

IV.—POPULATION.

INDEX TO PLATES.

<p>TOTAL POPULATION.....Plate 22 Average Density, by Counties; by States. Total, by States. Selected Classes.</p> <p>DISTRIBUTION OF SEXES.....Plate 23 Ratios, by Counties; by States. Total, by States; Retrospect, 1850—1880.</p> <p>COLORED POPULATION.....Plate 24 Ratio, to Total, by Counties; by States. Total, by States. Retrospect.</p> <p>FOREIGN POPULATION.....Plate 25 Ratio, to Total, by Counties; by States. Total, by States. Foreign-born, by Nativities; Retrospect.</p> <p>GERMANS. IRISH.....Plate 26 Ratio to Total Population.</p> <p>ENGLISH. WELSH. BRITISH AMERICANS.Plate 27 Ratio to Total Population.</p> <p>NORWEGIANS. SWEDES. SCOTCH.....Plate 28 Ratio to Total Population.</p>	<p>FRENCH.....Plate 29 Ratio to Total Population.</p> <p>IMMIGRATION.....Plate 29 Annual, 1820—1880.</p> <p>FOREIGN-BORN IN FIFTY CITIES.....Plate 30 Total, Germans, Irish, British Americans.</p> <p>PRINCIPAL NATIVITIES IN FOUR CITIES..Plate 31 New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston.</p> <p>SELECTED CLASSES, BY STATES.....Plates 32—33 Total, Native, Colored, Foreign, Germans, Irish, Etc.</p> <p>INTER-STATE MIGRATION.....Plates 34—37 Ratio of Native to Total Population.</p> <p>DEFECTIVE, DEPENDENT AND DELINQUENT CLASSES... ..Plates 38—39 Insane, Idiotic, Blind. (Plate 38.) Deaf Mutes, Prisoners, Paupers. (Plate 39.) Ratios to Total Population. General Ratios.</p>
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In General.—The population of the United States on June 1, 1880, was 50,155,783. Of this number, 43,475,840 were of native birth, and 6,679,943 were born in foreign lands, the proportion of the two elements being respectively $86\frac{68}{100}$ and $13\frac{32}{100}$ per cent. In respect of race, 43,402,970 were white, 6,580,793 colored (having negro blood), 105,465 Chinese, 148 Japanese, and 66,407 citizen Indians. No account is here taken of Indians still upon reservations or in tribal relations. The ratio of each class to the total population was as follows: whites, $86\frac{54}{100}$; colored, $13\frac{32}{100}$; Chinese and Japanese, $0\frac{23}{100}$, and citizen Indians $0\frac{23}{100}$ per cent. In respect of sex, the males were slightly in excess, there being 25,518,820 males, or $50\frac{88}{100}$ per cent., to 24,636,963 females, or $49\frac{22}{100}$ per cent.

Rate of Increase.—The following table, which gives the total population at each census, and the percentage of increase, decade by

decade, shows a rapidity of increase, which is without a parallel in the history of civilized nations, and which can scarcely be maintained many decades longer.

CENSUS.	POPULATION.	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE.
1790.....	3,929,214	
1800.....	5,308,483	35.11
1810.....	7,239,881	36.40
1820.....	9,633,822	33.06
1830.....	12,866,020	33.55
1840.....	17,069,453	32.67
1850.....	23,191,876	35.86
1860.....	31,443,321	35.58
1870.....	38,558,371	22.63
1880.....	50,155,783	30.08

The constancy of this great rate of increase, ranging from 30.08 during the last decade to 36.40 between 1800 and 1810, is another marked feature. The only exception was in the decade from 1860 to 1870, which included the period of the great Civil War. Besides the effect of the war in checking both natural increase and immi-

gration, it is to-day universally acknowledged that the census of 1870 was very defective in the Southern states. The omissions, owing to the neglect of the enumerators, are to be estimated in hundreds of thousands. It is safe to assume that the population of the country was in 1870, not 38,558,371, but fully 40,000,000. It is certain, also, that the omissions were mainly of the colored race, and that their number should have approximated 5,500,000 instead of 4,880,009 as reported.

The growth of population, up to 1840, was dependent almost entirely upon natural increase, as there was very little immigration during that period. Toward the end of the decade between 1840 and 1850, the famine in Ireland caused an exodus from that country to this, by which the rate of increase was greatly accelerated. Between 1850 and 1860 the proportion of the foreign-born element was still further increased, since which time immi-

gration has continued at a rate which keeps the ratio between the native and foreign elements practically constant.

The following table, showing the rates of increase in Great Britain and Ireland, is introduced for the sake of comparison. No account is here taken of their loss by emigration, but, even were such allowance made, the average rate of increase for the United States would still greatly exceed that of the mother-country:

DECADE.	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE.		
	ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.
1811.....	14.30	12.28	.....
1821.....	18.06	13.45	.....
1831.....	15.80	12.57	14.19
1841.....	14.52	10.24	5.25
1851.....	12.65	10.20	-19.85
1861.....	11.93	5.98	-11.50
1871.....	13.19	8.52	-6.67
1881.....	14.34	11.14	-4.69

The minus sign indicates a decrease of population.

Race.—The white and colored population at the close of each decade, was as follows:

CENSUS.	WHITE.	COLORED.
1790.....	3,172,006	757,208
1800.....	4,306,446	1,002,037
1810.....	5,862,073	1,377,808
1820.....	7,862,166	1,771,656
1830.....	10,537,378	2,328,642
1840.....	14,195,805	2,873,648
1850.....	19,553,068	3,638,808
1860.....	26,922,537	4,441,830
1870.....	33,589,377	4,880,009
1880.....	43,402,970	6,580,793

The total population was made up of these two elements, in the following proportions:

CENSUS.	WHITE.	COLORED.
1790.....	80.73	27.19
1800.....	81.13	18.87
1810.....	80.97	19.03
1820.....	81.61	18.39
1830.....	81.90	18.10
1840.....	83.17	16.83
1850.....	84.31	15.69
1860.....	85.62	14.13
1870.....	87.11	12.65
1880.....	86.54	13.12

The importation of slaves ceased in 1807. Since that date, the proportion of the colored element has steadily diminished. It is true that there was an apparent increase between 1870 and 1880, resulting without doubt from the faulty enumeration of 1870, an explanation which is supported by the decrease between 1860 and 1880. This proportional decrease is due in part, but only in part, to the immense immigration of whites since 1847. That the native whites have increased more rapidly than

the colored element, is shown by the relative decrease of the latter prior to 1847, when immigration was insignificant.

The following table presents the ratios of increase of white and colored population, by decades:

DECADE.	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE.	
	WHITE.	COLORED.
1790 to 1800.....	35.76	32.38
1800 to 1810.....	36.13	37.46
1810 to 1820.....	34.12	28.57
1820 to 1830.....	34.03	31.41
1830 to 1840.....	34.72	23.28
1840 to 1850.....	37.74	26.61
1850 to 1860.....	37.69	22.06
1860 to 1870.....	24.76	9.86
1870 to 1880.....	29.21	34.85

The white element shows a slight diminution in the rate of increase, until 1840. After that date the effects of white immigration are very marked, and invalidate all conclusions from this table as to the rate of natural increase. The foreign element can, however, easily be eliminated, as will be seen hereafter, in treating of the native population. The rate of increase of the colored element shows a general and very decided diminution. In but two cases does it equal that of the whites; in one of these (1800 to 1810) the increased rate resulted from the importation of negroes as slaves, and in the other (1870 to 1880) it was plainly due to the defective enumeration of the colored element in 1870.

Statistics show little regarding the relative increase of the colored race before and after emancipation, but it is fair to assume, from all the circumstances of the case, that the increase is less now than formerly, a presumption borne out by such statistics as are at hand. When slaves were property, every consideration of self-interest on the part of the slaveholder prompted him to watch over their health, to encourage child-bearing and to protect and preserve the children. It is not to be supposed for a moment that a careless, improvident race, thrown suddenly upon their own resources, could at once, or within a generation, learn to exercise such care over either their own health, or that of their children, as they had received when slaves. Wherever mortality statistics are available, there is shown a death rate of the colored population far in excess of that of the whites, a death rate so large throughout the country generally as to overbalance the greater birth rate, as appears by the fact that the increase from 1860 to 1880 was, for the colored, but 48 per cent., while for the whites it was 61 per cent.

The conclusion is unavoidable that the colored race cannot hold its own numerically against the white, but must fall farther and farther behind, unless, under conditions of freedom, the race shall develop physical and moral qualities which it has not yet shown.

Nativity.—Statistics of the foreign population of the country were first collected at the census of 1850. In the closing years of the previous decade foreign immigration had first assumed numerical importance, owing, as noted heretofore, to the famine in Ireland in 1846-7, which drove its starving people by hundreds of thousands to the asylum offered by the United States. During the fifty years preceding 1847, probably the whole number of immigrants to this country did not reach a million, while during the thirty-seven years since that date, it has exceeded nine and a half millions.

The following table shows the native, the native white, and the foreign population of the country, at the date of each census since 1850:

CENSUS.	NATIVE.	NATIVE WHITE.	FOREIGN.
1850.....	20,912,612	17,273,804	2,244,602
1860.....	27,304,624	22,862,794	4,138,697
1870.....	32,991,142	28,111,133	5,567,229
1880.....	43,475,840	36,895,047	6,679,943

The proportions of the native and foreign-born population at these dates, were as follows:

CENSUS.	NATIVE.	FOREIGN.
1850.....	90.32	9.68
1860.....	86.84	13.16
1870.....	85.56	14.44
1880.....	86.68	13.32

The apparent increase of the foreign element in 1870 was undoubtedly due to the failure to enumerate a considerable proportion of the native colored population in the South, where the foreign element is very small. Immigration during the decade between 1860 and 1870 was, in fact, not as great as during the preceding or the following decades.

