

APPENDIX I.

Distribution of Incomes in England and Wales. 1688.

From "The Political Conclusions of Gregory King."

NUMBER OF FAMILIES.	RANK.	HEADS PER FAM.	AVERAGE FAMILY INCOMES.		TOTAL INCOMES.
			£ s.	£	
160	Temporal Lords	40	2,800		448,000
26	Spiritual Lords	20	1,300		33,800
800	Baronets	16	880		704,000
600	Knights	13	650		390,000
3,000	Esquires	10	450		1,200,000
12,000	Gentlemen	8	280		2,880,000
5,000	Persons in offices	8	240		1,200,000
5,000	Persons in offices	6	120		600,000
2,000	Merch. and traders by sea .	8	400		800,000
8,000	Merch. and traders by land,	6	200		1,600,000
10,000	Persons in the law	7	140		1,400,000
2,000	Clergymen	6	60		120,000
8,000	Clergymen	5	45		360,000
40,000	Freeholders	7	84		3,360,000
140,000	Freeholders	5	50		7,000,000
150,000	Farmers	5	44		6,600,000
16,000	Persons in sciences and liberal arts	5	60		960,000
40,000	Shopkeepers and tradesmen,	4½	45		1,800,000
60,000	Artisans and handicrafts .	4	40		2,400,000
5,000	Naval officers	4	80		400,000
4,000	Military officers	4	60		246,000
50,000	Common seamen	3	20		1,000,000
364,000	Laboring people and out-servants	3½	15		5,460,000
400,000	Cottagers and paupers . . .	3¼	6 10		2,000,000
35,000	Common soldiers	2	14		490,000
	Vagrants (30,000 persons) . .				60,000
1,360,586	5,500,520 persons		32		43,505,800

APPENDIX II.

Table 1.—Returns in New Domesday Book for the Holdings of Real Estate both in Town and Country in England and Wales in 1874-1875. London is not included.

SIZE OF HOLDINGS.	NO. OF OWNERS.	ACREAGE OF LANDS.	GROSS EST. RENTAL.
Less than 1 acre	703,289	151,171	£29,127,679
Between			
1 and 10 acres	121,983	478,679	6,438,324
10 and 50 acres	72,640	1,750,079	6,509,289
50 and 100 acres	25,839	1,791,605	4,302,002
100 and 500 acres	32,317	6,827,346	13,680,759
500 and 1,000 acres	4,799	3,317,678	6,427,552
1,000 and 2,000 acres	2,719	3,799,307	7,914,371
2,000 and 5,000 acres	1,815	5,529,190	9,579,311
5,000 and 10,000 acres	581	3,974,724	5,522,610
10,000 and 20,000 acres	223	3,008,674	4,337,023
20,000 and 50,000 acres	66	1,917,076	2,331,302
50,000 and 100,000 acres	3	194,938	188,746
100,000 acres and upwards	1	181,616	161,874
No areas	6,448	. . . . .	2,831,452
No rentals	113	1,423	

Table 2.—Analysis of the above returns in John Bateman's "Great Landowners of Great Britain and Ireland."

400 Peers and Peeresses	Acres, 5,728,979
1,288 Great Landowners (minimum estate 3,000 acres, or £3,000)	8,497,699
2,529 Squires (1,000 acres and upwards to £3,000 rental),	4,319,271
9,585 Greater Yeomen (300 acres to 1,000 acres)	4,782,627
24,412 Lesser Yeomen (100 acres to 300 acres)	4,144,272
217,049 Small Proprietors (1 acre to 100 acres)	3,931,806
703,289 Cottagers (less than 1 acre)	151,148
14,459 Public Bodies—	
The Crown-barracks, convict prisons, light-houses, etc.	165,427
Religious, educational, philanthropic, etc.	947,655
Commercial and miscellaneous	330,466
Waste	1,524,624
973,011 owners.	Acres, 34,523,974

APPENDIX III.

MR. GIFFEN'S ARGUMENT, JOURNAL STATISTICAL
SOCIETY, 1883.

THE first evidence I refer to is that of the probate duty returns. Through the kindness of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, I am able to put before you a statement of the number of probates granted in 1881, and of the amounts of property "proved," with which we will compare similar figures published by Mr. Porter in his "Progress of the Nation" for 1838. . . .

