This latter has not been included, for the obvious reason that the expenditure varies greatly according to the size of the volume published and the number of copies printed.

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State.	Designation of Bureau.	Date of Crestion.	Amount of appropriation for first year of existence.	Amount of appropriation for the current year.	Increase.
United States	Department of Labour	1885	dollars. 25,000	dollars. 168,270	dollars. 143 <b>,27</b> 0
Massachusetts	Bureau of Labour Statistics	1869	9,500	10,800	1,300
New Jersey	Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries	1878	5,700	7,700	2,000
Illinois	Bureau of Labour Statistics	1879	3,000	8,500	5,500
Indiana	Bureau of Statistics	1879	3,500	. 11,000	7,500
Michigan	Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics	1883	8,500	11,500	3,000
Missouri	Bureau of Labour Statistics and Inspection	1883	4,000	8,000	4,000
New York	Bureau of Statistics of Labour	. 1883	6,700	25,000	18,300
Connecticut	Bureau of Labour Statistics	1885	9,000	9,000	_
Kansas	Bureau of Labour Statistics	. 1885	3,000	4,000	1,000
Colorado	Bureau of Labour Statistics	1887	3,200	3,200	-
Maine	Bureau of Industrial and Labou Statistics	r 1887	2,500	3,500	1,000
Minnesota	. Bureau of Labour Statistics .	1887	3,000	6,500	3,5∞
Nebraska	Bureau of Labour and Industria Statistics	1887	. 2,100	4,000	1,900
Rhode Island	. Bureau of Industrial Statistics .	. 1887	4,000	5,000	1,000
North Dakota	. Department of Agriculture an Labour	d 1890	4,500	4,500	_
TOTAL			97,200	290,470	193,270

This table makes an interesting exhibit. The amount of money spent originally in this branch of social inquiry was a respectable sum. Nevertheless the total is now three times as large. One can hardly maintain that usefulness advances in direct ratio to increased resources. Still it may be safely assumed that enlarged subsidies would not be accorded without compensatory results. To my mind these figures express a growing public consciousness that reliable statistical investigation must replace speculation in the treatment of so-called social problems.