Increase of Native Americans.—The alleged inability of the so-called "American race" to maintain itself, unless constantly recruited by foreign immigration, has long been a favorite theory with certain foreign writers, and a similar view has prevailed to some extent even in this country. From a narrow range of facts, indicating an increase of disease, together with a steadily diminishing birth rate, especially in the higher circles of society,

these writers have inferred that the native American race is undergoing decay, and can be recuperated only by a "return to nature," whatever that may be.

An examination of the facts, however, proves that the race is not dying out, but, on the contrary, that the rate of increase of native whites since 1850 has been as follows:

DECADE.	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE.
1850 to 1860.....	32.35
1860 to 1870.....	22.95
1870 to 1880.....	31.25

In no European country does the rate of native increase approach that shown by the above figures. It may be urged, however, that the number of native whites includes the children of foreign parents, born in this country, and that the ratio of increase of the purely native element cannot be deduced therefrom. The popular belief, indeed, is that the families of Irish, German and Scandinavian immigrants are exceptionally large, and that to their fertility the country is indebted for the continual increase of the native population. But it is easy to show that this assumption is unfounded.

The statistics of foreign parentage were unfortunately not obtained prior to the census of 1870. By deducting from the number of native whites in 1870 and 1880, the number born of foreign parents, the foreign element for one generation back is eliminated from the calculation. During the decade from 1870 to 1880, the total of native whites, less those born of foreign parentage, showed an increase of 28 per cent. Comparing this rate of increase with that of Ireland and Germany, the countries from which most of the supply of fresh blood comes, there is, even after allowing for their losses by emigration, no approach in these countries to the above rapidity of increase. If immigrants multiply faster in this country than at home, it is hard to see why the causes which produce this result should not have a similar effect upon natives.

On the other hand, it is probable that the average birth rate is decreasing. The average size of the family decreased between 1870 and 1880 from 5.09 to 5.04. A much greater decrease is indicated by the figures of earlier censuses, in which, however, only the families of whites were considered. It is quite in accord with all experience that a higher civilization should be attended by a lower birth rate; but, also, by a smaller rate of mortality among the young. It is unquestionably true, that while the birth rate to-day is considerably

less than it was fifty years ago, the average age is decidedly greater. A larger proportion of the children survive, and men live to a greater age.

On the whole, however, as the country becomes more and more densely populated, and as its people advance to greater refinements of civilization, the rate of increase is slowly but surely declining. This has been the history of every nation upon the globe.

Future Population.—Predictions concerning population are especially unsafe, because of the many uncertain elements which enter into any such estimate. It is a common saying that the population of the United States is doubled every twenty-five years, and such had been the fact up to the date of the last census. The population in 1880, however, fell several millions short of being double that of 1855, or four times that of 1830. In all probability, a doubling of the population within twenty-five years has been witnessed for the last time. During the next two decades the foreign element will be almost certain to decrease slightly, in proportion to the native element, as it is most unlikely that immigration will continue at a pace corresponding with natural increase. It may safely be estimated that in 1890 the foreign element will not form more than 13 per cent. of the total population, and in 1900 not more than 12 per cent. The native white element, which increased 32.35 per cent. from 1850 to 1860, and 31.25 per cent. between 1870 and 1880, will probably show a proportional gain of about 30 per cent. in the present decade and a slightly smaller one, perhaps 29 per cent., between 1890 and 1900. The colored element may possibly gain 25 per cent. during the same period, which appears to be an ample estimate. Taking these figures as a basis, the population in 1890 and 1900, may be estimated as follows:

POPULATION:	1890.	1900.
Native whites.....	47,963,000	61,872,000
Colored.....	8,225,000	10,281,000
Foreign.....	8,396,000	9,839,000
Total.....	64,584,000	81,992,000

In making this estimate it is presupposed that no great disturbing factors, such as wars or wide-reaching pestilence, shall overcome natural increase during the period in question.

Density of Population.—The average number of inhabitants per square mile, including the entire area of the country except Alaska, was 13.92 in 1880. The average

density of population and the area of the country, in square miles, at the date of each census, are given below:

CENSUS.	AREA.	DENSITY.
1790.....	827,844	4.75
1800.....	827,844	6.41
1810.....	1,999,775	3.62
1820.....	1,999,775	4.82
1830.....	2,059,043	6.25
1840.....	2,059,043	8.29
1850.....	2,980,959	7.78
1860.....	3,026,500	10.39
1870.....	3,603,884	10.70
1880.....	3,603,884	13.92

The following table shows the density of population by states and territories, with the progress made by each in this respect since the date of its organization:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810	1800	1790
North Atlantic.										
Maine.....	21.7	20.9	21.0	19.5	16.8	13.4	9.9	.....	.....	.....
N. Hampshire.....	38.5	35.3	36.2	35.3	31.6	29.9	27.1	23.8	20.4	15.8
Vermont.....	36.4	36.1	34.5	34.4	32.0	30.7	25.8	23.9	16.9	.....
Massachusetts.....	221.8	181.2	153.1	123.7	91.8	75.9	65.1	18.7	15.1	12.5
Rhode Island.....	254.9	200.3	160.9	136.0	100.3	89.6	76.5	70.9	63.7	63.4
Connecticut.....	128.5	110.9	95.0	76.5	64.0	61.4	56.8	54.0	51.8	24.7
New York.....	106.7	92.0	81.3	65.0	51.0	40.3	28.8	20.1	12.4	7.5
New Jersey.....	151.7	121.5	90.1	65.7	50.1	43.0	37.2	32.9	28.3	24.7
Pennsylvania.....	95.2	78.2	64.6	51.4	38.3	30.0	23.3	18.0	13.4	9.6
South Atlantic.										
Delaware.....	74.8	63.7	57.3	46.7	39.8	39.2	37.1	37.1	32.8	30.2
Maryland.....	94.8	79.1	69.6	59.1	47.7	45.3	41.3	38.6	34.6	32.4
District of Col.....	2960.4	2195.0	1251.3	861.4	437.1	398.3	330.4	240.2	140.9	.....
Virginia.....	37.7	30.5	24.6	21.9	19.1	18.7	16.4	15.0	13.6	11.5
West Virginia.....	25.1	17.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	28.8	22.0	20.4	17.9	15.5	15.2	13.2	11.4	9.8	8.1
South Carolina.....	33.0	23.3	23.3	22.2	19.7	19.3	16.7	13.8	11.5	8.2
Georgia.....	26.1	20.0	17.9	15.4	11.7	8.7	5.8	4.3	1.5	0.6
Florida.....	5.0	3.4	2.5	1.6	1.0	0.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Central.										
Alabama.....	24.5	19.3	18.7	14.9	11.4	6.0	2.4	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	24.4	17.8	17.1	13.1	8.1	2.9	0.9	0.9	0.2	.....
Louisiana.....	20.7	16.0	15.6	11.4	7.8	4.7	3.4	1.7	.....	.....
Texas.....	6.1	3.1	2.3	0.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	15.1	9.1	8.2	3.9	1.8	0.6	0.3	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	36.9	30.1	26.6	24.0	19.9	16.3	10.1	6.3	2.5	0.8
Kentucky.....	41.2	33.0	28.9	24.6	19.5	17.2	14.1	10.2	5.5	1.8
Northern Central.										
Ohio.....	78.5	65.3	57.4	48.6	37.3	22.7	14.1	5.6	1.1	.....
Indiana.....	55.1	47.0	37.6	27.5	19.1	9.6	4.1	0.7	0.2	.....
Illinois.....	55.0	45.3	30.6	15.2	8.5	2.8	1.0	0.2	.....	.....
Michigan.....	28.5	20.6	13.0	6.9	3.7	0.6	0.1	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	24.2	19.3	14.2	5.6	0.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	9.8	5.5	2.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	29.3	21.5	12.2	3.5	0.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	31.5	25.0	17.2	9.9	5.6	2.1	0.9	0.3	.....	.....
Kansas.....	12.2	4.4	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	5.9	1.6	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota.....	0.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western.										
Montana.....	0.3	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	1.9	0.3	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	1.7	1.0	0.5	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	0.6	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	0.4	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	1.1	0.3	0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	5.5	3.5	2.4	0.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

It will be noticed that this table differs in a few details from a corresponding one published by the census office. These differences are, in nearly all cases, due to the fact that the present table relates strictly to the area of the states and territories as constituted at the dates of the several censuses.

For comparison, the following table, showing the population and the number of inhabitants per square mile, of the principal countries of the globe, is here introduced:

COUNTRIES.	DATE OF CENSUS.	TOTAL POPULATION.	POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.
Belgium.....	1880	5,519,844	481.71
Netherlands.....	1881	4,114,077	312.86
British India.....	1881	252,541,210	311.57
Great Britain and Ireland.	1881	35,246,633	289.92
Italy.....	1881	28,459,451	246.63
Japan.....	1882	36,358,994	234.28
Germany.....	1880	45,194,172	216.62
France.....	1881	37,672,048	180.88
Switzerland.....	1880	2,846,102	177.10
Austro-Hungary.....	1880	37,741,413	156.98
Denmark.....	1880	2,096,400	133.21
Portugal.....	1878	4,348,551	125.69
Ceylon.....	1881	2,758,166	111.65
Servia.....	1878	1,669,337	84.64
Spain.....	1877	16,053,961	84.55
Greece.....	1879	1,679,775	83.91
Peru.....	1876	3,050,000	42.11
Sweden.....	1880	4,565,668	26.51
Chili.....	1878	2,400,396	19.34
Egypt.....	1877	17,419,980	15.19
Norway.....	1876	1,806,900	14.71
United States.....	1880	50,155,783	13.92
Mexico.....	1877	9,389,461	12.66
Russia.....	1879	98,356,100	10.11
United States of Columbia.	1870	2,951,323	9.20
Uruguay.....	1880	438,245	6.19
Ecuador.....	1878	1,146,000	4.61
Bolivia.....	1878	2,080,000	4.15
Venezuela.....	1880	2,075,245	4.06
Paraguay.....	1876	293,844	3.19
Brazil.....	1872	10,108,291	3.14
Argentine Republic.....	1875	2,400,000	2.90
Canada.....	1881	4,352,080	1.35

The above table is taken from Spofford's American Almanac.