Statement of Number of Probates granted in 1882, with Amounts of Property proved, and Average per Probate [from figures supplied by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue]; and Comparison with a Similar Statement for 1838. [From Porter's "Progress of the Nation," p. 600. *et seq.*]

	NUMBER OF PROBATES.		AMOUNT OF PROPERTY.		AMOUNT OF PROPERTY PER ESTATE.	
	1882.	1838.	1882.	1838.	1882.	1838.
			£	£	£	£
England,	45,555	21,900	118,120,961	47,604,755	2,600	2,170
Scotland,	5,221	1,272	13,695,314	2,817,260	2,600	2,200
Ireland,	4,583	2,196	8,544,579	4,465,240	1,900	2,200
United Kingdom,	55,359	25,368	140,360,854	54,887,255	2,500	2,160

In spite of the enormous increase of property passing at death, amounting to over 150 per cent, which is more than the increase in the income-tax income, the amount of property per estate has not sensibly increased. The increase of the number of estates is more than double, and greater, therefore, than the increase of population; but the increase of capital per head of the capitalist classes is in England only 19 per cent, and in the United Kingdom only 15 per cent. Curiously enough, I may state, it is hardly correct to speak of the capitalist classes as holding this property, as the figures include a small per cent of insolvent estates; but allowing all the property to belong to the capitalist classes, still we have the fact that these classes are themselves increasing. They may be only a minority of the nation, though I think a considerable minority, as 55,000 estates passing in a year represent from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 persons as possessing property subject to probate duty; and these figures, it must be remembered, do not include real property at all. Still, small or large as the minority may be, the fact we have before us is that in the last fifty years it has been an increasing minority, and a minority increasing at a greater rate than the increase of general population. Wealth, to a certain extent, is more diffused than it was.

If I had been able to obtain more details, it would have been possible to specify the different sizes of estates, and the different percentages of increase, from which it would not only have appeared whether

the owners of personal property were increasing in number, but whether the very rich were adding to their wealth more than the moderately rich, or *vice versa*. But it is something to know, at least, that there are more owners. I trust the Commissioners of Inland Revenue will see their way in their next report to give more detail on this very interesting point.¹ . . .

The next piece of statistics I have to refer to is the number of separate assessments in that part of Schedule D known as Part I, viz., Trades and Professions, which excludes public companies and their sources of income, where there is no reason to believe that the number of separate assessments corresponds in any way to the number of individual incomes. Even in Part I. there can be no exact correspondence, as partnerships make only one return; but, in comparing distant periods, it seems not unfair to assume that the increase or decrease of assessments would correspond to the increase or decrease of individual incomes. This must be the case, unless we assume that in the interval material differences were likely to arise from the changes in the number of partnerships to which individuals belonged, or from partnerships as a rule comprising a greater or less number of individuals. Using the figures with all

¹ It appears that the increase in the number of probates for less than £1,000 is from 18,490 to 41,278, or about 120 per cent, the average value per probate being much the same; while the increase of the number of probates for more than £1,000 is from 6,878 to 12,629, or over 80 per cent, and the average value per probate has increased from £7,150 to £9,200.

these qualifications, we get the following comparisons:—

Number of persons at different amounts of income charged under Schedule D in 1843 and 1879-1880 compared [in England].¹

	1843.	1879-1880.
£ 150 and under £ 200	39,366	130,101
200 and under 300	28,370	88,445
300 and under 400	13,429	39,896
400 and under 500	6,781	16,501
500 and under 600	4,780	11,317
600 and under 700	2,672	6,894
700 and under 800	1,874	4,054
800 and under 900	1,442	3,595
900 and under 1,000	894	1,396
1,000 and under 2,000	4,228	10,352
2,000 and under 3,000	1,235	3,131
3,000 and under 4,000	526	1,430
4,000 and under 5,000	339	758
5,000 and under 10,000	493	1,439
10,000 and under 50,000	200	785
50,000 and upwards	8	68
TOTAL	106,637	320,162

¹ The figures for 1843 cannot be given for either Scotland or Ireland.

Here the increase in all classes, from the lowest to the highest, is between two and three times, or rather more than three times, with the exception of the highest class of all, where the numbers, however, are quite inconsiderable; again a proof, I think, of the greater diffusion of wealth, so far as the assessment of income to income tax under Schedule D may be taken as a sign of the person assessed having wealth of some kind, which I fear is not always the case.

If the owners of this income, at least of the smaller incomes, are to be considered as not among the capitalists, but among the working classes, — a very arguable proposition, — then the increase of the number of incomes from £150 up to, say, £1,000 a year, is a sign of the increased earnings of the working classes, which are not usually thought of by that name. The increase, in this instance, is out of all proportion to the increase of population.

