
SUPPLEMENT.

A DISCUSSION OF THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE TWELFTH CENSUS, BY DR. JOHN SHAW BILLINGS.
THE NEGRO FARMER, BY W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS, PH. D.
METHODS OF ESTIMATING POPULATION.

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By DR. JOHN SHAW BILLINGS.

In any large reference library in this country many inquiries concerning vital statistics are made which can be answered only, if at all, by reference to reports on this subject published by individual states and cities or by the National Government. The most general inquiry propounded is "what official reports relating to births, marriages, and deaths have been published in this country, and which of these reports have you available for reference?" The answer to the last part of this question, as given by the catalogue of the library under the heading "Statistics (Vital) United States," and under the names of the states and cities, is a fairly good answer to the whole general question, since there are very few official documents of any value relating to this subject which are not contained in such a library.

In the great majority of cases this answer is of very little use to the reader, who has no idea which of the reports specified contains the information of which he is in search, and who may waste much time and labor in seeking for what does not exist. For example, one person wants data as to the effects of the emancipation of slaves on the birth and death rates of the negro, as shown by these rates in Virginia for the five years preceding and the five years following the Civil War. There are no official data of this kind of any value. Another person wishes to compare the death rates of coal miners in the United States, in Belgium, and in Great Britain for the last ten years, but no such data are available for the United States.

If the purpose in consulting these reports be to obtain comparative data showing the result of varying conditions upon the general mortality, or to show the relative death rates at different ages, from different causes or of different classes of population in the same or different places during a series of consecutive years, the information must be sought from the local reports on this subject issued by the states or cities for which comparisons are wanted. Here the student or analyst finds great difficulty in securing any comprehensive information, owing to lack of tables covering the details sought. Very few of the cities make any extensive compilation of the material at their command, and in such compilations which are most complete, as well as in the state reports, there are differences in the forms of tables and in the methods of classifying the data

which prevent carrying comparisons very far, even if they do not entirely preclude them.

On the other hand, the general statistics heretofore published by the Bureau of the Census, while giving uniform results for the different states and cities as far as the data permit, cover only the "census" years, and the fact that the primary purpose of such statistics is to furnish comparative data for a large number of different areas in a limited space makes it necessary to treat the subject in a broad sense and to give only the most important details.

The factors, in addition to locality, which influence the mortality, such as age, sex, color, nativity and parent nativity, conjugal condition, occupation, and season, are so numerous that to give tables showing all of them in their complex relations to causes of death in each area, in a general report of this kind, is entirely impracticable. For example, the principal table, giving deaths from each cause by age and sex, requires 8 pages for each area; but if these data were shown in relation to color, by conjugal condition and nativity, it would require over 1,000 pages for each area. The student, therefore, should not expect to find every combination of data that he may wish for special purposes, but some of the most essential details of general interest will be found presented very fully.

There is no subject of importance connected with national growth and development upon which the general public is so ignorant and indifferent as that of the vital statistics of the people. It is due to this ignorance and indifference that no adequate legal provision is made in many of the states and cities for the proper registration of births, marriages, and deaths, which is essential to correct vital statistics.

In view of the importance of the subject, it seems useful to supplement the reports on vital statistics of the Twelfth Census by a few suggestions as to some of the uses which may be made of them, prepared, not for the use of statisticians and experts, but for the information of those who have little knowledge of the subject and of its relations to the daily interests of life.

The interest and value of vital statistics depend upon their being so presented as to permit of making comparisons. The fact that 460 deaths occurred in a certain locality during a year is of small interest by itself. If

we also knew that the population of the place during that year was 46,000, giving a death rate of 10 per 1,000, we can compare it with the death rates of other places, and thus find that it was a low death rate. If we also knew that the number of births during the same period was 460, giving a birth rate of 10 per 1,000, we might suppose that there were comparatively few women and children in that town, and few negroes. If we also knew the number of children under 5 years of age, the number of deaths among them, and the number of women between 15 and 50 years of age, we could make further comparisons, and if we found that the proportion of children and of women of child-bearing age was about the same as in most cities, we should probably conclude that the number of births and deaths was too small, and that an adequate system of registration is needed. This last is the conclusion which will be reached by a skilled statistician when considering the number of deaths and births given for the majority of the states, and, therefore, for the United States as a whole, in the Census report on Vital Statistics.

No state has a complete registration of births, the ones that come nearest to it being probably Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, but the results of the registration in these states should be sought, not in the Census report, but in the state reports of births, marriages, and deaths.

The only states which had a registration of deaths sufficiently complete to make the death rates worth calculating were Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island, which, with the District of Columbia, form the group referred to in the Census report as the "registration" states.

No Southern state, and no Western state except Michigan, had any satisfactory system of registering deaths at the time the data were collected. Even in the states classed as registration states the deaths were not all recorded, as was found by a comparison of the returns made by the enumerators with the registration records. The results of this comparison are given on pages xv-xxiii, Volume III, of the Twelfth Census reports.

Some statisticians having ascertained that the Census reports on vital statistics, for the majority of the states, are incomplete and unreliable, and do not enable us to make definite comparisons of the birth and death rates of this country with those given for France, Germany, Great Britain, and other countries having a fairly satisfactory system of registration, conclude that it is hardly worth while to attempt to study or use the data given in the vital statistics of the Census, and that the money expended in their collection and compilation has been wasted. This appears to be an error. There is a large amount of information contained in the census figures which can be brought out by careful study and comparisons with the data of other countries, and if

they do not always answer questions, they suggest many interesting lines of research. This is especially the case with regard to the statistics of the causes of death, which, inaccurate and incomplete as they are, contain nevertheless much more information than the published vital statistics of France and Germany, and are only surpassed by those of Great Britain. They can be greatly improved, and by the methods to be used by the permanent Census Bureau they will, no doubt, be greatly improved, but the vital statistics volumes of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth censuses will always have great value in medicine, in hygiene, and in sociology.

If the historian had a few such reports as these for ancient Greece or Rome, for Italy or France or England in the sixteenth century, or for Asia and Africa of to-day, his sources of information would be enormously increased. In the volumes containing the vital statistics of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth censuses there is a large amount of information with regard to the relative prevalence of certain causes of death in the Southern and Western states, which is very little known or made use of by physicians, by sociologists, or by local historians, but which will hereafter be shown to be of considerable importance and interest. On the other hand, there are many sources of error in these statistics, and in the ratios derivable from them, which make it necessary to consider the results with caution. In this respect the figures given for the registration area do not differ materially from those for other countries. One of the most important of these sources of error is the number of cases in which the facts sought are unknown to the persons furnishing information to the enumerators or the registrars. This applies especially to the facts relating to conjugal condition and to occupation, both for the living population and for the dead, and it is impossible to compute even approximately reliable life tables on these points from the census data of any country.

To ascertain the effects of a given occupation on health requires a special investigation, but the census data give some valuable suggestions as to the direction which such an investigation should take. The same may be said with regard to the relative prevalence of certain causes of death in different localities, or in different occupations or races. The census figures ask some very interesting questions and indicate probabilities, and, although not scientifically accurate, it is a mistake to assume that they are necessarily so inaccurate as to be unworthy of consideration; most of them are valuable for comparison with other data, and many of them are very suggestive. For example, as Mr. King has pointed out (Twelfth Census, Volume III, page lvii), the death rate for the United States can not be accurately determined, but it was probably between 16 and 17 per 1,000, being less than it was in 1890 by nearly 10 per cent, and less than that of most foreign countries. There has

been a similar decrease in other countries, as is shown by the following table:

TABLE I.—Comparative death rates per 1,000 population for certain countries.

COUNTRY.	1890	Twenty-five years, 1876-1900	1900
Austria	29.4	28.6	25.4
Belgium	20.6	20.1	19.3
Denmark	19.0	18.3	16.9
England and Wales	19.5	19.1	18.2
France	22.8	21.9	21.9
German Empire	24.4	24.2	22.1
Prussia	24.0	23.7	21.8
Hungary	32.4	32.3	26.9
Ireland	18.2	18.2	19.6
Italy	26.4	26.5	23.8
Netherlands	20.5	20.3	17.8
Norway	17.9	16.6	15.9
Scotland	19.7	19.2	18.5
Spain	32.5	30.3	28.7
Sweden	17.1	17.0	16.8
Switzerland	20.8	20.6	19.3
United States (registration area)	19.6	.....	17.8

¹ Average for twenty years, 1878-1884, 1888-1900.

The question as to whether the decrease in mortality in 1900 as compared with 1890 was due to temporary causes, such as the comparative absence of epidemics or more favorable meteorological conditions in 1900,

or to permanent causes, such as improved sanitary conditions, is an interesting and important one.

The tables given on pages cxiii-cxv of Volume III, Twelfth Census, indicate that it was due largely to a lessening of the mortality from consumption, diphtheria, and diseases of children, the lower death rates from these causes being considerably more than sufficient to offset the increased mortality from pneumonia, cancer, heart disease, apoplexy, and other diseases of old age. The greatest diminution is in the mortality from consumption, which, in the registration area, was 187.3 per 100,000 of population in 1900, while in 1890 it was 245.4. Within the last ten years much has been done to instruct the public as to the mode by which pulmonary tuberculosis is spread, and as to the proper methods of prevention, and the health departments of most of our large cities have given much attention to this subject. It is very satisfactory to find that the census figures indicate that good results are being obtained.

The following table gives the data for a comparison of the death rates per 1,000 in 1890 and in 1900, for the registration states and the cities in those states, with distinctions of sex and color for each of certain age groups:

TABLE II.—DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION AT CERTAIN AGES, BY COLOR AND SEX: 1900 AND 1890.

SEX AND COLOR.	REGISTRATION STATES.							CITIES IN REGISTRATION STATES.						
	All ages.	Under 5 years.	5 to 14 years.	15 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Un-known.	All ages.	Under 5 years.	5 to 14 years.	15 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Un-known.
Total:														
1890	19.5	64.5	5.3	9.4	21.3	76.6	33.7	22.2	80.4	6.2	10.8	26.3	88.6	20.7
1900	17.3	49.9	3.8	7.9	20.3	82.8	25.3	18.6	59.7	4.3	8.8	24.3	90.9	15.9
Males:														
1890	20.4	68.8	5.3	9.9	23.0	78.3	33.2	23.7	85.9	6.3	11.8	29.0	92.0	21.8
1900	18.1	54.4	3.9	8.3	21.4	85.9	21.9	19.8	65.0	4.3	9.5	26.3	95.2	12.7
Females:														
1890	18.5	60.1	5.4	8.9	19.7	75.1	34.5	20.7	74.8	6.2	9.9	23.7	86.0	19.1
1900	16.5	45.4	3.8	7.6	19.2	80.0	31.9	17.5	64.4	4.2	8.1	22.3	87.6	22.0
White:														
1890	19.3	63.3	5.2	9.3	21.2	76.5	35.0	21.9	78.8	6.1	10.7	26.1	88.4	21.8
1900	17.1	48.9	3.7	7.8	20.1	82.7	25.8	18.4	68.8	4.2	8.6	24.1	90.6	16.5
Males—														
1890	20.2	67.5	5.2	9.7	22.9	78.2	34.1	23.4	84.2	6.1	11.6	28.8	91.7	23.0
1900	18.0	53.3	3.8	8.2	21.2	85.7	22.2	19.6	63.6	4.2	9.3	26.1	94.8	12.9
Females—														
1890	18.3	59.0	5.2	8.8	19.6	74.9	36.4	20.5	73.3	6.0	9.8	25.5	85.8	20.4
1900	16.3	44.3	3.7	7.6	19.0	79.9	33.3	17.2	63.0	4.1	7.9	22.1	87.4	23.3
Colored:														
1890	27.4	118.5	10.2	14.4	28.6	84.9	16.4	31.5	151.4	12.0	16.1	33.5	98.1	6.4
1900	25.3	112.0	8.7	12.7	29.4	93.4	15.5	27.6	131.6	9.9	13.9	32.3	105.4	7.5
Males—														
1890	28.9	128.6	9.9	15.0	31.1	89.1	19.0	34.0	163.3	11.7	17.6	37.2	107.5	7.0
1900	25.9	118.5	7.8	12.8	29.7	102.7	16.7	28.8	139.6	8.8	14.6	33.3	121.2	8.0
Females—														
1890	26.1	109.0	10.4	13.9	26.1	81.9	13.6	29.2	140.3	12.2	14.7	30.0	92.3	5.8
1900	24.7	105.8	9.6	12.7	29.0	85.8	13.9	26.4	124.1	10.9	13.3	31.2	94.6	6.9

An examination of the death rates by ages shows that the diminution of the rates for each class for the ages below 45 is noteworthy.

Probably the most interesting and valuable data contained in the Census report on Vital Statistics are those which relate to municipal mortality statistics. They are, as a rule, more complete and accurate than the mortality statistics of rural and thinly settled districts or of the states taken as a whole. They include localities differing greatly as to climate, and furnish some of the best data we possess for studying certain problems

connected with sociology, and the relative prevalence of certain forms of disease in different places.

The tables in the report on Vital Statistics of the Twelfth Census which give the most important information with regard to the registration cities are Table 19, in Part I of the report, and Table 7, in Part II.

The following table, condensed from Table 19, Part I, shows for each registration city the population and the gross death rate, with the death rate per 100,000 of population from each of certain diseases, with distinction of color, for the census year 1900:

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE III.—POPULATION AND GROSS DEATH RATE, WITH DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN PRINCIPAL DISEASES, BY COLOR: CENSUS YEAR 1900.

CITY.	POPULATION.		DEATH RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.		DEATH RATES PER 100,000 OF WHITE POPULATION.											
	Total.	White.	Total.	White.	Measles.	Diphtheria and croup.	Influenza.	Typhoid fever.	Diarrheal diseases.	Consumption.	Cancer and tumor.	Heart disease and dropsy.	Pneumonia.	Diseases nervous system.	Diseases urinary system.	
Albany, N. Y.	94,151	92,962	19.3	19.2	22.6	55.9	22.6	44.1	72.1	245.3	73.1	153.8	175.3	281.8	128.0	
Allegheny, Pa.	129,896	126,552	18.4	18.5	8.7	29.2	21.3	101.9	177.0	168.0	36.3	130.4	278.9	210.2	41.9	
Allentown, Pa.	35,416	35,325	18.2	18.3	.....	87.8	14.2	48.1	121.7	135.9	34.0	212.3	181.2	257.6	59.4
Altoona, Pa.	38,973	38,566	19.3	19.2	5.2	98.5	5.2	49.3	111.5	140.0	67.4	182.2	155.6	300.8	51.9	
Atlanta, Ga.	89,872	54,090	25.6	23.1	1.8	29.6	24.0	98.0	292.1	220.0	59.2	166.4	122.0	334.6	146.1	
Atlantic City, N. J.	27,838	21,267	16.7	18.1	9.4	70.5	47.0	18.8	94.0	150.5	65.8	131.7	136.4	282.1	131.7	
Auburn, N. Y.	80,345	29,814	17.2	17.1	3.4	57.0	6.7	40.2	97.3	147.6	87.2	140.9	184.5	275.0	53.7	
Baltimore, Md.	508,957	429,218	21.0	19.1	4.7	73.9	17.7	33.3	177.3	178.0	69.9	114.2	183.4	229.0	138.9	
Bay City, Mich.	27,628	27,485	12.7	12.7	10.9	76.4	10.9	29.1	47.3	69.1	83.7	181.9	47.3	131.0	40.0	
Bayonne, N. J.	32,722	32,353	16.7	16.5	18.5	40.2	15.5	15.5	136.0	157.6	43.3	105.1	234.9	225.6	98.9	
Binghamton, N. Y.	39,647	39,142	17.6	17.6	.....	104.7	12.8	33.2	120.1	171.2	53.7	117.5	153.3	270.8	84.3
Boston, Mass.	560,892	548,083	20.1	20.0	18.1	75.5	38.1	27.0	132.6	233.4	76.6	162.9	248.0	194.7	79.4	
Bridgeport, Conn.	70,996	69,775	17.3	17.1	38.7	24.4	57.3	15.8	163.4	197.8	50.2	98.9	216.4	176.3	124.7	
Brockton, Mass.	40,663	39,707	13.2	13.3	2.5	50.4	63.0	40.3	83.1	158.7	45.3	93.2	141.0	168.7	88.1	
Buffalo, N. Y.	352,887	350,586	14.8	14.7	28.8	26.5	10.8	24.5	134.1	128.9	56.5	112.7	157.7	162.9	88.7	
Cambridge, Mass.	91,886	87,875	18.5	18.2	9.1	86.5	25.0	19.3	133.1	204.8	75.1	165.0	208.3	208.3	69.4	
Camden, N. J.	75,935	70,288	16.3	15.2	11.4	126.6	18.5	27.0	69.7	152.2	46.9	126.6	133.7	229.1	122.4	
Canton, Ohio	30,667	30,525	13.3	13.3	.....	81.9	13.1	55.7	39.3	140.9	49.1	88.5	85.2	226.0	59.0
Charleston, S. C.	55,807	24,238	37.5	25.6	12.4	4.1	90.8	103.1	235.2	189.8	123.8	156.8	103.1	272.3	313.6	
Chelsea, Mass.	34,072	33,291	18.7	18.9	9.0	75.1	45.1	24.0	117.1	228.3	93.1	156.2	225.3	240.3	81.1	
Chicago, Ill.	1,698,575	1,667,140	16.2	16.1	16.4	65.6	8.9	27.5	151.5	171.9	63.8	100.1	210.4	170.8	82.4	
Cincinnati, Ohio	325,902	311,404	19.1	18.6	1.6	34.4	15.4	30.8	125.9	217.1	74.2	134.2	148.0	252.4	112.4	
Cleveland, Ohio	381,768	375,664	17.1	17.1	1.9	52.2	6.9	48.2	112.3	127.5	54.6	130.4	184.2	252.1	58.6	
Columbus, Ohio	125,560	117,385	15.8	15.4	8.5	27.3	22.2	52.0	108.2	201.1	80.1	108.2	112.5	236.1	73.8	
Covington, Ky.	42,938	40,434	20.2	20.1	.....	34.6	12.4	39.6	123.7	232.5	44.5	180.5	126.1	311.6	168.2
Davenport, Iowa.	35,254	34,762	15.9	15.9	.....	2.9	5.8	66.2	77.7	141.0	86.3	120.8	100.7	253.1	83.4
Dayton, Ohio	85,333	81,923	16.5	16.3	.....	13.4	12.2	51.3	61.0	134.3	97.7	172.1	74.5	249.0	98.9
Denver, Colo.	138,859	129,609	18.6	18.4	11.6	34.7	10.8	41.7	78.7	321.7	71.0	122.7	193.7	203.7	86.4	
Detroit, Mich.	285,704	281,575	17.1	17.0	28.1	47.6	8.2	18.5	152.4	122.2	67.8	118.3	159.1	211.0	85.3	
Duluth, Minn.	52,969	52,517	13.2	13.2	5.7	15.2	1.9	41.9	108.5	93.2	72.3	79.9	156.1	121.8	73.7	
Easton, Pa.	25,238	24,907	16.7	16.6	.....	44.2	12.0	16.1	104.4	164.6	56.2	140.5	140.5	273.0	72.3
Elizabeth, N. J.	52,130	50,963	17.5	17.4	3.9	35.3	13.7	7.8	188.4	168.7	49.1	109.9	243.3	237.4	104.0	
Elmira, N. Y.	35,672	34,856	15.4	15.4	2.9	29.0	37.3	37.3	48.8	163.5	63.1	109.0	111.9	243.9	129.1	
Erie, Pa.	52,733	52,483	15.2	15.2	3.8	51.4	7.6	34.3	104.8	146.7	41.9	184.8	110.5	215.3	70.5	
Evansville, Ind.	59,007	51,486	17.7	17.0	17.5	23.3	9.7	79.6	151.5	227.2	60.2	89.3	122.4	213.7	80.3	
Fall River, Mass.	104,863	104,458	22.4	22.4	16.3	24.9	30.6	22.0	394.4	197.2	52.7	143.6	209.7	260.4	76.6	
Fitchburg, Mass.	31,531	31,439	13.6	13.6	6.4	38.2	12.7	19.1	120.9	108.1	63.6	117.7	133.6	108.1	51.1	
Gloucester, Mass.	26,121	26,050	14.9	14.9	.....	26.9	69.1	15.4	119.0	168.9	65.3	145.9	103.6	165.1	53.7
Grand Rapids, Mich.	87,565	86,952	14.4	14.5	23.0	42.6	16.1	89.1	89.7	108.1	62.1	117.3	126.5	184.0	63.3	
Harrisburg, Pa.	50,167	46,044	17.8	17.3	2.2	60.8	34.7	34.7	63.0	167.2	67.3	143.3	158.5	375.7	76.0	
Hartford, Conn.	79,850	77,837	19.4	19.4	9.0	96.4	39.8	56.5	150.3	203.0	75.8	125.9	200.4	230.0	131.0	
Haverhill, Mass.	37,175	36,756	15.1	15.2	.....	55.4	46.3	10.9	111.5	144.2	68.0	157.8	185.0	166.0	78.9
Hoboken, N. J.	59,364	59,200	21.1	21.1	23.6	55.7	11.8	32.1	145.3	223.0	50.7	148.6	287.2	282.1	103.0	
Holyoke, Mass.	45,712	45,643	17.9	18.0	41.6	59.2	32.9	28.5	225.7	181.8	50.4	83.3	157.7	216.9	65.7	
Indianapolis, Ind.	169,164	153,201	16.7	15.9	2.6	36.6	27.4	45.0	94.6	176.9	67.2	101.2	123.4	221.3	70.5	
Jackson, Mich.	25,180	24,701	13.4	13.3	.....	16.2	16.2	60.7	44.5	117.4	93.1	129.5	85.0	170.0	76.9
Jacksonville, Fla.	28,429	12,158	29.0	25.6	.....	24.7	49.4	90.5	148.1	304.3	49.4	197.4	148.1	312.6	123.4
Jersey City, N. J.	206,433	202,510	20.7	20.6	11.9	54.3	13.8	22.2	180.7	232.1	47.9	158.5	270.1	275.0	111.6	
Johnstown, Pa.	35,936	35,613	19.8	19.8	25.3	59.0	11.2	95.5	151.6	101.1	47.7	146.0	308.9	244.3	56.2	
Kansas City, Mo.	163,752	146,090	17.4	16.3	8.9	31.5	8.9	39.0	121.2	155.4	52.7	141.0	179.3	193.7	76.0	
Lancaster, Pa.	41,459	40,668	17.5	17.4	.....	122.9	39.3	56.6	122.9	130.3	54.1	213.9	122.9	211.5	120.5
Lawrence, Mass.	62,559	62,414	20.2	20.2	38.6	89.7	36.9	12.8	264.4	200.3	54.5	157.0	201.9	189.1	84.9	
Lincoln, Nebr.	40,169	39,324	11.8	11.6	2.5	15.3	17.8	33.1	89.0	119.5	48.3	91.5	114.4	162.8	58.4	
Los Angeles, Cal.	102,479	98,082	18.1	17.9	1.0	46.9	16.3	45.9	69.3	352.8	78.5	122.3	124.4	197.8	115.2	
Louisville, Ky.	204,731	165,590	20.0	17.9	13.9	21.7	9.1	70.1	91.8	192.6	76.1	105.1	149.2	227.1	91.2	
Lowell, Mass.	94,969	94,774	19.8	19.8	11.6	36.9	34.8	19.0	232.8	189.9	54.9	132.5	212.1	254.3	73.9	
Lynn, Mass.	68,513	67,664	16.4	16.4	8.9	35.5	42.9	17.7	136.0	193.6	91.6	128.6	152.2	187.7	91.6	
McKeesport, Pa.	34,227	33,476	17.3	17.1	.....	83.6	9.0	38.8	176.2	101.6	32.9	89.6	271.8	247.9	59.7
Malden, Mass.	33,664	33,193	14.4	14.5	.....	36.2	48.2	15.1	123.5	156.7	66.3	135.6	105.4	204.9	96.4
Manchester, N. H.	56,987	56,926	19.2	19.2	8.8	24.6	8.8	10.5	203.8	205.5	36.9	140.5	219.6	247.7	59.7	
Memphis, Tenn.	102,320	52,380	25.1	21.9	51.5	22.9	45.8	43.9	232.9	169.9	45.8	112.6	263.5	179.5	126.0	
Meriden town, Conn.	28,695	28,470	14.3	14.3	3.5	14.0	77.3	17.6	119.4	168.6	80.8	87.8	154.5	200.2	59.7	
Milwaukee, Wis.	285,315	284,431	15.9	16.0	6.3	43.2	1.8	18.3	188.2	149.1	67.5	115.7	150.8	209.9	54.8	
Minneapolis, Minn.	202,718	201,113	10.8	10.7	1.5											

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TABLE III.—POPULATION AND GROSS DEATH RATE, WITH DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN PRINCIPAL DISEASES, BY COLOR: CENSUS YEAR 1900—Continued.