The most noticeable feature of the distribution of the population, is its inequality of density, even in those regions which have been settled for equal periods of time. Among the states of the Atlantic slope, which have been settled since the earliest colonial days, the density of population ranges through very wide limits. The irregularity is especially decided as between the Northern and Southern states on the Atlantic border. As the first settlers were of the agricultural class, it would be natural to look for an explanation in some difference of soil, climate or other circumstances affecting agricultural pursuits, but an examination develops the fact that the preponderance of agricultural advantages is decidedly in favor of the South, while the North is by far the more densely settled of the two. The naturally greater adaptability of the South to tillage must, therefore, be more than offset by other causes. One of them is unquestionably the presence of abundant, capacious and excellent harbors

upon the Northern coast, while the Southern harbors are not so abundant or so easy of access. Another advantage of the North is its closer proximity to northern Europe, the principal source of colonization and later immigration. Another is undoubtedly the northern climate, and especially its range of temperature and rainfall, which, although less favorable to agriculture than that of the South, is more favorable to human health and comfort. Moreover, the climate of the Northern states more nearly conforms to that of the countries from which most of the white population was originally derived, than does that of the South, and it is a well-known fact that immigration is, as a rule, averse to changing its climatic conditions. In addition to these, a very potent reason for the small immigration to the Southern states, and their consequent comparatively small population, is found in the fact that labor in these states has been, from the earliest colonial times, largely monopolized by the colored race, with which white immigrants have refused to compete, especially in a field so well suited to the former. Still other reasons for this difference in density of population between the two sections, were incidental to the institution of slavery, especially the persistent ownership of land in large tracts at the South, which prevented small farmers from gaining a footing, as at the North.

There are to be seen in the United States nearly all conditions of industry attendant upon different degrees of density of population. Generally speaking, the North Atlantic states are too densely populated to support all their inhabitants by agriculture, and, consequently, a large part of the population is engaged in manufactures and commercial and professional occupations. In the South Atlantic states and the eastern part of the Southern Central states, the population has not yet reached the limit of self-support by means of agriculture. Manufactures are, however, springing up in this section, and, as the population continues to grow, a constantly increasing proportion will be obliged to seek other vocations besides farming. The Northern Central section, from the Ohio westward to the frontier line of settlements in Nebraska and Kansas, shows all the gradations, from the very densely populated agricultural community to those which, in consequence of the excess of land at their disposal, raise from the soil far more than they themselves require for subsistence. Generally throughout the Western states and territories, agriculture is the prevailing occupation, but in certain parts

of this section the profitable interest of mining has changed all the conditions.

Rate of Increase by States.—The following table shows the proportional increase in the population of each state and territory since its organization:

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE BY STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1870 TO 1880	1860 TO 1870	1850 TO 1860	1840 TO 1850	1830 TO 1840	1820 TO 1830	1810 TO 1820	1800 TO 1810	1790 TO 1800
Alabama.....	26.6	3.4	24.9	30.6	90.8	142.0	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	318.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	65.6	11.2	107.4	115.1	221.0	113.1	.....	.....	.....
California.....	54.3	47.4	310.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	387.4	16.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	15.8	16.8	24.0	19.6	4.1	8.1	5.0	4.3	5.4
Dakota.....	853.2	193.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	17.2	11.4	22.5	17.2	1.7	5.4	0.1	13.0	8.7
District of Columbia...	34.8	75.4	45.2	18.2	9.7	20.5	37.5	70.4	.....
Florida.....	43.5	33.7	60.5	60.5	56.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	30.2	11.9	16.6	31.0	33.7	51.5	35.0	55.0	97.0
Idaho.....	117.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	21.1	48.3	101.0	78.8	202.4	185.4	349.1	.....	.....
Indiana.....	17.7	24.4	36.6	44.1	99.9	133.0	500.2	334.6	.....
Iowa.....	36.0	76.9	251.1	345.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	173.3	239.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	24.8	14.3	17.6	25.9	13.3	21.9	38.7	83.9	199.8
Louisiana.....	29.3	2.6	36.7	46.9	63.3	41.0	99.7	.....	.....
Maine.....	3.5	*0.2	7.7	16.2	25.6	33.9	30.4	50.7	57.1
Maryland.....	19.7	13.6	17.8	24.0	5.1	9.7	7.0	11.4	6.8
Massachusetts.....	22.3	18.3	23.7	34.8	20.8	16.6	10.8	11.6	11.6
Michigan.....	38.2	58.0	88.3	87.3	570.9	260.9	84.0	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	77.5	155.6	2730.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	36.6	4.6	30.4	61.4	174.9	81.0	86.9	355.9	.....
Missouri.....	25.9	45.6	73.3	77.7	173.1	111.0	219.2	.....	.....
Montana.....	90.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	267.8	326.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	46.5	519.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	9.0	*2.3	2.5	11.7	5.6	10.3	13.7	16.6	29.5
New Jersey.....	24.8	34.8	37.2	31.1	16.3	15.6	12.9	16.2	14.6
New Mexico.....	30.1	*1.7	51.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	15.9	12.9	25.2	27.5	26.5	39.8	43.0	62.8	73.1
North Carolina.....	30.6	7.9	14.2	15.3	2.0	15.5	15.0	16.1	21.4
Ohio.....	19.9	13.9	18.1	30.3	62.0	61.3	151.9	408.6	.....
Oregon.....	92.2	73.3	294.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	21.6	21.1	25.7	34.0	27.8	28.7	29.3	34.4	38.6
Rhode Island.....	27.2	24.4	18.3	35.5	11.9	17.0	7.9	11.2	0.4
South Carolina.....	41.0	0.2	5.2	12.4	2.2	15.6	21.1	20.1	38.7
Tennessee.....	22.5	13.4	10.6	20.9	21.6	61.2	61.5	147.8	195.8
Texas.....	94.4	35.4	184.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	65.8	115.4	253.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	0.5	4.9	0.3	7.5	4.0	18.9	8.2	41.0	80.8
Virginia.....	23.4	14.4	12.2	14.6	2.3	13.7	9.2	10.7	17.7
Washington.....	213.5	106.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	39.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	24.7	35.9	154.0	886.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	127.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Decrease. † Of Virginia and West Virginia together.

The above table, showing the rate of increase of population from decade to decade, suggests many interesting generalizations regarding the progress of the country. In the original states, which, at the date of the first census, 1790, had a considerable population, the rate of growth was for several decades very slow, and in some cases scarcely appreciable. During this early period, when the states received few immigrants, the natural increase was expended in populating the territories and states of the Mississippi valley and the Gulf

coast. The parent states were engaged in sending out their sons and daughters by hundreds of thousands, to reclaim the wilderness from the savage. The great wave of immigration, which reached our shores between 1840 and 1850, produced a very sensible effect upon the population of nearly all of the older states, augmenting, in most cases, their rates of increase very decidedly, to be followed, in more recent years, by a gradually diminishing rate.

In the states settled since the organization of the Government, a different form of progression is seen. The rapid emigration from the East to these new lands caused at first a very great ratio of increase, followed by a gradual diminution of the rate as the population became greater, and the amount of fertile land to be had for the asking, became less.

Urban Population.—The tendency of population in all nationalities is constantly toward a greater and greater concentration in towns and cities.

In the following table the population of all cities and towns containing 8,000 inhabitants or upwards, is considered as urban:

DATE.	POPULATION OF UNITED STATES.	POPULATION OF CITIES.	INHABITANTS OF CITIES IN EACH 100 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION.
1790.....	3,929,214	131,472	3.3
1800.....	5,308,483	210,873	3.9
1810.....	7,239,881	356,920*	4.9
1820.....	9,633,822	475,135	4.9
1830.....	12,866,020	864,509	6.7
1840.....	17,069,453	1,453,994	8.5
1850.....	23,191,876	2,897,586	12.5
1860.....	31,443,321	5,072,256	16.1
1870.....	38,558,371	8,071,875	20.9
1880.....	50,155,783	11,318,547	22.5

It will be seen that in ninety years the proportion of the urban element has risen from one in thirty-three to nearly one in four.

The number of cities of various grades as to population, at the date of each census, is shown in the following table:

DATE.	8,000 TO 12,000	12,000 TO 20,000	20,000 TO 40,000	40,000 TO 75,000	75,000 TO 125,000	125,000 TO 250,000	250,000 TO 500,000	500,000 TO 1,000,000	1,000,000 AND ABOVE.	TOTAL.
1790.....	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
1800.....	1	...	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
1810.....	4	2	3	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
1820.....	3	4	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
1830.....	12	7	3	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	26
1840.....	17	11	10	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	44
1850.....	36	20	14	7	3	3	1	1	.....	85
1860.....	62	34	23	12	2	5	1	2	.....	141
1870.....	92	63	39	14	8	3	5	2	.....	226
1880.....	110	76	55	21	9	7	4	3	1	286

The following table shows the distribution of the urban population, by states and groups of states. These figures include all dense

bodies of population of 4,000 and upwards, and therefore separate the urban element more closely than the two preceding tables.