APPENDIX IV.

The Minimum Debt of the United States, 1890.

ESTIMATE of Mr. George K. Holmes, the head of the Bureau of Mortgages, *Political Science Quarterly*, 1893:—

Railroad companies (funded debt)	\$4,631,473,184
Street railway companies (funded debt)	151,872,289
Telephone companies (funded debt)	4,992,565
Telegraph, public water, gas, electric lighting and power companies (estimated)	200,000,000
Other quasi-public corporations (to make round total)	11,661,962
Total debt of quasi-public corporations	\$5,000,000,000
Real-estate mortgages (estimated)	\$6,000,000,000
Crop liens in the South (estimated)	350,000,000
Chattel mortgages (estimated)	300,000,000
National banks (loans and overdrafts)	1,986,058,320
Other banks (loans and overdrafts, not including real-estate mortgages)	1,172,918,415
Other private debts (to make round total)	1,191,023,265
Total debt of other private corporations and individuals	\$11,000,000,000
Total private debt	\$16,000,000,000
United States	\$891,960,104
States	228,997,389
Counties	145,048,045
Municipalities	724,463,060
School districts	36,701,948
Total public debt (less sinking-fund)	\$2,027,170,546
Grand total	\$18,027,170,546

APPENDIX V.

Foreign Holdings of American Wealth.

RESPECTING the foreign holdings of American wealth, the most careful estimate, perhaps, is that made by M. Georges Martin, and published in the *Journal of the Statistical Society* of Paris, April, 1891. It relates only to the securities quoted on European exchanges; but such securities represent the great body of American property held abroad. The estimate is briefly as follows:—

222 SECURITIES QUOTED EXCLUSIVELY IN EUROPE.

AGGREGATE VALUE.	EUROPE'S SHARE OF PRINCIPAL.	EUROPE'S SHARE OF INTEREST.
\$694,000,000	\$694,000,000	\$34,700,000

267 SECURITIES QUOTED ALSO IN AMERICA. STOCKS AND BONDS, INCLUDING STATE BONDS.

AGGREGATE VALUE.	EUROPE'S SHARE OF PRINCIPAL.	EUROPE'S SHARE OF INTEREST.
\$3,238,000,000 {	\$1,079,000,000 (min.)	\$54,000,000
	to 1,619,000,000 (max.)	to 81,000,000

FEDERAL BONDS.

AGGREGATE VALUE.	EUROPE'S SHARE OF PRINCIPAL.	EUROPE'S SHARE OF INTEREST.
\$735,000,000	\$73,500,000	\$3,000,000

AGGREGATE PRINCIPAL.	AGGREGATE INTEREST.
From \$1,846,000,000	From \$ 91,700,000
To 2,386,000,000	To 118,700,000

APPENDIX VI.

Income of the United Kingdom, 1885.

MR. GIFFEN'S TABLE.

("The Growth of Capital," page 11.)

	INCOMES.	YEARS' PURCHASE.	CAPITAL.
UNDER SCHEDULE A—	£		£
Lands	65,039,000	26	1,691,313,000
Houses	128,459,000	15	1,926,885,000
Other Profits	877,000	30	26,310,000
SCHEDULE B—			
(Farmers' Profits) . . .	65,233,000	8	521,864,000
SCHEDULE C—			
(Public Funds less Home Funds)	21,096,000	25	527,400,000
UNDER SCHEDULE D—			
Quarries	933,000	4	3,732,000
Mines	7,603,000	4	30,412,000
Iron Works	2,265,000	4	9,060,000
Gas Works	5,026,000	25	125,650,000
Water Works	3,260,000	20	65,200,000
Canals, etc.	3,546,000	20	70,920,000
Fishing	618,000	20	12,360,000
Market Tolls, etc. . . .	590,000	20	11,800,000
Other Public Companies, Foreign and Colonial Se- curities, etc.	34,789,000	20	695,780,000
Railways in United Kingdom	9,859,000	20	197,180,000
Railways out of United Kingdom	33,270,000	28	931,560,000
Railways out of United Kingdom	3,808,000	20	76,160,000
<i>Forward</i>	386,271,000		6,923,586,000

Income of the United Kingdom, 1885 (Continued).