CITY.	POPULATION.		DEATH RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.		DEATH RATES PER 100,000 OF WHITE POPULATION.												
					Measles.	Diphtheria and croup.	Influenza.	Typhoid fever.	Diarrheal diseases.	Consumption.	Cancer and tumor.	Heart disease and dropsy.	Pneumonia.	Diseases nervous system.	Diseases urinary system.		
	Total.	White.	Total.	White.													
Oakland, Cal.	66,960	64,788	16.7	16.8	4.6	13.9	13.9	32.4	52.5	203.7	94.2	233.1	129.7	243.9	67.9		
Omaha, Nebr.	102,555	99,009	13.5	13.2	3.0	33.3	14.1	39.4	87.9	101.0	35.4	73.7	152.5	164.6	55.6		
Passaic, N. J.	27,777	27,313	20.3	20.0	25.6	29.3	18.3	36.6	289.2	142.8	58.6	76.9	259.9	266.3	33.0		
Patterson, N. J.	105,171	103,859	19.0	18.8	5.8	97.2	8.7	29.8	160.8	178.1	53.0	116.5	217.6	259.0	115.5		
Pawtucket, R. I.	39,231	39,029	18.4	18.5	30.7	23.1	179.4	17.9	133.2	181.9	61.5	174.2	133.2	171.7	92.2		
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,233,697	1,229,672	21.2	20.7	22.5	93.7	19.8	37.2	114.7	214.7	72.6	157.0	231.7	254.6	146.4		
Pittsburg, Pa.	321,616	304,421	20.0	19.7	27.6	39.7	19.1	145.5	196.4	121.5	43.4	97.2	246.4	197.4	64.7		
Portland, Me.	60,145	49,822	21.9	21.9	4.0	44.2	20.1	42.2	102.4	220.8	98.4	160.6	210.8	387.4	174.6		
Portland, Oreg.	90,426	80,614	9.5	10.0	2.5	16.1	5.0	24.8	74.4	105.4	60.8	95.5	45.9	131.5	50.9		
Providence, R. I.	175,597	170,508	19.9	19.7	67.4	29.9	72.1	29.3	164.2	216.4	70.4	125.5	247.5	164.2	141.9		
Pueblo, Colo.	23,157	26,896	23.0	22.9	14.9	55.8	107.8	107.8	137.6	327.2	22.3	104.1	238.0	356.9	44.6		
Quincy, Ill.	36,252	34,213	15.3	15.2	2.9	40.9	5.8	23.4	93.5	160.8	61.4	131.5	137.4	201.7	52.6		
Reading, Pa.	78,961	72,414	17.7	17.6	103.3	20.4	44.6	44.6	91.8	170.9	57.4	169.6	182.6	294.6	75.2		
Richmond, Va.	35,050	32,798	29.7	24.5	1.9	5.7	34.1	79.5	231.1	293.6	70.1	181.8	185.6	356.1	132.6		
Rochester, N. Y.	162,608	161,994	15.0	15.0	3.1	28.4	5.6	23.5	90.7	151.9	72.2	157.4	133.3	214.2	106.2		
Sacramento, Cal.	29,282	27,476	24.7	23.4	3.6	32.8	21.8	40.0	65.5	238.4	94.6	192.9	167.4	316.6	109.2		
Saginaw, Mich.	42,345	41,994	13.2	13.2	9.5	16.7	7.1	38.1	57.2	97.6	73.8	171.5	119.1	166.7	81.0		
St. Joseph, Mo.	102,979	96,712	9.1	8.6	2.1	41.4	4.1	35.2	69.3	78.6	20.7	71.3	65.1	102.4	33.1		
St. Louis, Mo.	575,238	539,385	17.9	17.0	3.0	54.9	8.7	31.7	108.1	177.1	58.6	105.7	178.9	182.1	110.3		
St. Paul, Minn.	163,065	160,764	9.7	9.6	0.6	31.7	3.1	22.4	52.3	125.0	52.9	72.2	80.9	135.6	66.6		
Salem, Mass.	35,956	35,749	21.9	21.9	2.8	44.8	58.7	19.6	249.0	156.6	111.9	156.6	195.8	307.7	95.1		
Salt Lake City, Utah	53,531	53,017	16.0	15.7	3.8	17.0	7.5	30.2	109.4	101.9	52.8	145.2	138.0	143.4	88.7		
San Antonio, Tex.	53,321	45,722	23.6	23.8	28.4	30.6	26.2	80.9	923.7	444.0	61.2	124.7	80.9	188.1	100.6		
San Francisco, Cal.	342,782	325,378	20.5	19.7	2.8	26.7	8.3	39.0	89.1	269.5	114.0	221.9	157.4	189.6	111.6		
Savannah, Ga.	54,244	26,109	34.3	24.7	7.7	34.5	111.1	38.3	191.5	245.1	49.8	157.0	149.4	283.4	118.7		
Schenectady, N. Y.	31,682	31,528	15.1	15.1	47.6	6.3	31.7	104.7	111.0	41.2	107.8	117.4	260.1	76.1			
Scranton, Pa.	102,026	101,487	20.7	20.7	2.0	199.0	13.8	29.6	157.7	112.3	43.4	114.3	220.7	288.7	98.5		
Seattle, Wash.	80,671	76,815	11.1	11.3	1.3	18.2	7.8	37.8	87.8	117.2	63.8	114.6	144.5	112.0	85.1		
Sioux City, Iowa	33,111	32,826	13.1	13.2	3.0	64.0	6.1	39.6	67.0	118.8	42.6	106.6	88.3	167.6	57.9		
Somerville, Mass.	61,643	61,435	15.3	15.4	3.3	42.3	48.8	27.7	87.9	179.1	63.5	146.5	180.7	197.0	68.4		
Spokane, Wash.	36,848	36,101	13.9	14.0	2.8	11.1	2.8	52.6	133.5	127.4	41.6	141.3	119.1	138.5	69.3		
Springfield, Ill.	34,159	31,925	18.8	18.5	90.8	18.8	56.4	122.2	194.2	53.2	153.5	94.0	253.7	87.7			
Springfield, Mass.	62,059	60,986	17.0	17.2	23.0	98.4	52.5	29.5	93.5	172.2	75.4	132.8	175.5	180.4	167.4		
Superior, Wis.	31,091	30,868	11.3	11.3	22.7	22.7	61.6	116.6	100.4	48.6	51.8	184.7	113.4	113.4	35.6		
Syracuse, N. Y.	103,374	107,309	13.8	13.8	2.8	21.4	10.3	23.3	82.9	133.3	80.1	97.8	124.9	191.0	93.2		
Tacoma, Wash.	37,714	36,470	11.3	11.3	16.5	16.5	16.5	139.8	54.8	120.6	54.8	120.6	71.3	112.4	57.6		
Taunton, Mass.	31,036	30,792	19.8	19.9	19.5	16.2	26.0	9.7	172.1	214.3	68.5	168.9	207.8	360.5	90.9		
Terre Haute, Ind.	36,678	35,146	16.0	15.8	5.7	42.7	14.2	59.8	68.3	193.5	78.8	105.3	142.3	173.6	85.4		
Toledo, Ohio.	131,822	130,079	16.0	16.0	5.4	117.6	26.1	39.2	135.3	136.1	57.7	90.7	111.5	249.8	53.0		
Trenton, N. J.	73,307	71,149	16.0	15.8	8.4	28.1	36.5	35.1	87.1	156.0	63.2	105.4	161.6	236.1	104.0		
Troy, N. Y.	60,651	60,227	23.0	22.9	31.5	54.8	19.9	88.0	171.0	348.7	68.1	166.0	232.2	267.3	121.2		
Utica, N. Y.	56,383	56,137	17.6	17.5	1.8	87.3	23.2	14.3	58.8	212.0	71.3	133.6	190.6	231.6	185.4		
Washington, D. C.	273,718	191,532	22.8	19.1	14.1	79.9	33.1	68.9	123.4	210.4	83.5	173.3	133.1	257.4	121.7		
Waterbury, Conn.	51,139	50,521	17.0	16.9	49.5	27.7	31.7	39.6	205.9	182.1	39.6	91.1	196.0	166.4	93.0		
Wheeling, W. Va.	33,878	37,804	14.2	13.9	7.9	18.5	18.5	63.5	89.9	137.6	60.8	97.9	129.6	153.4	71.4		
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	51,721	51,036	16.6	16.5	2.0	56.8	15.7	25.5	111.7	98.0	60.7	115.6	192.0	248.8	72.5		
Williamsport, Pa.	28,757	27,013	12.0	11.7	14.5	25.4	39.8	76.1	97.8	212.8	65.2	97.8	79.7	202.8	61.6		
Wilmington, Del.	76,508	66,738	20.8	20.1	4.5	136.4	22.5	68.9	100.4	212.8	65.9	167.8	178.3	307.2	89.9		
Woonsocket, R. I.	28,204	28,181	18.3	18.3	7.1	35.5	21.3	21.3	486.1	181.0	24.8	88.7	152.6	173.9	99.4		
Worcester, Mass.	113,421	117,206	15.5	15.5	12.8	38.4	23.0	17.9	122.9	182.6	63.1	127.1	161.3	178.3	78.5		
Yonkers, N. Y.	47,931	46,876	16.3	16.1	2.1	12.8	17.1	12.8	200.5	211.2	55.5	155.7	160.0	177.1	85.3		
Youngstown, Ohio.	44,885	43,960	16.6	16.7	2.3	29.6	4.5	116.0	177.4	116.0	40.9	120.6	204.7	179.7	47.8		

CITY.	POPULATION.		DEATH RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.		DEATH RATES PER 100,000 OF COLORED POPULATION.												
					Measles.	Diphtheria and croup.	Influenza.	Typhoid fever.	Diarrheal diseases.	Consumption.	Cancer and tumor.	Heart disease and dropsy.	Pneumonia.	Diseases nervous system.	Diseases urinary system.		
	Total.	Colored.	Total.	Colored.													
Atlanta, Ga.	89,872	35,782	26.6	31.8	22.4	67.1	61.5	125.8	374.5	505.8	27.9	245.9	343.7	276.7	69.9		
Baltimore, Md.	508,957	79,739	21.0	31.2	15.0	71.5	23.8	42.6	230.8	447.7	62.7	186.9	544.3	270.9	166.8		
Charleston, S. C.	55,807	31,569	37.5	46.7	9.5	139.4	142.5	506.8	674.7	76.0	266.1	294.6	522.7	592.4			
Louisville, Ky.	204,731	39,141	20.0	28.7	7.7	28.1	23.0	86.9	125.2	406.2	48.5	184.0	360.2	317.5	120.1		
Memphis, Tenn.	102,320	49,940	25.1	28.6	35.0	12.0	18.0	56.1	220.3	378.5	22.0	148.2	470.6	182.2	106.1		
Mobile, Ala.	38,469	17,067	25.9	30.8	5.9	11.7	105.5	164.1	591.8	35.2	263.7	287.1	427.7	234.4			
Nashville, Tenn.	50,865	30,069	25.3	32.8	23.3	16.6	63.2	63.2	638.5	39.9	262.7	429.0	325.9	76.5			
New Orleans, La.	287,104	78,158	28.9	42.4	23.0	10.2	9.0	87.0	295.6	629.5	48.6	291.7	385.1	438.9	254.6		
Norfolk, Va.	46,624	20,307	25.2	33.8	4.9	68.9	49.2	236.4	546.6	216.6	300.4	320.1	379.2	147.7			
Richmond, Va.	85,050	32,252	29.7	38.1	12.4	9.3	62.0	74.4	307.0	474.4	55.8	226.3	437.2	511.6	124.0		
St. Louis, Mo.	675,238	35,853	17.9	32.2	13.9	19.5	11.2	53.0	114.4	594.1	30.7	220.3	393.3	298.4	306.8		
San Antonio, Tex.	53,321	7,599	23.6	22.4	13.2	39.5	26.3	92.1	236.9	565.9	39.5	92.1	79.0	118.4	92.1		
Savannah, Ga.	54,244	23,135	34.3	43.3	3.6	7.1	28.4	39.1	245.2	520.6	53.3	305.7	387.4	437.2	145.7		
Washington, D. C.	273,718	87,186	22.8	31.0	12.6	65.4	48.2	106.7	278.7	513.8	64.2	279.9	301.7	336.1	131.9		

A comparison of the figures in this table will raise many questions that should be of vital interest to the people. St. Paul, with a population of 163,065, gives a death rate of 9.7 per 1,000 for the census year, and Minneapolis, with a population of 202,718, gives a death rate of 10.8, while the average death rate for cities of this size is about 17. If the death rates of St. Paul and Minneapolis are correct, it is a matter of very great interest to other large cities to know the cause of this. Is it due to peculiarities of race and age distribution in the population of these cities? An approximate answer to this question is given in the table on page xc of Part I of the report on Vital Statistics of the Twelfth Census. This table gives for some of the cities of 50,000 population and upward corrected death rates for the native white and colored population based on a standard distribution as to ages, and it should be studied by all who are interested in municipal mortality statistics. This table shows that the corrected death rate for St. Paul, on the basis of the age distribution of the native whites of native parentage, was for native whites of native parentage 11.2, for colored 12.6, and for Minneapolis 12.8 for native whites of native parentage and 21.2 for colored, the standard average for registration cities being 18.3 for native whites of native parentage and 36 for colored. The most probable inference is that all the deaths were not registered in St. Paul and Minneapolis during the census year, and that the figures for these cities are useless for comparison with other cities. The same may be said with regard to the death rates reported for Duluth, Minn., and for Seattle, Wash. On page lviii of Part I of the Twelfth Census report on Vital Statistics is a table giving the death rates of registration cities in 1890 and in 1900, respectively, showing in most cases a diminished death rate.

The comparison of the death rates of a city at ten-year intervals does not give results nearly so valuable or suggestive as does a comparison for a series of con-

secutive years. To make such comparisons it has been necessary heretofore for the investigator to consult the annual reports of the city, which is often difficult. Many cities do not publish such reports, although the data are recorded, and if results are wanted for a number of cities it becomes impossible to obtain them. Under the permanent organization of the Census Bureau it is proposed to obtain returns from the registration states and cities each year, which will be tabulated in a uniform manner and with considerable detail, and there will thus be formed and published a most valuable collection of data on municipal mortality statistics.

In the meantime, and for the present purpose of supplementing the data given in the Twelfth Census report with some results showing that the apparent decrease in the general death rate pointed out in that report has been real and progressive, in many of the cities probably due to improved methods of sanitation, hygiene, and health regulations, a special collection of data from a considerable number of the principal cities has been made through the courtesy of the registration officials.

The data include the total number of deaths registered in 83 cities of over 25,000 population, during each of the eleven years ending with the year 1900, and also the number of deaths in each year, of children under 5 years of age. This represents nearly all of the important cities in which the officials were able to supply the figures desired.

The figures have been reduced to death rates for each year by computing the population of the intervening years upon the basis of a geometrical progression from 1890 to 1900. It should be noted, therefore, that the death rates so calculated may not agree with the rates that may have been published during that period by the city authorities, as the latter were necessarily based upon an estimated population. The results are given in the following table:

TABLE IV.—POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION AT ALL AGES AND UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, IN EACH CALENDAR YEAR FOR CERTAIN SPECIFIED CITIES: 1890 TO 1900.

CITY.	ALL AGES.			UNDER 5 YEARS.			CITY.	ALL AGES.			UNDER 5 YEARS.		
	Population.	Deaths.	Death rate.	Population.	Deaths.	Death rate.		Population.	Deaths.	Death rate.	Population.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Albany, N. Y.:							Atlantic City, N. J.:						
1890.....	94,923	2,279	24.0	8,499	621	74.6	1890.....	13,055	261	20.0	1,176	110	93.5
1891.....	94,846	2,390	25.2	8,390	633	75.5	1891.....	14,052	288	20.5	1,201	115	91.2
1892.....	94,768	2,565	27.1	8,282	647	78.1	1892.....	15,101	304	20.1	1,352	102	75.4
1893.....	94,691	2,142	22.6	8,175	581	71.1	1893.....	16,359	259	15.8	1,450	110	75.9
1894.....	94,613	2,142	22.6	8,070	649	80.4	1894.....	17,650	315	17.8	1,554	117	75.3
1895.....	94,536	2,143	22.8	7,966	695	87.2	1895.....	19,041	352	18.5	1,607	123	73.8
1896.....	94,459	2,106	22.3	7,863	570	72.5	1896.....	20,545	364	17.7	1,737	150	83.9
1897.....	94,382	2,016	21.4	7,762	499	64.3	1897.....	22,165	418	18.9	1,916	136	71.0
1898.....	94,305	1,904	20.2	7,662	465	60.7	1898.....	23,814	363	15.2	2,054	141	68.6
1899.....	94,227	1,993	21.2	7,563	487	64.4	1899.....	25,802	429	16.6	2,208	138	62.6
1900.....	94,151	1,789	19.0	7,466	412	55.2	1900.....	27,838	497	17.9	2,302	171	72.4
Atlanta, Ga.:							Auburn, N. Y.:						
1890.....	65,533	1,615	24.6	6,764	738	109.1	1890.....	25,858	582	22.5	1,965	139	70.7
1891.....	67,636	1,663	24.6	6,931	667	96.2	1891.....	26,275	510	19.4	2,000	92	46.0
1892.....	69,806	1,610	23.1	7,102	679	95.6	1892.....	26,699	479	17.9	2,035	82	40.3
1893.....	72,046	1,633	22.7	7,277	672	92.3	1893.....	27,130	508	18.7	2,072	123	59.4
1894.....	74,358	1,370	18.4	7,457	521	69.9	1894.....	27,567	434	15.7	2,109	113	53.6
1895.....	76,744	1,313	17.1	7,641	300	39.3	1895.....	28,076	407	14.6	2,147	92	42.9
1896.....	79,206	1,861	23.5	7,829	721	92.1	1896.....	28,464	462	16.2	2,185	112	51.3
1897.....	81,748	1,826	22.3	8,022	617	76.9	1897.....	28,923	463	16.0	2,225	84	37.8
1898.....	84,371	1,891	22.4	8,220	612	74.5	1898.....	29,389	408	13.7	2,264	95	42.0
1899.....	87,078	2,242	25.7	8,423	774	91.9	1899.....	29,863	487	16.3	2,303	108	44.7
1900.....	89,872	1,980	21.5	8,631	559	64.8	1900.....	30,345	520	17.1	2,346	138	58.8

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TABLE IV.—POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION AT ALL AGES AND UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, IN EACH CALENDAR YEAR FOR CERTAIN SPECIFIED CITIES: 1890 TO 1900—Continued.

CITY.	ALL AGES.			UNDER 5 YEARS.			CITY.	ALL AGES.			UNDER 5 YEARS.		
	Popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death rate.	Popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death rate.		Popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death rate.	Popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Baltimore, Md.:							Camden, N. J.:						
1890.	434,439	10,198	23.5	46,081	4,177	90.6	1890.	58,313	1,349	23.1	5,987	559	93.4
1891.	441,371	10,073	22.8	46,506	3,910	84.1	1891.	59,874	1,407	23.5	6,151	608	98.8
1892.	448,414	10,582	23.6	46,936	4,443	94.7	1892.	61,476	1,534	25.0	6,321	658	104.1
1893.	455,569	9,554	21.0	47,369	3,604	76.1	1893.	63,121	1,357	21.5	6,494	562	86.5
1894.	462,839	9,486	20.5	47,807	3,761	78.7	1894.	64,810	1,463	22.6	6,673	687	103.0
1895.	470,224	10,301	21.9	48,248	4,026	83.4	1895.	66,544	1,401	21.1	6,856	594	86.6
1896.	477,727	9,919	20.8	48,694	3,728	76.6	1896.	68,323	1,288	18.9	7,044	510	72.4
1897.	485,850	9,329	19.2	49,143	3,510	71.4	1897.	70,151	1,357	19.3	7,238	534	73.8
1898.	493,095	10,385	21.1	49,597	3,939	79.4	1898.	72,028	1,186	16.5	7,437	466	62.7
1899.	500,968	10,152	20.3	50,055	3,319	66.3	1899.	73,957	1,308	17.7	7,631	479	62.7
1900.	508,957	10,700	21.0	50,517	3,391	67.1	1900.	75,935	1,299	17.1	7,851	470	59.9
Bayonne, N. J.:							Charleston, S. C.:						
1890.	19,083	387	20.3	2,460	216	87.8	1890.	54,955	1,821	33.1	5,740	665	115.9
1891.	20,090	412	20.5	2,621	199	75.8	1891.	55,040	1,924	35.0	5,693	712	125.1
1892.	21,211	452	21.3	2,798	220	78.6	1892.	55,124	1,903	34.5	5,646	694	122.9
1893.	22,392	445	19.9	2,984	215	72.1	1893.	55,208	1,819	32.9	5,600	581	103.8
1894.	23,639	469	19.8	3,183	225	70.7	1894.	55,294	1,779	32.2	5,554	663	119.4
1895.	24,955	447	17.9	3,394	223	65.7	1895.	55,379	1,837	33.2	5,508	635	115.3
1896.	26,345	501	19.0	3,620	251	69.3	1896.	55,465	1,869	33.7	5,463	660	120.8
1897.	27,812	440	15.8	3,861	169	43.8	1897.	55,550	1,593	28.7	5,418	427	78.8
1898.	29,361	509	17.3	4,117	258	62.7	1898.	55,636	1,749	31.4	5,374	553	102.9
1899.	30,997	525	16.9	4,301	254	57.8	1899.	55,721	1,703	30.6	5,330	583	109.4
1900.	32,722	569	17.4	4,683	256	54.7	1900.	55,807	1,726	30.9	5,286	515	97.4
Binghamton, N. Y.:							Chelsea, Mass.:						
1890.	35,005	540	15.4	2,914	128	43.9	1890.	27,909	568	20.4	2,536	144	56.8
1891.	35,441	668	18.8	2,916	145	49.7	1891.	28,471	678	23.8	2,637	229	86.8
1892.	35,888	667	18.6	2,917	164	56.2	1892.	29,045	650	22.4	2,743	219	79.8
1893.	36,537	622	17.1	2,919	172	58.9	1893.	29,631	682	23.0	2,852	185	64.9
1894.	36,793	584	15.9	2,920	143	49.0	1894.	30,228	705	23.3	2,966	246	82.0
1895.	37,254	519	13.9	2,922	119	40.7	1895.	30,837	686	20.6	3,084	221	71.7
1896.	37,721	492	13.0	2,924	127	43.4	1896.	31,458	604	19.2	3,207	194	60.5
1897.	38,193	498	13.0	2,926	105	35.9	1897.	32,092	637	19.8	3,335	201	60.3
1898.	38,672	584	15.1	2,928	127	43.4	1898.	32,739	620	18.9	3,469	219	63.1
1899.	39,156	679	17.3	2,929	110	37.6	1899.	33,322	601	18.0	3,607	177	49.1
1900.	39,647	822	20.7	2,931	144	49.1	1900.	34,072	648	19.0	3,751	214	57.1
Boston, Mass.:							Chicago, Ill.:						
1890.	448,477	10,126	22.6	40,001	3,347	83.7	1890.	1,099,850	21,856	19.9	140,783	9,954	70.7
1891.	458,621	10,536	23.0	41,469	3,603	86.9	1891.	1,148,795	27,754	24.2	145,095	12,801	88.2
1892.	468,995	11,221	23.9	42,991	3,738	86.9	1892.	1,199,730	26,219	21.9	149,195	11,662	78.2
1893.	479,603	11,516	24.0	44,569	3,957	88.8	1893.	1,253,022	27,083	21.6	154,118	12,363	80.2
1894.	490,451	11,527	23.5	46,205	4,112	89.0	1894.	1,308,682	23,892	18.3	158,835	11,019	69.4
1895.	501,645	11,330	22.6	47,901	3,945	82.4	1895.	1,366,818	24,219	17.7	163,703	10,452	63.8
1896.	512,889	11,648	22.7	49,659	4,058	81.7	1896.	1,427,527	23,257	16.3	168,719	9,713	57.6
1897.	524,493	11,166	21.3	51,482	3,725	72.4	1897.	1,490,937	21,809	14.6	173,884	8,546	49.1
1898.	536,354	10,908	20.3	53,371	3,589	67.2	1898.	1,557,164	22,793	14.6	179,210	8,135	45.4
1899.	548,486	11,174	20.4	55,330	3,612	65.3	1899.	1,626,333	25,503	15.7	184,698	8,880	48.1
1900.	560,892	11,671	20.8	57,361	3,749	65.4	1900.	1,698,575	24,941	14.7	190,355	8,283	43.5
Bridgeport, Conn.:							Cincinnati, Ohio:						
1890.	48,866	914	18.7	4,725	321	67.9	1890.	296,908	6,441	21.7	31,336	2,387	76.2
1891.	50,726	976	19.2	4,951	344	69.5	1891.	299,687	6,635	22.1	31,181	2,138	70.2
1892.	52,657	955	18.1	5,188	301	58.0	1892.	302,493	6,015	19.9	31,027	2,107	67.9
1893.	54,661	1,086	19.9	5,436	408	75.1	1893.	305,324	6,092	20.0	30,774	2,146	69.5
1894.	56,741	900	15.9	5,696	336	59.0	1894.	308,182	5,945	19.3	30,821	2,007	65.3
1895.	58,901	1,044	17.7	5,969	365	61.1	1895.	311,067	6,096	19.6	30,569	1,972	64.5
1896.	61,142	1,144	18.7	6,254	438	70.0	1896.	313,979	6,916	22.0	30,418	1,864	61.3
1897.	63,470	1,003	15.8	6,554	349	53.2	1897.	316,928	5,365	17.0	30,268	1,718	56.8
1898.	65,885	1,076	16.3	6,867	348	50.7	1898.	319,885	5,585	17.5	30,118	1,633	54.2
1899.	68,393	1,076	15.7	7,196	367	51.0	1899.	322,880	6,000	18.6	29,969	1,623	54.2
1900.	70,996	1,262	17.8	7,540	455	60.3	1900.	325,992	5,412	16.6	29,821	1,388	46.5
Brockton, Mass.:							Cleveland, Ohio:						
1890.	27,294	444	16.3	2,696	189	70.1	1890.	261,353	5,658	19.4	31,063	2,337	75.2
1891.	28,362	410	14.5	2,802	151	53.9	1891.	271,447	5,204	19.2	32,032	2,308	72.1
1892.	29,472	416	14.1	2,913	111	38.1	1892.	281,930	5,227	18.5	33,032	2,266	68.6
1893.	30,625	476	15.5	3,027	107	35.2	1893.	292,819	5,261	18.0	34,063	2,276	66.8
1894.	31,823	483	15.2	3,146	136	43.2	1894.	304,128	5,663	18.6	35,126	2,806	79.9
1895.	33,068	496	15.0	3,270	169	48.9	1895.	315,874	5,167	16.4	36,222	2,074	57.3
1896.	34,361	614	17.9	3,399	222	65.3	1896.	328,073	4,559	14.8	37,352	2,056	55.0
1897.	35,706	483	13.5	3,533	178	50.4	1897.	340,744	5,007	14.7	38,518	2,000	51.9
1898.	37,103	462	12.5	3,672	143	38.9	1898.	353,904	5,040	14.2	39,720	1,892	47.6
1899.	38,555	462	12.0	3,817	139	36.4	1899.	367,572	5,556	15.1	40,960	1,996	48.7
1900.	40,063	555	13.9	3,967	162	40.8	1900.	381,768	6,104	16.0	42,238	2,343	55.5
Buffalo, N. Y.:							Columbus, Ohio:						
1890.	255,664	5,024	19.7	32,908	2,304	70.0	1890.	88,150	1,355	15.4	8,273	440	53.2
1891.	264,000	6,001	22.7	33,654	2,609	77.5	1891.	91,324	1,414	15.5	8,442	381	45.1
1892.	272,609	5,851	21.5	34,417	2,524	73.3							

TABLE IV.—POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION AT ALL AGES AND UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, IN EACH CALENDAR YEAR FOR CERTAIN SPECIFIED CITIES: 1890 TO 1900—Continued.