URBAN POPULATION, IN 1880, BY STATES AND GROUPS OF STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	URBAN POPULATION IN 1880.	PROPORTION OF URBAN TO TOTAL. (PER CENT.)
North Atlantic Group.		
Maine.....	135,900	21
New Hampshire.....	91,400	26
Vermont.....	37,800	11
Massachusetts.....	1,175,139	66
Rhode Island.....	213,600	77
Connecticut.....	335,500	54
New York.....	2,736,367	54
New Jersey.....	586,547	52
Pennsylvania.....	1,658,523	39
Total.....	6,960,776	48
South Atlantic Group.		
Delaware.....	42,478	29
Maryland.....	364,934	39
District of Columbia.....	159,871	90
Virginia.....	178,117	12
West Virginia.....	47,846	8
North Carolina.....	40,152	3
South Carolina.....	66,180	7
Georgia.....	118,980	8
Florida.....	24,385	9
Total.....	1,042,943	14
Northern Central Group.		
Ohio.....	892,114	28
Indiana.....	327,248	17
Illinois.....	844,462	27
Michigan.....	353,230	22
Wisconsin.....	272,733	21
Minnesota.....	129,567	17
Iowa.....	201,800	12
Missouri.....	505,903	23
Kansas.....	84,907	8
Nebraska.....	51,879	11
Dakota.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,663,843	21
Southern Central Group.		
Alabama.....	58,351	5
Mississippi.....	28,084	3
Louisiana.....	231,296	24
Texas.....	115,396	7
Arkansas.....	13,138	2
Tennessee.....	104,904	7
Kentucky.....	231,720	14
Total.....	782,889	9
Western Group.		
Montana.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	59,715	31
New Mexico.....	6,635	6
Arizona.....	7,007	18
Utah.....	26,837	19
Nevada.....	23,884	39
Idaho.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	17,577	10
California.....	344,004	40
Total.....	485,659	27

This table illustrates the great diversity in respect to urban population, between the purely agricultural states and those in which manufactures predominate. Thus, with the exception of the District of Columbia, which is an exceptional case, all the high percentages of the urban element are found in the North Atlantic states. In Rhode Island more than three-fourths of the population are urban; in Massachusetts two-thirds; in Connecticut, New York and New Jersey, more than one-half. The lowest percentages in this section are those of Maine and Vermont, which have

21 and 11 per cent. respectively. The urban element of the entire North Atlantic group is 48 per cent.; in other words, nearly one-half the people of this entire section live in towns or cities having at least 4,000 inhabitants.

The other extreme is found in the Southern Central states, where Arkansas has an urban element of only 2 per cent., Alabama 5, Mississippi 3, Texas and Tennessee 7 per cent. Louisiana, containing New Orleans, heads the list with a percentage of 24. The average of the Southern Central states, which form an almost purely agricultural section, is only 9 per cent.

Geographical Distribution of the Population.—The general view of the

topographical features of the country, given in a preceding chapter, showed four great divisions, viz.: the Atlantic plain; the Appalachian mountain region; the great valley of the Mississippi, with the region of the Great Lakes; and the vast Cordilleran region. These differ from one another in climate, in agricultural and mineral products, in industrial and commercial interests, and in density of population. It appears from the following table that nearly one-third of the population is found on the Atlantic plain, more than one-half in the interior valley, less than one-seventh in the Appalachian region, and only a little over three per cent. in the Cordilleran region:

TOPOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION.
Atlantic Plain.....	29.84
Appalachian Region.....	13.38
Interior Valley.....	53.50
Cordilleran Region.....	3.28

The distribution of the population among the principal drainage basins of the country is as follows: 97 $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. live on the Atlantic slope, only $\frac{5}{10}$ of 1 per cent. in the Great Basin, and 2 $\frac{4}{10}$ per cent. on the Pacific slope. The average number of persons to a square mile on the Atlantic slope is 22 $\frac{4}{10}$, in the Great Basin 1, and on the Pacific slope 1 $\frac{9}{10}$. With regard to the principal sub-divisions of the Atlantic slope, it is found that upon the area draining directly into the Atlantic—namely, the region east of the Mississippi water-shed, south of the drainage area of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, and north of that of the Gulf—are 34 $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent., or a little more than one-third of the aggregate population of the country; in the drainage area of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence are 11 $\frac{3}{10}$ per cent.; in that of the Gulf of Mexico, exclusive of the Mississippi basin, are 8 $\frac{2}{10}$ per cent. In the drainage area of

the Mississippi are 43⁵/₁₀ per cent. of the whole population.

The following tables show the distribution of the population in latitude and in longitude, by belts each five degrees in breadth:

DEGREES OF LATITUDE.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION.
24 to 29.....	0.3
29 to 34.....	13.0
34 to 39.....	25.6
39 to 44.....	56.0
44 to 49.....	5.1

Between the parallels of 39° and 44° are found more than one-half of the population, and seven out of the eight largest cities in the country—New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago, Boston, Baltimore and Cincinnati. The eighth city, St. Louis, is only a few miles south of this belt; within which are also located fifteen out of the twenty cities of over 100,000 inhabitants, and forty out of the forty-five cities having over 40,000 inhabitants.

DEGREES OF LONGITUDE.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION.
East of 70.....	0.8
70 to 75.....	15.8
75 to 80.....	19.1
80 to 85.....	18.8
85 to 90.....	20.4
90 to 95.....	15.3
95 to 100.....	6.2
100 to 105.....	0.4
105 to 110.....	0.5
110 to 115.....	0.4
115 to 120.....	0.4
120 to 125.....	1.9

In reference to longitudinal distribution, it will be noticed that over one-third of the total population live east of 80°, the meridian of Pittsburgh; over one-half east of 85°, which meridian passes a few miles west of Cincinnati; and three-fourths east of 90°, the meridian of St. Louis.

The distribution of population in 1870 and 1880, at different elevations above the sea-level, is given below:

ELEVATION ABOVE SEA LEVEL. (FEET.)	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION.		POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.	
	1870.	1880.	1870.	1880.
0 to 100.....	18.76	18.25	39.9	50.5
100 to 500.....	22.44	21.48	21.1	26.3
500 to 1,000.....	39.23	37.93	27.3	36.7
1,000 to 1,500.....	14.58	15.76	15.3	22.4
1,500 to 2,000.....	3.09	3.75	6.1	11.1
2,000 to 3,000.....	0.93	1.33	1.2	2.3
3,000 to 4,000.....	0.21	0.26	0.3	0.6
4,000 to 5,000.....	0.22	0.33	0.3	0.6
5,000 to 6,000.....	0.35	0.54	0.7	1.4
6,000 to 7,000.....	0.15	0.19	0.4	0.6
7,000 to 8,000.....	0.02	0.03	0.1	0.2
8,000 to 9,000.....	0.02	0.05	0.2	0.6
9,000 to 10,000.....	.....	0.05	.....	1.1
Above 10,000.....	.....	0.05	.....	1.0

It will be seen from this table that more than nine-tenths of the population live at an altitude of less than 1,500 feet above sea level; more than three-fourths at an elevation of less than 1,000 feet; and nearly one-fifth at an elevation of less than 100 feet above tide, along the immediate seaboard and in the swampy and level regions of the South.

In the area below 500 feet are found nearly all of the population engaged in the culture of cotton, rice and sugar, and in the foreign commerce of the country. A large majority of those engaged in manufactures are found in the area included between the levels of 500 and 1,500 feet; which area comprises also the greater part of the prairie states and the grain-producing states of the Northwest.

The contour line of 2,000 feet represents, in that part of the country east of the 98th meridian, practically the limit of population—settlements above that elevation being few and sparse, and the country being principally made up of rugged mountain summits and ridges.

The area between 2,000 and 5,000 feet comprises mainly the slope of the great plains. That between 2,000 and 3,000 feet constitutes the debatable ground between the arid region of the Cordilleras and the well-watered region of the Mississippi valley. In most of the country having an elevation greater than 3,000 feet, in the western part of the United States, irrigation is almost universally necessary for the cultivation of crops.

It will be noticed that in the area between 4,000 and 6,000 feet, the population is denser than in the grade below. This is due to the fact that many of the most prosperous mining sections of the West lie at this elevation. In the area above 6,000 feet the inhabitants are engaged almost exclusively in mining, and are found in those states and territories which have the greatest mean elevation, such as Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada and California.

The average elevation of the country, exclusive of Alaska, has been estimated at 2,600 feet above sea level. The average elevation of the total population has been roughly computed at about 700 feet.

From the accompanying table, showing the distribution of population in accordance with the mean annual temperature, it appears that nearly three-fourths of the population live between the isothermals of 45° and 60°, and that an additional 10 per cent. live between 60° and 65° mean annual temperature; while above and below these isotherms the population is but slight. The densest settlement also is between the isothermals of 45° and 60°.

No less than 97 per cent. of the population live in regions where the mean temperature in July ranges between 65° and 85° Fah.; and 70 per cent. of the whole are found in the area where the mean temperature of January, the coldest month, ranges from 20° to 40° Fah.

ISOTHERMS.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION.	POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.
Below 40° Fah.....	0.5	2.0
40 to 45.....	7.0	8.3
45 to 50.....	27.3	20.3
50 to 55.....	32.5	29.7
55 to 60.....	14.9	22.9
60 to 65.....	10.4	12.4
65 to 70.....	6.6	12.2
70 to 75.....	0.8	4.0
Above 75.....	Trifling.	1.1

The following table shows the distribution of the aggregate population according to the annual rainfall:

CLASSES—INCHES OF RAINFALL.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION.	POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.
60° and above.....	1.70	12.7
55 to 60.....	5.62	19.7
50 to 55.....	8.60	22.1
45 to 50.....	25.43	57.7
40 to 45.....	22.64	40.1
35 to 40.....	19.97	38.5
30 to 35.....	9.96	23.0
25 to 30.....	2.43	9.0
20 to 25.....	1.65	3.8
15 to 20.....	1.06	1.3
10 to 15.....	0.63	0.5
Below 10.....	0.31	0.5

It will be seen that 68 per cent. of the population occupy regions enjoying between thirty-five and fifty inches of rainfall annually; and more than 86 per cent. where there is a fall of from thirty to fifty-five inches. The density of population is also the greatest within these limits.