	INCOMES.	YEARS' PURCHASE.	CAPITAL.
	£	£	£
<i>Forward</i>	386,271,000		6,923,586,000
Interest paid out of Rates, etc.	5,041,000	25	126,025,000
Other Profits	1,435,000	20	28,700,000
Trades and Professions, one-fifth of Total Income of £180,000,000 .	36,096,000	15	541,440,000
Total under Income-tax,	428,843,000	. . .	7,619,751,000
Trades and Professions omitted, 20 per cent of Amount assessed, or £36,000,000, of which one-fifth is	7,219,000	15	108,285,000
	² 960,000	15	14,400,000
Income of non-Income Tax-paying Classes derived from Capital. .	67,000,000	5	335,000,000
Foreign Investments, not in Schedules C and D	50,000,000	10	500,000,000
Movable Property not yielding Income; e.g., Furniture of Houses, Works of Art, etc. . .	. . .	. . .	960,000,000
Government and Local Property, say . . . . .	. . .	. . .	500,000,000
	554,022,000		10,037,436,000

¹ This is the result of capitalizing lands, in Ireland at 15 years' purchase, and in England and Scotland at 28 years' purchase.

² Estimate of income escaping assessment by raising of limit of exemption in 1876.

APPENDIX VII.

Schedule D. — Classes. EXCLUDING PUBLIC COM- PANIES.	YEAR ENDING APRIL 5, 1876.		YEAR ENDING APRIL 5, 1877.	
	Amount of In- come charged with Tax.	Number of Persons in each Class.	Amount of Tax charged in each Class.	Amount of Tax charged in each Class.
Under £100 per annum	£ 909,014	31,911	£ 7,625	£ 25,219
Under £150 per annum	17,114,162	321,221	142,848	79,960
£ 100 and under 200	15,114,119	86,105	125,961	155,370
200 and under 300	10,889,938	34,972	90,749	135,671
300 and under 400	6,455,763	15,690	53,782	87,363
400 and under 500	6,335,495	12,533	52,796	80,765
500 and under 600	4,488,635	7,386	37,405	57,576
600 and under 700	3,130,626	4,344	26,114	40,068
700 and under 800	3,299,805	4,067	27,469	42,229
800 and under 900	1,399,533	1,523	11,663	16,981
900 and under 1,000	15,259,674	12,082	127,164	193,310
1,000 and under 2,000	8,907,973	3,797	71,733	109,350
2,000 and under 3,000	5,806,251	1,782	48,386	72,372
3,000 and under 4,000	4,376,767	1,029	36,473	54,065
4,000 and under 5,000	12,885,036	1,958	107,376	156,662
5,000 and under 10,000	20,370,189	1,144	171,418	228,920
10,000 and under 50,000	7,723,065	84	64,359	99,486
50,000 and upwards	£144,364,045	541,628	£1,203,381	£1,638,287
Total. (Trades and Pro- fessions only)	£130,825,878	381,972	£1,638,287	£1,638,287

APPENDIX VII. — (Continued.)

Schedule E. — Classes. PUBLIC OFFICES, SALARIES IN PUBLIC COMPANIES, ETC.	YEAR ENDING APRIL 5, 1876.			YEAR ENDING APRIL 5, 1877.		
	Amount of In- come charged with Tax.	Number of Persons in each Class.	Amount of Tax charged in each Class.	Amount of In- come charged with Tax.	Number of Persons in each Class.	Amount of Tax charged in each Class.
Under £100 per annum	£ 2,045,934	55,718	17,049	£2,875,348	66,880	£ 35,917
Under £150 per annum	5,912,511	75,010	49,270	1,991,936	24,752	24,898
£ 100 and under £ 200	4,170,793	22,118	34,718	3,551,203	22,811	44,300
150 and under 200	3,228,365	10,012	26,302	2,922,531	10,595	36,530
200 and under 300	2,197,585	5,243	18,312	2,305,251	5,541	28,813
300 and under 400	1,490,328	2,917	12,418	1,555,176	3,063	19,563
400 and under 500	1,032,151	1,742	8,850	1,169,051	1,917	14,600
500 and under 600	747,692	1,049	6,230	809,975	1,118	10,110
600 and under 700	643,860	799	5,364	687,968	847	8,597
700 and under 800	373,370	405	3,110	403,611	435	5,043
800 and under 900	2,774,470	2,383	23,120	2,815,412	2,284	35,190
900 and under 1,000	716,856	325	5,972	776,024	356	9,700
1,000 and under 2,000	424,228	129	3,534	385,623	120	4,820
2,000 and under 3,000	195,343	45	1,627	179,603	39	2,243
3,000 and under 4,000	623,724	90	5,197	549,237	84	6,863
4,000 and under 5,000						
5,000 and upwards						
TOTAL	£26,607,210	177,985	£221,673	£22,987,949	140,832	£287,277

APPENDIX VIII.

