scientific monographs resulting from investigations made at observatories. In paper and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

General Publications consist mainly of routine detail and finance. Usually in the Serial Documents. 5, 19, 20, 27.

ETHNOLOGY BUREAU.

Ethnological research began in 1872 in response to a request made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and in 1879 the Ethnology Bureau was established by the transfer of the work formerly carried on by the Interior Department. It is concerned with investigations mainly of American Indians and Eskimos, their history, manners, customs, languages, and industries.

Annual Reports contain a brief administrative account and consist mostly of important monographs on such subjects as Indian pottery, games, excavations, manners, calendars, etc. These are beautifully illustrated by colored and photographic plates. In cloth and, excepting the first, duplicated

in the Serial Documents; with frequent reprints of monographs.

Bulletins numbered and issued since 1887 include descriptions of the languages, fabrics, mounds, etc. One of the most useful is Bulletin 30 entitled a Handbook of Indians North of Mexico. This is a two-volume dictionary of all matters connected with the American Indians, giving accounts, with full bibliographical reference, of their manners, customs, history, language, important events, noted characters, place names, with derivation, meaning, and pronunciation, and other topics. This is by far the most satisfactory work of the kind published. In cloth and, beginning with Bulletin 25, duplicated in the Serial Documents.

General Publications are on ethnological subjects and general administration. Issued separately or in the Serial Documents. 5, 15, 20, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE.

The International Exchange Service was begun as early as 1850, but not until 1881 did Congress make appropriation for its support. It is the medium of exchange for the official publications of the United States government with those of foreign countries and a like interchange of the publications of the Smithsonian Institution and of the principal scientific societies of this country with those of scientific bodies throughout the world.

Annual Reports are entirely statistical and are issued as part of the Smithsonian Report. 4, 5, 19, 31, 33, 34.

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

The National Museum has been an organic part of the Institution since 1846. Though for many years a scientific collection had accumulated, it was not until 1880 that Congress made provision that "all collections of rocks, minerals, fossils, and objects of natural history, archaeology, and ethnology, made by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Geologi-

cal Survey, or by any other parties for the government of the United States, when no longer needed for investigations in progress, shall be deposited in the National Museum."

Annual Reports have been issued from 1881 to 1883 as part of the Smithsonian Report and since 1884 in a separate volume. From 1884 to 1904 they contained "reports of the curators of its several departments, special papers based upon collections in the Museum, bibliographies, etc." Since 1905 the Report has been entirely administrative, omitting the scientific papers. Issued separately and duplicated in the Serial Documents.

Bulletins numbered and issued since 1875 are intended to "illustrate the collections of natural history and ethnology in the United States National Museum." Recent subjects treated are on Birds of North America, Families and Genera of Bats, and the Mammals of the Mexican Boundary of the United States. In paper, with occasional pamphlet reprints.

Special Bulletins numbered and issued at infrequent intervals since 1892 include on a larger scale topics similar to those treated in Bulletins. In paper.

Contributions from the United States National Herbarium since Volume 8, 1902, have been issued from the National Museum, earlier volumes were published by the Botany Division (see page 46). In paper with occasional pamphlet reprints.

Proceedings issued annually in numbered volumes since 1878 are the "medium for announcing descriptions of specimens received by the Museum, as well as other interesting facts relative to natural history, furnished by its correspondents." There are also "original papers based on the collections of the National Museum, setting forth newly acquired facts in biology, anthropology, and geology derived therefrom or containing descriptions of new forms and revisions of limited groups." In cloth, with occasional pamphlet reprints.

General Publications consist of circulars and administrative routine. In paper or in the Serial Documents. 2, 4, 22, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The National Society of Daughters of American Revolution was organized in 1890 and in 1896 incorporated by Congress with the provision that it report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings.

Annual Reports have been numbered and issued since 1899, the first covering the years from 1890 to 1897. They contain beside administrative detail much valuable material of genealogical importance. Issued separately and duplicated in the Serial Documents. 8, 15, 29, 40, 41.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

The National Zoological Park established at Washington in 1890 has a large collection of domesticated, indigenous, and foreign mammals, birds, and reptiles. One of the main objects of the Park is the preservation of the great animals of our country, particularly those of the North and West, which are in danger of extinction.

Annual Reports of the Superintendent are entirely administrative and are included in the Smithsonian Report. 5, 19, 20.

Spanish Treaty Claims Commission.

This Commission was established in 1901 and is composed of five members, a clerk, and special counsel whose duty it is to "receive, examine, and adjudicate all claims of citizens of the United States against Spain."

Opinions numbered and issued since 1901 are the legal decisions made by the Commission. In paper.

General Publications consist of accounts of cases, statistics of expenditures, claims settled, and documents on the legal routine of the Commission. In paper or in the Serial Documents.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL, ASSISTANT.

See page 132. 15, 42, 43, 44, 45.

Miscellaneous Branches of the Government.

These embrace ephemeral and administrative divisions, whose publications are infrequent or of little interest. Some of those now in operation are the: Department Methods Committee; Ellis Island, Grant Statue or Memorial, Hawaiian, and House of Representatives Construction of Building Commissions; Inter-Departmental Board on Wireless Telegraphy; Jefferson Statue Commission; National Coast Defense Board; Naturalization Commission; Naval Training Station Location on Great Lakes Board; Peace Commission; Philippine Islands Scientific Surveys Board; Porto Rico Laws Commission; Porto Rico Legislative Assembly and its two branches; Public Lands Commission; Spanish War Claims Board; State, War, and Navy Department Building Office. 45.

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