CITY.	ALL AGES.			UNDER 5 YEARS.			CITY.	ALL AGES.			UNDER 5 YEARS.		
	Popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death rate.	Popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death rate.		Popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death rate.	Popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Dayton, Ohio:							Gloucester, Mass.:						
1890.....	61,220	1,037	16.9	6,286	389	60.5	1890.....	24,651	424	17.2	2,121	121	57.0
1891.....	63,286	1,141	18.0	6,423	293	45.6	1891.....	24,794	419	16.9	2,166	127	58.6
1892.....	65,424	1,067	16.3	6,562	322	49.1	1892.....	24,938	431	17.3	2,213	134	60.6
1893.....	67,633	1,152	17.0	6,705	313	46.7	1893.....	25,083	444	17.7	2,260	144	63.7
1894.....	69,917	1,126	16.1	6,851	329	48.0	1894.....	25,229	521	20.7	2,309	172	74.5
1895.....	72,278	1,169	16.2	7,000	329	47.0	1895.....	25,375	559	22.0	2,358	168	69.1
1896.....	74,718	1,026	13.7	7,152	311	43.5	1896.....	25,523	441	17.3	2,409	149	61.9
1897.....	77,241	1,119	14.5	7,307	353	48.3	1897.....	25,671	430	16.8	2,460	110	44.7
1898.....	79,850	1,120	14.0	7,466	294	39.4	1898.....	25,820	450	17.4	2,513	141	56.1
1899.....	82,546	1,211	14.7	7,629	277	36.3	1899.....	25,970	394	15.2	2,567	125	48.7
1900.....	85,333	1,210	14.2	7,795	304	39.0	1900.....	26,121	444	17.0	2,622	108	41.2
Denver, Colo.:							Hartford, Conn.:						
1890.....	106,713	2,530	23.7	9,558	—	—	1890.....	53,230	1,138	21.4	4,735	283	59.8
1891.....	109,150	2,118	19.4	9,727	—	—	1891.....	55,433	1,302	23.5	4,977	369	74.1
1892.....	111,661	1,713	15.3	9,898	539	54.5	1892.....	57,727	1,277	22.1	5,232	368	70.8
1893.....	114,221	1,734	15.2	10,073	499	49.5	1893.....	60,116	1,321	22.0	5,499	348	68.3
1894.....	116,839	1,688	14.4	10,250	521	50.8	1894.....	62,604	1,381	22.1	5,780	272	47.1
1895.....	119,518	1,626	13.6	10,431	415	39.8	1895.....	65,135	1,111	17.0	6,076	332	54.6
1896.....	122,257	1,571	12.8	10,615	358	33.7	1896.....	67,893	1,328	19.6	6,386	472	73.9
1897.....	125,060	1,338	10.7	10,802	380	35.2	1897.....	70,703	1,309	18.5	6,713	367	54.7
1898.....	127,927	1,328	10.4	10,993	365	33.2	1898.....	73,829	1,299	17.6	7,056	403	57.1
1899.....	130,859	2,153	16.5	11,187	399	39.2	1899.....	76,877	1,550	20.2	7,417	454	61.2
1900.....	133,859	2,276	17.0	11,384	455	40.0	1900.....	79,850	1,445	18.1	7,796	417	58.5
Elizabeth, N. J.:							Haverhill, Mass.:						
1890.....	37,764	727	19.3	4,312	286	66.3	1890.....	27,412	518	18.9	2,319	193	83.2
1891.....	39,002	755	19.4	4,482	323	72.1	1891.....	28,260	556	19.7	2,426	182	75.0
1892.....	40,280	848	21.1	4,658	375	80.5	1892.....	29,134	495	17.0	2,539	139	54.7
1893.....	41,698	829	19.9	4,842	365	75.4	1893.....	30,035	529	17.6	2,657	151	50.8
1894.....	42,961	801	18.6	5,033	359	71.3	1894.....	30,965	510	16.5	2,780	161	57.9
1895.....	44,370	799	18.0	5,231	237	45.3	1895.....	31,922	527	16.5	2,909	178	61.2
1896.....	45,824	813	17.7	5,437	315	57.9	1896.....	32,910	565	17.2	3,043	185	60.8
1897.....	47,325	784	16.8	5,651	334	59.1	1897.....	33,928	534	15.7	3,184	157	49.8
1898.....	48,874	736	15.1	5,874	300	51.1	1898.....	34,977	537	15.4	3,332	185	55.5
1899.....	50,477	840	16.6	6,119	310	50.7	1899.....	36,059	552	15.3	3,486	158	45.3
1900.....	52,136	922	17.7	6,346	373	58.8	1900.....	37,178	578	15.5	3,648	139	38.1
Elmira, N. Y.:							Hoboken, N. J.:						
1890.....	30,893	511	16.5	2,679	158	59.0	1890.....	43,648	1,116	25.6	5,497	498	89.7
1891.....	31,341	637	20.3	2,681	140	52.2	1891.....	46,012	1,139	25.3	5,661	491	86.7
1892.....	31,795	539	17.0	2,683	151	56.3	1892.....	46,416	1,241	26.7	5,830	534	91.6
1893.....	32,255	557	17.3	2,685	134	49.9	1893.....	47,866	1,248	26.1	6,004	521	86.8
1894.....	32,723	469	14.3	2,687	118	43.9	1894.....	49,362	1,192	24.1	6,184	521	84.2
1895.....	33,197	466	14.0	2,689	106	39.4	1895.....	50,903	1,243	24.4	6,368	548	86.1
1896.....	33,678	498	14.8	2,691	95	35.3	1896.....	52,414	1,249	23.7	6,559	543	82.8
1897.....	34,165	496	14.5	2,693	110	40.8	1897.....	54,132	1,278	23.6	6,755	506	74.9
1898.....	34,660	492	14.2	2,695	96	35.6	1898.....	55,823	1,090	19.5	6,956	461	66.3
1899.....	35,163	534	15.2	2,697	109	40.4	1899.....	57,568	1,243	21.6	7,164	441	61.6
1900.....	35,672	537	15.1	2,699	94	31.8	1900.....	59,364	1,366	23.0	7,378	475	64.4
Erie, Pa.:							Holyoke, Mass.:						
1890.....	40,634	711	17.5	4,600	267	58.0	1890.....	35,637	762	21.4	4,266	356	82.9
1891.....	41,707	783	18.8	4,714	262	53.5	1891.....	36,536	713	19.5	4,411	348	78.9
1892.....	42,808	874	20.4	4,831	325	67.3	1892.....	37,456	922	24.6	4,581	473	104.4
1893.....	43,939	773	17.6	4,951	281	56.8	1893.....	38,401	777	20.2	4,654	382	82.1
1894.....	45,099	803	17.8	5,074	336	66.2	1894.....	39,369	738	18.7	4,780	353	78.8
1895.....	46,290	763	16.5	5,199	278	52.5	1895.....	40,361	804	19.9	4,909	394	80.3
1896.....	47,512	643	13.5	5,328	212	39.8	1896.....	41,379	766	18.5	5,042	378	75.0
1897.....	48,787	610	12.5	5,461	180	33.0	1897.....	42,422	832	19.6	5,179	408	78.8
1898.....	50,055	654	13.1	5,596	195	34.8	1898.....	43,492	814	18.7	5,319	397	74.6
1899.....	51,376	730	14.2	5,735	192	33.5	1899.....	44,588	727	16.3	5,463	317	68.0
1900.....	52,733	764	14.5	5,877	257	43.7	1900.....	45,712	1,004	22.0	5,611	475	84.7
Evansville, Ind.:							Indianapolis, Ind.:						
1890.....	50,756	833	16.4	5,088	346	68.0	1890.....	105,436	1,720	16.3	9,452	545	57.7
1891.....	51,526	902	17.5	5,126	357	69.6	1891.....	110,540	1,978	17.9	9,870	641	64.9
1892.....	52,308	904	17.3	5,164	345	66.8	1892.....	115,892	1,959	16.9	10,306	575	55.8
1893.....	53,102	902	17.0	5,203	351	67.5	1893.....	121,502	2,111	17.4	10,761	571	58.1
1894.....	53,908	862	16.0	5,242	328	62.6	1894.....	127,384	1,850	14.5	11,236	502	44.7
1895.....	54,726	965	17.6	5,281	360	68.2	1895.....	133,651	2,266	17.0	11,732	670	57.1
1896.....	55,557	786	14.1	5,321	220	41.3	1896.....	140,007	2,079	14.8	12,251	575	46.9
1897.....	56,400	782	13.9	5,361	277	51.7	1897.....	146,795	2,164	14.7	12,792	563	43.2
1898.....	57,256	876	15.3	5,401	245	45.4	1898.....	153,902	2,255	14.7	13,357	547	41.0
1899.....	58,125	1,018	17.5	5,441	269	49.4	1899.....	161,353	2,411	14.9	13,947	580	41.6
1900.....	59,007	844	14.3	5,482	233	42.5	1900.....	169,164	2,638	15.6	14,563	707	48.5
Fall River, Mass.:							Jersey City, N. J.:						
1890.....	74,398	1,705	22.9	8,049	821	99.6	1890.....	163,003	4,258	26.1	18,510	1,758	95.0
1891.....	76,996	1,914	24.9	8,416	905	107.5	1891.....	166,899	4,886	29.3	19,068	1,777	93.2
1892.....	79,684	1,986	24.9	8,799	938	106.6	1892.....	170,888	4,633	27.1	19,644	2,014	102.5
1893.....	82,468	2,048	24.8	9,200	998	108.5	1893.....	174,973	4,641	26.0	20,236	1,878	92.8
1894.....	85,347	2,049	24.0	9,620	1,127	117.2	1894.....	179,155	4,320	24.1	20,847	1,888	90.6
1895.....	88,327	1,945	22.0	10,058	1,005	99.9	1895.....	183,437	4,497	24.5			

TABLE IV.—POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION AT ALL AGES AND UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, IN EACH CALENDAR YEAR FOR CERTAIN SPECIFIED CITIES: 1890 TO 1900—Continued.

CITY.	ALL AGES.			UNDER 5 YEARS.			CITY.	ALL AGES.			UNDER 5 YEARS.		
	Popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death rate.	Popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death rate.		Popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death rate.	Popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Lawrence, Mass.:							Milwaukee, Wis.:						
1890.....	44,654	1,184	26.5	4,149	500	120.5	1890.....	204,468	3,747	18.3	28,119	1,909	67.9
1891.....	46,186	1,129	24.4	4,364	497	93.3	1891.....	211,395	4,689	22.2	28,739	2,675	93.1
1892.....	47,769	1,246	26.1	4,590	515	112.2	1892.....	218,557	4,516	20.7	29,373	2,223	75.7
1893.....	49,407	1,184	24.0	4,827	470	97.4	1893.....	225,962	4,462	19.7	30,020	2,317	77.2
1894.....	51,101	961	18.8	5,077	376	74.1	1894.....	233,617	4,253	18.2	30,682	2,091	68.2
1895.....	52,854	1,060	20.1	5,340	428	80.1	1895.....	241,532	3,885	16.1	31,358	1,825	58.2
1896.....	54,666	1,101	20.1	5,617	435	77.4	1896.....	249,715	3,904	15.6	32,050	1,791	55.9
1897.....	56,541	1,159	20.5	5,907	485	82.3	1897.....	258,175	3,606	14.0	32,756	1,502	45.9
1898.....	58,480	1,153	19.7	6,213	491	79.0	1898.....	266,922	3,338	12.5	33,479	1,346	40.2
1899.....	60,485	1,235	20.4	6,535	564	86.3	1899.....	275,966	3,843	13.9	34,217	1,541	45.0
1900.....	62,559	1,276	20.4	6,873	540	78.6	1900.....	285,315	4,026	14.1	34,971	1,731	49.5
Los Angeles, Cal.:							Minneapolis, Minn.:						
1890.....	50,395	846	16.8	4,631	198	42.8	1890.....	164,738	2,556	15.5	19,397	1,009	52.0
1891.....	54,102	831	15.4	4,888	190	38.9	1891.....	168,191	2,177	12.9	19,523	934	47.8
1892.....	58,081	945	16.3	5,136	235	45.8	1892.....	171,717	2,258	13.1	19,649	976	49.7
1893.....	62,854	954	15.3	5,409	174	32.2	1893.....	175,317	2,223	12.7	19,777	820	41.5
1894.....	66,940	1,182	17.7	5,696	240	42.1	1894.....	178,992	2,069	11.6	19,905	984	49.4
1895.....	71,864	1,176	16.4	5,998	227	37.8	1895.....	182,744	2,057	11.3	20,034	879	43.9
1896.....	77,150	1,366	17.7	6,317	305	48.3	1896.....	186,575	1,917	10.3	20,164	691	34.3
1897.....	82,825	1,412	17.0	6,652	285	42.8	1897.....	190,486	1,877	9.6	20,295	565	27.8
1898.....	88,917	1,601	18.0	7,005	295	42.1	1898.....	194,479	2,052	10.6	20,426	668	32.7
1899.....	95,238	1,641	17.2	7,377	268	36.3	1899.....	198,556	2,082	10.5	20,559	579	28.2
1900.....	102,479	1,729	16.9	7,769	319	41.1	1900.....	202,718	2,188	10.8	20,692	625	30.2
Louisville, Ky.:							Mobile, Ala.:						
1890.....	161,129	3,162	19.6	15,465	897	58.0	1890.....	31,076	847	27.3	2,938	272	92.6
1891.....	165,034	3,087	18.7	15,778	916	58.1	1891.....	31,746	787	24.8	2,983	246	82.5
1892.....	169,035	3,384	20.0	16,093	915	58.7	1892.....	32,431	885	27.3	3,029	231	76.3
1893.....	173,132	3,266	18.9	16,424	1,002	61.0	1893.....	33,181	839	25.3	3,075	241	78.4
1894.....	177,328	3,140	17.7	16,757	931	55.6	1894.....	33,945	805	23.8	3,122	224	71.7
1895.....	181,626	3,369	18.5	17,096	818	47.8	1895.....	34,715	915	26.5	3,170	251	79.2
1896.....	186,029	2,295	17.7	17,442	898	51.5	1896.....	35,521	872	24.7	3,219	269	83.6
1897.....	190,588	3,105	16.3	17,796	876	49.2	1897.....	36,382	916	25.4	3,268	247	75.6
1898.....	195,156	3,058	15.7	18,156	788	43.4	1898.....	36,862	859	23.3	3,318	223	67.2
1899.....	199,886	3,519	17.6	18,524	809	43.7	1899.....	37,657	926	24.6	3,369	267	79.3
1900.....	204,781	3,280	16.0	18,899	763	40.4	1900.....	38,469	1,012	26.3	3,421	300	87.7
Lowell, Mass.:							Nashville, Tenn.:						
1890.....	77,696	1,960	25.2	7,138	809	113.3	1890.....	76,168	1,281	16.8	7,375	407	55.2
1891.....	79,271	1,975	24.9	7,329	831	113.4	1891.....	76,625	1,303	16.8	7,374	423	57.4
1892.....	80,879	2,229	27.6	7,525	920	122.3	1892.....	77,085	1,602	20.8	7,373	499	67.7
1893.....	82,519	2,108	25.5	7,727	934	120.9	1893.....	77,548	1,625	21.0	7,371	627	85.1
1894.....	84,192	1,790	21.3	7,935	765	96.4	1894.....	78,013	1,621	19.5	7,370	507	68.8
1895.....	85,899	1,869	21.8	8,147	797	97.8	1895.....	78,481	1,816	23.1	7,369	512	69.5
1896.....	87,641	1,922	21.9	8,366	850	101.6	1896.....	78,952	1,804	22.8	7,368	654	88.8
1897.....	89,418	1,860	20.8	8,590	792	92.2	1897.....	79,426	1,636	20.6	7,367	467	63.4
1898.....	91,442	1,809	19.8	8,820	710	80.5	1898.....	79,903	1,601	20.0	7,365	469	63.7
1899.....	93,082	1,851	19.9	9,056	775	85.6	1899.....	80,383	1,887	23.5	7,364	592	80.4
1900.....	94,969	1,850	19.5	9,299	691	74.3	1900.....	80,865	1,850	22.9	7,363	577	78.4
Lynn, Mass.:							New Bedford, Mass.:						
1890.....	55,727	948	17.0	4,817	269	55.8	1890.....	40,738	839	20.6	3,830	322	84.1
1891.....	56,890	969	17.0	4,951	334	67.5	1891.....	42,511	984	23.1	4,059	402	99.0
1892.....	58,077	1,086	18.7	5,083	307	60.3	1892.....	44,366	991	22.3	4,302	417	96.9
1893.....	59,290	1,094	19.8	5,229	354	67.7	1893.....	46,303	1,115	24.1	4,559	502	110.1
1894.....	60,527	903	14.9	5,374	272	50.6	1894.....	48,224	1,061	22.0	4,832	483	100.0
1895.....	61,790	1,094	17.7	5,524	313	56.7	1895.....	50,438	1,070	21.2	5,121	445	86.9
1896.....	63,080	1,129	17.9	5,677	372	65.5	1896.....	52,684	1,225	23.3	5,427	581	107.1
1897.....	64,396	997	15.5	5,835	277	47.5	1897.....	54,931	1,311	23.9	5,751	604	105.0
1898.....	65,740	943	14.3	5,997	304	50.7	1898.....	57,161	1,120	19.5	6,095	509	88.5
1899.....	67,112	1,034	15.4	6,163	272	44.1	1899.....	59,331	1,179	19.7	6,400	479	74.1
1900.....	68,513	1,090	15.9	6,334	309	48.8	1900.....	62,442	1,328	21.2	6,846	579	84.6
Malden, Mass.:							New Haven, Conn.:						
1890.....	23,031	369	16.0	2,230	126	56.5	1890.....	80,045	1,743	20.3	7,927	505	63.7
1891.....	23,922	399	16.7	2,324	124	53.4	1891.....	82,025	1,779	19.1	8,209	471	57.4
1892.....	24,848	452	18.2	2,421	131	54.1	1892.....	84,051	1,779	19.8	8,501	592	69.6
1893.....	25,809	484	18.8	2,523	144	57.1	1893.....	86,123	2,037	22.1	8,804	653	74.2
1894.....	26,807	462	17.2	2,629	154	58.6	1894.....	88,243	1,721	18.3	9,117	573	62.8
1895.....	27,844	508	18.2	2,739	140	51.1	1895.....	90,412	1,890	19.6	9,442	610	64.6
1896.....	28,922	480	16.6	2,854	151	52.9	1896.....	92,639	2,019	20.6	9,778	710	72.6
1897.....	30,041	464	15.4	2,974	155	52.1	1897.....	94,900	1,769	17.5	10,120	526	51.9
1898.....	31,203	498	16.0	3,099	172	55.5	1898.....	100,900	1,845	17.9	10,487	573	54.6
1899.....	32,410	473	14.6	3,229	188	58.7	1899.....	103,222	1,721	16.8	10,860	486	40.1
1900.....	33,664	489	14.5	3,365	164	48.7	1900.....	105,597	1,967	18.2	11,247	598	53.2
Manchester, N. H.:							New Orleans, La.:						
1890.....	44,126	1,030	23.3	3,966	432	108.9	1890.....	242,039	7,238	29.9	25,921	2,223	85.8
1891.....	45,269	942	20.8	4,141	381	92.0	1891.....	248,207	6,856	27.8	26,308	2,036	77.4
1892.....	46,442	1,088	22.4	4,325	478	110.5	1892.....	250,447	7,499				

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE IV.—POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION AT ALL AGES AND UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, IN EACH CALENDAR YEAR FOR CERTAIN SPECIFIED CITIES: 1890 TO 1900—Continued.

CITY.	ALL AGES.			UNDER 5 YEARS.			CITY.	ALL AGES.			UNDER 5 YEARS.		
	Popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death rate.	Popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death rate.		Popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death rate.	Popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Newark, N. J.:							Providence, R. I.:						
1890.....	151,890	4,948	27.2	20,121	2,093	104.0	1890.....	132,146	2,876	21.8	11,410	966	84.7
1891.....	187,415	4,420	23.6	20,804	1,701	81.8	1891.....	135,957	2,630	19.3	11,871	826	69.6
1892.....	193,172	5,641	29.2	21,509	2,495	116.0	1892.....	139,877	2,964	21.2	12,350	902	73.0
1893.....	199,106	4,900	24.6	22,239	1,863	83.8	1893.....	143,911	3,141	21.8	12,848	1,039	80.9
1894.....	205,221	4,760	23.2	22,993	1,882	81.9	1894.....	148,061	2,898	19.6	13,367	931	69.6
1895.....	211,525	4,643	22.0	23,773	1,771	74.5	1895.....	152,330	3,089	20.3	13,906	1,021	73.4
1896.....	218,033	4,628	21.2	24,579	1,863	75.8	1896.....	156,723	2,957	18.9	14,468	1,011	69.9
1897.....	224,719	4,496	20.0	25,413	1,744	68.6	1897.....	161,242	2,811	17.4	15,052	898	59.7
1898.....	231,623	3,932	17.0	26,275	1,371	52.2	1898.....	165,892	2,929	17.7	15,659	924	59.0
1899.....	238,737	4,714	19.7	27,167	1,622	59.7	1899.....	170,675	3,162	18.5	16,291	1,010	62.0
1900.....	246,070	4,824	19.6	28,088	1,748	62.2	1900.....	175,597	2,678	15.3	16,949	1,230	72.6
Newton, Mass.:							Reading, Pa.:						
1890.....	24,379	333	13.7	1,993	97	45.7	1890.....	58,661	1,040	17.7	6,461	375	58.0
1891.....	25,121	349	13.9	2,087	96	46.0	1891.....	60,490	1,103	18.3	6,611	414	62.6
1892.....	25,945	393	15.1	2,185	108	49.4	1892.....	62,253	1,030	16.5	6,765	399	59.1
1893.....	26,766	447	16.7	2,287	127	55.5	1893.....	64,131	1,054	16.4	6,923	350	50.6
1894.....	27,674	412	14.9	2,395	144	60.1	1894.....	66,066	1,315	19.9	7,084	548	76.7
1895.....	28,582	451	15.8	2,507	136	54.2	1895.....	68,058	1,145	16.8	7,249	449	61.9
1896.....	29,520	496	16.8	2,625	147	56.0	1896.....	70,111	1,122	16.0	7,418	426	57.4
1897.....	30,488	455	14.9	2,748	138	50.2	1897.....	72,226	1,082	15.0	7,590	531	70.0
1898.....	31,488	459	14.6	2,877	154	53.5	1898.....	74,405	1,109	14.9	7,767	447	57.6
1899.....	32,520	443	13.6	3,013	139	46.1	1899.....	76,649	1,113	14.5	7,948	520	65.4
1900.....	33,587	504	15.0	3,154	159	50.4	1900.....	78,961	1,429	18.1	8,133	688	84.6
Oakland, Cal.:							Rochester, N. Y.:						
1890.....	48,682	762	15.7	4,352	241	55.4	1890.....	133,896	2,393	17.9	14,123	704	49.8
1891.....	50,259	832	16.6	4,442	213	48.0	1891.....	136,523	2,506	18.4	14,247	774	54.8
1892.....	51,887	777	15.0	4,534	213	47.0	1892.....	139,201	2,772	19.9	14,373	965	67.1
1893.....	53,568	759	14.2	4,628	215	46.5	1893.....	141,932	2,606	18.4	14,499	762	52.6
1894.....	55,303	721	13.0	4,724	163	34.5	1894.....	144,716	2,205	15.2	14,627	630	43.1
1895.....	57,094	722	12.6	4,822	251	52.1	1895.....	147,555	2,356	16.0	14,755	578	39.2
1896.....	58,944	733	12.4	4,922	153	31.1	1896.....	150,450	2,295	15.3	14,885	612	41.1
1897.....	60,853	849	14.0	5,024	154	30.7	1897.....	153,401	2,080	13.6	15,016	417	27.8
1898.....	62,824	903	14.4	5,128	162	31.6	1898.....	156,411	2,192	14.0	15,148	464	30.6
1899.....	64,859	896	13.8	5,235	158	30.2	1899.....	159,479	2,290	14.4	15,282	456	29.8
1900.....	66,960	1,023	15.3	5,343	153	28.6	1900.....	162,608	2,271	14.0	15,416	504	32.7
Omaha, Nebr.:							Sacramento, Cal.:						
1890.....	140,452	1,226	8.7	16,263	551	33.9	1890.....	26,386	455	17.2	1,890	101	53.4
1891.....	136,104	1,329	9.8	15,384	598	38.9	1891.....	26,662	514	19.3	1,913	87	45.5
1892.....	131,891	1,217	9.2	14,553	523	35.9	1892.....	26,941	438	16.3	1,936	102	52.7
1893.....	127,808	1,316	10.3	13,766	535	38.9	1893.....	27,223	438	16.1	1,959	91	46.5
1894.....	123,851	1,271	10.3	13,022	522	40.1	1894.....	27,508	488	17.7	1,983	91	45.9
1895.....	120,017	1,242	10.3	12,819	459	37.3	1895.....	27,796	487	17.5	2,006	115	57.3
1896.....	116,301	1,074	9.2	11,653	408	35.0	1896.....	28,087	468	16.7	2,031	111	54.7
1897.....	112,701	1,037	9.2	11,049	338	30.6	1897.....	28,381	444	15.6	2,055	88	42.8
1898.....	109,212	1,127	10.3	10,428	297	28.5	1898.....	28,678	490	17.1	2,080	84	40.4
1899.....	105,831	1,428	13.5	9,854	393	39.8	1899.....	28,979	446	15.4	2,105	77	36.6
1900.....	102,555	1,275	12.4	9,331	357	38.3	1900.....	29,282	404	13.8	2,130	71	33.3
Passaic, N. J.:							St. Louis, Mo.:						
1890.....	13,028	219	16.8	1,661	109	65.6	1890.....	451,770	8,409	18.6	50,895	3,115	61.8
1891.....	14,053	332	23.6	1,802	170	94.3	1891.....	462,313	9,530	20.6	51,022	3,493	68.5
1892.....	15,158	332	21.9	1,955	168	85.9	1892.....	474,137	10,225	21.6	51,656	3,607	69.8
1893.....	16,350	343	21.0	2,122	165	77.8	1893.....	485,732	10,303	21.2	52,298	3,548	67.8
1894.....	17,636	337	19.1	2,302	198	86.0	1894.....	497,010	8,710	17.5	52,948	3,192	60.3
1895.....	19,023	386	20.3	2,498	219	87.7	1895.....	509,780	9,425	18.5	53,607	2,375	44.3
1896.....	20,519	426	20.6	2,710	235	86.7	1896.....	522,247	9,897	19.0	54,273	3,326	61.3
1897.....	22,133	482	21.8	2,940	272	92.5	1897.....	535,015	9,554	17.9	54,948	2,901	52.8
1898.....	23,874	413	17.3	3,190	222	69.6	1898.....	548,102	8,908	16.3	55,631	2,008	46.9
1899.....	25,752	515	20.0	3,462	271	78.3	1899.....	561,506	10,023	17.9	56,323	3,005	53.4
1900.....	27,777	583	21.0	3,756	325	86.5	1900.....	575,238	9,847	17.1	57,023	2,448	46.4
Patterson, N. J.:							St. Paul, Minn.:						
1890.....	78,247	1,714	21.9	8,897	751	84.4	1890.....	133,156	1,696	12.7	17,109	876	51.2
1891.....	80,688	1,867	23.1	9,155	785	85.7	1891.....	135,882	1,769	13.0	17,093	818	47.9
1892.....	83,099	1,908	23.0	9,420	800	84.9	1892.....	138,663	1,752	12.6	17,076	827	48.4
1893.....	85,682	1,836	21.5	9,693	729	75.2	1893.....	141,501	1,585	11.2	17,060	693	40.0
1894.....	88,140	1,836	20.8	9,974	829	83.1	1894.....	144,398	1,570	10.9	17,043	743	43.6
1895.....	90,774	1,777	19.6	10,264	717	69.9	1895.....	147,354	1,629	11.1	17,027	648	38.1
1896.....	93,486	1,944	20.8	10,561	837	79.3	1896.....	150,370	1,434	9.5	17,010	583	31.6
1897.....	96,280	1,963	20.4	10,867	830	76.4	1897.....	153,448	1,387	9.0	16,994	450	26.5
1898.....	99,157	1,728	17.4	11,182	652	58.3	1898.....	156,589	1,737	11.1	16,978	632	37.2
1899.....	102,119	2,221	21.7	11,506	822	71.4	1899.....	159,794	1,670	9.8	16,961	509	30.0
1900.....	105,171	1,967	18.7	11,840	724	61.1	1900.....	163,065	1,590	9.8	16,945	492	29.0
Pawtucket, R. I.:							Salem, Mass.:						
1890.....	27,633	606	21.9	2,669	217	81.3	1890.....	30,801	714	23.2	2,711	253	93.3
1891.....	28,619	537	18.8	2,795	174	62.3	1891.....	31,281	606	19.4	2,802	176	62

TABLE IV.—POPULATION, DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION AT ALL AGES AND UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, IN EACH CALENDAR YEAR FOR CERTAIN SPECIFIED CITIES: 1890 TO 1900—Continued.

