

are represented by italics in Table 12. They spread somewhat evenly over all income groups; naturally there would be many prosperous museums among them. Subjects are as follows: Art 29, history 16, science 10, industry 7, and general 5. This is a different picture from the one for small communities; art holds first place with twice the share it had before, while history comes second with hardly more than a third of its previous allotment; science is in the usual position; industry makes a much better showing than in small places. These peculiarities might be predicted for larger centers of wealth and industry, where there are so many large museums. The administrative set-up is no different; boards of trustees control 45 of the 67 museums, which is almost the same percentage as in small places. The financial picture differs in that city support assumes a large rôle—almost equaling endowment in the total sum yielded; however, endowment and city support together do not produce the total of funds derived from gifts and dues.

Finally, a word as to all museums on record in 1930 is in order. Table 13 gives the data.

TABLE 13.—Public museums existing in 1930 grouped by size of their communities

Population of community	Museums by income groups				Total number of museums
	Less than \$1,000	\$1,000–\$24,999	\$25,000–\$99,999	\$100,000 or more	
1	2	3	4	5	6
(National and State parks)-----	10	5			15
Fewer than 5,000-----	105	49			154
5,000 to 25,000-----	107	45	1		153
25,000 to 100,000-----	78	78	3	1	160
100,000 to 250,000-----	31	58	7	2	98
250,000 to 500,000-----	16	43	12	5	76
500,000 to 1,000,000-----	11	17	10	8	46
More than 1,000,000-----	23	30	11	15	79

These figures and supplementary information of the kind reported above show what one would expect, namely, a majority of museums in small places; history leading in these small places; art leading in large places; a preponderance of board control and support by gifts and dues, supplemented by endowment and—in large places—also by substantial city moneys. The one new feature here is a large rôle for endowment in cities of more than 100,000 population where the older and larger museums make a showing with their large permanent funds. The figures are: Income on endowment \$5,250,000; gifts and dues, \$2,500,000; and city appropriations \$2,750,000 as the approximate shares in the aggregate income of nearly \$14,000,000 received by 299 museums.

Of the 93 cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants 87 have one or more public museums, whereas only about 20 per cent of the 1,740