The average annual rainfall upon the surface of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is not far from twenty-nine inches. The rainfall, having reference to the distribution of the population, that is, giving weight to different parts of the country in proportion to the density of their population, was, in 1880, 42.9 inches. In 1870 this was 43.5 inches, showing a movement towards the region of less rainfall, that is, toward the arid regions of the West.

A distribution of the population in accordance with the rainfall of the spring and summer months, that is, during the agricultural season, shows that more than 94 per cent. live where the rainfall during this period is between fifteen and thirty inches, and that nearly 62 per cent. are found in the area between the isohyetal lines of twenty and twenty-five inches.

Distribution of the Sexes.—The maps and diagrams upon Plate 23 show, in the United States at large, a slight excess of male population, owing to the preponderance of males among the immigrants to this country. In long-settled agricultural regions, under the normal conditions, females slightly outnumber males.

Among the different states a wide diversity exists in the proportion of the sexes. In the older states along the Atlantic, with the exception only of Delaware and Florida, females are considerably in excess, as they are also in Alabama, Louisiana and Tennessee. The excess of females is more marked in the northern than in the southern of these states, due, doubtless, to a greater westward emigration of males from the former section, and also to the presence in the North Atlantic states, of those classes of manufactures which employ female labor. The overplus of females is greatest in the District of Columbia, owing, presumably, to the large number of that sex employed in the Government departments.

In the other states and territories, males form the majority, the proportion of this sex rising, as a general thing, as the longitude increases. Throughout the Mississippi valley, generally speaking, the males are slightly in excess, showing that, in this respect, it has not yet reached the normal condition of an agricultural region. In the extreme West, where the principal interests are mining and cattle-raising, immigration, which is largely of the male element, continues to disturb the normal equilibrium of the sexes. Utah shows a much smaller excess of males than the other states and territories of this section, owing to the character of its immigration, which is mainly of families, including women and children; and also, to a certain extent, to the practice of polygamy. In New Mexico, which has been long settled by descendants of the Spaniards and the semi-civilized Indians, the relative proportions of the sexes are much the same as in Utah.

During the decade between 1870 and 1880, in the United States, taken as a whole, there was a slight increase of males as compared with females. In most of the North Atlantic states, as also in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, there was a slight relative increase of females, while in nearly all the states and territories of the extreme West there was a very large relative increase of this sex. On the other hand, males increased relatively in Colorado, New Mexico and Utah, of the Western section, and in all the states of the South Atlantic and Southern Central sections, as well as in most of those in the Northern Central section.

The Colored Element.—Examination of the map and diagrams descriptive of the colored population shows that the greatest proportion of this element is found in South Carolina, where it forms about three-fifths of the whole population. In Louisiana and Mississippi more than one-half of the population are colored. In Alabama, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia, the colored element forms from one-third to one-half of the total. In Arkansas and Tennessee, from one-fourth to one-third are colored. Among the former slave states, West Virginia and Missouri have the smallest proportion of colored population. Outside the former slave states the proportion is trifling.

In the United States as a whole, the colored element, during the decade between 1870 and 1880, increased slightly. The proportional gains in colored population were made mainly in the former slave-holding states. Of these South Carolina stands at the head of the list, and Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, Georgia and Arkansas follow in the order named. In Texas, Florida, Alabama and Kentucky, there was a relative decrease. In Indiana there was a trifling increase, during the decade, while Kansas, which received most of the so-called "exodus" in 1878-9, suffered a relative decrease, showing, beyond any question, that the importance of this movement was greatly exaggerated.

As heretofore stated, the census of 1870 was quite imperfect as regards the South, and, it is probable, that the apparent proportional increase of colored population was not actual, but was due to the defects of the census in question.

Geographical Distribution of the Colored Element.—The fact that the colored population is confined almost entirely to the South Atlantic and Southern Central states, indicates that it prefers climatic conditions characterized by high temperature, heavy rainfall, and great atmospheric humidity. As a race, it avoids great elevation above sea-level, preferring the low seaboard of the Southern coast, and the midland country of the Atlantic plain. These conditions, as will be noticed further on, are almost the exact opposites of those affected by the foreign-born element of the population.

Dividing the colored population according to its range above sea-level, it is found that about 22 per cent. live at an elevation of less than 100 feet, while more than two-thirds are found below 500 feet, and not less than 93 per cent. below 1,000 feet, leaving only a few thousands at greater elevations. The great mass of the colored population (93 per

cent.) is found where the mean annual temperature is between 50° and 70° Fah. Not less than 85 per cent. live in the region receiving an annual rainfall of between forty and sixty inches. More striking facts in this connection are the following: that in the region having sixty inches annually, the colored form 43 per cent. of the population, and in that receiving between fifty-five and sixty inches, they form 36.5 per cent., while in the region receiving fifty to fifty-five inches, more than half the inhabitants are colored.

Inter-State Migration.—The extreme readiness of Americans to change their place of residence is shown by the fact that, out of a total population of a little over 50,000,000, more than 9,500,000 were born in states other than those in which they now live. The number of those who have changed their place of residence without changing their state is still larger.

The following tables present an epitome of the subject of inter-state migrations. In the first table the successive columns show, first, the total native population of each state, whether born in the state or elsewhere in the United States; second, the total number born in each state, wherever now living in the United States, and, third, the number of residents of each state who were born therein:

STATES.	TOTAL NATIVE POPULATION.	TOTAL BORN IN STATE.	BORN AND LIVING IN STATE.
Alabama.....	1,252,771	1,319,180	1,014,633
Arkansas.....	792,175	520,740	436,077
California.....	571,820	355,157	326,000
Colorado.....	154,537	31,827	26,363
Connecticut.....	492,708	538,832	398,211
Delaware.....	137,140	155,517	110,643
Florida.....	259,584	194,518	173,481
Georgia.....	1,531,616	1,719,068	1,395,214
Illinois.....	2,494,295	2,263,409	1,709,520
Indiana.....	1,834,123	1,798,490	1,354,565
Iowa.....	1,362,965	954,695	737,306
Kansas.....	886,010	279,151	233,066
Kentucky.....	1,589,173	1,856,310	1,402,112
Louisiana.....	885,800	817,492	728,322
Maine.....	590,053	745,272	563,015
Maryland.....	852,137	958,141	762,641
Massachusetts.....	1,339,504	1,356,295	1,088,565
Michigan.....	1,248,429	920,661	803,306
Minnesota.....	513,097	341,750	302,371
Mississippi.....	1,122,388	1,056,993	863,185
Missouri.....	1,956,802	1,567,284	1,268,641
Nebraska.....	354,988	113,478	95,700
Nevada.....	36,613	18,256	13,732
New Hampshire.....	300,697	371,262	242,757
New Jersey.....	909,416	906,005	725,614
New York.....	3,871,492	4,753,547	3,556,394
North Carolina.....	1,396,008	1,638,058	1,344,553
Ohio.....	2,803,119	3,302,656	2,361,437
Oregon.....	144,265	81,608	67,942
Pennsylvania.....	3,695,062	4,184,180	3,385,693
Rhode Island.....	202,538	201,722	152,487
South Carolina.....	987,891	1,183,311	952,395
Tennessee.....	1,525,657	1,787,504	1,313,552
Texas.....	1,477,133	915,020	870,705
Vermont.....	291,327	430,041	251,780
Virginia.....	1,497,869	2,118,460	1,435,124
West Virginia.....	600,192	440,213	397,267
Wisconsin.....	910,072	893,945	693,177

The main points of interest in this first table appear on the surface. New York stands

at the head of the list, having the largest native population, including natives of the state and immigrants from other states, the largest number of natives of the state, wherever now residing, and the largest number of natives still remaining in the old homestead. Pennsylvania follows, then Ohio and Illinois, the older states standing pretty nearly in the order of their total population. In the newer states, where the proportion of inhabitants native to the state is small, this order is no longer followed, nor do the states stand in the same order, by any means, in respect to all three elements presented in the different columns.

The second table possesses great interest, as showing for each state the absolute and relative amounts of inter-state immigration and emigration, with the gains and losses resulting therefrom.

STATES.	NATIVE EMIGRATION.		NATIVE IMMIGRATION.		NET GAIN + NET LOSS—	PER CENT.
	NUMBER.	PER CENT.	NUMBER.	PER CENT.		
Alabama.....	304,547	23	238,138	19	-66,409	-5
Arkansas.....	84,663	16	356,098	45	+271,435	+34
California.....	29,157	8	245,820	43	+216,663	+38
Colorado.....	5,464	17	128,174	83	+122,710	+80
Connecticut.....	140,621	26	94,497	19	-46,124	-9
Delaware.....	44,874	29	26,497	19	-18,377	-13
Florida.....	21,037	11	86,103	33	+65,066	+25
Georgia.....	323,854	19	136,402	9	-187,452	-12
Illinois.....	553,889	24	784,775	32	+230,886	+9
Indiana.....	443,925	25	479,558	26	+35,633	+2
Iowa.....	217,389	23	625,659	46	+408,270	+30
Kansas.....	46,085	16	652,944	74	+606,859	+70
Kentucky.....	454,198	24	187,061	12	-267,137	-17
Louisiana.....	89,170	11	157,478	18	+68,308	+8
Maine.....	182,257	24	27,038	5	-155,219	-26
Maryland.....	195,500	20	89,496	11	-106,004	-12
Massachusetts.....	267,730	20	250,939	19	-16,791	-1
Michigan.....	117,355	13	445,123	36	+327,768	+26
Minnesota.....	39,379	11	210,726	41	+171,347	+33
Mississippi.....	193,808	19	259,203	23	+65,395	+6
Missouri.....	298,643	19	688,161	35	+389,518	+20
Nebraska.....	17,778	16	259,288	73	+241,510	+68
Nevada.....	4,524	25	22,881	62	+18,357	+50
New Hampshire.....	128,505	35	57,940	19	-70,565	-23
New Jersey.....	180,391	20	183,802	20	+3,411	+0.3
New York.....	1,197,153	25	315,098	8	-882,055	-23
North Carolina.....	293,505	18	51,455	4	-242,050	-17
Ohio.....	941,219	28	441,682	16	-499,537	-18
Oregon.....	13,666	17	76,323	53	+62,657	+43
Pennsylvania.....	798,487	19	309,369	8	-489,118	-13
Rhode Island.....	49,235	24	50,051	25	+816	+0.4
South Carolina.....	230,916	20	35,496	4	-195,420	-20
Tennessee.....	473,952	27	212,105	14	-261,847	-17
Texas.....	44,315	5	606,428	41	+562,113	+38
Vermont.....	178,261	41	39,547	14	-138,714	-48
Virginia.....	683,336	32	62,745	4	-620,591	-41
West Virginia.....	42,946	10	202,925	34	+159,979	+27
Wisconsin.....	200,768	22	216,895	24	+16,127	+2

The two elements of inter-state emigration and immigration are contrasted in the first and third columns of the above table. The second column represents, by percentages, the proportion which the native emigration bears to the total number born in each state. The fourth column shows, by percentages, the proportion subsisting between the native immigrants and the total native population of the state. The fifth column presents the net gain or loss to the state by inter-state migrations, and the last column, the proportion which such gain or loss bears to the native population of each state.