CITY.	ALL AGES.			UNDER 5 YEARS.			CITY.	ALL AGES.			UNDER 5 YEARS.		
	Popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death rate.	Popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death rate.		Popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death rate.	Popula- tion.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Schenectady, N. Y.:							Trenton, N. J.—Con.						
1890.	19,902	522	26.2	1,921	170	88.5	1890.	66,501	1,182	17.8	7,126	523	73.4
1891.	20,849	577	27.7	2,024	187	92.4	1897.	68,141	1,060	15.6	7,275	396	54.4
1892.	21,841	572	26.2	2,133	201	94.2	1898.	69,821	1,013	14.5	7,427	343	46.2
1893.	22,881	471	20.6	2,248	166	73.8	1899.	71,543	1,179	16.5	7,582	383	50.5
1894.	23,970	432	18.0	2,369	156	65.9	1900.	73,307	1,204	16.4	7,740	384	49.6
1895.	25,110	432	17.2	2,497	152	60.9	Troy, N. Y.:						
1896.	26,305	435	16.5	2,631	170	64.6	1890.	60,956	1,436	23.6	5,355	409	76.4
1897.	27,557	356	12.9	2,773	102	36.8	1891.	60,925	1,609	26.4	5,322	467	87.7
1898.	28,869	353	12.2	2,922	95	32.5	1892.	60,895	1,601	26.3	5,289	483	91.3
1899.	30,243	450	14.9	3,079	106	34.4	1893.	60,864	1,383	22.7	5,256	355	67.5
1900.	31,682	553	17.5	3,245	205	63.2	1894.	60,834	1,296	21.3	5,223	348	66.6
Scranton, Pa.:							1895.	60,803	1,307	21.5	5,190	345	66.5
1890.	75,215	1,626	21.6	9,661	765	79.2	1896.	60,773	1,407	23.2	5,158	337	65.3
1891.	77,543	1,330	17.2	9,917	552	55.7	1897.	60,742	1,264	20.8	5,126	257	50.1
1892.	79,944	1,440	18.0	10,180	623	61.2	1898.	60,712	1,285	21.2	5,094	320	62.8
1893.	82,419	1,468	17.8	10,450	559	53.5	1899.	60,681	1,279	21.1	5,063	315	62.2
1894.	84,970	1,478	17.4	10,727	604	56.3	1900.	60,651	1,528	25.2	5,031	374	74.3
1895.	87,601	1,573	18.0	11,012	672	61.0	Utica, N. Y.:						
1896.	90,313	1,570	17.4	11,303	347	30.7	1890.	44,007	942	21.4	4,013	284	70.8
1897.	93,108	1,737	18.7	11,603	737	63.5	1891.	45,111	993	22.0	4,120	262	63.6
1898.	95,991	1,596	16.6	11,911	593	49.8	1892.	46,243	939	20.3	4,231	225	53.2
1899.	98,962	1,722	17.4	12,227	637	52.1	1893.	47,403	924	19.5	4,344	244	56.2
1900.	102,026	1,933	18.9	12,551	817	65.1	1894.	48,593	897	18.5	4,460	260	58.3
Somerville, Mass.:							1895.	49,812	831	16.7	4,580	208	45.4
1890.	40,152	668	16.6	3,866	214	55.4	1896.	51,062	921	18.0	4,702	236	50.2
1891.	41,911	782	18.7	4,075	294	72.1	1897.	52,348	916	17.5	4,828	256	58.0
1892.	43,746	718	16.4	4,296	204	47.5	1898.	53,657	985	18.4	4,957	262	52.9
1893.	45,663	800	17.5	4,530	235	51.9	1899.	55,003	938	17.1	5,090	184	36.1
1894.	47,663	873	18.3	4,775	316	66.2	1900.	56,393	1,135	20.1	5,226	323	61.8
1895.	49,750	833	16.8	5,034	250	49.7	Washington, D. C.:						
1896.	51,929	924	17.8	5,307	331	62.4	1890.	230,892	5,564	24.2	20,303	2,067	101.8
1897.	54,204	859	15.8	5,595	316	58.5	1891.	234,819	5,720	24.4	20,571	2,070	100.6
1898.	56,578	830	15.6	5,899	259	43.9	1892.	239,332	6,098	25.5	20,848	2,183	104.7
1899.	59,056	801	13.6	6,219	242	38.9	1893.	243,935	6,452	26.4	21,118	2,361	111.8
1900.	61,043	966	15.7	6,556	317	48.4	1894.	248,822	6,639	24.3	21,397	2,222	103.8
Springfield, Mass.:							1895.	253,401	5,565	22.0	21,680	1,775	81.9
1890.	44,179	861	19.5	3,901	294	75.4	1896.	258,272	5,904	22.9	21,966	2,094	95.3
1891.	45,706	886	19.4	4,084	274	67.1	1897.	263,236	5,737	21.8	22,256	1,853	83.3
1892.	47,286	995	21.0	4,278	317	74.1	1898.	268,296	5,415	20.2	22,550	1,785	79.2
1893.	48,921	960	19.6	4,476	290	64.8	1899.	273,454	6,026	22.0	22,848	1,811	79.3
1894.	50,612	792	15.6	4,686	255	54.4	1900.	278,718	5,963	21.4	23,150	1,845	79.7
1895.	52,361	928	17.7	4,905	329	67.1	Wilmington, Del.:						
1896.	54,171	954	17.6	5,136	326	63.5	1890.	61,431	1,235	20.1	6,017	496	80.5
1897.	56,044	976	17.4	5,377	289	53.7	1891.	62,794	1,237	19.7	6,163	507	80.3
1898.	57,981	991	17.1	5,629	318	56.5	1892.	64,188	1,267	19.7	6,312	507	80.3
1899.	59,985	967	16.1	5,894	277	47.0	1893.	65,612	1,199	18.3	6,465	488	75.5
1900.	62,059	1,175	18.9	6,170	369	59.8	1894.	67,068	1,161	17.3	6,621	472	71.3
Syracuse, N. Y.:							1895.	68,558	1,198	17.5	6,782	483	71.2
1890.	38,143	1,620	18.4	3,491	551	64.9	1896.	70,079	1,204	17.2	6,946	503	72.4
1891.	39,983	1,547	17.2	3,609	456	53.0	1897.	71,634	1,222	18.5	7,114	522	73.4
1892.	41,862	1,657	18.0	3,729	472	54.1	1898.	73,224	1,279	18.8	7,287	526	72.2
1893.	43,780	1,721	18.4	3,851	527	59.5	1899.	74,849	1,294	17.3	7,463	418	56.0
1894.	45,738	1,449	15.1	3,974	495	55.2	1900.	76,508	1,474	19.3	7,644	427	55.9
1895.	47,736	1,539	15.7	4,099	481	52.9	Woonsocket, R. I.:						
1896.	49,777	1,576	15.8	4,225	446	48.3	1890.	20,830	428	20.5	2,202	194	88.1
1897.	51,860	1,687	16.6	4,354	480	51.3	1891.	21,471	441	20.5	2,301	224	97.3
1898.	53,987	1,633	15.7	4,484	386	40.1	1892.	22,132	445	20.1	2,403	203	84.5
1899.	56,158	1,475	13.9	4,616	309	32.1	1893.	22,813	438	19.2	2,511	198	78.9
1900.	58,374	1,642	15.2	4,750	369	37.8	1894.	23,515	413	17.6	2,623	183	69.8
Taunton, Mass.:							1895.	24,238	417	18.4	2,741	217	79.2
1890.	25,448	403	19.4	2,426	177	73.0	1896.	24,984	529	21.2	2,863	283	98.8
1891.	26,958	445	17.1	2,492	124	49.8	1897.	25,733	465	18.1	2,991	226	75.6
1892.	28,479	505	22.5	2,560	160	62.5	1898.	26,545	458	17.3	3,125	210	67.2
1893.	29,010	575	21.3	2,630	174	66.2	1899.	27,362	533	19.5	3,265	255	78.1
1894.	29,551	574	20.8	2,701	172	63.7	1900.	28,204	556	19.7	3,411	285	83.6
1895.	30,103	497	17.7	2,775	145	52.3	Worcester, Mass.:						
1896.	30,667	587	20.5	2,850	170	59.6	1890.	84,655	1,495	17.7	8,409	523	62.2
1897.	31,242	607	20.8	2,923	160	54.6	1891.	87,747	1,601	18.2	8,748	577	66.0
1898.	31,823	676	19.3	3,008	143	47.5	1892.	90,533	1,817	20.1	9,102	566	62.2
1899.	32,428	671	22.1	3,090	177	57.3	1893.	93,624	1,891	20.2	9,470	637	72.5
1900.	33,036	667	21.5	3,174	205	64.6	1894.	96,820	1,802	18.6	9,852	570	57.9
Toledo, Ohio:							1895.	100,125	1,878	18.8	10,250	626	61.1
1890.	81,434	1,974	16.9	9,518	580	60.9	1896.	103,542	1,869	18.1	10,664	590	55.3
1891.	85,462	1,383	16.2	9,888	529	53.5	1897.	107,077	1,859	17.4	11,095	613	55.3
1892.	89,669	1,433	16.0	10,272	560	54.5	1898.	110,732	1,880	17.0	11,543	624	54.1
1893.	94,004	1,484	15.8	10,672	484	45.4	1899.	114,512	1,837	16.0	12,009	564	47.0
1894.	98,737	1,408	15.1	11,077	577	52.0	1900.	118,421	2,267	19.1	12,494	781	62.5
1895.	103,009	1,483	14.3	11,517	421	36.6	Yonkers, N. Y.:						
1896.	108,721	1,473	13.5	11,965	498	41.6	1890.	32,033	585	18.3	3,435	230	67.0
1897.	114,086	1,523	13.3	12,430	520	41.8	1891.	33,350	692	20.7	3,624	286	78.9
1898.	119,716	1,564	13.1	12,914	495	38.3	1892.	34,722	743	21.4	3,824	330	86.3
1899.	125,623	1,832	14.6	13,416	659	49.1	1893.	36,150	687	19.0	4,035	295	73.1
1900.	131,822	1,847	14.0	13,937	628	45.1	1894.	37,636	793	21.1	4,253	373	87.6
Trenton, N. J.:							1895.	39,184	787	20.1	4,492	352	78.4
1890.	57,458	1,015	17.7	6,295	413	65.6	1896.	40,795	758	18.6	4,740	337	71.1
1891.	58,875	929	16.8	6,426	400	62.2	1897.	42,473	743	17.5	5,001	314	62.8
1892.	60,327	1,317	21.8	6,561	529	80.6	1898.	44,219	752,				

This table shows that there was a general lowering of the death rate in many of these cities during the ten years, and that this lowering was more or less progressive and continuous.

Taking the first city on the list—Albany—it will be seen that the death rate became lower each year after 1895, in which it was 24.8 per 1,000, until 1900, in which it was 19.0 per 1,000. This lowering was marked in the children under 5 years of age.

In the city of Troy the death rate increased from 23.6 in 1890 to 25.2 in 1900. Why has Troy a higher death rate than Albany? The only data given by the census tables for the answer to this question are the figures in Table 19, Volume III, Twelfth Census, showing the number of deaths from each of certain diseases in each registration city. From Table III, pages 496 and 497, we find that for the census year ending in June, 1900, the death rate per 100,000 of white population for consumption was: Albany, 245.3; Troy, 343.7. For typhoid fever the rate was: Albany, 44.1; Troy, 88.0. For diarrheal diseases: Albany, 72.1; Troy, 171.0. Evidently the causes of such great differences in the mortality from these diseases, all of which are more or less preventable, are worthy of careful investigation by the municipal authorities of Troy.

The statistics of the mortality from these diseases in these two cities for a series of years are not available, so that we can not tell whether the year ending June 30, 1900, was one of exceptionally high death rates from these causes in Troy.

To show how these data may be stated in the future under the improved methods of a permanent census, the data for the specified cities for the eleven years 1890-1900 have been obtained and compiled to show the annual death rates for each year for four principal causes of death, viz, consumption, pneumonia, typhoid fever, and diphtheria and croup, and the results are worth careful study.

CONSUMPTION.

Attention has been called above (page 495) to the fact that the lower death rate in 1900 as compared with 1890 is due in part to a lower death rate from consumption.

The following table shows the death rate per 100,000 from consumption in each of the specified cities, by groups according to locality for each of the eleven years 1890-1900, and the average for the whole period:

TABLE V.—ANNUAL DEATH RATES DUE TO CONSUMPTION IN CERTAIN CITIES, PER 100,000 POPULATION: 1890 TO 1900.

CITY.	Average annual rate.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Average for cities in New England states.....	244	307	267	263	253	253	246	243	227	219	213	214
Boston, Mass.....	267	333	295	302	284	291	269	259	246	231	225	222
Fall River, Mass.....	213	281	236	205	212	182	199	230	220	217	202	175
New Haven, Conn.....	208	285	210	187	221	217	206	197	196	210	185	182
Providence, R. I.....	229	291	253	238	226	224	233	228	199	196	216	232
Worcester, Mass.....	216	240	227	229	199	211	223	251	213	204	188	208
Average for cities in Middle states.....	259	314	292	285	278	251	258	246	232	233	242	234
Jersey City, N. J.....	265	305	302	286	288	261	268	238	258	222	256	256
New York, N. Y.....	287	362	330	313	309	272	295	275	259	257	263	257
Newark, N. J.....	288	364	338	323	310	293	281	268	259	248	270	253
Paterson, N. J.....	248	291	286	259	264	259	269	241	221	236	232	190
Philadelphia, Pa.....	224	264	245	248	239	221	210	212	197	209	223	210
Rochester, N. Y.....	178	185	179	208	206	182	190	195	146	162	152	162
Syracuse, N. Y.....	200	205	255	301	240	202	176	177	194	171	144	159
Average for cities in Lake states.....	156	178	180	178	174	159	150	149	140	142	146	142
Buffalo, N. Y.....	156	195	208	200	169	172	151	133	133	128	135	120
Chicago, Ill.....	164	179	185	182	185	165	159	162	146	155	165	153
Cleveland, Ohio.....	136	162	135	150	140	132	144	132	128	124	131	126
Milwaukee, Wis.....	132	170	178	153	161	152	119	134	134	118	135	131
Toledo, Ohio.....	139	170	178	153	161	136	122	117	123	115	143	137
Average for cities in Southern states.....	277	316	294	304	286	277	280	278	265	259	252	252
Baltimore, Md.....	233	288	245	251	241	239	243	235	216	215	194	208
Memphis, Tenn.....	257	313	320	301	248	242	255	245	239	204	258	241
New Orleans, La.....	325	340	323	361	342	324	330	320	315	311	325	392
Washington, D. C.....	317	345	350	344	325	311	305	327	311	306	281	294
Average for cities in Western Central states.....	183	178	172	181	190	177	193	190	183	172	187	178
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	223	255	215	214	244	234	237	234	213	201	214	195
Indianapolis, Ind.....	200	255	245	245	155	203	218	187	221	183	179	218
Kansas City, Mo.....	143	112	116	133	144	114	145	154	138	168	168	177
Omaha, Nebr.....	86	51	64	83	100	90	102	91	96	93	111	84
St. Louis, Mo.....	187	187	188	186	203	176	196	197	186	172	194	175
San Francisco, Cal.....	304	349	316	317	283	299	337	309	272	298	279	291

¹ Manhattan and Bronx boroughs only.

It will be seen from this table that the average death rate per 100,000 from consumption during this period of eleven years was, for the New England cities, 244, having steadily lessened from 307 in 1890 to 213 in 1899 and 214 in 1900.

In the cities of the Middle states the average death rate from this cause was 259, having fallen from 314 in 1890 to 234 in 1900. In the Southern cities the average rate was 277, having fallen from 316 in 1890 to 252 in 1900. The comparatively high death rates in these cities from this cause is due to the fact that they contain a large number of colored people who are especially liable to this disease. The statistics for the individual cities are especially interesting, but comparisons are left to the reader.

These death rates from consumption in the United States may be compared with the death rates from the same cause in Europe as given in an interesting paper in *Zeitschrift für Hygiene*, Leipzig, 1904, volume 46, page 543, and summed up in the following table:

TABLE VI.—Death rates due to consumption in certain European cities.

LOCALITY.	Period of observation.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Inflammation of lungs.
Countries:			
Austria.....	1895-1900	.....	228
Belgium.....	1891-1900	268	.....
England.....	1891-1900	139	123
Finland.....	1891-1900	235	.....
Germany.....	1892-1900	221	138
Hungary.....	1897-1901	.....	230
Ireland.....	1891-1900	213	.....
Italy.....	1891-1900	163	240
Netherlands.....	1901-1902	136	.....
Norway.....	1891-1900	189	80
Scotland.....	1891-1900	172	131
Switzerland.....	1891-1900	194	.....
Cities in—			
Austria.....	1896-1900	.....	244
Denmark.....	1890-1899	190	182
France.....	1893-1898	253	195
Germany.....	1891-1900	224	.....
Italy.....	1891-1900	.....	266
Roumania.....	1902	329	403
Spain.....	1901-1902	258	225
Sweden.....	1891-1900	236	176
Switzerland.....	1891-1900	243	.....
Moscow.....	1894-1897	345	.....

PNEUMONIA.

The following table shows the death rate per 100,000 from pneumonia in each of the specified cities, by groups, according to locality, for each of the eleven years, with the average for the whole period:

TABLE VII.—ANNUAL DEATH RATES DUE TO PNEUMONIA IN CERTAIN CITIES, PER 100,000 POPULATION: 1890 TO 1900.

CITY.	Average annual rate.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Average for cities in New England states.....	220	221	222	219	282	201	219	225	203	187	218	223
Boston, Mass.....	249	244	251	239	321	228	253	270	236	218	265	221
Fall River, Mass.....	192	173	182	220	241	180	172	208	221	137	185	206
New Haven, Conn.....	172	257	209	162	206	128	175	184	126	160	112	194
Providence, R. I.....	188	180	179	217	263	176	185	151	145	136	176	257
Worcester, Mass.....	190	167	186	175	218	188	188	170	191	199	183	218
Average for cities in Middle states..	268	274	297	296	310	239	281	265	236	241	238	287
New York, N. Y. ¹	314	329	373	363	391	276	325	296	247	275	272	329
Philadelphia, Pa.....	207	194	197	202	202	188	222	227	224	200	191	229
Scranton, Pa.....	168	290	165	228	142	170	171	128	161	108	128	183
Average for cities in Lake states.....	169	192	239	195	181	126	151	127	127	135	170	164
Buffalo, N. Y.....	109	190	245	196	129	83	99	71	72	61	67	50
Chicago, Ill.....	180	189	252	200	196	116	178	150	144	159	211	200
Cleveland, Ohio.....	176	235	210	194	189	237	162	132	142	153	153	167
Milwaukee, Wis.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	112	95	93	85	102	105
Toledo, Ohio.....	99	109	131	133	117	90	84	50	79	88	107	120
Average for cities in Southern states.	189	206	204	188	176	156	200	196	158	174	189	231
Baltimore, Md.....	193	226	214	182	181	171	198	185	156	180	179	256
Memphis, Tenn.....	169	127	170	122	119	90	161	107	103	204	225	358
New Orleans, La.....	189	203	166	193	171	139	234	251	134	154	207	225
Washington, D. C.....	187	195	235	214	191	168	178	187	203	174	175	145
Average for cities in Western Central states.....	142	144	174	141	150	119	139	132	147	145	141	146
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	181	205	237	190	217	161	208	176	161	162	140	145
Indianapolis, Ind.....	104	.....	95	85	93	74	146	94	100	94	102	139
Kansas City, Mo.....	117	162	92	76	86	71	102	85	128	116	213	156
Minneapolis, Minn.....	125	87	142	202	146	116	146	131	79	121	111	105
Omaha, Nebr.....	70	.....	58	58	58	44	45	30	86	80	119	128
St. Louis, Mo.....	167	133	201	149	151	135	133	164	216	178	163	180
St. Paul, Minn.....	108	109	126	113	98	132	117	96	73	162	85	92
San Francisco, Cal.....	181	225	200	231	154	163	154	144	156	196	206	168

¹ Manhattan and Bronx boroughs only.

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from pneumonia in these cities has not diminished, but has, upon the whole, increased during the eleven years in question, being in strong contrast to the death rate from consumption, which has diminished, and this is also true for European countries and cities.

While the specific micro-organism which is the cause of most of the fatal cases reported as due to pneumonia has been known for more than ten years, preventive medicine has not yet developed any satisfactory means of lessening the number of cases of this disease, and no method of treatment has yet been discovered which decidedly influences the mortality in persons attacked by it. Its prevalence in a particular locality appears to be in part influenced by race, negroes and persons of

Irish descent showing a high mortality from this cause. The figures on pages cexvii-cexxi of Volume III of the Twelfth Census reports, showing the death rates in 1900 from pneumonia in relation to age, sex, color and race, and locality, taken in connection with the corresponding figures in the report for 1890, give information which is not to be found elsewhere, and should be carefully considered by those who are investigating this disease.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The following table shows the death rate per 100,000 from typhoid fever in each of the specified cities, by groups according to locality, for each of the eleven years, with the average for the whole period:

TABLE VIII.—ANNUAL DEATH RATES DUE TO TYPHOID FEVER IN CERTAIN CITIES, PER 100,000 POPULATION: 1890 TO 1900.

CITY.	Average annual rate.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Average for cities in New England states.....	30	31	35	30	31	33	32	28	28	29	27	25
Boston, Mass.....	31	30	34	29	31	29	33	32	33	35	30	26
Fall River, Mass.....	34	54	64	34	22	36	33	30	42	19	22	28
New Haven, Conn.....	29	28	20	29	30	30	33	28	25	35	28	26
Providence, R. I.....	30	30	46	37	35	47	30	26	15	24	25	23
Worcester, Mass.....	21	17	18	19	32	32	26	16	14	16	18	26
Average for cities in Middle states.....	32	45	45	37	33	26	30	27	23	31	36	24
Jersey City, N. J.....	59	98	100	72	66	54	95	84	20	40	19	21
New York, N. Y. ¹	20	23	25	25	23	19	13	16	16	20	15	18
Newark, N. J.....	38	107	72	79	32	21	20	28	20	13	36	10
Paterson, N. J.....	36	29	21	18	41	37	25	46	51	38	58	28
Philadelphia, Pa.....	46	64	64	40	41	33	40	34	33	52	75	35
Rochester, N. Y.....	26	34	37	51	41	12	29	18	23	12	20	18
Syracuse, N. Y.....	27	24	32	41	28	25	38	27	14	25	25	29
Average for cities in Lake states.....	33	33	49	33	31	43	30	30	21	43	25	29
Buffalo, N. Y.....	48	74	120	90	49	39	35	43	26	35	27	26
Chicago, Ill.....	34	41	49	36	40	64	29	22	22	30	26	26
Cleveland, Ohio.....	68	92	174	124	54	35	38	59	29	41	27	20
Milwaukee, Wis.....	43	70	57	59	52	29	37	43	21	34	32	54
Toledo, Ohio.....	26	36	36	35	42	30	26	18	12	17	17	21
Average for cities in Southern states.....	33	47	30	40	23	31	39	34	32	26	32	39
Baltimore, Md.....	50	64	47	49	49	56	50	43	45	52	47	47
Memphis, Tenn.....	46	69	43	50	56	56	41	43	43	41	31	37
New Orleans, La.....	40	54	67	30	30	53	39	45	33	25	40	35
Washington, D. C.....	37	21	24	20	15	29	43	34	62	66	55	40
Average for cities in Western Central states.....	74	101	75	82	78	85	79	55	46	68	71	78
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	38	45	43	55	49	40	35	31	32	29	30	33
Indianapolis, Ind.....	45	69	62	40	44	55	39	52	32	33	38	37
Kansas City, Mo.....	52	.....	36	55	104	48	91	49	37	31	40	44
Minneapolis, Minn.....	35	52	42	33	39	26	27	23	28	37	36	40
Omaha, Nebr.....	50	41	55	44	76	56	48	32	78	44	36	39
St. Louis, Mo.....	23	36	21	14	17	32	24	16	20	29	25	23
St. Paul, Minn.....	33	31	36	93	41	34	21	20	23	19	23	29
San Francisco, Cal.....	28	49	45	34	36	22	26	25	14	28	19	22
Average for cities in Western Central states.....	37	50	45	37	34	36	38	31	23	17	52	41

¹ Manhattan and Bronx boroughs only.

The data in this table indicate that there has been some diminution in the death rate from typhoid fever, but that the mortality has varied greatly in different cities in different years, due to epidemic outbreaks of greater or less severity.

The specific cause of typhoid fever is known, and the modes by which it is spread in a community are fairly well understood. It is a preventable disease, but in many cities it is not prevented.

DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP.

The following table shows the death rate per 100,000 from diphtheria and croup in each of the specified cities, by groups according to locality, for each of the eleven years, with the average for the whole period:

TABLE IX.—ANNUAL DEATH RATES DUE TO DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP IN CERTAIN CITIES, PER 100,000 POPULATION: 1890 TO 1900.

CITY.	Average annual rate.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Average for cities in New England states.....	77	94	56	88	90	121	98	99	73	31	42	66
Boston, Mass.....	97	103	62	103	114	179	130	112	87	35	55	96
Fall River, Mass.....	44	69	30	74	35	49	70	72	30	18	21	25
New Haven, Conn.....	67	122	66	93	115	71	32	99	85	33	22	17
Providence, R. I.....	52	95	47	52	51	35	68	95	56	25	26	39
Worcester, Mass.....	54	40	49	76	52	74	68	65	54	32	37	46
Average for cities in Middle states.....	101	114	124	139	129	139	106	100	95	63	62	66
Jersey City, N. J.....	123	209	177	153	126	152	102	159	119	79	51	58
New York, N. Y. ¹	102	118	126	131	154	168	112	97	85	48	56	62
Newark, N. J.....	99	173	105	113	138	84	121	151	79	51	53	68
Paterson, N. J.....	126	87	200	171	112	171	94	184	184	69	84	96
Philadelphia, Pa.....	107	90	127	161	104	123	116	97	113	93	79	81
Rochester, N. Y.....	64	75	89	157	104	73	42	52	46	28	33	29
Scranton, Pa.....	70	132	71	53	13	21	54	72	72	54	98	87
Syracuse, N. Y.....	51	37	35	82	125	70	22	41	58	44	21	20
Average for cities in Lake states.....	79	119	118	123	104	93	98	76	49	38	51	46
Buffalo, N. Y.....	53	43	63	65	62	74	81	79	62	26	24	19
Chicago, Ill.....	86	115	118	129	117	107	119	77	52	44	56	50
Cleveland, Ohio.....	68	104	109	120	92	60	62	73	38	41	32	48
Milwaukee, Wis.....	91	196	189	183	93	101	74	79	41	23	40	44
Toledo, Ohio.....	83	263	128	79	110	37	42	55	22	30	128	79
Average for cities in Southern states.....	54	66	80	69	52	57	46	41	52	47	48	44
Baltimore, Md.....	68	73	89	95	46	50	66	59	85	63	56	71
Memphis, Tenn.....	17	50	49	17	10	19	25	5	7	5	10	5
New Orleans, La.....	31	56	44	46	50	61	98	20	17	5	7	13
Washington, D. C.....	62	68	107	60	77	78	26	41	44	76	70	41
Average for cities in Western Central states.....	61	95	87	78	64	61	87	58	36	32	33	47
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	67	165	107	105	68	74	51	55	45	23	29	26
Indianapolis, Ind.....	69	157	156	110	69	69	100	39	23	28	40	33
Kansas City, Mo.....	39	26	45	22	35	45	64	61	33	30	29	42
Minneapolis, Minn.....	45	114	63	41	28	30	62	56	15	15	23	56
Omaha, Nebr.....	57	129	115	86	49	53	31	40	35	15	19	20
St. Louis, Mo.....	68	54	74	60	76	76	136	72	45	47	43	71
St. Paul, Minn.....	66	90	74	108	64	42	73	48	30	42	26	35
San Francisco, Cal.....	51	61	151	104	73	24	15	14	33	46	32	23

¹ Manhattan and Bronx boroughs only.

It will be seen from this table that the death rates from diphtheria and croup diminished during the eleven years, but that this diminution was by no means systematic and continuous, and that the different cities suffered from epidemics of diphtheria in different years. On the whole, however, there has been a marked diminution in the mortality from this cause for the last five as compared with the first six years of the period, which diminution is probably due quite as much to improved methods of treatment as to sanitary measures.

DISEASES OF OLD AGE.

Allusion has been made above (page 495) to the increased mortality from pneumonia, cancer, heart disease, apoplexy, diseases of the kidney, and other diseases of old age. A similar increase has taken place in European cities. An increased proportion of deaths in old age is of course to be expected whenever the death rates of

the young have been lowered for a considerable length of time. So far as we know at present the potential longevity of man is nearly a fixed period of about 100 years. The effects of practical hygiene are to diminish the number of deaths in the first half of this period and thus to preserve and extend the number of lives reaching into the latter half of this period. But the increasing mortality from the diseases of old age in the total population, which is a necessary consequence of progressively improving hygiene, does not necessarily imply an increased mortality in the old age group; that is to say, the death rate of persons between 60 and 70 years of age not only may not increase but may actually diminish, for the simple reason that the proportion of persons of this age group living has increased; and the same may be said with regard to the death rates from particular causes, such as cancer, diseases of the circulatory system, etc., and which specially affect persons advanced in life.

If we compare the death rates from cancer in the registration area of 1890 with that in the registration area of 1900,¹ we find that the death rate from cancer per 100,000 population was 49.1 in 1890 and 60 in 1900. If we take the death rates for the age groups 45 to 64 and 65 and over, we find that in the first group the death rate per 100,000 of population was, in 1890, 162.0, and in 1900, 194.8; and in the second group it was, in 1890, 351.9, and in 1900, 454.3, which shows that there was a marked increase in the death rate from cancer in old age from 1890 to 1900. This increase is well worth more detailed statistical investigation, showing for each of the large cities for each year for a series of years the death rates from cancer in each of certain age groups, with distinctions of sex and color.

Cancer is taken merely as an illustration. The same comparisons should be made for diseases of the brain, of the kidney, of the heart, etc., a matter of great interest and importance in preventive medicine.

If the data for population and deaths were sufficiently complete to permit of the computation of mortality statistics for the United States as a whole and for each individual state, which statistics should be as accurate as those for the principal European countries, the results for such large and diversified areas would be of but little greater interest and value than those we already have. We know that the death rate of the country, taken as a whole, is low, and that there are differences in the death rates of different states amounting to 4 or 5 per thousand for the whites, but these facts do not answer most of the questions which are of the greatest interest in sociology, in political science, in practical hygiene, and in life insurance.

¹ Eleventh Census, Report on Vital and Social Statistics, Part I, page 345; Twelfth Census, Vol. III, page clxxxvi.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

The ideal answers to these questions would be an extensive series of life tables which would show for each sex of each race the expectation of life at each age, for each city of, say 10,000 inhabitants and upward, and for each of a certain number of occupations, with corresponding tables for each group, showing the principal causes of death.