Taxation in Basel in 1429.

SIZE OF ESTATE IN GULDEN.	NUMBER TAX- PAYERS.	AVERAGE ESTATE. (ESTIMATED.)	AGGREGATE ESTATE. (ESTIMATED.)
0 to 10	649	5	3,000
10 to 50	593	25	16,000
50 to 100	354	66	23,000
100 to 150	170	120	20,000
150 to 300	267	200	53,000
300 to 500	146	366	53,000
500 to 750	79	600	47,000
750 to 1,000	60	850	51,000
1,000 to 1,500	60	1,166	70,000
1,500 to 2,000	32	1,666	54,000
2,000 to 2,500	21	2,200	46,000
2,500 to 3,000	25	2,700	67,000
3,000 to 3,500	14	3,200	45,000
3,500 to 4,000	13	3,700	48,000
4,000 to 4,500	10	4,200	42,000
4,500 to 5,000	5	4,700	23,000
5,000 to 5,500	2	5,200	10,000
5,500 to 6,000	3	5,700	17,000
6,000 to 6,500	4	6,200	25,000
6,500 to 7,000	3	6,700	20,000
7,000 to 7,500	5	7,200	36,000
7,500 to 8,000	5	7,700	38,000
8,000 to 8,500	3	8,200	25,000
9,000 and upwards . .	13	12,000	160,000
	2,536		992,000

Population about 10,000; families about 2,000.
992,000 gulden is about \$4,000,000, or an average of \$2,000 per family.

APPENDIX IX.

Personal Estates in Baltimore.

ESTATES probated in the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City, from 1888 to 1893, inclusive. (Third Annual Report, Maryland Bureau of Industrial Statistics.)

	NO.	VALUE.
Under \$ 500 Personalty	1,359	\$ 333,225
\$ 500 to 1,000 "	958	656,038
1,000 to 2,500 "	1,358	2,165,694
2,500 to 5,000 "	792	2,776,823
5,000 to 10,000 "	578	4,009,751
10,000 to 25,000 "	452	7,123,912
25,000 to 50,000 "	199	6,996,063
50,000 to 100,000 "	129	9,157,922
Over 100,000 "	89	25,836,140
TOTALS	5,914	\$59,055,568

In a condensed form the table would stand:—

	NO.	VALUE.
Under \$ 5,000 Personalty	4,467	\$ 5,931,780
\$5,000 to 50,000 "	1,229	18,129,726
Over 50,000 "	218	34,994,062
TOTALS	5,914	\$59,055,568

Were realty as well as personalty returned, the number and value of large estates would greatly increase.

APPENDIX X.

Inventoried Estates in Massachusetts.
 Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor — Report, 1894.
 1899-1931.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		BOTH SEXES.	
	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
Under \$500	1,102	\$ 138,008	329	\$ 67,536	1,431	\$ 205,544
\$ 500 but under \$ 1,000	373	275,780	90	63,238	463	339,008
1,000 but under 5,000	1,134	2,732,538	140	289,725	1,274	3,022,264
5,000 but under 10,000	279	1,906,373	16	99,559	295	2,005,932
10,000 but under 25,000	143	2,500,435	14	226,030	157	2,726,465
25,000 but under 50,000	35	1,229,203	7	247,929	42	1,477,132
50,000 but under 100,000	23	1,829,147	.	.	23	1,829,147
100,000 but under 200,000	6	805,464	.	.	6	805,464
200,000 but under 300,000 . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
300,000 but under 400,000	2	640,063	.	.	2	640,063
400,000 but under 500,000	1	415,371	.	.	1	415,371
500,000 and over	2	1,297,817	.	.	2	1,297,817
TOTALS	3,102	\$13,500,099	596	\$994,008	3,698	\$14,494,107

APPENDIX X. — (Continued.)