The main current of migration proceeded

from the Eastern states, which have, however, contributed by no means equally in proportion to their population. In the number of emigrants to other states, New York naturally leads; then follow Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Illinois, Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana, in the order named. Ohio unexpectedly takes precedence of Pennsylvania in this respect, although by reason of its smaller population and more recent settlement, its loss by emigration should naturally be less. The explanation is to be found in the relative condition of population and occupations in the two states. The principal interests of Ohio are still agricultural, though manufactures are beginning to assume great prominence. The state has become too densely settled, generally speaking, for an agricultural population. The result must be either a decided change in the industries of the state, permitting a greater number of persons to obtain a livelihood upon the same area, or a considerable emigration. The difficulty is receiving its solution in both these ways.

The states east of the Mississippi show considerable diversity as regards the ratio of native emigration to the total number born in the state. Vermont leads, with a percentage of 41, then follow New Hampshire with 35, Virginia 32, and Ohio 28 per cent. The average of native emigration for this section is 23 per cent. The smallest losses of native population by emigration have been in West Virginia, 10 per cent., and Florida, 11 per cent.

The Western states, of course, show small percentages. The contrast between the older and the newer parts of the country in this respect, would be still greater if the ratio had been computed between the emigration and the total native population, inasmuch as the total number born in these newer states is comparatively small.

Although the decrease in the North Atlantic states by emigration to other states has been mainly made up to them by foreign immigration, still the number received from neighboring states has not been inconsiderable. The reverse has been the case in the states of the South Atlantic section. Not only have they received, practically, no foreign immigration, but the number of native immigrants from other states has been comparatively small. Consequently, up to 1870, these states made slow progress in population, being constantly depleted by emigration, while receiving but few accessions.

The columns of immigration, of course, present the obverse of those concerning emigration.

By the former, the Western states have been swollen and the Eastern ones depleted. For example, Maine has received but 5 per cent., New York 8, Pennsylvania 8, Virginia and the Carolinas but 4 per cent., and so on; while the newer states, to which the current is flowing, have received enormous accessions. Thus Colorado credits 83 per cent. of her population to other states, Kansas 74, Nebraska 73, Nevada 62, Oregon 53, and Iowa 46 per cent., with at least half a dozen other states closely approaching the last named figure.

Striking a balance between gains and losses, we find that all of the thirteen original states, except Rhode Island, together with Maine, Vermont, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, have made net losses, the others having gained. New York has sustained a net loss of 882,055, or 23 per cent. of the total native population of the state. In spite of this heavy drain upon its native blood, its native population has increased during the past twenty years about 1,000,000, or nearly 30 per cent.; a sufficient answer, were answer necessary, to those who claim that the native population cannot maintain itself without the assistance of foreign immigration. Others of the older states have sustained even larger proportional losses. Vermont has lost 48 per cent., and still has gained slightly since 1860 in native population. Virginia has lost 41 per cent., Maine 26, New Hampshire 23, South Carolina 20, Ohio 18 and North Carolina 17, and yet have gained in the native element.

On the other hand, the net gains have been enormous. Kansas has received over 600,000, being an increase of 70 per cent., and is exceeded proportionally by Colorado, whose accessions have netted 80 per cent. of gain, and is followed closely by Nebraska with 68 per cent.

The course of inter-state migration has been mainly along parallels of latitude. Emigrants from the North Atlantic states have gone mainly to the Northern Central section, and those from the South Atlantic states to the Southern Central section; people from Maine have settled largely in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota; those from New York have generally chosen a more southerly locality, going into Ohio, northern Indiana, Illinois and Iowa; Virginia has overflowed into Kentucky, Missouri, southern Indiana and Illinois; North Carolina into Tennessee and Arkansas; and Georgia into Alabama, Louisiana and Texas.

Thus far the movement of native population only has been under consideration. The converse of this subject, namely, the inquiry as to the birth-place of the present inhabitants of each state, is, however, of scarcely less interest.

Thus New York has received its largest contribution from the state of Pennsylvania, its next largest from New Jersey, then from Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont, in the order of mention. Pennsylvania has received the greatest number from New York, and then follow in succession New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio and Virginia; Virginia has received a large number from North Carolina, then from Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Tennessee; Florida from Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina and Virginia, in the order named; Texas from Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia and Missouri; Colorado from New York, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio and Pennsylvania; California from New York, Missouri, Massachusetts, Ohio and Illinois. Of the magnitude of these contributions a few examples will suffice. There are residing in the state of Michigan no less than 229,657 natives of New York, and 86,391 natives of Ohio. From Alabama, Texas has received 93,625, and from Georgia, 61,407. Iowa has received from Illinois 102,820, from Indiana 59,278, and from Ohio 120,495.

Foreign Population.—Since the year 1820, official reports have been made of the number of foreign emigrants who have arrived upon our shores. The number received prior to that date is a matter of conjecture only, but has been estimated by the Bureau of Statistics to be in the neighborhood of 250,000. For the period between 1820 and 1880, the number of immigrants is given by the reports of the Bureau of Statistics as follows:

1821 to 1830.....	143,439
1831 to 1840.....	599,125
1841 to 1850.....	1,713,251
1851 to 1860.....	2,579,580
1861 to 1870.....	2,282,787
1871 to 1880.....	2,812,191
Or a total of 10,130,373 since 1820.	

The nativity of this large body of immigrants is shown in the following table of the principal sources of immigration between 1820 and 1879:

Ireland.....	3,065,761
Germany.....	3,002,027
England.....	891,444
France.....	313,716
Sweden and Norway.....	306,092
Scotland.....	159,547
Switzerland.....	83,709
Italy.....	70,181
Austro-Hungary.....	65,588
Denmark.....	48,620
Netherlands.....	44,319
Russia.....	38,316
Spain.....	28,091
Belgium.....	23,267
Wales.....	17,893

The effect of the enormous emigration from Ireland is shown most forcibly by the returns of the different censuses of that country,

from which it appears that within the four decades since 1841, its population has decreased by over 3,000,000. The effect of the almost equally large emigration from Germany is less marked, owing to the much greater population of that country, but as no census of the German Empire had been taken prior to 1867, there are few data for comparison. The small rate of increase shown by a comparison of the German census of 1871 with that of 1880 is attributable, in large measure, to emigration.

The following table shows the percentage of the total foreign-born population contributed by the five principal nationalities mentioned, as ascertained at each census since 1850:

CENSUS.	IRELAND.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	GERMANY.	NORWAY, SWEDEN AND DENMARK.	BRITISH AMERICA.
1850.....	42.85	13.75	26.01	0.80	6.58
1860.....	38.93	11.54	30.83	1.75	6.04
1870.....	33.33	11.24	30.37	4.34	8.86
1880.....	27.76	11.17	29.44	6.59	10.74

In 1850 the Irish formed more than two-fifths of all the foreign element, but since that time their relative numbers have steadily diminished, until now they form little more than one-fourth. The English and Welsh element has also diminished slightly in proportion, while the Germans increased, between 1850 and 1860, from a little over one-fourth to above 30 per cent., and have since held very nearly the same proportion. There has been a steady increase of Scandinavians, and of British Americans, principally French Canadians.

The map and diagrams relating to the general distribution of the foreign population show that it is in no state equal to the native element. The largest proportion of foreign-born inhabitants is found in the states and territories of the Western and of the Northern Central sections. The proportion is greatest in Nevada, Arizona, Dakota, Minnesota and California, where it forms more than half the total population. In thirteen other states and territories, namely, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Washington, it constitutes between one-fourth and one-half of the population. It is smallest in the Southern Central and South Atlantic sections, especially in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, where the foreign-born form less than 2 per cent. of the natives.

With the exception of Florida, Louisiana and Texas, the Southern states have only a numerically insignificant foreign element. The presence of the colored race—which, from its adaptation to the climate, monopolizes the labor

of this section—is in itself sufficient to account for this fact. Again, the climate is more or less unfavorable to the inhabitants of northern Europe. In the northeastern states, on the other hand, a great variety of manufactures, with the mining of coal and iron, have drawn thither Irish, Germans, French and Canadians in large numbers. In Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa and Illinois, immigrants have been attracted by the cheap farming lands. In this section most of the immigrants are Scandinavians, and follow agricultural pursuits. In the Cordilleran region the mining interest is the chief attractive force.

In the United States, as a whole, natural increase gained slightly upon immigration, during the decade ending with 1880. For every 100,000 of the native population, the foreign population was 1,516 less in 1880 than in 1870. In thirty-five of the states and territories the foreign element decreased relatively, while it increased in but twelve. These facts should be a sufficient answer to those who are fond of asserting the relative decadence of the native population, in comparison with the growth of foreign immigration. The relative increase of the foreign element has taken place in those sections where it was formerly greatest; that is, in New England, where it is employed in manufacturing; in Dakota and Oregon, where the public lands have invited settlement, and in Colorado and New Mexico, where the demand for labor in the mines has attracted many immigrants.