We can not compute from the census data life tables of sufficient accuracy for useful comparisons—not even for the states and cities which have a fairly complete registration of deaths—because the data for the number of living persons in each group are not only incomplete and inaccurate, but irregularly so, varying as to accuracy in different cities and in different parts of large cities. The most important of these defects from the life-table point of view is the incomplete enumeration of children under 5 years, and especially under 1 year of age, and the absence of reliable information as to the number of births. While I do not think that the number of living children under 1 year of age not reported by the census enumerators in 1900 was as great as is estimated by Mr. King, i. e., from 25 to 30 per cent (Twelfth Census, Volume III, page liv), there was no doubt a deficiency—and this deficiency was much greater in some localities than in others.

Approximate life tables for a few localities were given in the reports on Vital Statistics in the Tenth and Eleventh censuses, but the time limit fixed for the completion of the Twelfth Census report did not permit the extensive computations necessary. Since that report was published a number of similar tables showing the expectation of life in 1900 have been computed, and the results are given below, in comparison with the corresponding results for the two preceding censuses:

TABLE X.—EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN CERTAIN CITIES AND STATES.

BALTIMORE, MD. (WHITE).										BOSTON, MASS. (WHITE).									
AGE.	1900			Six years, 1884-1890			1880			AGE.	1900			Six years, 1884-1890			1880		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.		Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.
0	40.69	44.62	42.66	38.82	41.84	40.33	36.49	39.86	28.18	0	39.91	48.11	41.51	33.65	36.12	34.89	37.04	39.11	38.08
1	49.41	52.52	50.97	48.12	50.36	49.24	44.73	47.88	46.06	1	48.61	50.16	49.39	43.19	44.78	43.99	46.20	47.10	46.65
2	50.92	53.90	52.41	51.85	54.22	53.04	48.42	51.18	49.80	2	50.42	52.06	51.24	46.94	48.44	47.09	49.53	50.15	49.84
3	50.96	53.84	52.40	52.20	54.56	53.38	49.77	52.83	51.05	3	50.79	52.41	51.60	47.67	49.08	48.38	50.32	50.72	50.52
4	50.80	53.69	52.25	52.11	54.33	53.22	50.27	52.90	51.59	4	50.95	52.27	51.61	47.75	49.32	48.54	50.78	51.07	50.90
5	50.39	53.28	51.84	51.67	54.02	52.85	50.46	52.99	51.73	5	50.56	51.93	51.25	47.65	49.18	48.42	50.71	51.00	50.86
10	46.63	49.87	48.25	48.18	50.41	49.30	48.50	50.83	49.67	10	46.76	48.50	47.63	44.76	46.49	45.62	47.49	48.42	47.96
15	42.30	45.59	43.95	43.85	46.14	45.00	44.35	46.58	45.47	15	42.32	44.21	43.27	40.61	42.43	41.52	43.20	44.15	43.68
20	38.99	41.56	39.98	39.87	42.19	41.03	40.36	42.65	41.51	20	38.38	40.82	39.35	36.96	38.97	37.97	39.58	40.70	40.11
25	34.75	37.79	36.27	36.31	38.64	37.48	36.86	39.27	38.07	25	34.93	36.55	35.74	33.81	35.59	34.70	36.40	37.58	36.99
30	31.90	34.20	32.75	32.96	35.25	34.11	33.45	36.04	34.75	30	31.65	33.09	32.37	30.80	32.47	31.64	33.31	34.36	33.84
35	27.85	30.61	29.23	29.60	31.87	30.74	30.04	32.81	31.43	35	28.36	29.63	29.00	27.79	29.34	28.57	30.22	31.13	30.65
40	24.68	27.06	25.87	26.38	28.48	27.43	26.70	29.40	28.05	40	25.01	26.21	25.61	24.80	26.26	25.53	26.86	27.86	27.36
45	21.51	23.50	22.51	23.15	25.08	24.12	23.35	25.99	24.67	45	21.65	22.79	22.22	21.81	23.17	22.49	23.61	24.58	24.05
50	18.55	20.14	19.35	20.04	21.64	20.84	19.96	22.58	21.27	50	18.60	19.57	19.09	18.87	20.12	19.50	20.48	21.38	20.91
55	15.58	16.77	16.18	16.93	18.20	17.57	16.56	19.16	17.86	55	15.55	16.35	15.95	15.92	17.06	16.49	17.44	18.08	17.76
60	13.08	14.09	13.59	14.20	15.24	14.72	14.06	15.96	15.01	60	13.03	13.64	13.34	13.41	14.36	13.89	14.68	15.29	14.99
65	10.57	11.40	10.99	11.46	12.27	11.87	11.57	12.77	12.17	65	10.51	10.93	10.72	10.90	11.65	11.28	11.93	12.50	12.22
70	9.11	9.62	9.37	9.47	10.09	9.78	10.09	10.40	10.25	70	8.85	9.26	9.06	9.07	9.64	9.36	9.90	10.26	10.08
75	7.65	7.83	7.74	7.48	7.90	7.69	8.61	8.03	8.32	75	7.19	7.58	7.39	7.23	7.63	7.43	7.87	8.02	7.95
80	6.64	6.60	6.62	6.59	6.74	6.67	7.39	6.90	7.15	80	6.22	6.47	6.35	6.30	6.58	6.44	7.22	7.06	7.14
85	5.63	5.36	5.50	5.70	5.68	5.64	6.17	5.78	5.98	85	5.25	5.25	5.30	5.36	5.53	5.45	6.57	6.09	6.33
90	4.07	3.93	4.00	90	3.88	3.93	3.91
95	2.50	2.50	2.50	95	2.50	2.50	2.50

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TABLE X.—EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN CERTAIN CITIES AND STATES—Continued.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (WHITE).										MASSACHUSETTS (WHITE).									
AGE.	1900			Six years, 1884-1890			1880			AGE.	1900			Six years, 1884-1890			1880		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.		Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.
0	39.25	42.46	40.86	32.77	36.02	34.40	37.52	39.70	38.61	0	44.29	47.80	46.05	40.39	42.59	41.49	44.06	45.22	44.64
1	47.79	49.63	48.71	42.00	44.49	43.25	45.48	46.40	45.94	1	53.13	54.96	54.05	49.29	50.40	49.85	51.18	51.20	51.19
2	50.27	51.96	51.12	46.09	48.55	47.32	49.13	50.20	49.67	2	54.64	56.28	55.46	49.29	50.40	49.85	51.18	51.20	51.19
3	50.74	52.31	51.53	46.91	49.35	48.13	50.09	51.24	50.67	3	54.69	56.31	55.50	52.37	53.45	52.91	53.88	53.60	53.74
4	50.63	52.28	51.46	47.29	49.60	48.45	50.38	51.56	50.97	4	54.42	55.97	55.20	52.20	53.29	52.75	54.05	53.75	53.90
5	50.17	51.91	51.04	47.26	49.57	48.42	50.47	51.58	51.03	5	53.90	55.50	54.70	51.93	53.02	52.48	53.92	53.67	53.80
10	46.64	48.47	47.56	44.56	47.05	45.81	48.09	49.14	48.62	10	50.15	51.70	50.93	48.83	49.97	49.40	51.01	50.93	50.97
15	42.21	44.17	43.19	40.38	42.99	41.69	43.79	45.04	44.42	15	45.79	47.49	46.64	44.78	45.98	45.38	46.85	46.86	46.86
20	38.12	40.20	39.16	36.54	39.16	37.83	39.76	40.97	40.37	20	41.79	43.64	42.67	41.09	42.42	41.76	43.09	43.49	43.29
25	34.62	36.57	35.55	33.26	35.62	34.44	36.25	37.64	36.95	25	38.23	39.71	38.97	37.79	39.04	38.42	39.81	40.44	40.13
30	31.23	33.19	32.21	30.18	32.42	31.30	32.92	34.47	33.70	30	34.66	36.07	35.27	34.50	35.76	35.13	36.88	37.28	36.83
35	27.93	29.80	28.87	27.10	29.22	28.16	29.60	31.30	30.45	35	31.09	32.42	31.76	31.20	32.48	31.84	32.96	33.13	32.56
40	24.75	26.41	25.58	24.12	26.07	25.10	26.34	28.12	27.23	40	27.49	28.79	28.14	27.86	29.17	28.52	29.48	30.78	30.13
45	21.56	23.02	22.29	21.13	22.91	22.02	23.08	24.94	24.01	45	23.89	25.16	24.53	24.51	25.86	25.19	26.01	27.48	26.72
50	18.72	19.79	19.26	18.27	19.85	19.06	20.10	21.62	20.86	50	20.57	21.74	21.16	21.33	22.56	21.95	22.52	23.93	23.23
55	15.87	16.56	16.22	15.40	16.79	16.10	17.12	18.30	17.71	55	17.25	18.32	17.79	18.15	19.25	18.70	19.02	20.43	19.73
60	13.42	14.08	13.75	13.12	14.16	13.64	14.44	15.48	14.96	60	14.48	15.41	14.95	15.35	16.32	15.84	15.98	17.26	16.62
65	10.96	11.59	11.28	10.84	11.53	11.19	11.76	12.66	12.21	65	11.70	12.50	12.10	12.54	13.38	12.96	12.95	14.08	13.62
70	9.22	9.70	9.46	9.07	9.63	9.35	9.73	10.58	10.16	70	9.69	10.31	10.00	10.38	11.03	10.71	10.63	11.60	11.12
75	7.47	7.81	7.64	7.29	7.72	7.51	7.70	8.49	8.10	75	7.68	8.12	7.90	8.21	8.68	8.45	8.81	9.13	8.72
80	6.48	6.61	6.55	6.33	6.56	6.45	6.62	7.17	6.90	80	6.57	6.83	6.70	6.91	7.17	7.04	7.06	7.62	7.34
85	5.49	5.41	5.45	5.36	5.40	5.38	5.53	5.85	5.69	85	5.46	5.54	5.50	5.60	5.66	5.63	5.82	6.12	5.97
90	4.00	3.96	3.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	3.98	4.02	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	2.50	2.50	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	2.50	2.50	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (WHITE).										NEW JERSEY (WHITE).									
AGE.	1900			Six years, 1884-1890			1880			AGE.	1900			Six years, 1884-1890			1880		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.		Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.
0	41.64	45.77	43.71	38.42	43.23	40.83	41.06	43.67	42.37	0	44.06	48.27	46.17	40.11	43.55	41.88	45.59	48.05	46.82
1	49.30	52.89	51.10	47.48	50.81	49.15	48.29	50.38	49.34	1	52.05	54.45	53.25	48.73	51.08	49.91	52.65	54.23	53.44
2	50.83	53.88	52.11	50.52	53.32	52.92	50.82	53.30	51.81	2	53.63	56.07	54.85	51.69	53.81	52.74	54.39	56.71	55.05
3	50.06	53.77	51.92	50.36	53.11	52.74	50.63	53.79	52.21	3	53.75	56.06	54.91	52.00	54.22	53.11	54.94	56.13	55.54
4	49.90	53.68	51.79	50.04	53.03	52.29	50.57	53.82	52.20	4	53.39	55.77	54.58	52.04	54.25	53.15	54.94	56.03	55.49
5	49.58	53.18	51.38	49.55	54.32	51.94	50.25	53.45	51.85	5	52.86	55.28	54.07	51.79	53.96	52.88	54.71	55.66	55.19
10	46.37	49.80	48.14	46.12	50.91	48.52	47.05	50.87	48.71	10	49.27	51.59	50.43	48.62	50.82	49.72	51.57	52.52	52.05
15	42.22	45.82	44.02	41.82	46.68	44.25	42.66	46.11	44.39	15	45.00	47.24	46.12	44.55	46.79	45.67	47.36	48.40	47.88
20	38.16	41.82	39.99	37.78	42.66	40.22	38.78	42.10	40.42	20	41.04	43.12	42.08	40.72	43.09	41.91	43.29	44.51	43.90
25	34.92	38.23	36.58	34.50	39.22	36.86	34.92	38.53	36.73	25	37.38	39.35	38.37	37.36	39.57	38.47	39.80	41.15	40.48
30	31.66	34.70	33.18	31.37	35.90	33.64	31.85	35.42	33.64	30	33.84	35.79	34.82	34.05	36.18	35.12	36.26	37.76	37.01
35	28.40	31.16	29.78	28.23	32.58	30.41	28.78	32.30	30.54	35	30.29	32.22	31.26	30.73	32.78	31.76	32.71	34.37	33.54
40	24.75	27.62	26.14	24.98	29.21	27.10	25.98	28.75	27.37	40	26.87	28.67	27.77	27.46	29.37	28.42	29.20	30.80	30.00
45	21.09	23.88	22.49	21.73	25.83	23.78	23.18	25.20	24.19	45	23.44	25.11	24.28	24.18	25.95	25.07	25.70	27.24	26.47
50	18.07	20.37	19.22	18.99	22.48	20.74	20.12	22.00	21.06	50	20.18	21.64	20.91	20.97	22.54	21.76	22.33	23.70	23.02
55	15.05	16.85	15.95	16.25	19.13	17.69	17.06	18.79	17.93	55	16.92	18.17	17.55	17.76	19.13	18.45	18.96	20.15	19.56
60	12.48	14.07	13.28	13.68	16.21	14.95	14.21	15.81	15.01	60	14.19	15.23	14.71	14.91	16.09	15.50	16.10	16.89	16.50
65	9.91	11.29	10.60	11.11	13.28	12.20	11.36	12.83	12.10	65	11.46	12.28	11.87	12.05	13.05	12.55	13.25	13.63	13.44
70	8.26	9.25	8.76	9.23	10.83	10.03	9.57	10.38	9.98	70	9.52	10.16	9.84	9.94	10.71	10.33	10.90	11.12	11.01
75	6.61	7.20	6.91	7.35	8.37	7.86	7.78	7.94	7.86	75	7.58	8.03	7.81	7.83	8.37	8.10	8.54	8.60	8.57
80	6.00	6.29	6.15	6.49	7.16	6.83	6.52	6.88	6.70	80	6.47	6.83	6.65	6.71	7.07	6.89	7.40	7.36	7.38
85	5.38	5.88	5.38	5.63	5.95	5.79	5.26	5.81	5.54	85	5.35	5.62	5.40	5.58	5.77	5.68	6.26	6.13	6.20
90	3.94	3.94	3.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	3.98	4.06	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	2.50	2.50	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	2.50	2.50	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE X.—EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN CERTAIN CITIES AND STATES—Continued.

NEW YORK CITY (MANHATTAN AND BRONX BOROUGHES) (WHITE).										PHILADELPHIA, PA. (WHITE).									
AGE.	1900			Six years, 1884-1890			1880			AGE.	1900			Six years, 1884-1890			1880		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.		Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.
0	37.58	41.83	39.71	28.97	32.67	30.82	33.28	36.77	35.03	0	38.25	42.93	40.69	36.61	39.13	37.87	40.16	43.70	41.93
1	44.95	48.41	46.68	38.17	41.39	39.78	42.31	45.08	43.70	1	46.40	49.82	48.11	45.57	47.91	46.74	48.23	50.86	49.55
2	47.81	51.00	49.41	43.01	46.15	44.58	46.75	49.14	47.95	2	48.66	51.68	50.17	48.93	51.71	50.32	50.20	52.91	51.56
3	48.27	51.51	49.89	44.03	47.16	45.60	47.79	50.02	48.91	3	49.12	52.00	50.59	49.33	52.11	50.72	50.73	53.75	52.24
4	48.20	51.40	49.80	44.47	47.59	46.03	48.12	50.29	49.21	4	49.13	52.11	50.62	49.36	52.15	50.76	50.73	53.86	52.30
5	47.78	51.01	49.40	44.42	47.59	46.01	48.05	50.24	49.15	5	48.91	51.89	50.40	49.14	51.96	50.55	50.89	53.64	52.02
10	44.14	47.30	45.72	41.47	44.69	43.08	44.92	46.90	45.91	10	45.71	48.73	47.22	45.98	48.87	47.43	46.96	50.15	48.56
15	39.71	42.95	41.33	37.22	40.48	38.85	40.60	42.63	41.62	15	41.60	44.47	43.04	41.86	44.77	43.32	42.62	45.99	44.31
20	35.61	38.71	37.16	33.36	36.54	34.95	36.02	38.65	37.64	20	37.72	40.51	39.12	38.13	41.10	39.62	38.70	42.04	40.37
25	31.90	35.00	33.45	30.09	33.07	31.58	33.17	35.23	34.20	25	34.22	36.85	35.54	34.82	37.71	36.27	35.39	38.63	37.01
30	28.66	31.60	30.13	27.13	29.99	28.56	29.99	32.23	31.11	30	30.78	33.96	32.07	31.65	34.48	33.07	32.22	35.46	33.84
35	25.42	28.20	26.81	24.16	26.90	25.53	26.81	29.23	28.02	35	27.33	29.86	28.60	28.47	31.24	29.86	29.06	32.29	30.68
40	22.48	24.89	23.69	21.57	23.98	22.78	23.87	26.30	25.09	40	24.06	26.48	25.27	25.40	27.98	26.69	25.84	29.08	27.46
45	19.53	21.58	20.56	18.97	21.05	20.01	20.93	23.36	22.15	45	20.79	23.10	21.95	22.32	24.72	23.52	22.62	25.86	24.24
50	16.91	18.50	17.71	16.51	18.24	17.38	18.15	20.33	19.24	50	17.88	19.82	18.85	19.31	21.44	20.38	19.65	22.58	21.12
55	14.28	15.42	14.85	14.04	15.42	14.78	15.37	17.30	16.34	55	14.96	16.53	15.75	16.29	18.15	17.22	16.68	19.29	17.99
60	12.07	13.03	12.55	12.03	13.09	12.56	13.02	14.50	13.76	60	12.54	13.79	13.17	13.71	15.23	14.47	14.02	16.23	15.13
65	9.85	10.61	10.25	10.01	10.75	10.38	10.68	11.70	11.19	65	10.12	11.05	10.59	11.13	12.30	11.72	11.36	13.17	12.27
70	8.44	9.09	8.77	8.52	8.95	8.74	9.16	9.72	9.44	70	8.53	9.22	8.88	9.26	10.16	9.71	9.50	10.88	10.19
75	7.03	7.54	7.29	7.02	7.15	7.09	7.64	7.75	7.70	75	6.94	7.39	7.17	7.39	8.02	7.71	7.63	8.60	8.12
80	6.15	6.46	6.31	6.13	6.27	6.20	6.66	6.64	6.65	80	6.09	6.31	6.20	6.39	6.74	6.57	6.46	7.33	6.90
85	5.27	5.38	5.33	5.23	5.39	5.31	5.69	5.52	5.61	85	5.23	5.22	5.23	5.38	5.46	5.42	5.29	6.06	5.68
90	3.89	3.94	3.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	3.87	3.86	3.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	2.50	2.50	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	2.50	2.50	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The expectation of life in 1900, as given in the preceding table, was computed according to the method used in the two preceding censuses, for which the figures are also given, which method is described on page cxliii of Volume XII of the Tenth Census reports.

The figures do not have any actuarial or scientific value as indicating the true expectation of life, but they are of some interest for comparison with each other.

THE NEGRO FARMER.

By W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS, Ph. D.

FARMS OPERATED BY NEGROES.

Negro farmers are of two classes—those who are operating farms they themselves own and those who are operating farms owned by others. In the first part of the following analysis the question of ownership of the farm is disregarded, the figures including all farms operated by negroes whether owned by them or not. Later the question of tenure is considered, and in this connection the figures relative to farms owned by negroes are separately presented and discussed.

General statistics.—There were in the United States, in 1900, 746,717 farms operated by negroes, of which 716,514 were improved by buildings. These farms contained 38,233,933 acres, or 59,741 square miles, an area about equal to that of the state of Georgia or that of New England; 23,362,798 acres, or 61 per cent of the total area, was improved for farming purposes. The total value of property on these farms was \$499,943,734, of which \$324,244,397 represented the value of land and improvements, \$71,903,315 that of buildings, \$18,859,757 that of implements and machinery, and \$84,936,265 that of live stock. The gross value of all products on farms of negroes in 1899 was \$255,751,145. Of this sum, however, \$25,843,443 represents products fed to live stock, the value of which reappears and is to that extent duplicated in the reported value of animal products such as meat, milk, butter, eggs, and poultry; subtracting this amount we have a net value of \$229,907,702, or 46 per cent of the total value of farm property in farms cultivated by negroes. This sum represents the gross farm income. The total expenditure for labor on farms of negroes in 1899 was \$8,789,792, and the expenditure for fertilizers was \$5,614,844.

In considering the significance of these statistics it should be borne in mind that a farm, as defined for census purposes, includes all the land under one management, used for raising crops and pasturing live stock, with the wood lots, swamps, meadows, etc., connected therewith, whether consisting of one tract or of several separate tracts. It also includes the house in which the farmer resides, and all other buildings used by him in connection with his farming operations, together with the land upon which they are located.¹ The land is considered to be under the management of the person who cultivates it, either as owner, hired manager, or tenant. Accordingly, a large plantation owned by 1

person, but leased in small areas to 50 tenants, would ordinarily be returned in the census as 50 farms. Nevertheless, in some sections where the negroes work land as tenants the enumerators reported all the land and crops in the name of the owner or manager, thereby crediting white farmers with values which, according to the census definition, should have been assigned to negro farmers.

The classification of farms by color of farmer was not introduced in the Eleventh Census, and comparisons between 1890 and 1900 are therefore impracticable. But the increase in the number of farms operated by negroes may be measured approximately by comparing the number of such farms or the number of negro private farm families in 1900 with the number of negro (including "mixed") farm families in 1890. For the purpose of this comparison the number of farms operated by negro managers in 1900—1,744—must be excluded, because in 1890 such farms were classified according to the color of the employer, who was generally white. In 1900 there were in continental United States 744,971 farms operated by negro owners and tenants, and 758,463 negro private farm families; on comparing these figures with the number of negro farm families in 1890—549,632—the resulting percentages of increase are 35.5 and 38, respectively. In 1890 the number of all farm families, including both negro and white, was in excess of the number of all farms, making it probable that the number of negro farm families was likewise greater than the number of farms of negroes. In that case the comparison of negro farm families in 1890 with farms of negroes in 1900 would not adequately represent the increase in the number of such farms. The comparison with the number of private farm families in 1900 also is defective, because the number of farm families in 1890 included families other than private. It is probable, then, that both of the percentages based on the above comparisons fall short of the true percentage of increase. On considering the returns by geographic divisions, it is found that the increase is confined to the two southern divisions, being about 35 per cent in the South Atlantic and about 43 per cent in the South Central; but the figures are too roughly approximate to be worth detailed analysis.

The importance of agriculture as an occupation for the negro in the South is emphasized by the following table, which shows by geographic divisions the proportion negro farm homes form of all negro homes:

¹Twelfth Census, Vol. V, page xiv.

TABLE I.—Comparison of negro farm homes with all negro homes: 1900.

DIVISION.	All homes.	Farm homes.	Per cent farm homes form of all homes.
Continental United States.....	1,833,759	758,463	41.4
North Atlantic.....	78,838	1,740	2.2
South Atlantic.....	761,105	293,512	38.6
North Central.....	110,932	12,840	11.6
South Central.....	875,919	450,009	51.4
Western.....	6,965	362	5.2

These figures show a high percentage of negro farm population in the two southern divisions, which naturally produces a high percentage in continental United States as a whole. In the other divisions—especially the North Atlantic and Western—the percentage is small, indicating that outside the South the negroes are to a large extent congregated in cities, and are engaged in pursuits other than farming.

Number and acreage of farms, by geographic divisions.—The statistics of number and acreage of farms operated by negroes in continental United States are given by geographic divisions in Table II. The totals in this table differ from those given on page 511 by the exclusion of the two farms which are in the territory of Hawaii, and therefore outside the limits of continental United States.

TABLE II.—Number and acreage of farms of negro farmers: 1900.

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		ACREAGE.			
	Total.	With build-ings.	Total.	Average per farm.	Improved.	Per cent im-proved.
Continental U. S.	746,715	716,512	38,233,920	51.2	23,362,786	61.1
North Atlantic.....	1,761	1,724	84,407	47.9	65,079	65.3
South Atlantic.....	287,933	278,308	15,573,561	54.1	8,874,506	57.0
North Central.....	12,255	11,665	787,071	64.2	566,073	71.9
South Central.....	444,429	424,491	21,712,876	48.9	13,846,278	63.8
Western.....	337	324	76,005	225.5	20,850	27.4

This table confirms very strikingly the fact that the agricultural operations of negroes are confined almost entirely to the two southern divisions of the country, less than 15,000 farms and less than a million acres being reported from other sections; in other words, the Southern states contain more than 98 per cent of all farms operated by negroes and more than 97 per cent of the total acreage of these farms.

In 1900 the average size of farms operated by negroes in continental United States was 51.2 acres; and of the total acreage 61.1 per cent was improved. In the South Atlantic states the average size was 54.1 acres, while in the South Central states it was 48.9 acres; and of the total acreage 57 per cent and 63.8 per cent, respectively, was improved. In the North Central division the farms were larger and had a greater improved acreage than either of two southern divisions, the average size being 64.2 acres, with 71.9 per cent improved. The few farms operated by negroes in the Western division were

exceptionally large compared with those in other divisions. The average size was 225.5 acres; nearly one-third of these farms were live stock farms, however, and consequently only 27.4 per cent of the total area was improved. The smallest average was that for the North Atlantic division, 47.9 acres; this, however, was hardly smaller than the average for the South Central.

Number and acreage of farms, by states.—The following table gives the number of farms operated by negroes, with the total acreage, for all states containing over 5,000 such farms.

TABLE III.—Number and total acreage of farms of negro farmers in every state containing more than 5,000 such farms.

STATE.	FARMS.			ACREAGE.		
	Number.	Per cent of total number.	Cumulative per cent.	Number of acres.	Per cent of total number.	Cumulative per cent.
Total.....	746,715	100.0	.....	38,233,920	100.0	.....
Mississippi.....	128,351	17.2	17.2	5,886,075	15.4	15.4
Alabama.....	94,069	12.6	29.8	4,719,069	12.3	27.7
South Carolina.....	85,381	11.4	41.2	3,791,510	9.9	37.6
Georgia.....	82,822	11.1	52.3	5,474,889	14.3	51.9
Texas.....	65,472	8.8	61.1	3,885,979	10.0	61.9
Louisiana.....	58,096	7.8	68.9	2,848,365	6.1	68.0
North Carolina.....	53,996	7.2	76.1	2,894,210	7.6	75.6
Arkansas.....	46,978	6.3	82.4	2,308,386	6.0	81.6
Virginia.....	44,795	6.0	88.4	2,227,198	5.8	87.4
Tennessee.....	33,883	4.5	92.9	1,549,683	4.1	91.5
Florida.....	13,521	1.8	94.7	717,028	1.9	93.4
Kentucky.....	11,227	1.5	96.2	446,995	1.2	94.6
Maryland.....	5,842	0.8	97.0	374,276	1.0	95.6
All other states.....	22,282	3.0	100.0	1,670,347	4.4	100.0

The list of states in this table includes every state in the South Atlantic and South Central divisions, except West Virginia, the District of Columbia, Delaware, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory. The District of Columbia has only 17 negro farmers; West Virginia has 742; Delaware, 817; Oklahoma, 2,256; and Indian Territory, 4,097. Outside these southern divisions there are 4 states, viz, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, and Ohio, each of which has between one and two thousand negro farmers, or more than Delaware; and there is one state, Missouri, which has 4,950 negro farmers, or more than Indian Territory.

Over one-half of all farms cultivated by negroes in continental United States are found in the four states of Mississippi, South Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia.

In the several states of the two southern divisions, excluding the District of Columbia, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma, the average size of farms operated by negroes ranged from about 40 acres in Kentucky and Louisiana to 66 acres in Georgia,¹ and the per cent of the total acreage which was improved ranged from 49.7 in North Carolina to 76.3 in Kentucky.² Outside of Kentucky, however, the percentage of improved land did not exceed 67.1 in any of these Southern states. In general, then, from one-half to two-thirds of the land in the farms operated by negroes in the South was improved. In the North Central division there were only five states—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas—which reported, in 1900, more than 1,000 farms

¹See Table LXIII.²See Table XLV.

operated by negroes; the average size of these farms ranged from 50 to 97 acres, or, excluding Kansas, from 50 to 56 acres, and the percentage of improved land ranged from 68 to about 81. It is worthy of note that these five states were the only ones in this division in which negroes formed more than 1 per cent of the total population in 1900.

Farms classified by area.—The following table shows by geographic divisions the classification of farms of negro farmers according to area:

TABLE IV.—Farms of negro farmers, classified according to area: 1900.