Inventoried Estates in Massachusetts. — (Continued.)
1859-1861.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		BOTH SEXES.	
	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
Under \$500	991	\$ 221,310	494	\$ 125,340	1,485	\$ 346,650
\$ 500 but under \$ 1,000	628	459,852	332	237,280	960	697,132
1,000 but under 5,000	2,087	5,161,816	740	1,630,065	2,827	6,791,881
5,000 but under 10,000	673	4,647,075	124	859,294	797	5,506,369
10,000 but under 25,000	427	6,596,394	80	1,191,537	507	7,787,931
25,000 but under 50,000	138	4,829,739	30	1,030,179	168	5,859,918
50,000 but under 100,000	82	5,649,766	10	739,495	92	6,389,261
100,000 but under 200,000	46	5,966,068	6	707,128	52	6,703,226
200,000 but under 300,000	17	4,059,628	1	215,614	18	4,275,242
300,000 but under 400,000	5	1,714,083	2	672,881	7	2,386,964
400,000 but under 500,000	3	1,423,568	. . . . .	. . . . .	3	1,423,568
500,000 and over	6	5,088,652	. . . . .	. . . . .	6	5,088,652
TOTALS	5,103	\$45,847,981	1,819	\$7,408,813	6,922	\$53,256,794

APPENDIX X. — (Continued.)

Inventoried Estates in Massachusetts. — (Continued.)
1879-1881.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		BOTH SEXES.	
	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
Under \$500	1,054	\$ 247,701	788	198,785	1,822	\$ 446,576
\$ 500 but under \$ 1,000	771	539,705	680	488,240	1,451	1,047,946
1,000 but under 5,000	2,776	7,040,745	1,812	4,254,550	4,588	11,275,295
5,000 but under 10,000	1,027	7,237,760	304	2,052,780	1,321	9,290,540
10,000 but under 25,000	752	11,788,180	271	4,009,746	1,023	15,797,922
25,000 but under 50,000	313	10,713,939	97	3,230,473	410	13,934,412
50,000 but under 100,000	172	11,898,286	46	3,470,144	218	15,368,430
100,000 but under 200,000	92	12,987,585	19	2,512,263	111	15,499,848
200,000 but under 300,000	36	8,594,272	1	278,684	37	8,872,956
300,000 but under 400,000	19	6,685,538	3	933,409	22	7,618,947
400,000 but under 500,000	10	4,383,422	.	.	10	4,383,422
500,000 and over	28	32,610,753	1	687,228	29	33,197,981
TOTALS	7,030	\$114,747,943	4,112	\$22,626,316	11,142	\$137,374,259

APPENDIX X. — (Continued.)

Inventoried Estates in Massachusetts. — (Continued.)
1889-1891.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		BOTH SEXES.	
	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
Under \$500	1,174	\$ 283,073	1,043	\$ 263,532	2,217	\$ 546,605
\$ 500 but under 1,000	877	642,919	861	626,944	1,738	1,269,863
1,000 but under 5,000	3,418	8,488,334	2,779	6,584,677	6,197	15,073,011
5,000 but under 10,000	1,199	8,385,291	770	5,346,852	1,969	13,732,143
10,000 but under 25,000	964	15,116,130	534	8,026,619	1,498	23,142,749
25,000 but under 50,000	321	11,183,119	159	5,431,882	480	16,615,001
50,000 but under 100,000	290	13,966,682	65	4,522,100	265	18,488,782
100,000 but under 200,000	105	14,337,512	29	3,952,176	134	18,309,688
200,000 but under 300,000	35	8,660,443	10	2,530,612	45	11,191,055
300,000 but under 400,000	17	5,747,325	5	1,715,393	22	7,462,719
400,000 but under 500,000	11	5,044,120	2	841,173	13	5,885,293
500,000 and over	28	22,157,831	2	1,684,048	30	23,841,879
TOTALS	8,349	\$114,032,780	6,259	\$41,526,008	14,608	\$155,558,788

APPENDIX X.

APPENDIX X. — (Continued.)

In a condensed form the tables would stand:—

I. By Number.

	1852-1881.	1882-1891.	1892-1899.	1899-1899.
Under \$5,000	3,168	5,272	7,861	10,162
\$5,000 to \$50,000	494	1,472	2,864	3,947
\$50,000 and over	36	178	427	609
TOTALS	3,698	6,922	11,142	14,608

II. By Amounts.

Under \$5,000	\$ 3,626,516	\$ 7,835,663	\$ 12,769,817	\$ 16,889,479
\$5,000 to \$50,000	5,909,429	19,154,218	39,662,884	53,489,893
\$50,000 and over	4,967,862	26,266,913	84,941,558	86,179,416
TOTALS	\$14,494,107	\$53,256,794	\$137,374,259	\$155,558,788