The total number of natives of the German Empire residing in the United States was, in 1880, 1,966,742. The following table comprises the ten states in which are found the largest numbers of this nationality, with the number in each, and the proportion which this number bears to the total number of Germans in the United States:

STATES.	NUMBER.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL.
New York.....	355,913	18
Illinois.....	235,786	13
Ohio.....	192,597	10
Wisconsin.....	184,328	9
Pennsylvania.....	168,426	9
Missouri.....	106,800	5
Michigan.....	89,085	5
Iowa.....	88,268	4
Indiana.....	80,756	4
Minnesota.....	66,592	3

It is seen that these ten states, all of which are in the North and Northwest, contain four-fifths of all the Germans in the country. Less than two per cent. of the whole number are found in New England.

The Irish form, next to the Germans, the most numerous foreign nationality represented in the United States, the number in 1880 having been 1,854,571. Their distribution, while much more general than that of the Germans, has its center much farther eastward, as is shown by the following list of the ten states containing the largest proportion of Irish inhabitants:

STATES.	NUMBER.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL.
New York.....	499,445	27
Pennsylvania.....	236,505	13
Massachusetts.....	226,700	12
Illinois.....	117,343	6
New Jersey.....	93,079	5
Ohio.....	78,227	4
Connecticut.....	70,638	4
California.....	62,962	3
Missouri.....	48,898	3
Iowa.....	44,061	2

While the Germans have largely spread westward to the states of the upper Mississippi valley and the Lake region, the Irish have colonized in the North Atlantic states, especially in the southern part of New England, and in the "Middle states," formerly so-called.

The English and Welsh, to the number of 745,978, have spread over the country more generally than either the Germans or Irish. The ten states in which they are most numerous, contain more than three-fourths of their entire number, as follows:

STATES.	NUMBER.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL.
New York.....	123,585	17
Pennsylvania.....	109,549	15
Illinois.....	60,012	8
Ohio.....	55,318	8
Massachusetts.....	48,136	7
Michigan.....	44,032	6
New Jersey.....	32,148	4
Wisconsin.....	30,268	4
California.....	26,577	4
Iowa.....	25,550	3

The British Americans, who stand numerically fourth in order, contributed, in 1880, 717,157 to the population. They are scattered closely along the northern boundary of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, principally in the following states:

STATES.	NUMBER.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL.
Michigan.....	148,866	21
Massachusetts.....	119,302	17
New York.....	84,182	12
Maine.....	37,114	5
Illinois.....	34,043	5
Minnesota.....	29,631	4
Wisconsin.....	28,965	4
New Hampshire.....	27,142	4
Vermont.....	24,620	3
Iowa.....	21,097	3

Not less than 78 per cent. of all the British Americans in the country were contained in the ten states last enumerated, all but two of which, it will be noticed, are on the immediate northern border, while the two exceptions, Iowa and Massachusetts, adjoin border states.

Norwegians and Swedes numbered 376,066, the great majority of which were contained in the Lake region. The manner in which immigrants of this nationality have sought out the climate and other conditions most closely approximating those of their native land is very striking. The following table, shows their number and the proportion to the total number of Norwegians and Swedes in the country, for the ten states in which they are most numerous:

STATES.	NUMBER.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL.
Minnesota.....	101,697	27
Illinois.....	59,385	16
Wisconsin.....	57,487	15
Iowa.....	39,145	10
Dakota.....	16,422	5
New York.....	13,349	4
Michigan.....	12,932	3
Kansas.....	12,565	3
Nebraska.....	12,174	3
Pennsylvania.....	7,956	2

These ten states contained not less than 88 per cent., while Minnesota alone contained more than one-fourth of all the Swedes and Norwegians in the country.

The Scotch, to the number of 170,136, are quite uniformly distributed over the Northern and Western states. Those containing the largest number of this nationality are given below:

STATES.	NUMBER.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL.
New York.....	28,066	16
Pennsylvania.....	20,735	12
Illinois.....	15,645	9
Massachusetts.....	12,507	7
Michigan.....	10,731	6
Ohio.....	8,946	5
New Jersey.....	7,633	4
Iowa.....	6,885	4
California.....	6,465	4
Wisconsin.....	5,770	3

The above ten states contain but 70 per cent. of all the Scotch in the United States.

The French also, numbering 106,971, are distributed quite generally everywhere except in the South. Exception to this statement, however, should be made in the case of Louisiana, to which state many of this nationality have been attracted, the old French element of the population probably being the attractive force. New Orleans, more than any other city in the United States, shows a distinct French impress, in the customs and

speech of its inhabitants. The principal numbers of French in 1880, were found in the following states:

STATES.	NUMBER.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL.
New York.....	20,321	19
Ohio.....	10,136	9
Louisiana.....	9,992	9
California.....	9,550	9
Illinois.....	8,524	8
Pennsylvania.....	7,949	8
Missouri.....	4,642	4
Indiana.....	4,473	4
New Jersey.....	3,739	3
Michigan.....	3,203	3

In these states a little more than three-fourths of the whole French element of the country is contained.

Comparing the above tables relating to the different nationalities with one another, it will readily be seen how the different states mentioned stand in relation to the several nationalities. Thus, New York contains the greatest number of Germans, Irish, English and Welsh, Scotch and French, while in respect to British Americans it stands third in the list, and in respect to Swedes and Norwegians sixth.

The relations of the several foreign elements to urban and rural life respectively, are of interest. It is impossible, from the tables of the census, to make an exhaustive study of this subject, but a close approximation to the conditions prevailing may be obtained by considering the nationality of the foreign element of the fifty largest cities. These cities contain an aggregate population of 7,713,903, or 15½ per cent. of the aggregate population of the country. The foreign element contained in them numbers 2,328,347, which is 30½ per cent. of their aggregate population, being more than twice the proportion of foreign to aggregate population in the country at large. Of the total foreign population in the United States, not less than 34½ per cent. is found in these fifty cities, while, as stated above, but 15½ per cent. of the aggregate population is contained in them. It is seen, then, that the urban population contains far more than its due proportion of the foreign element.

Turning now to the several nationalities, the following results appear:

NATIONALITIES.	IN FIFTY LARGEST CITIES.	
	NUMBER.	PERCENTAGE OF ALL.
Germans.....	782,943	39.8
Irish.....	849,319	45.8
English and Welsh.....	215,757	28.9
British Americans.....	133,614	18.6
Norwegians and Swedes.....	17,585	4.7
Scotch.....	21,712	30.4
French.....	41,573	38.8

The last column expresses the proportion which the number of each nationality in the fifty cities bears to the total number of that nationality in the country. It appears that every nationality except one, the Swedes and Norwegians, affects urban life to a greater extent than does the aggregate population, and, necessarily, still more so than does the native element of the population. The Swedes and Norwegians are remarkable for the extent to which they affect rural life, while, on the other hand, the fact that nearly one-half the Irish, and much more than one-third of the Germans and French, have swarmed into the cities, is highly significant in connection with the problems of city government.

Geographical Distribution of Foreign Population.—

Conversely to the habitat of the colored element, the foreign born inhabitants of this country seek comparatively high latitudes and altitudes, and low temperatures and rainfall. Ninety-five and a half per cent. are found north of the parallel of 37°, the middle latitude of the country, and the proportion which the foreign element bears to the total population of each latitude belt steadily increases northward, until, between latitudes 47° and 48°, it reaches nearly 40 per cent. of the total population.

In regard to elevation above sea-level, 37 per cent. are found to be living between 500 and 1,000 feet, 14 per cent. between 100 and 500 feet, and about the same percentage between 1,000 and 1,500 feet. Below 100 feet there are 28 per cent., principally in the large seacoast cities of the north. The greater part of the foreign population, amounting to over 87 per cent., is found in the region having a mean annual temperature of between 40° and 55° Fah., and about 85 per cent. where the annual rainfall ranges from thirty to fifty inches.

Age of the Population.—

The publications of the tenth census present tables showing the population of the country, classified by age and sex, and by each several year of age. So great detail in a classification of this kind was not attempted in any previous census. As regards single years, the value of the tables is much impaired through the fact that many persons, especially of the colored race, did not know their ages, and when questioned by the enumerators, were more apt to give their ages as multiples of ten, or five, or as even numbers rather than odd numbers. Hence it is that the tables in question present a rather uneven appearance, rising at the tens,

fives and even ages, and sinking lower than they should at other ages. These errors balance one another and so disappear where a term of years is summarized.

The average age of the aggregate population is slightly over 24 years. That of the male element is almost precisely 24 years, that of the female element one-tenth of a year greater. The average age of the white population, including the foreign element, is 24.6 years, of the native whites but 22.2 years, and that of the foreign element, 38.5 years. The reason for this manifestly is, that the great majority of immigrants are persons of mature age. The average age of the colored element is but 21.7 years, a fact which sustains the wide-spread popular belief, that a smaller proportion of the colored race grow to maturity than of the whites, and that its mortality is generally greater.

The number of females is less than that of males at each year of age up to fifteen years. Beyond that age, the number of females is slightly greater, with two or three exceptions, to twenty-two years of age. Thence up to seventy-five years, the number of males is, in most cases, slightly greater, beyond which point, up to one hundred years, females outnumber males, and at some ages very decidedly.

Of the aggregate population, 29 per cent. are of the age of ten years or less. This proportion is much lower than the normal one, inasmuch as the foreign population enters into it, with its small proportion of children. Of native whites, 32.8 per cent. were ten years of age or less. Of the colored element, the percentage for this age is considerably greater, being 34.9 per cent., a fact which is in complete accord with the smaller average age already mentioned, and with the much greater death rate, which will be noticed hereafter.