CLASS OF FARMS.	NUMBER OF FARMS IN EACH CLASS.					
	Conti- nental United States.	North Atlantic division.	South Atlantic division.	North Central division.	South Central division.	Western division.
All farms	746,715	1,761	287,938	12,255	444,429	337
Under 3 acres	4,448	50	2,850	167	1,868	13
3 and under 10	50,831	358	27,270	1,192	21,985	26
10 and under 20	119,710	303	40,416	1,616	77,351	24
20 and under 50	343,178	433	120,979	4,422	217,301	38
50 and under 100	134,228	349	54,192	2,651	77,004	32
100 and under 175	66,582	195	28,556	1,512	36,184	135
175 and under 260	16,535	55	8,301	379	7,779	21
260 and under 500	8,715	15	4,086	257	4,332	25
500 and under 1,000	2,007	3	1,055	44	889	16
1,000 and over	486	.....	228	15	236	7

PER CENT WHICH THE NUMBER OF FARMS IN EACH CLASS FORMS OF THE TOTAL NUMBER.

All farms	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 3 acres	0.6	2.8	1.0	1.4	0.3	3.9
3 and under 10	6.8	20.3	9.5	9.7	4.9	7.7
10 and under 20	16.0	17.2	14.0	13.2	17.4	7.1
20 and under 50	45.9	24.6	42.0	36.1	48.9	11.3
50 and under 100	18.0	19.8	18.8	21.6	17.3	9.6
100 and under 175	8.9	11.1	9.9	12.3	8.1	40.1
175 and under 260	2.2	3.1	2.9	3.1	1.8	6.2
260 and under 500	1.2	0.9	1.4	2.1	1.0	7.4
500 and under 1,000	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	4.7
1,000 and over	0.1	.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1

The usual farm of the negro has an area of from 20 to 50 acres—the “one-mule farm”—requiring the labor of a man and his family and one mule. Nearly half of the farms operated by negroes in the country in 1900 were of this size. Next in number, were farms of from 50 to 100 acres—the “two-mule farms”—forming 18 per cent of the total. Then came farms of from 10 to 20 acres, followed by the farms of from 100 to 175 acres. Farms under 20 acres, representing largely market gardens and the smaller cotton farms, constituted 23.4 per cent of the total number; farms of 100 acres and over, 12.7 per cent.

In the South Atlantic division the farms showed greater diversity of area than in the South Central, the concentration in the group of 20 to 50 acres being much less marked in the former division, while the proportion of farms under 10 acres and of farms over 50 acres was considerably greater. In the North Atlantic division a still smaller proportion of the comparatively few farms operated by negroes came within the area group 20 to 50 acres, while farms of less than 10 acres and those of over 50 acres were relatively more numerous; in the North Central states the distribution of the farms of negroes by area approached more closely to that in the South.

In respect to size of farms the Western division differs greatly from the other four, the most usual size being from 100 to 175 acres. But the actual number of farms in this division operated by negroes in 1900 was small.

Value of farm property.—The value of property on farms operated by negroes in 1900 is given in detail in the following table:

TABLE V.—VALUE OF PROPERTY ON FARMS OF NEGRO FARMERS: 1900.

DIVISION.	VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.					PER CENT OF TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FARM PROPERTY.				AVERAGE VALUE PER FARM.				
	Total.	Land and improvements (except buildings).	Buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Livestock.	Land and improvements (except buildings).	Buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Livestock.	All farm property.	Land and improvements (except buildings).	Buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Livestock.
Continental U.S.	\$499,941,234	\$324,242,997	\$71,962,265	\$18,859,757	\$84,936,215	64.8	14.4	3.8	17.0	\$669	\$434	\$96	\$25	\$114
North Atlantic	4,776,245	2,664,718	1,465,500	206,777	439,250	55.8	30.7	4.3	9.2	2,712	1,513	832	117	250
South Atlantic	162,841,284	106,251,076	26,658,379	5,879,229	24,052,600	65.2	16.4	3.6	14.8	566	369	93	20	84
North Central	24,608,045	17,926,162	2,933,377	723,125	8,025,381	72.9	11.0	2.9	12.3	2,008	1,463	239	59	247
South Central	306,665,271	196,682,266	40,734,135	12,014,612	57,234,258	64.1	13.3	3.9	18.7	690	443	91	27	129
Western	1,030,389	718,775	110,874	36,014	184,726	68.4	10.6	3.4	17.6	3,117	2,133	329	107	548

As shown in this table the farms cultivated by negroes in continental United States represent farm property having a total value of half a billion dollars. Land and improvements other than buildings constitutes 64.8 per cent, or more than three-fifths of this total; the next largest item is that of live stock, which constitutes 17 per cent, or more than one-sixth of the total; then that of buildings, constituting 14.4 per cent, or one-seventh; and lastly, implements and machinery, representing a small fraction only. The proportion of the total value of farm property comprised in the value of buildings is much larger in the North Atlantic states than in any other division. Naturally, in the matter of farm buildings, the requirements in a state like Vermont differ greatly from those in Mississippi, the rigorous climate of the North demanding well-constructed shelter for both man and beast, while in the South less protection is needed. Live stock attains its greatest importance, as compared with the total farm value, in the South Central and Western divisions.

The average values of farm property are decidedly higher in the North Atlantic, North Central, and Western divisions than in either of the southern divisions, and since in the North and West the majority of negro farmers own their farms, while in the South three-fourths of them are tenants, the comparison indicates that the northern negro is a more prosperous farmer than his southern brother. Probably the great majority of the northern and western negroes are immigrants from the South or the children of immigrants, and their greater prosperity may be attributed in part to the native enterprise which led them to migrate, and in part to the influence of a new environment in which they are brought more directly in contact with the example and the competition of the white farmer.

The differences between the two southern divisions are comparatively slight, but they indicate a greater average farm value in the South Central division, with poorer buildings, however, than in the South Atlantic.

The percentages for the Western division suggest similarity between this and the two southern divisions, but the averages reveal enormous differences. The apparent advantage of the West is due, however, to the very large acreage per farm, only a small proportion of which was improved. The relatively very large value of live stock per farm in the Western division is due to the fact that three-tenths of all the western farms operated by negroes are live stock farms; in the two northern divisions, also, the averages are affected by this cause, though not quite so conspicuously.

The farm home.—Emancipation made some change in the home life of the negro, but it was not a radical one. In the back districts, where the new order penetrated but little, it was scarcely noticeable; the "big house" and the quarters remained, but the latter were often worse than before, on account of deterioration and the failure to make repairs. Many masters entered into contracts with their freed slaves, who worked

on as hired laborers. It was very difficult, however, to check the roving instinct of a people fired, by newly acquired freedom, with new thoughts and new ambitions. The attractions of town life were very great to the freedman; his few holidays and stolen pleasures in the past had centered there, and thus the picture of congregated life in town represented to him a long-cherished ideal of liberty, while the prospect of life on the old plantation, pursuing the same dull round of toil, had little attraction. To some extent laborers were induced to remain on farms by offers of higher wages and better houses; and thus frame cabins with board floors gradually replaced the worst of the slave quarters.

One impulse toward better housing in the country came from the new negro landowners. Immediately after emancipation the negroes began buying land, and in many instances the new peasant proprietor made efforts to improve the condition of his dwelling. He could not, of course, think of building a big house like that occupied by his former master, and, in default of any other models to follow, he naturally built a slave cabin with some improvements, such as putting a porch on the front, cutting one or two windows, and adding a lean-to at the back for a bedroom. If he went further than this in the number of rooms, or introduced new furniture, the chances are that he got his ideas from friends who lived in town. Many of the freed slaves who had migrated to town and found work as mechanics or laborers lived in frame houses of two, three, or four rooms. From these patterns the negroes learned, and two and three room houses appeared here and there in the country. In the course of time, then, some progress has been made. The dirt floor has practically disappeared, a large proportion of the log cabins have been replaced by frame houses, and glass windows have been introduced here and there. But, on the whole, the improvement is slow. The one-room cabin is still the typical farm home of the negro. Fully one-third of the negroes on farms live in dwellings of this character.

Of course this kind of dwelling has no peculiarly intimate connection with the negro nor with the South, being the primitive form of dwelling of all men and races; the cave dwellers, the French peasants, the American Indians, and the American pioneers all lived in one-room homes. Under certain conditions of life such houses may be fairly comfortable: given a man and wife, the necessity for economy of heat, an active outdoor life, and a scarcity of the finer sort of building material, there can be no better home than the old roomy log hut, with its great fireplace. But an increase in the number of inmates, a decrease in the size of the house, or a change in the manner of life can easily transform this kind of home into a veritable pesthouse. This has been exactly the history of the one-room negro cabin. In it large families of children grow to maturity, under unhealthy conditions and poor moral restraint at best.

The great obstacle to home-making among negroes is, of course, their own training and ideals. Their African

development was cut off suddenly by transportation to the United States; and their training under slavery was not such as to make the masses comprehend the meaning of the best type of family life. It is, therefore, peculiarly hopeful to note the improvement in housing which recent years have brought.

The farm equipment.—Naturally when the farmer is poorly housed the beast often is not housed at all, and proper storehouses for crops are usually wanting.

Farm tools and implements on farms operated by negroes are few in number, old fashioned, and very simple. The indispensable implement is the hoe, sup-

plemented by hand muscle; the one-mule plow is needed, but is not indispensable. Outside of these, negroes have very little machinery and few implements. Reapers and mowers are seldom found. There are a few cotton gins, but the utilization of steampower and the introduction of the automatic system of handling seed cotton have crowded most of the small gins out of business.

Live stock on farms.—The value of live stock on farms includes that of domestic animals, poultry, and bees. The values of these classes of live stock on farms of negroes in 1900, by geographic divisions, were as follows:

TABLE VI.—VALUE OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF LIVE STOCK ON FARMS OF NEGRO FARMERS: 1900.

DIVISION.	Total number of farms.	ALL LIVE STOCK.		DOMESTIC ANIMALS.				POULTRY.				BEES.			
		Value.	Per cent of total value.	Farms report- ing.		Value.		Farms report- ing.		Value.		Farms report- ing.		Value.	
				Number.	Per cent of all farms.	Total.	Average per farm report- ing.	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	Total.	Average per farm report- ing.	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	Total.	Average per farm report- ing.
Continental U. S.	746,715	\$84,936,215	100.0	690,020	92.6	\$80,855,949	\$117.18	612,942	82.1	\$3,903,250	\$6.37	28,484	3.8	\$174,730	\$6.13
North Atlantic.....	1,761	439,250	0.5	1,592	90.4	407,298	255.84	1,429	81.1	28,963	20.27	54	3.1	703	13.02
South Atlantic.....	287,933	24,052,600	28.3	264,613	91.9	22,712,251	85.83	242,325	84.2	1,250,530	5.28	10,762	3.7	59,819	5.56
North Central.....	12,255	3,025,381	3.6	11,597	94.6	2,863,635	246.93	10,808	88.2	156,440	14.47	577	4.7	5,306	9.20
South Central.....	444,429	57,234,258	67.4	411,899	92.7	54,694,880	132.79	358,147	80.6	2,481,022	6.79	17,078	3.8	108,406	6.35
Western.....	387	184,726	0.2	319	94.7	177,935	557.79	233	69.1	6,295	27.02	13	3.9	496	38.15

In 1900 about nine-tenths of all farms operated by negroes in continental United States reported domestic animals, and about eight-tenths reported poultry. The South Central division reported about two-thirds of all capital invested in live stock. For each class of live stock the highest average value per farm is shown for the Western division, followed in order by the North Atlantic and North Central divisions, which are far above the averages for continental United States; the South Central, which is a little above; and the South Atlantic, which is considerably below.

The numbers of specified domestic animals on farms of negroes in continental United States in 1900, with the number of farms reporting each kind of animal, were as follows:

TABLE VII.—Domestic animals on farms of negro farmers in continental United States: 1900.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.	FARMS REPORTING.		NUMBER OF ANIMALS.	
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	Total.	Average per farm report- ing.
Neat cattle.....	401,151	53.7	1,457,608	3.6
Dairy cows.....	341,747	45.8	553,101	1.6
Horses.....	342,382	45.9	576,526	1.7
Mules.....	347,214	46.5	592,367	1.4
Asses and burros.....	867	0.1	1,424	1.6
Sheep ¹	5,672	0.8	97,550	17.2
Swine.....	513,130	68.7	2,958,074	5.8
Goats.....	9,065	1.2	62,688	6.9

¹ Including lambs.

It is evident that on farms of negro farmers, swine are more common than any other domestic animals, being reported for more than two-thirds of the total number of such farms. Dairy cows were reported for

rather less than one-half of the farms, and the average number indicates that comparatively few of the farms reporting could have had more than two dairy cows, the majority probably having only one. The figures for mules and horses are about the same as those for dairy cows. Only a very small number of farms reported other domestic animals.

There is an understatement of the number of negro farms reporting mules and horses, due to the fact that mules and horses on many farms operated by negro tenants were owned by the proprietor of the land, and were reported by him on his own farm. Moreover, since the proprietor was in almost all cases a white man this reduced the number of these animals credited to the farms of negroes.

The following table presents by geographic divisions the per cent of farms reporting the specified kinds of domestic animals with the average number per farm and the per cent of the total number in each division:

TABLE VIII.—Per cent of the farms of negro farmers reporting specified domestic animals, with the average number of animals per farm and the per cent of the total number in each geographic division: 1900.

DIVISION.	PER CENT OF FARMS REPORTING.						
	Neat cattle.	Dairy cows.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses and burros.	Sheep. ¹	Swine.
Continental U. S.	53.7	45.8	45.9	46.5	0.1	0.8	68.7
North Atlantic	60.5	55.8	53.5	3.9	0.1	3.9	59.8
South Atlantic	54.1	42.0	35.7	39.9	(²)	0.7	71.1
North Central	62.4	59.0	53.1	24.0	0.3	4.2	68.2
South Central	53.2	47.8	51.2	51.6	0.2	0.7	67.2
Western	59.3	52.2	52.6	8.9	1.8	5.9	42.7

¹ Including lambs.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE VIII.—*Per cent of the farms of negro farmers reporting specified domestic animals, with the average number of animals per farm and the per cent of the total number in each geographic division: 1900—Continued.*

AVERAGE NUMBER PER FARM REPORTING.

DIVISION.	Neat cattle.	Dairy cows.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses and burros.	Sheep. ¹	Swine.	Goats.
Continental U. S.	3.6	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.6	17.2	5.8	6.9
North Atlantic ...	6.2	3.9	2.3	2.0	1.0	34.4	4.5	7.0
South Atlantic ...	2.8	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	13.4	4.5	5.6
North Central ...	5.9	2.1	3.0	2.1	2.1	30.8	10.8	5.5
South Central ...	4.1	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	16.8	6.5	7.9
Western	24.7	4.3	5.9	5.1	2.8	36.7	13.0	13.7

PER CENT OF TOTAL NUMBER.

DIVISION.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continental U. S.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North Atlantic ...	0.5	0.7	0.6	(²)	0.1	2.4	0.2	(²)
South Atlantic ...	29.5	30.2	23.5	29.0	12.3	26.1	31.0	34.3
North Central ...	3.1	2.7	5.3	1.3	6.3	16.4	3.0	1.1
South Central ...	66.6	66.3	70.3	69.7	79.6	54.4	65.7	64.4
Western	0.3	0.1	0.3	(²)	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.2

¹ Including lambs.² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The proportion of the farms operated by negroes reporting dairy cows and the proportion reporting neat cattle varied, for the several divisions, only from two-fifths to three-fifths. The farms reporting neat cattle, but not reporting dairy cows, were comparatively few, and probably represent, in the main, live stock farms. The average number of all neat cattle, per farm reporting, was much greater than the average number of dairy cows, the contrast being especially marked in the Western division, which showed a very high average for all neat cattle.

In the North and West a large proportion—more than four-fifths—of the farms operated by negroes reported horses, while but few farms reported mules; in the southern divisions, where the mule is the chief beast

of burden, the proportion of farms reporting horses was much smaller, and was exceeded—though but slightly—by the proportion reporting mules. The average number of horses, per farm reporting, slightly exceeded that of mules in every division except the South Atlantic, where there was no difference; but it is very possible that this fact reflects not so much the more extensive use of the horse as the superior endurance of the mule, making it possible for a smaller number to do the same work.

Swine were reported in 1900 by over two-thirds of all farms in the South. The North Central division also shows a high percentage. The figures for the other divisions are slightly lower.

For every kind of domestic animal the Western division shows the highest average per farm reporting, while the lowest average is in most cases that shown for the South Atlantic.

The South reported more than nine-tenths of the total number of each kind of domestic animal except sheep, of which it reported four-fifths; approximately, two-thirds or more of each kind reported by any considerable number of farms are found in the South Central division, and somewhat less than one-third in the South Atlantic.

The absence of common pasture greatly decreases the amount of stock on farms operated by negroes. The tenants hire little pasture land and put all available soil into cultivation. For some years stock was allowed to roam by the roadside, but "fence laws" in many counties have in recent years held the owners of such stock liable for damage done to unfenced crops, and the custom has declined.

Value of farm products.—The statistics of value of products of 1899 on farms operated by negroes in continental United States, by geographic divisions, were as follows:

TABLE IX.—VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF 1899 ON FARMS OF NEGRO FARMERS.

DIVISION.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		Per cent not fed, to value of farm property.	AVERAGE VALUE PER FARM.		AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE.		AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE OF IMPROVED LAND.	
	Total.	Not fed to live stock.		Total.	Not fed to live stock.	Total.	Not fed to live stock.	Total.	Not fed to live stock.
Continental United States.....	\$255,750,435	\$229,906,992	46.0	\$342	\$308	\$6.69	\$6.01	\$10.95	\$9.84
North Atlantic	901,799	638,429	14.3	512	388	10.68	8.10	16.37	12.41
South Atlantic	87,413,897	79,095,096	48.6	304	275	5.61	5.08	9.85	8.91
North Central	5,442,806	4,238,808	17.2	444	346	6.92	5.39	9.62	7.49
South Central	161,784,899	145,718,128	47.5	364	328	7.45	6.71	11.68	10.52
Western	207,634	171,531	16.3	614	509	2.72	2.26	9.93	8.23

The average value of products per farm is considerably higher in the northern divisions than in the southern, and somewhat higher in the South Central division than in the South Atlantic. In this respect the rank of the several divisions corresponds precisely with their rank in respect to the average value of farm property shown in Table v.

It would perhaps be expected that the most valuable

farms would produce the highest value of farm products. But a comparison of the census figures by states fails to bring out any such relationship. If a comparison be made for the Southern states as regards these two factors it will be found, for instance, that the average value of the negro's farm is higher in Virginia than in Alabama, while the average value of his farm products is lower, and that Mississippi, which ranks second among

Southern states in the average value of products per farm, ranks eleventh in the average value of farm property. The principle that the greater the value of the products or gross income the greater the value of the farm may hold good of farms in the same locality, but apparently it does not apply to farms located in different states or sections, which represent, it may be, radical differences in crops, methods, and costs of farming and other conditions. Nor does the value of products constitute a reliable index of the economic condition of the farmer. It represents only the gross income, out of which come rent, if the farmer is a tenant, and the expenses of operating the farm.

The productivity of farms of negroes as measured by the average value of products per acre is highest in the North Atlantic division; the South Central division ranks next to the North Atlantic in this respect and shows averages considerably higher than those for the South Atlantic.

On farms in the South a small percentage of return in products may sometimes be a distinct sign of prosperity; the land owned by negroes is usually the less fertile, worn-out tracts, and in such cases it is possible that a negro farmer puts a large part of his effort into restoring the soil and making permanent improvements in buildings, fences, etc. The result would be smaller and less valuable crops but a better and more valuable farm which would in time yield better returns than the tenant farm, where the object is to get the largest present crop.

So, too, in the North this relatively low "per cent not fed to value of farm property" probably reflects the fact that a considerable part of the higher farm values in that region represents permanent improvements, which yield a small but continuous return. In general it will be found that this percentage shows a tendency to decrease as the average value of farm property increases.¹

Farms classified by value of products.—In the following table the farms operated by negroes in continental United States and in the main geographic divisions are classified by the value of products of 1899 not fed to live stock:

TABLE X.—*Farms of negro farmers classified according to gross income, or value of products of 1899 not fed to live stock.*

NUMBER OF FARMS IN EACH CLASS.

CLASS OF FARMS.	Continental United States.	North Atlantic division.	South Atlantic division.	North Central division.	South Central division.	Western division.
All farms.....	746,715	1,761	287,933	12,255	444,429	337
Farms reporting a gross income of—						
\$0.....	10,379	12	2,420	138	7,792	17
\$1 and under \$50.....	50,794	95	27,170	792	22,709	28
\$50 and under \$100.....	78,015	213	38,329	1,544	32,898	31
\$100 and under \$250.....	247,477	598	102,225	4,169	140,394	91
\$250 and under \$500.....	254,490	482	87,552	3,199	163,233	74
\$500 and under \$1,000.....	95,505	270	26,498	1,690	66,996	51
\$1,000 and under \$2,500.....	14,220	127	3,538	653	9,867	35
\$2,500 and over.....	885	14	201	70	540	10

¹ See Table XIV, giving figures by states.

TABLE X.—*Farms of negro farmers classified according to gross income, or value of products of 1899 not fed to live stock—Continued.*

PER CENT WHICH NUMBER OF FARMS IN EACH CLASS FORMS OF TOTAL NUMBER.

CLASS OF FARMS.	Continental United States.	North Atlantic division.	South Atlantic division.	North Central division.	South Central division.	Western division.
All farms.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farms reporting a gross income of—						
\$0.....	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.8	5.0
\$1 and under \$50.....	6.8	5.4	9.4	6.5	5.1	8.3
\$50 and under \$100.....	9.8	12.1	13.3	12.6	7.4	9.2
\$100 and under \$250.....	33.1	34.0	35.5	34.0	31.6	27.0
\$250 and under \$500.....	34.1	24.5	30.4	26.1	36.7	22.0
\$500 and under \$1,000.....	12.8	15.3	9.2	13.8	15.1	15.1
\$1,000 and under \$2,500.....	1.9	7.2	1.2	5.3	2.2	10.4
\$2,500 and over.....	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	3.0

On one-third of the farms operated by negroes the reported value of products not fed to live stock was between \$100 and \$250; on another third it was between \$250 and \$500. The majority of the farms composing the remaining third yielded less than \$100, but a considerable number—rather more than one-seventh of all farms—yielded over \$500. The return of farms without income covers accidents, crop failures, crop liens, and certain defects in the reports of the enumerators.

In every division—except the Western—more than half the farms were in the two groups reporting an income of between \$100 and \$500; but this concentration was most marked in the two southern divisions, in each of which these groups included two-thirds of the total number of farms.

The most productive farms—those yielding over \$500—constituted a larger proportion of the total number in each of the northern divisions and also in the western division, than in either of the southern; but the farms yielding incomes under \$100, while more numerous in proportion to the total number in the northern divisions than in the South Central division, were most numerous in the South Atlantic division, where they constituted over one-fifth of all farms.

Comparing the two southern divisions, we find that each of the four groups of farms yielding over \$250 was represented by a larger percentage in the South Central division than in the South Atlantic, and that the total number of farms in these groups makes up 54.3 per cent of all farms in the former division and 40.9 per cent in the latter.

Crops.—The acreage and production of the principal crops raised on farms of negro farmers in 1899 were as follows:

TABLE XI.—*Acreage and production of specified crops on farms of negro farmers in continental United States: 1899.*

CROP.	FARMS REPORTING.		ACRES.		QUANTITY PRODUCED.		
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	Total.	Average per farm.	Unit of measure.	Total.	Average per acre.
Cotton.....	566,180	75.8	9,623,301	17.0	Bales...	3,707,881	0.4
Corn.....	673,885	90.2	7,055,084	10.5	Bushels.	99,612,692	14.1
Wheat.....	76,140	10.2	470,630	6.2	Bushels.	3,669,475	7.8
Hay and forage.....	232,918	31.2	312,118	1.3	Tons....	367,809	1.2
Oats.....	64,757	8.7	269,254	4.2	Bushels.	3,556,367	12.5
Tobacco.....	40,262	5.4	143,271	3.6	Pounds.	88,179,141	615.5
Sweet potatoes.....	244,620	32.8	133,118	0.5	Bushels.	8,969,324	67.4
Rice.....	22,641	3.0	48,884	2.2	Pounds.	23,367,482	478.5
Potatoes.....	70,797	9.5	35,744	0.5	Bushels.	2,440,275	68.3
Rye.....	2,111	0.3	7,570	3.6	Bushels.	56,827	7.6
Barley.....	302	(1)	3,063	10.1	Bushels.	58,610	19.1
Buckwheat.....	603	0.1	1,649	2.7	Bushels.	19,313	11.7

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In this table the crops have been arranged in the order of their total acreage. If the order of the number of farms reporting were used, the rank of corn, sweet potatoes, and hay and forage would be higher.

Of all crops raised on farms operated by negroes cotton is the most important. In the history of the agricultural operations of negroes, however, tobacco in Virginia was the first crop; then came sugar and coffee in the West Indies, and rice in the Carolinas. Cotton became a leading crop in the thirties, when Whitney's cotton gin was introduced. The quantity raised on all farms increased from eight hundred million pounds in 1840 to a billion in 1850 and two billions in 1860. During the Civil War cotton planting was, of course, suspended. Immediately afterwards, however, it began again with renewed vigor, for the high price of this staple forced all the agricultural energies of the South into cotton culture, leading to an extensive use of land stimulants, and causing neglect of nearly all other crops—even food supplies for man and beast. At first, cottonseed and guano were used to some extent for fertilizers, then concentrated manufactured fertilizers.

Farms classified by principal source of income.—An interesting study is furnished by classifying farms according to the crop (if any) the value of which in 1899 constituted at least 40 per cent of the total value of products. All farms not deriving that proportion of their total income from any one crop are classified as "miscellaneous." Such figures must be carefully interpreted, however, or they will become misleading, for only the principal crop is considered, and the aggregate value of a given crop on farms on which it is a subsidiary product sometimes exceeds the aggregate value of the same crop on farms on which it forms 40 per cent of the total income; for example, the aggregate value of corn produced on cotton farms far exceeds that of corn on corn farms. On most of the cotton farms corn and potatoes also are raised, and mules and swine are kept. Tobacco, while the principal crop on but few farms, is a subsidiary crop of considerable importance on a great many.

The classification of farms operated by negroes in continental United States by principal source of income in 1899 is given by geographic divisions in the following table:

TABLE XII.—*Farms of negro farmers classified according to principal source of income in 1899.*

NUMBER OF FARMS IN EACH CLASS.

CLASS OF FARMS.	Continental United States.	North Atlantic division.	South Atlantic division.	North Central division.	South Central division.	Western division.
All farms	746,715	1,761	287,933	12,255	444,429	337
Farms reporting as principal source of income—						
Cotton	526,225	.....	166,146	126	359,953	.....
Miscellaneous products	92,844	508	55,117	2,520	34,641	58
Hay and grain	51,170	243	25,562	4,389	20,892	84
Live stock	30,922	437	13,000	3,845	13,536	104
Tobacco	19,454	13	14,565	129	4,747	.....
Vegetables	15,526	257	9,518	622	5,068	31
Dairy produce	5,142	201	947	353	3,600	41
Fruit	2,191	59	1,293	255	568	16
Rice	2,132	.....	1,722	.....	410	.....
Sugar	1,683	.....	57	16	1,010	.....
Flowers and plants	19	10	5	.....	2	2
Nursery products	7	3	1	.....	2	1

TABLE XII.—*Farms of negro farmers classified according to principal source of income in 1899—Continued.*

PER CENT IN EACH CLASS.