Of the aggregate population 50.3 per cent. were under twenty-one years of age. This, too, includes the foreign element, which greatly modifies the result. Of white natives 55.7 per cent. are under that age, leaving 44.3 per cent. of twenty-one years and upward. Of the colored, 56.5 per cent. are under twenty-one, a proportion greater than that of the native whites by 0.8 per cent.

The total number of the natural militia, that is, of males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, was 10,231,239, or a fraction less than 20 per cent. of the aggregate population. The total number of males of twenty-one years of age or over, was 12,830,349, or 25.8 per cent. of the aggregate population. The number of children of school age, which has been set arbitrarily by the census as between the ages

of five and eighteen, including the former and excluding the latter, was 15,065,767, being almost precisely 30 per cent. of the aggregate population.

The following table presents by states the number of children of school age, the natural militia, and the number of males of voting age:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.	NATURAL MILITIA.	MALES OF VOTING AGE.
Alabama.....	421,328	213,192	259,884
Arizona.....	7,924	18,144	20,398
Arkansas.....	266,075	159,606	182,977
California.....	216,393	257,229	329,392
Colorado.....	36,372	86,004	93,608
Connecticut.....	155,512	127,590	177,291
Dakota.....	32,909	45,788	51,603
Delaware.....	42,675	30,361	38,298
District of Columbia.....	47,727	35,411	45,873
Florida.....	88,445	51,807	61,699
Georgia.....	511,555	275,815	321,438
Idaho.....	7,494	11,726	14,795
Illinois.....	943,653	651,310	796,847
Indiana.....	620,602	407,650	498,437
Iowa.....	510,110	333,890	416,658
Kansas.....	316,029	223,338	265,714
Kentucky.....	546,455	313,136	376,221
Louisiana.....	300,153	173,731	216,787
Maine.....	166,856	127,975	187,323
Maryland.....	279,412	182,609	232,106
Massachusetts.....	427,526	373,284	502,648
Michigan.....	464,382	371,140	467,687
Minnesota.....	237,575	174,681	213,485
Mississippi.....	386,136	203,080	238,532
Missouri.....	701,510	459,209	541,207
Montana.....	6,696	18,147	21,544
Nebraska.....	135,158	112,884	129,042
Nevada.....	11,344	25,967	31,255
New Hampshire.....	79,120	70,410	105,138
New Jersey.....	316,421	230,054	300,635
New Mexico.....	35,695	28,452	34,076
New York.....	1,337,918	1,050,775	1,408,751
North Carolina.....	452,164	241,140	294,750
Ohio.....	951,278	647,092	826,577
Oregon.....	50,028	48,783	59,629
Pennsylvania.....	1,260,386	853,972	1,094,284
Rhode Island.....	68,144	57,854	76,898
South Carolina.....	330,623	170,922	205,789
Tennessee.....	515,701	276,895	330,305
Texas.....	518,925	332,120	380,376
Utah.....	48,063	26,480	32,773
Vermont.....	86,270	64,162	95,621
Virginia.....	490,574	264,033	334,505
Washington.....	20,421	22,542	27,670
West Virginia.....	206,398	114,664	139,161
Wisconsin.....	405,878	256,434	340,482
Wyoming.....	3,754	9,751	10,180

The Defective Classes.—

Under this name are grouped by the census the insane, idiotic, blind and deaf-mutes. Attempts to obtain full and satisfactory statistics regarding these classes of the population have heretofore been attended with very indifferent success, although each succeeding census has made advances toward completeness. The fact that each census apparently shows a much greater proportion of the population to be in this class than was indicated by its predecessor, has been interpreted by alarmists as indicating that the population is rapidly deteriorating in this direction. The fact is simply that the truth has been more nearly ascertained. Whether such diseases are on the increase or decrease, these figures do not indicate. Prior to 1850 no statistics of value were obtained. The

following table shows the absolute number of defectives in the country, as returned by the last four censuses:

	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
Insane.....	91,997	37,432	24,042	15,610
Idiotic.....	76,895	24,527	18,930	15,787
Blind.....	48,928	20,320	12,658	9,794
Deaf-Mutes.....	33,878	16,205	12,821	9,803
Total.....	251,698	98,484	68,451	50,934

The distinction between insanity and idiocy is not well defined, and is to a certain extent arbitrary. The practical difficulties to be overcome in an enumeration of these classes are very great. In the first place, there is no hard-and-fast line to be drawn between physical and mental soundness and unsoundness. Speaking strictly, few or none are perfectly sound, either mentally or physically, and the number of cases upon the border line between health and disease, especially in the case of insanity, is very great. Again, there is great and very natural reluctance, for obvious reasons, to making known even to the census officials, the fact that relatives and friends are mentally or physically defective. The greater success which has attended the work of the later censuses in obtaining full statistics is due not only to a better system and more thorough canvassing, but also to the fact that a much larger proportion of these unfortunates are now placed in asylums and homes for these classes, instead of being privately cared for in families.

The following table shows the number in each class, at each decennial period, in every million of inhabitants:

	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
Insane.....	1,834	971	765	673
Idiotic.....	1,533	636	602	681
Blind.....	976	527	403	422
Deaf-Mutes.....	675	420	408	423
Total.....	5,018	2,554	2,178	2,199

It must be confessed that it is somewhat startling to note that one in every two hundred of our population is so defective as to be enumerated in one or the other of these classes.

While there was a slight decrease in the total between 1850 and 1860, there was on the other hand, from 1860 to 1870, an increase relative to the population of more than 17 per cent., and from 1870 to 1880 the proportion was apparently nearly doubled. This enormous increase is accounted for in large part by the greater accuracy of the last census.

Of the total number of insane 40,942, or

more than 44 per cent., were in hospitals or asylums. A little more than 3 per cent. of the idiots, or 2,429, were in training schools for the feeble-minded. In schools and homes for the blind there were 2,158, or less than 4½ per cent., and of the deaf-mutes there were in home schools, not counting those in day schools, 5,267, or nearly 16 per cent.

The following table shows the distribution of the defective classes, by sex, nativity and race:

	MALE.	FEMALE.	NATIVE.	FOREIGN.	WHITE.	COLORED.
Insane.....	44,408	47,589	65,651	26,346	85,840	6,157
Idiotic.....	45,309	31,586	72,888	4,007	67,316	9,579
Blind.....	26,748	22,180	40,599	8,329	41,278	7,650
Deaf-Mute.	18,567	15,311	30,507	3,371	30,661	3,217
Total...	135,032	116,666	209,645	42,053	225,095	26,603

It appears that, the sexes being nearly equal in number in the United States, women are more liable to insanity than men, owing, doubtless, to their relatively weaker nervous systems and more emotional temperaments. On the other hand, men are more subject to the other forms of disease. The native population is much less liable to insanity than to the other defects now under consideration, and has a smaller proportion of the blind than of the idiotic or deaf-mute. On the other hand, foreigners are very liable to insanity, due, doubtless, to change of climate and separation from friends and wonted surroundings, while the tendency to idiocy is comparatively slight. Of blindness, this class has more than its due proportion, and of deaf-mutism slightly less than its share. The colored element has comparatively little tendency toward insanity, its due proportion of idiocy, and more than its proportion of blindness.

The Dependent Class.—The statistics of pauperism of the Tenth Census are, as regards inmates of almshouses, very complete. Of that class who are aided by the public purse, outside of almshouses, however, the statistics are confessedly so incomplete as to be of no value whatever, not a tithe of this class, probably, having been enumerated.

The total number of paupers enumerated in almshouses in 1880 was 67,067, or one in 748 of the population. This is a small proportion, when compared with similar statistics in other countries.

Of this number, 35,952 were males, and 31,115 females, showing, as the sexes are nearly equal in number in the country, a considerable excess of male paupers, due, doubtless, to the

fact that dependent women are largely provided for by relatives and friends. The native paupers numbered 44,106, and foreign paupers 22,961. The former constitute 0.10 per cent. of the native population, the latter 0.34 per cent. of the foreign element, showing a very large proportional excess of foreigners.

White paupers numbered 61,310, colored, 5,757; which, reduced to percentages of the total of each element, is, in the case of whites 0.14 and of colored 0.09, showing a much smaller proportion of the colored population in alms-houses than of whites.

The Delinquent Class.—The total number of prisoners held in confinement on June 1, 1880, was 59,255, or one in each 846 of the total population. This includes unconvicted prisoners and such of the insane as are held in jails for safe-keeping, but does not include prisoners held for debt, or as witnesses. Neither does it include 11,340 inmates of juvenile reformatories.

The following is the distribution of these prisoners under various forms of confinement:

In penitentiaries, mostly at hard labor.....	30,623
In workhouses and houses of correction, mostly at hard labor.....	7,864
In jails, mostly in idleness.....	12,815
In city prisons, calabosoes, station-houses, etc.....	1,572
At work outside of prisons.....	4,883
In military prisons.....	493
Miscellaneous.....	1,005

Of the total number of prisoners, 54,186 were males and 5,069 females, showing a very large excess of crime among males; 46,338 were natives, or 0.11 per cent. of the native population, and 12,917 foreigners, or 0.19 per cent. of the foreign element, indicating a considerable disproportion of criminals among the foreign-born; 42,294 of the prisoners were white and 16,961 were colored, or 0.10 per cent. of the former as against 0.26 of the latter. Much the greater portion of the commitments of the latter class were, however, for minor misdemeanors.

According to the returns of previous censuses, crime has apparently made most astonishing progress in this country. In 1850 the number of prisoners returned was 13,474; in 1860, 38,172, an increase of nearly 200 per cent.; in 1870, 32,901, an apparent falling off; and in 1880, 59,255, an apparent increase of 80 per cent. The criminal statistics of the earlier censuses were so incomplete, however, as to be utterly untrustworthy. The important question, whether crime is on the increase or decrease, as compared with population, must, therefore, for the present remain unanswered.