CLASS OF FARMS.	Continental United States.	North Atlantic division.	South Atlantic division.	North Central division.	South Central division.	Western division.
All farms	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farms reporting as principal source of income—						
Cotton	70.5	.....	57.7	1.0	81.0	.....
Miscellaneous products	12.4	28.8	19.1	20.6	7.8	17.2
Hay and grain	6.9	13.8	8.9	35.8	4.7	24.9
Live stock	4.1	24.8	4.5	31.4	3.1	30.9
Tobacco	2.6	0.7	5.1	1.0	1.1	.....
Vegetables	2.1	16.3	3.3	5.1	1.1	9.2
Dairy produce	0.7	11.4	0.3	2.9	0.8	12.2
Fruit	0.3	3.4	0.5	2.1	0.1	4.7
Rice	0.3	.....	0.6	.....	0.1	.....
Sugar	0.1	.....	(¹)	0.1	0.2	.....
Flowers and plants	(¹)	0.6	(¹)	.....	(¹)	0.6
Nursery products	(¹)	0.2	(¹)	.....	(¹)	0.3

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The several divisions differ greatly, of course, in the kind of principal crop reported. In the South Central division four-fifths of all farms are cotton farms. In the South Atlantic there is somewhat greater diversity, cotton farms forming a little less than three-fifths of the total; but even here there is no other single crop returned as the principal crop for one-tenth of all farms in the division. In the North Central states, hay and grain farms and live stock farms are of about equal importance, together constituting about two-thirds of the total. In the West there is considerable concentration on the same two classes, which form over half of the total. In the North Atlantic states the greatest diversity is found, the principal classes of farms being, in the order of their importance, miscellaneous, live stock, vegetable, hay and grain, and dairy farms. For continental United States, as a whole, the principal crop is usually cotton, the cotton farms constituting seven-tenths of all farms; next in rank are miscellaneous farms and then hay and grain farms, constituting respectively 12.4 per cent and 6.9 per cent of the total number.

As the presence of a large miscellaneous class implies the absence of specialization, it is of some interest to compare the several sections in this respect. The South Central division, which is preeminently the region of the cotton plantation, shows by far the smallest percentage of farms of this class. In the South Atlantic division the percentage is much higher, nearly equaling that in the North Central division and surpassing that in the Western. The highest percentage is that for the North Atlantic division. In the cotton belt the negro evidently devotes his energies chiefly to cotton. This is partly because of his long training in growing this staple, and because it is a profitable crop; and it is also partly because even when this crop is not as profitable as others, the crop-mortgage system under which the negro tenant works regards cotton alone as proper security, and the tenant must therefore plant it.

A comparison of the number of the farms operated by negroes in continental United States reporting specified crops in 1899 (Table xi), with the number reporting those crops as their principal source of income (Table xii),

shows that nearly all such farms reporting cotton reported it as their principal source of income, while it is evident that the other crops must have been subsidiary products on a large proportion of the farms reporting them.

The following table shows the per cent distribution, in respect to principal source of income, of the farms of negroes in the several Southern states, arranged in the order of the decreasing per cent of cotton farms:

TABLE XIII.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE FARMS OF NEGRO FARMERS BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME, FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT OF THE FARMS OF NEGRO FARMERS REPORTING AS PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME—											
	Cotton.	Miscellaneous.	Hay and grain.	Live stock.	Tobacco.	Vegetables.	Dairy products.	Fruit.	Rice.	Sugar.	Flowers and plants.	Nursery products.
Continental United States	70.5	12.4	6.9	4.1	2.6	2.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	(¹)	(¹)
Mississippi	88.9	6.3	2.3	0.9	(¹)	1.1	0.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	.....	.....
Louisiana	87.9	3.9	3.1	1.3	(¹)	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.6	.....	.....
Georgia	86.7	6.4	3.6	1.0	(¹)	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	(¹)	.....	(¹)
Texas	85.8	7.5	3.2	2.2	(¹)	0.9	0.3	0.1	(¹)	(¹)	.....	.....
Alabama	85.7	7.4	2.5	2.0	(¹)	0.8	1.4	0.1	(¹)	0.1	(¹)	.....
Arkansas	80.7	9.2	3.5	3.1	(¹)	1.1	2.3	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	78.1	11.9	5.0	1.3	0.5	1.8	0.1	0.1	1.2	(¹)	(¹)	.....
Indian Territory	51.0	5.0	25.8	15.8	0.1	1.5	0.5	0.2	.....	0.1	.....	.....
Tennessee	50.2	15.3	17.8	10.8	3.7	1.6	0.4	0.2	.....	.....	.....	(¹)
Oklahoma	45.0	21.4	18.7	9.5	0.1	3.0	1.6	0.6	.....	0.1	.....	.....
Florida	42.2	33.8	5.8	4.8	0.5	9.1	2.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	.....	.....
North Carolina	39.7	27.0	15.3	4.0	10.7	2.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	(¹)	.....	.....
Virginia	1.2	42.2	18.1	14.0	16.0	7.6	0.3	0.6	.....	(¹)	(¹)	.....
Kentucky	0.1	20.5	23.2	20.8	30.1	3.9	0.5	0.9	.....	(¹)	(¹)	.....
Maryland .....	.....	20.1	12.2	25.8	18.7	14.9	3.2	5.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware .....	.....	24.0	21.9	30.1	.....	16.9	1.2	5.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia .....	.....	36.7	29.4	28.4	0.4	2.2	0.9	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia .....	.....	11.7	.....	.....	.....	64.7	5.9	5.9	.....	.....	11.8	.....

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The states in the above list form three rather distinct groups as regards the importance of the cotton farm. In the seven states at the head of the list more than three-fourths, or approximately from 80 to 90 per cent, of all farms cultivated by negroes report cotton as the principal crop. These states lie almost entirely within the cotton belt. Then come, in the above list, five states lying on the border of the cotton belt or partially within it. In these states from 40 to 50 per cent of the farms are devoted principally to cotton. Finally, at the foot of the list there are six states, including the District of Columbia, in which practically no cotton is grown; in these states most of the farms operated by negroes are either miscellaneous, hay and grain, live stock, or tobacco farms. The miscellaneous farm attains its greatest relative importance in Virginia and West Virginia, the live stock farms in Maryland and Delaware, and the tobacco farms in Kentucky. In Maryland and Delaware the vegetable farm is of considerable importance, while the few farms in the District of Columbia are mostly of this class.

Expenditures for labor and fertilizers.—The chief items of expense on negro farms are the purchase of seed and tools, the hiring of labor, the buying of fertilizers, and the repair of buildings. Of these the expenditures for labor and fertilizers are perhaps the only items which can be accurately calculated from year to year.

The following table shows the expenditures for labor and fertilizers in continental United States, by geographic divisions, in 1899:

TABLE XIV.—Expenditures for labor and fertilizers on farms of negro farmers: 1899.

DIVISION.	TOTAL.		AVERAGE PER FARM.		AVERAGE PER ACRE OF IMPROVED LAND.	
	Labor.	Fertilizers.	Labor.	Fertilizers.	Labor.	Fertilizers.
Continental U.S.	\$8,789,792	\$5,614,844	\$12	\$8	\$0.38	\$0.24
North Atlantic	86,094	28,125	49	16	1.56	0.51
South Atlantic	3,663,841	4,638,977	12	16	0.41	0.52
North Central	242,135	15,717	20	1	0.43	0.03
South Central	4,768,110	930,838	11	2	0.34	0.07
Western	29,612	1,187	88	4	1.42	0.06

On farms of negroes the expenditure for labor is small, because the average farm is just large enough for the labor of one family, needing outside help only in case of emergency.

The average expenditure for labor, both per farm and per acre of improved land, seems to depend upon the wages paid, the agricultural wealth of the section, and the class of farms. The North Atlantic division showed in 1900 the highest average value of property; and it also had a larger proportion of vegetable farms, and therefore of intensive farming, than any other division. Accordingly the average expenditure for labor was very high. In the Western division three-tenths of all negro farms were stock farms, having but little improved land in proportion to their total area, and devoting but little labor to the cultivation of crops; hence the high average expenditure per acre of improved land shown for this division is without much significance in comparison with other divisions. For

the other three divisions the averages per acre differed but slightly from those for continental United States.

The history of the treatment of the soil by both white and negro farmers in the South is simple. At first the plan followed was to wear out the soil by successive crops and then clear new land. This led to a southward and westward movement of land culture, in the path of which, from Virginia to Mississippi, lay a trail of worn-out, waste land. Such land was allowed to rest until the close of the Civil War, when commercial fertilizers were introduced to restore it.

A system of simple crop rotation has now been introduced here and there. Not much use is made of animal manures, as stock is not usually stalled. Although the expenditure for fertilizers is not a very good index of the amount of effort being made to restore the natural powers of the soil, the figures are of considerable value as showing the direction of much of this effort.

The average expenditures for fertilizers show very high figures for the Atlantic states and very low ones

for the Central and the Western. This may be due in part to a difference in the character of farming, but the principal explanation is probably to be found in the worn-out condition of the land in the East, referred to above.

Geographic distribution.—The differences between the several geographic divisions in the conditions surrounding the negro farmer as described in the preceding pages are virtually summarized in Table xv, which shows, for each item, the per cent distribution of the total for continental United States by geographic divisions. This table makes it possible to determine whether, in any division, the proportion for a given item is greater or less than that division's proportion of the total number of negro farms. For example, the South Central division reported 59.5 per cent of all farms operated by negroes, and only 56.7 per cent of the total value of buildings on such farms; hence the negro's investment in buildings in the South Central division is relatively low.

TABLE XV.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FARMS OF NEGRO FARMERS, TOTAL ACREAGE, TOTAL VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS, AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR LABOR AND FERTILIZERS.

DIVISION.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.										
	Total number of farms.	Acreage.		Value of farm property.					Value of products of 1899 not fed to live stock.	Expenditures: 1899.	
		Total.	Im-proved.	Total.	Land and im-prove-ments (except build-ings).	Build-ings.	Imple-ments and ma-chinery.	Live stock.		Labor.	Fertili-zers.
Continental United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North Atlantic.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.8	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.5
South Atlantic.....	38.6	40.7	38.0	32.6	32.8	37.1	31.2	28.3	34.4	41.7	82.6
North Central.....	1.6	2.1	2.4	4.9	5.5	4.1	3.8	3.6	1.8	2.8	0.3
South Central.....	59.5	56.8	59.8	61.3	60.7	56.6	63.7	67.4	68.4	54.2	16.6
Western.....	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	(1)

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

THE NEGRO TENANT.

Classification of farms by tenure.—Conditions of farm tenure have much to do, of course, with farm methods in general. In the reports of the Twelfth Census six different varieties of tenure are distinguished and used as a basis for classification of farm statistics. They comprise farms operated by owners, by part owners, by owners and tenants, by managers, by cash tenants, and by share tenants. The terms here used may be defined as follows: "Owners" in the narrower sense of the term are those farmers owning all the land comprised in their farms; "part owners" are those owning a part of the land in their farms and renting a part; the term "owners and tenants" is used to designate farmers jointly cultivating the same farm, one owning the land, or a part of it, and the other or others owning no part, but receiving for supervision

or labor a share of the products; "managers" are persons employed by the owner to cultivate the farm in return for a fixed salary; "cash tenants" are farmers paying for the use of the land a cash rental or a fixed amount of labor or farm produce; "share tenants" pay as rental a stated share of the products.

The farms operated by owners, part owners, and owners and tenants may be regarded as constituting the owned farms, those operated by cash or share tenants constituting, of course, the rented farms. Of the 746,715 farms of negroes in continental United States in 1900, 187,797, or 25.2 per cent of the total, were owned farms, and 557,174, or 74.6 per cent, rented farms—the remainder, 1,744, or 0.2 per cent of the total, being operated by managers.

The following table shows the distribution, by tenure, of farms operated by negroes in each main geographic division:

TABLE XVI.—*Farms of negro farmers classified according to tenure.*

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF FARMS OPERATED BY—					
	All classes.	Owners.	Managers.	Tenants.		
				All.	Cash.	Share.
Continental United States..	746,715	187,797	1,744	557,174	273,500	283,614
North Atlantic	1,761	1,150	67	544	304	240
South Atlantic	287,933	84,389	966	202,578	100,523	102,055
North Central	12,255	6,972	109	5,174	1,708	3,466
South Central	444,429	95,029	595	348,805	170,999	177,806
Western	337	257	7	78	26	47

DIVISION.	PER CENT OPERATED BY—					
	All classes.	Owners.	Managers.	Tenants.		
				All.	Cash.	Share.
Continental United States..	100.0	25.2	0.2	74.6	36.6	38.0
North Atlantic	100.0	65.3	3.8	30.9	17.3	13.6
South Atlantic	100.0	29.3	0.3	70.4	34.9	35.5
North Central	100.0	56.9	0.9	42.2	13.9	23.3
South Central	100.0	21.4	0.1	78.5	38.5	40.0
Western	100.0	76.2	2.1	21.7	7.7	14.0

The percentages of rented farms in 1900 were relatively high in each of the two southern divisions, and somewhat higher in the South Central than in the South Atlantic. Of the comparatively few negro farms in the northern divisions the proportion rented was much smaller.

Clearly the central feature in the southern farm life of the negro race is the tenant class—those half-million black men who hire farms on various terms, and a large proportion of whom stand about midway between slavery and ownership.

Conditions under slavery.—Present conditions in the farm life of the southern negro can be understood only by bringing to mind the historic development. Before the war the southern plantation consisted of the owner, from 20 to 200 slaves, and several hundred acres of land. Directly under the master stood an overseer, who directed the work through several head slaves called "drivers." The rank and file of slaves were divided into house servants, mechanics, and field hands. All over 12 years of age—men, women, and children—worked in some way, children and the old and disabled being given half tasks.

Cotton was the chief crop on these plantations; but rice was largely cultivated in South Carolina, sugar in Louisiana, and tobacco in the more northern states. Grain crops were of minor importance, and the quantities of hay, fruit, and vegetables raised were scarcely sufficient for home consumption.

One of the most striking features in connection with plantations such as these is their large area. Although exact figures are not available, there is evidence to show that they continually increased in size from 1820

to about 1855. As the old lands were gradually worn out, the demand for fresh soil shifted the region of large farms continuously south and west.

The earliest exact figures available are for the censuses of 1850 and 1860. The intervening decade witnessed the zenith of the plantation system and the beginning of its decline. The history of the country during this period is the history of the efforts of the landowners to maintain their economic advantage. The cotton market was favorable, the price rising and remaining high. The region of large farms tended farther and farther southward and westward, and as the worn-out farms of the border states were abandoned for farming purposes many of the slaves upon them were sold, in order to meet the increasing demand for slave labor in the cotton district; thus Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri became the seat of an internal slave trade of large dimensions. The average assessed value of slaves (one-third or one-half lower than the real value) rose from \$324 in 1840 to \$361 in 1850, and to \$505 in 1855.¹ The illicit foreign slave trade, thus encouraged, assumed larger dimensions toward 1860.

Between 1850 and 1860 the average size of the plantations in the cotton growing South increased from 427 to 431 acres; leaving out Texas, whose ranches in 1850 were not really farms, the increase was from 353 to 408 acres, or 15.7 per cent. But during the same period the average size in the border states, where the land had been worked out and the plantation system was being abandoned, decreased from 282 to 258 acres.

Even more striking than the increase in the area of the large southern plantations was the concentration upon them of nearly all the slaves owned in the South. This is shown in the following statement:

Proportions of slave owners and of slaves in the population of the South: 1850 and 1860.

CENSUS YEAR.	PER CENT OWNERS FORM OF—		Per cent slaves form of total population.	Average number of slaves per owner.
	Total population.	White population.		
1860	3.2	5.1	34.5	11
1850	3.7	5.8	34.7	9

These figures show that the slaves formed about one-third of the total population of that section, but that the owners of these slaves formed only between 5 and 6 per cent of the white population and between 3 and 4 per cent of the total population, the proportion being even lower in 1860 than in 1850.

Effect of the Civil War.—This economic system was

¹ Cotton Kingdom, Olmsted.

overthrown by the Civil War. The land wasted by the armies declined in value, a billion and a half of capital invested in slaves disappeared utterly, and the people were left poor and deeply in debt.

In nearly all the states the course of procedure after the war was the same. The old system of planting on a large scale was partially resumed with contract labor and borrowed capital; but the system soon broke down because of the refusal of the freedmen to work under the conditions offered. The result was a compromise between the landed and landless classes, bringing about a metayer or share tenant system.

The share tenant system.—This system showed many forms and variations. In South Carolina a scheme proposed by a negro laborer came into vogue as early as 1866. The laborer was to work for the landowner five days per week, and have a house, rations, 3 acres of land, a mule and plow every other Saturday to work the land, and \$16 in money at the end of the year. The payment of money was considered as representing the value of an extra half day per week, thus raising the laborer's proportion of the week to one and one-half days, or one-fourth; his compensation was therefore regarded as equivalent to his board and lodging and one-fourth of the product. This system proved very successful. The second year some of the laborers proposed to work only four days, feed themselves, and take double the land and mule work, without the money. The third year three-day hands came in, furnishing part of their own stock, and as there were others who paid the rent for a house and an acre of land by giving two days' work per week, there were often found on the same plantation various classes of hands working for the owner from two to six days per week.

The most common share system consisted in granting a freed family a piece of land, usually from 40 to 80 acres, and taking a share of the crop as rent. The share of the crop taken depended on what the laborer furnished. If he gave nothing but his labor and that of his family—implements, stock, and food being furnished—the landowner took two-thirds of the crop; if the laborer fed himself, the owner received half of the crop; if the laborer also furnished tools and mule, the owner received from one-fourth to one-third of the crop. The details of this arrangement of course varied according to locality, fertility, crop, and the character of the contracting parties; if the laborer was thrifty and lucky, the rental of the land was eventually fixed at so much cotton or money, and thus the renter, as distinguished from the metayer, appeared.

This system naturally resulted in the cutting up of the large plantations of the South. The almost continuous decrease in the size of farms may be seen from the following table:

TABLE XVII.—Average area in acres of all farms in the South: 1860 to 1900.

CENSUS YEAR.	All Southern states.	South Atlantic division.	South Central division.
1900	138.2	108.4	155.4
1890	139.7	133.6	144.0
1880	153.4	157.4	150.6
1870	214.2	241.1	194.4
1860	335.4	352.8	321.3

The average area of farms for the South as a whole decreased from 335.4 acres in 1860 to 138.2 in 1900, or 58.8 per cent; the decrease was noticeably greater in the South Atlantic than in the South Central states.

To a considerable extent this change results from the fact that the large plantation, instead of being operated by the owner as one farm with the aid of slave or hired labor, has been leased in small areas to tenants, each such area constituting a separate farm according to the census definition of the term.

The crop-lien system.—Another result of the share system in the South was the rise of the crop-lien system of credit farming, the understanding of which is absolutely necessary to any intelligent study of the negro tenant farmer.¹

Suppose that A is a landholder with 1,000 acres in one of the country districts of Georgia, B is a general merchant, and C is a negro with a wife and several half-grown children.

In slavery times the relations of such a group would have been as follows: A owned C and his family; he furnished them shelter, and gave them food and clothing at stated intervals. Such supplies as A did not have on hand he bought of B, usually on credit, paying at harvest time. At this time the business of B was largely wholesale, and he was located at some central point like New Orleans or Savannah.

Directly after emancipation the relations of the three chief factors changed as follows: A, who was almost or quite bankrupt, divided up his plantation and let C and his family work, say 80 acres, on shares. A furnished, as before, food, shelter, tools, stock, and perhaps even clothes; C was to work the land and receive from one-third to one-half of the net proceeds after the cost of the food and clothing advanced by A had been deducted. B, the merchant of whom A bought these supplies on credit, was no longer a wholesale dealer, but a merchant in a neighboring market town of 500 to 1,000 inhabitants, with a small cash capital and a large supply of general merchandise.

This system proved very unsatisfactory. The freedman usually found himself at the end of the season with no surplus or in debt. Moreover, under the lenient

¹ The following description is based on the report on the negro landowner of Georgia, Bulletin No. 35 United States Department of Labor.

laws for the collection of debts in force at that time, the merchant B was peculiarly liable, between master and man, to lose all. As the freedman was the actual producer of the crop, it was clearly to the interest of the merchant to treat directly with him, if only he could get some legal grip upon him and his work. On the other hand, the freedman, seeking to escape from a condition hardly better than the old slavery, turned eagerly from the master to the merchant. The ex-master was not unwilling to enter into any bargain that insured him a fair income from his land. In the rearrangements between 1870 and 1880, therefore, the economic situation became as follows:

A furnished land, shelter, and stock to C. The rent was either a specific part of the crop, a stated number of pounds of cotton per acre, or a fixed money rental. C bought his supplies of food, clothing, etc., directly from B on credit. B, under a set of laws which gradually grew up, secured himself by a mortgage, which constituted a second lien on C's growing crop, A's rent being the first lien. B now became a crossroads merchant who knew how to attract and hold his black customers.

An investigation of the crop-lien system made in connection with the census of 1880 showed that there was an increasing number of laborers seeking credit to enable them to do business on their own account as tenant farmers, and that the majority of such liens were given by this class, mostly for provisions, but to some extent also for fertilizers, mules, and farm implements.

The effect upon the freedman of this new crop-lien system depended on his character and upon attending circumstances. Thrifty negroes in the hands of well-disposed landowners and honest merchants early became independent landholders; shiftless, ignorant negroes in the power of unscrupulous landowners and merchants sank to a condition hardly better than slavery. The mass of negroes between these two extremes fared as chance and the weather permitted. A good season with good prices regularly freed a number from debt and made them landholders; a season poor either in weather or in prices resulted in ruin to many.

But it is without doubt true that as conditions were after the war the crop-lien system was the only door of opportunity opened to the freedmen, and that through this thousands have advanced from penury to land ownership.

Present economic conditions.—The situation of the farming population in the black belt to-day shows four well-defined economic classes representing different stages of advancement toward farm ownership.

There is the farm laborer who receives for his work, at the end of the year, certain fixed wages, varying from \$30 to \$60. Some receive also a house, perhaps with a garden spot, and have their supplies of food and

clothing advanced; in such cases the supplies must be paid for, with interest, out of the money wages. Another class of laborers are contract hands—i. e., laborers paid by the month or year and fed and supplied by the landowner. Such laborers receive from 35 to 40 cents per day during the working season; they are usually unmarried persons, many being women, and when they marry they become metayers, or, occasionally, renters.

The cropper is entirely without capital, even in the limited sense of food or money to keep him from seed-time to harvest; all he furnishes is labor, while the landowner furnishes house, land, stock, tools, and seed. At the end of the year the cropper gets a stipulated portion of the crop; out of his share, however, comes payment, with interest, for food and clothing advanced him during the year. Thus we have a laborer without capital and without wages, and an employer whose capital consists largely of food and other supplies advanced to laborers—an arrangement unsatisfactory to both parties, and in vogue usually on poor land with hard-pressed owners.

Above the cropper comes the metayer, or share tenant, who works the land on his own responsibility, paying rent in cotton and supported by the crop-lien system. The great mass of the negro population is found in this class. After the war this plan attracted the freedmen on account of its larger freedom and its possibilities for making a surplus. If the rent fixed was reasonable, this was an incentive to the tenant to strive; on the other hand, if the rent was too high or if the land deteriorated, the result was to discourage and check the efforts of the tenant.

The renter for fixed money rental belongs in the highest of the emerging classes. The sole advantages possessed by this class are their freedom to choose their crops and the increased responsibility which comes through having money transactions. While some of the renters differ little in condition from the metayers, yet on the whole they are a more intelligent and responsible class, and are the ones who eventually become landowners.

THE NEGRO FARM OWNER.

Proportion of owned farms.—Of the 746,715 farms operated by negroes in continental United States in 1900, 21 per cent were owned entirely, and an additional 4.2 per cent owned in part, by the farmers operating them; in other words, forty years after emancipation 25.2 per cent or about one-fourth of all negro farmers had become landholders.

Of the total negro and mixed farm families reported in 1890, 120,738, or 21.7 per cent owned their farms. In 1900 there were 187,799 farms owned by negroes, which was 25.2 per cent of all farms operated by

negroes. There were 190,111 private farm-owning negro families in 1900 and a somewhat larger number of farm-owning families of all sorts. Thus, while the number of negro farmers probably increased by about 36 or 38 per cent (see page 511), the number of negro owners increased over 57 per cent, and the percentage of ownership increased by 3.5. These percentages, although based on figures which are not entirely comparable, are sufficiently exact to measure approximately the advance toward farm ownership made by the negroes during the decade 1890 to 1900.

In the following table the Southern states are arranged in the order of the decreasing per cent of owned farms:

TABLE XVIII.—*Per cent distribution, by tenure, of the total number of farms of negro farmers in each Southern state: 1900.*

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT OPERATED BY—				
	Owners.	Man-agers.	Tenants.		
			All.	Cash.	Share.
West Virginia	72.0	1.1	26.9	9.1	17.8
Oklahoma	71.2	0.3	28.5	7.6	20.9
Virginia	59.2	0.5	40.3	15.4	24.9
Maryland	55.8	1.8	42.4	9.6	32.8
Indian Territory	55.4	0.3	44.3	7.1	37.2
Florida	48.4	0.7	50.9	40.7	10.2
Kentucky	48.0	0.6	51.4	7.0	44.4
Delaware	40.5	1.8	57.7	9.2	48.5
North Carolina	31.2	0.2	68.6	19.0	49.6
Texas	30.7	0.1	69.2	12.9	56.3
District of Columbia	29.4	11.8	58.8	58.8	—
Tennessee	27.8	0.2	72.0	32.2	39.8
Arkansas	25.4	0.2	74.4	33.7	40.7
South Carolina	22.2	0.2	77.6	49.7	27.9
Mississippi	16.3	0.1	83.6	44.5	39.1
Louisiana	16.1	0.1	83.8	36.5	47.3
Alabama	15.0	0.1	84.9	59.7	25.2
Georgia	13.7	0.3	86.0	41.9	44.1

This table exhibits a wide range in the percentage of ownership in different Southern states. In the states along the northern border of the South, including Virginia, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and in Florida, the per cent of owned farms is comparatively high, varying from 40.5 in Delaware to 72 in West Virginia. In Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana the percentage is very low, ranging from 13.7 per cent in Georgia to 16.3 in Mississippi; in South Carolina the percentage is somewhat higher (22.2), but is still below the average for the country. These five states are in the heart of the South; they comprise the greater part of the black belt; in each of them negroes form between 45 and 60 per cent of the total population, and negro farmers between 35 and 60 per cent of all farmers; collectively they contain almost one-half (47.5 per cent) of the total negro population of the United States. In states where negroes are relatively less numerous the percentage of ownership is higher. This suggests the inference that where the negroes are massed, tenancy is the prevailing form of farm tenure; but it is not so clear that we have here a direct relation of cause and effect. These states are all cotton growing states. The massing of negroes, tenant farming, and cotton culture

appear to be correlated facts, the first resulting from the last and the second and the last acting as reciprocal cause and effect through the crop-lien system. In Florida, which has a percentage of negro population (43.7) almost as high as that of Georgia (46.7), the percentage of ownership among colored farmers is high (48.4), because of the greater ease of acquiring fertile land in a newly settled state. For the same reason, in Texas, where nine-tenths of the negro farmers make cotton their principal crop, the per cent of ownership (30.7), though not high, is above the average for the country.

If we add a list of the states with the actual number of negro owners in each we have:

Virginia, 26,566.	Tennessee, 9,426.
Mississippi, 21,973.	Louisiana, 9,378.
Texas, 20,139.	Florida, 6,552.
South Carolina, 18,970.	Kentucky, 5,402.
North Carolina, 17,520.	Maryland, 2,262.
Alabama, 14,110.	West Virginia, 534.
Arkansas, 11,941.	Delaware, 332.
Georgia, 11,375.	District of Columbia, 5.

Virginia leads, followed by Mississippi, Texas, and the Carolinas. In all these cases there are obvious reasons for the large number of owners: Virginia had developed slavery furthest and brought a larger body of negroes to a considerable degree of culture and civilization before 1861. It also bore the main brunt of war and the breaking up of estates gave the negroes a chance to buy. The Mississippi bottoms and the rising price of cotton are attracting negro owners, and Texas offers the chances of the free West. North Carolina had a thrifty free negro element, and Government lands were sold on favorable terms in South Carolina.

Total acreage and value of owned farms.—Census statistics of the acreage and value of farms of negro owners as distinguished from other colored owners are not available, because in the reports of the Twelfth Census the returns of the acreage of farms, the value of farm property and products, and the expenditure for labor and fertilizers were tabulated by tenure for farms of colored farmers, but not for farms of negroes alone. The term "colored," as used in the census, includes not only negroes, but Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and Hawaiians. Negroes, however, constitute more than 97 per cent of all colored farmers in continental United States, and almost 99 per cent of all in the Southern states. Accordingly, in considering continental United States or the South as a whole the statistics relative to colored farmers may be accepted as representing practically negro farmers.

The total acreage and total value of farm property comprised in the farms owned by colored farmers are given in Table XIX, together with the total value of farm products and total expenditures for labor and fertilizers. This table gives also the distribution of those totals according to the subclasses of owned farms distinguished in the census classification.

TABLE XIX.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SUBCLASSES OF TENURE, OF THE NUMBER, ACREAGE, VALUE, ETC., OF THE FARMS OF NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN OWNERS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1900.

CLASS OF OWNERSHIP.	FARMS OF NEGRO OWNERS.		FARMS OF ALL NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN OWNERS.												
	Num-ber.	Per cent of total for all own-ers.	Number.		Acreage.			Value of farm property.		Value of products of 1899 not fed to live stock.		Expenditures for labor: 1899.		Expenditures for fertilizers: 1899.	
			Total.	Per cent of total for all own-ers.	Total.	Per cent of total for all own-ers.	Per cent im-proved.	Total.	Per cent of total for all own-ers.	Total.	Per cent of total for all own-ers.	Total.	Per cent of total for all own-ers.	Total.	Per cent of total for all own-ers.
All owners	187,797	100.0	206,517	100.0	15,976,098	100.0	42.2	\$179,796,639	100.0	\$57,422,963	100.0	\$2,624,595	100.0	\$1,197,180	100.6
Owners proper	156,370	83.3	174,434	84.4	13,621,733	85.3	40.5	150,557,251	83.7	47,428,553	82.6	2,095,485	79.9	964,760	80.6
Part owners	29,956	15.9	30,501	14.8	2,205,297	13.8	52.4	27,358,225	15.2	9,431,859	16.4	496,670	18.9	222,210	18.6
Owners and tenants...	1,471	0.8	1,582	0.8	149,068	0.9	50.2	1,881,163	1.1	562,571	1.0	32,440	1.2	10,210	0.8

These figures show that in 1900 negro farmers who owned all of the land they cultivated, or "owners proper," formed 83.3 per cent of all negro owners, while part owners and owners and tenants formed 15.9 per cent and 0.8 per cent, respectively. For all colored farmers the percentage of owners proper was slightly larger, and that of part owners slightly smaller, than for negroes alone. It will be noticed that while the percentage of the total acreage held by colored part owners was slightly smaller than their percentage of the number of farms, their percentage of the value of farm property was slightly larger and their percentage of the value of products and of expenditures for labor and fertilizers considerably larger. This indicates that part owners as a class operate smaller but more valuable, productive, and highly cultivated farms than those who own all their land. The few farms of owners and tenants exhibit a similar superiority over the farms of owners proper as regards value of farm property and of products, and expenditures for labor.

The above table represents only the farms cultivated by negro or colored owners, taking no account of the land rented out by negro or colored owners, of which there is a considerable amount, for the custom of sub-renting is widespread.

Owned and rented land in farms of owners.—The total area in farms of colored owners in continental United States in 1900 was 15,976,098 acres, or 24,963 square miles. Not all of this land, however, was owned by the farmers cultivating it; in farms of part owners, some of it, as already explained, was rented from other persons as an addition to the owned land. This composite form of tenure, under which the farmer is both owner and tenant, is representative of a method of buying land prevalent among southern negroes. A man first buys 40 acres of land, paying for it in installments; after that is bought—or, more probably, while he is paying for it—he rents a neighboring plot of 40 acres which he conducts as part of his original farm. Thus he is a landowner, but only part owner of the farm

under his control. In 1900 there were 30,501 such farms in continental United States conducted by colored farmers, of whom 29,956 were negroes. These farms contained 2,205,297 acres, of which 1,193,413, or an average of 39.1 acres per farm, were owned, and 1,011,884, or an average of 33.2 acres per farm, were rented. In the Southern states there were 28,055 such farms, all of which were reported by negroes.

There is still a further complication of ownership in the case of the few farms conducted jointly by the owner of the land and a tenant who shares the product. In 1900 colored farmers conducted 1,582 such farms, with an area of 149,068 acres, or 94 acres per farm; of these farms, 1,471 were conducted by negroes. The land in such farms partakes of the nature of both owned and rented land (see page 520), but is appropriately classified as owned land in any statement designed to show the extent to which negroes are to be credited with the ownership of the land they cultivate. Observing these distinctions, we find that the total owned land of colored farmers in continental United States in 1900 amounted to 14,964,214 acres, or 23,382 square miles—an area nearly as large as Holland and Belgium—and constituted 35.8 per cent of all the land operated by colored farmers. The figures for continental United States and for the two southern divisions are given in the following table:

TABLE XX.—Acreage of owned and rented land in farms of negro, Indian, and Mongolian owners: 1900.

TENURE.	Continental United States.	South Atlantic division.	South Central division.
Total.....	15,976,098	4,427,439	8,931,245
Owned.....	14,964,214	4,095,720	8,477,013
In farms of owners proper.....	13,621,733	3,670,737	7,717,407
In farms of part owners and of owners and tenants.....	1,342,481	424,983	759,606
Rented.....	1,011,884	331,719	454,232

The per cent which the acreage owned forms of the total acreage in all farms of colored farmers is 35.8 for

continental United States, 26.2 for the South Atlantic states, and 36.9 for the South Central states.

Value of farm property owned by negroes.—The total value of the farm property in the three classes of farms operated by colored owners in the United States (including Hawaii) was \$181,116,048. "This sum includes the value of farms, live stock, and implements on farms owned and operated by Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and Hawaiians, as well as by negroes. After making an allowance for such values, if an estimate of the probable total farm wealth of the negro farmers, June 1, 1900, be desired, the value of the live stock on rented farms, of which a large share generally belongs to the tenants, should be added. That value for the colored tenants was \$57,167,206. Adding this sum to the preceding total, it appears that the value, June 1, 1900, of the farm property belonging to negroes was approximately \$200,000,000, or a little less than \$300 for each negro farmer."¹

This estimate, however, takes no account of property owned by negroes and rented out to either negroes or whites. In the state of Georgia, for instance, according to the tax returns the land held by colored owners in rural districts in 1900 comprised 1,075,073 acres, while according to the Twelfth Census the acreage of land owned by colored farmers was 871,776, or more than 200,000 less. A similar, though smaller, discrepancy appeared in Virginia. It is probable that most of this difference represents land sublet by negro owners to tenants, and accordingly reported in the census among the farms of tenants; therefore we are probably justified in adding 15 per cent to the above estimated value of property owned by negro farmers in continental United States, thus bringing the total up to \$230,000,000.

The value of the land in farms of all colored owners in continental United States in 1900—including the value of the supplementary land rented, which, if we assume it to be of the same average value as the rest, amounted to about \$7,500,000—was \$102,022,601. While some of the land is very good, most of it is poor, being often practically worn out or disadvantageously situated as regards a market.

Of the 206,517 farms of colored owners in continental United States in 1900, 201,106 had buildings, and the value of these was \$28,662,167. For farms which had buildings, the average value per farm was \$143. This would mean, in the South, a log or plank house of two or three rooms, and two or three outhouses of various kinds.

The value in 1900 of implements and machinery on these farms amounted to \$8,352,975. The negro's tools are few and old-fashioned, a plow and a hoe being the indispensables. However, the farms of negro owners are somewhat better equipped than those of tenants, having wagons and here and there a cotton gin, and perhaps a reaper, though that is rarer.

¹ Twelfth Census, Vol. V, page ex.

The value of live stock on these farms in 1900 was \$40,758,896. The proportion of this total reported by Indians is greater than their proportion of any other item of farm property, but the negroes own considerable live stock.

Products and expenditures on owned farms.—The gross value of products of 1899 on farms of colored owners in continental United States was \$67,132,380; on subtracting the value of products fed to live stock, we have a net value of \$57,422,983, or 31.9 per cent of the total value of farm property.

In 1899 colored farm owners expended for labor over \$2,500,000, or nearly \$13 per farm. At prevailing rates of wages this means the employment of a man, to hoe or pick cotton, or to plant and gather other crops, for about one month in the year. This indicates that the owned farm of the negro is primarily a tract suitable for cultivation by one family. This statement is partially modified, however, by the fact that considerable land is rented out by owners; moreover, it is probable that on the small farms very little labor is hired, the average being maintained by considerable hiring on the larger farms. It is noteworthy that among colored farmers more labor is hired, on the average, by colored tenants than by owners—probably because the farms of tenants, although smaller, have a larger average acreage of improved land than those of owners.

The expenditures for fertilizers on farms of colored owners in 1899 amounted to over a million dollars, thus averaging about \$6 per farm.

FARM STATISTICS BY TENURE.

Farms of colored farmers classified by tenure.—In comparing the value, acreage, etc., of the farms of the negro farmers in the different classes of tenure it is necessary, for reasons already explained (see page 524), to make use of figures which include farms operated by Mongolian and Indian farmers. The relative importance of the negro farmers as compared with the other colored farmers is shown for the several geographic divisions of the United States in the following table:

TABLE XXI.—Number and acreage of farms of negro, and of Indian and Mongolian farmers: 1900.

A.—NUMBER.

DIVISION.	Total number.	FARMS OF NEGRO FARMERS.		FARMS OF INDIAN OR MONGOLIAN FARMERS.	
		Number.	Per cent of total number.	Number.	Per cent of total number.
Continental U. S.	767,764	746,715	97.3	21,049	2.7
North Atlantic.....	2,140	1,761	82.3	379	17.7
South Atlantic.....	288,871	287,933	99.7	938	0.3
North Central.....	16,900	12,255	72.5	4,645	27.5
South Central.....	451,799	444,429	98.4	7,370	1.6
Western.....	8,054	337	4.2	7,717	95.8

TABLE XXI.—Number and acreage of farms of negro, and of Indian and Mongolian farmers: 1900—Continued.

DIVISION.	Total acreage.	FARMS OF NEGRO FARMERS.		FARMS OF INDIAN OR MONGOLIAN FARMERS.	
		Acreage.	Per cent of total acreage.	Acreage.	Per cent of total acreage.
Continental U. S.	41,766,023	38,233,920	91.5	3,532,103	8.5
North Atlantic.....	107,239	84,407	78.7	22,832	21.3
South Atlantic.....	15,637,265	15,573,561	99.6	63,704	0.4
North Central.....	2,211,338	787,071	35.6	1,424,267	64.4
South Central.....	22,974,781	21,712,876	94.5	1,261,905	5.5
Western.....	835,400	76,005	9.1	759,395	90.9

In the two southern divisions the colored farmers consist almost entirely of negroes, the number of other colored farmers being so small that it is practically a negligible quantity; accordingly, for these two divisions generalizations in regard to the negroes may be based upon statistics for all colored. In the North Atlantic and North Central states, however, the proportion of other colored is a factor of importance, and in the Western states the number of negroes is small in comparison to the total number of colored. In so far, then, as it may be necessary to use the data for "colored," the discussion by geographic divisions and states will be confined to the South, where 95 per cent of the negro farmers are found, and where negro and colored are practically coextensive and identical; and the Northern and Western states will be taken into consideration only so far as they are represented in the totals for continental United States.

The distribution of farms by tenure has already been presented for the farms operated by negroes (see Table XVI), but since the statistics of acreage and value which follow, relate to all colored farmers it is desirable to have the distribution shown for this class also, although it differs but little from that shown for negro farmers alone. Accordingly, in Table XXII, the number of farms operated by colored farmers in each main class of tenure is given, together with the per cent which the number in each class forms of the total number in all classes. The comparison by geographic divisions in this table and in those which follow is confined to the South, but is presented for the minor as well as the main divisions of that section.

TABLE XXII.—Farms of negro, Indian, and Mongolian farmers classified according to tenure: 1900.

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF FARMS OPERATED BY—					
	All classes.	Owners.	Man- agers.	Tenants.		
				All.	Cash.	Share.
Continental U. S.	767,764	206,517	1,824	559,423	274,663	284,760
South Atlantic division.....	288,871	85,116	970	202,785	100,597	102,188
Northern South Atlantic.....	52,254	30,699	368	21,187	7,607	13,580
Southern South Atlantic.....	236,617	54,417	602	181,598	92,990	88,608
South Central division.....	451,799	101,560	623	349,616	171,105	178,511
Eastern South Central.....	267,895	49,911	324	217,660	125,104	92,556
Western South Central.....	183,904	51,649	299	131,956	46,001	85,955

TABLE XXIII.—Farms of negro, Indian, and Mongolian farmers classified according to tenure: 1900—Continued.

DIVISION.	PER CENT OPERATED BY—					
	All classes.	Owners.	Man- agers.	Tenants.		
				All.	Cash.	Share.
Continental U. S.	100.0	26.9	0.2	72.9	35.8	37.1
South Atlantic division.....	100.0	29.5	0.3	70.2	34.8	35.4
Northern South Atlantic.....	100.0	58.8	0.7	40.5	14.5	26.0
Southern South Atlantic.....	100.0	23.0	0.3	76.7	39.3	37.4
South Central division.....	100.0	22.5	0.1	77.4	37.9	39.5
Eastern South Central.....	100.0	18.6	0.1	81.3	46.7	34.6
Western South Central.....	100.0	28.1	0.2	71.7	25.0	46.7

A little more than one-fourth of all colored farmers in continental United States are owners, almost three-fourths are tenants, and a very small fraction are managers. A comparison of the figures for the South by minor divisions brings out the fact that in the Northern South Atlantic states the percentage of owners is exceptionally high (58.8), while in the Eastern South Central it is exceptionally low (18.6).

The tenant class of colored farmers in continental United States, is almost equally divided between cash tenants and share tenants, the former constituting a little more and the latter a little less than one-half of the total. This equality is the resultant, however, of counterbalancing inequalities in the different divisions; for in the Northern South Atlantic and Western South Central divisions share tenants predominate, constituting about two-thirds of all tenants, while in the Eastern South Central almost three-fifths of all tenants are cash tenants.

Farm acreage by tenure.—The per cent distribution, by tenure, of the total farm acreage is shown in the following table:

TABLE XXIII.—Per cent distribution, by tenure, of the total acreage and of the total improved acreage in farms of negro, Indian, and Mongolian farmers: 1900.

DIVISION.	PER CENT OF THE TOTAL ACREAGE IN FARMS OF—				
	Own- ers.	Man- agers.	Tenants.		
			All.	Cash.	Share.
Continental United States.....	38.3	1.2	60.5	31.6	28.9
South Atlantic division.....	28.3	1.3	70.4	36.0	34.4
Northern South Atlantic.....	43.4	1.9	54.7	16.8	37.9
Southern South Atlantic.....	25.2	1.1	73.7	40.0	33.7
South Central division.....	38.9	1.0	60.1	32.3	27.8
Eastern South Central.....	30.4	0.5	69.1	43.9	25.2
Western South Central.....	49.2	1.6	49.2	18.1	31.1

DIVISION.	PER CENT OF THE TOTAL IMPROVED ACREAGE IN FARMS OF—				
	Own- ers.	Man- agers.	Tenants.		
			All.	Cash.	Share.
Continental United States.....	27.8	0.6	71.6	35.7	35.9
South Atlantic division.....	23.6	0.7	75.7	36.9	38.8
Northern South Atlantic.....	44.6	1.8	53.6	14.6	39.0
Southern South Atlantic.....	19.6	0.6	79.8	41.0	38.8
South Central division.....	27.4	0.4	72.2	36.8	35.4
Eastern South Central.....	20.9	0.3	78.8	48.2	30.6
Western South Central.....	36.1	0.6	63.3	21.6	41.7

Colored owners, while constituting, in 1900, 26.9 per cent of all colored farmers, cultivated 38.3 per cent of the total farm acreage under colored control, but only 27.8 per cent of the improved acreage. This means that their farms were considerably larger than those of tenants, although comprising but little more improved acreage. The contrast is most marked in the Western South Central states, where the owners, operating 28.1 per cent of all farms, had 49.2 per cent of the total acreage and 36.1 per cent of the improved acreage; in other words, in this division owners had not only a much larger total acreage in proportion to the number of their farms than tenants, but also a considerably larger improved acreage. In the Northern South Atlantic division, on the other hand, the owners' proportion of acreage, both total and improved, fell below their proportion of farms.

The following table gives the percentage which the improved acreage forms of the total acreage for each main class of tenure:

TABLE XXIV.—*Per cent of the total acreage improved in farms of negro, Indian, and Mongolian farmers classified by tenure: 1900.*

DIVISION.	PER CENT OF THE TOTAL ACREAGE IMPROVED IN FARMS OF—				
	Own-ers.	Mana-gers.	Tenants.		
			All.	Cash.	Share.
Continental United States	42.2	30.1	68.8	65.6	72.3
South Atlantic division	47.4	33.2	61.1	58.3	64.1
Northern South Atlantic	54.1	51.2	51.7	45.8	54.3
Southern South Atlantic	45.0	27.2	62.6	59.4	68.5
South Central division	44.0	26.8	74.8	70.9	79.2
Eastern South Central	44.7	42.8	74.0	71.1	78.9
Western South Central	43.5	21.0	76.2	70.4	79.5

Attention has just been called to the fact that owners, while operating larger farms than tenants, have hardly more improved acreage. It follows, of course, that they have less improved acreage in proportion to the size of their farms. The difference is shown in the above table, the per cent which, in continental United States, the improved land forms of the total acreage being 42.2 for farms of owners and 68.8 for farms of tenants. A similar difference prevails in each of the main and minor geographic divisions of the South, except the Northern South Atlantic, in which the per cent of the total acreage improved on farms of owners slightly exceeds that on farms of tenants. This division, it will be remembered, is exceptional also in showing smaller farms for owners than for tenants. In general, the small farm is more fully improved than the large.

Of the two classes of tenants, cash tenants, operating larger farms than share tenants, have the lower per cent of improved acreage, so that, as regards the percentage of improved land, tenants rank above owners and share tenants above cash tenants. A reason for

this difference is stated in the following extract from the Report on Agriculture:¹

The very high per cent of improved land in the tenant farms of the South arises from the fact that land in that section is leased mainly for raising crops. Originally, great areas of land in the South were held in large plantations and operated by slave labor. After emancipation that form of labor was superseded by some form of contract leasehold, by which the former slaves or wage laborers were given charge of small tracts of improved land, upon which they were to raise crops. The tracts thus leased included only the improved land of the old plantations, while the land retained by the plantation owners was mostly unimproved. This explains the exceptionally high per cent of improved land in farms of tenants and the correspondingly low per cent in those of owners and managers. The same general relation between the lands of owners and tenants exists in all parts of the country. A large proportion of tenant farms are but parts of larger farms once operated by their owners, who, with advancing years, lease the larger portion of their cultivable land to tenants, retaining the woodland and partially improved lands as their own farms.

In many sections of the South the small renter takes nothing but actually cultivated land. His rent, whether in money or kind, is generally, and over large areas invariably, per acre. Consequently it is to his interest to rent not one barren or idle acre, and the result is that large numbers of rented tracts are 100 per cent improved. Generally speaking, it is only the owners or renters of large bodies of land who have any considerable woodland or other land unimproved. Under the share system the interests of the landlord as well as the tenant demand that every acre rented be productive land. This probably explains the fact that the per cent of improved acreage is higher for share than for cash tenants.

Table xxv gives the average total and the average improved acreage per farm for each main class of tenure:

TABLE XXV.—*Average total and improved acreage in farms of negro, Indian, and Mongolian farmers classified by tenure: 1900.*

DIVISION.	AVERAGE TOTAL ACREAGE FOR FARMS OF—				
	Own-ers.	Mana-gers.	Tenants.		
			All.	Cash.	Share.
Continental United States	77	278	45	48	42
South Atlantic division	52	207	54	56	53
Northern South Atlantic	38	137	70	60	75
Southern South Atlantic	60	250	52	56	49
South Central division	88	365	40	43	36
Eastern South Central	77	186	40	44	34
Western South Central	99	569	39	41	37

DIVISION.	AVERAGE IMPROVED ACREAGE FOR FARMS OF—				
	Own-ers.	Mana-gers.	Tenants.		
			All.	Cash.	Share.
Continental United States	33	84	31	32	31
South Atlantic division	25	69	33	33	34
Northern South Atlantic	21	70	36	27	41
Southern South Atlantic	27	68	33	33	33
South Central division	39	98	30	31	28
Eastern South Central	34	80	30	32	27
Western South Central	43	117	29	29	30

¹ Twelfth Census, Vol. V, page lxxxii.

The averages in the above table express in another way, and more precisely, the differences in the size of farms in different classes of tenure, already indicated by the comparison between the distribution of the number of farms and the distribution of farm acreage. In continental United States the average size of farms of owners is 77 acres, while that of tenants is only 45 acres; but the average numbers of acres improved are 33 and 31, respectively, or hardly more on farms of owners than on those of tenants. In the Northern South Atlantic states the tenant farms are exceptionally large and the owned farms exceptionally small, the result being that in this division the tenant's farm has not only a larger total acreage, but also a larger improved acreage, than the owner's. The exceptional character of this division as regards the tenure of farms is noted in other connections. It is due to several causes: This section of the country is the oldest seat of negro settlement in America; the slaves here were sifted, the least intelligent and the vicious being sold south and the house servant class retained; proximity to northern markets and a considerable city population make market gardening possible; all this has led the more intelligent to buy land and go into small farming with miscellaneous crops. On the other hand, tenant farming in this region only pays when entered into on a larger scale than that of the owned market garden, and at the same time there is no great staple crop like cotton to form the basis of a crop-lien system and lead to tenancy rather than ownership. The Western South Central states represent the other extreme, owners' farms being very much larger than those of tenants. It is probable that in this division the live stock farms, of which there are a considerable number operated by colored farmers, bring up the average for owners without greatly affecting that for tenants. Then, too, the greater ease of buying land in the West is a factor of importance. The exceptionally large size of the few managers' farms is noticeable in each division.

Value of farm property by tenure.—The per cent distribution, by tenure, of the total value of farm property is shown in the following table:

TABLE XXVI.—Per cent distribution, by tenure, of the total value of property in farms of negro, Indian, and Mongolian farmers: 1900.

DIVISION.	PER CENT OF THE TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY IN FARMS OF—				
	Own-ers.	Mana-gers.	Tenants.		
			All.	Cash.	Share.
Continental United States.....	32.9	1.8	65.3	32.6	32.7
South Atlantic division.....	28.8	2.0	69.2	32.8	36.4
Northern South Atlantic.....	47.2	4.7	48.1	15.1	33.0
Southern South Atlantic.....	28.7	1.3	75.0	37.7	37.3
South Central division.....	30.3	1.3	68.4	34.8	33.6
Eastern South Central.....	22.7	0.9	76.4	45.8	30.6
Western South Central.....	38.8	1.7	59.5	22.6	36.9

From this table it appears that owners' farms, which constitute 26.9 per cent of the total number of farms and comprise 38.3 per cent of the total acreage (Tables XXI and XXII), represent 32.9 per cent of the total value of farm property. This means that these farms are both larger and more valuable than the farms of tenants although the difference in value is not as great as the difference in size. Or, one might say, the tenant has a more valuable farm in proportion to its acreage than the owner, which would only be another way of repeating the fact that 57.8 per cent of the total acreage in owners' farms is unimproved land, while in tenants' farms the unimproved portion is only 31.2 per cent of the total. The Northern South Atlantic division, it will be remembered, is exceptional in showing a higher per cent of improved acreage for owners than for tenants, and in this division only does the owners' proportion of the total farm property exceed their proportion of the total acreage.

The per cent which the value of each class of farm property forms of the total farm value is shown in the following table:

TABLE XXVII.—Per cent which the value of each specified class of farm property forms of the total value of farm property in farms of negro, Indian, and Mongolian farmers classified by tenure: 1900.

DIVISION AND CLASS.	PER CENT OF THE TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.			
	Land and improvements (except buildings).	Build-ings.	Imple-ments and machinery.	Live stock.
Continental United States:				
Farms of—				
Owners.....	56.7	15.9	4.7	22.7
Managers.....	61.4	16.8	2.8	19.0
Tenants.....	67.8	12.8	3.4	16.0
Cash.....	66.3	12.2	3.8	17.7
Share.....	69.2	13.4	3.1	14.3
Northern South Atlantic division:				
Farms of—				
Owners.....	52.9	25.7	4.7	16.7
Managers.....	65.7	24.1	2.9	7.3
Tenants.....	65.6	19.6	3.2	11.6
Cash.....	68.7	17.4	3.2	10.7
Share.....	64.3	20.5	3.2	12.0
Southern South Atlantic division:				
Farms of—				
Owners.....	60.0	18.6	4.6	16.8
Managers.....	68.3	20.2	3.3	8.2
Tenants.....	68.9	13.3	3.2	14.6
Cash.....	67.3	12.9	3.7	16.1
Share.....	70.6	13.7	2.7	13.0
Eastern South Central division:				
Farms of—				
Owners.....	56.7	16.8	4.9	21.6
Managers.....	68.0	17.6	3.3	11.1
Tenants.....	65.2	12.5	3.8	18.5
Cash.....	63.7	12.1	4.0	20.2
Share.....	67.5	13.2	3.3	16.0
Western South Central division:				
Farms of—				
Owners.....	55.3	13.7	4.5	26.5
Managers.....	42.8	8.2	1.9	47.1
Tenants.....	67.5	12.4	3.4	16.7
Cash.....	64.8	12.4	3.7	19.1
Share.....	69.2	12.3	3.3	15.2

From this analysis it is evident that buildings, implements, and live stock represent larger percentages of the total value of property in owned farms than in tenant farms. This holds true for each of the minor

divisions of the South, as well as for continental United States. It follows that the percentage of the total farm value represented by land alone is smaller for owners than for tenants. The differences are shown in the above table. The owner's farm, however, is on the average a more valuable farm, so that the land, while constituting a smaller part of the total value of farm property, may nevertheless represent a greater value than the land on the tenant's farm. That this is to some extent the case is evident from the following table, which presents the average values of different classes of farm property:

TABLE XXVIII.—Average values per farm of specified classes of property in farms of negro, Indian, and Mongolian farmers, classified by tenure: 1900.

DIVISION AND CLASS.	AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.				
	Total.	Land and improvements (except buildings).	Buildings.	Implementments and machinery.	Live stock.
Continental United States:					
Farms of—					
Owners.....	\$871	\$494	\$139	\$41	\$197
Managers.....	5,360	3,294	899	150	1,017
Tenants.....	638	432	82	22	102
Cash.....	649	431	79	21	115
Share.....	628	434	85	19	90
Northern South Atlantic division:					
Farms of—					
Owners.....	542	287	139	25	91
Managers.....	4,510	2,963	1,087	131	329
Tenants.....	801	525	157	26	98
Cash.....	698	479	122	22	75
Share.....	838	551	175	27	104
Southern South Atlantic division:					
Farms of—					
Owners.....	559	335	104	26	94
Managers.....	2,716	1,854	549	90	223
Tenants.....	529	365	70	17	77
Cash.....	519	349	67	19	84
Share.....	539	351	74	14	70
Eastern South Central division:					
Farms of—					
Owners.....	778	442	130	38	168
Managers.....	4,628	3,144	815	154	515
Tenants.....	601	392	75	23	111
Cash.....	627	399	76	25	127
Share.....	565	382	74	19	90
Western South Central division:					
Farms of—					
Owners.....	1,152	637	158	52	305
Managers.....	8,687	3,714	714	164	4,065
Tenants.....	693	468	85	24	116
Cash.....	755	489	93	28	145
Share.....	660	457	81	22	100

In continental United States and in each of the minor southern divisions except the Northern South Atlantic, the owner's farm is more valuable than the tenant's, the difference being especially marked in the Western South Central states. But in the Northern South Atlantic division the total farm value and also the separate values of land, buildings, and live stock are higher for tenants than for owners. In the Southern South Atlantic states, while the value of land is higher on tenant farms, the values of the other items, as well as the total farm value, are somewhat lower. In each of the two South Central divisions, not only the total value of the farm, but also the value of each class of farm property, is higher on owners' farms than on those of tenants. The farms of managers show, in every divi-

sion and for each class of property, a much higher value than those of either owners or tenants.

Value of farm products by tenure.—The following table gives the per cent which the value of products of 1899 not fed to live stock for each class of farms by tenure forms of the total value for all farms:

TABLE XXIX.—Per cent distribution, by tenure, of the total value of the farm products not fed to live stock, for farms of negro, Indian, and Mongolian farmers: 1899.

DIVISION.	PER CENT OF THE TOTAL VALUE COM- PRISED IN FARMS OF—				
	Own- ers.	Mana- gers.	Tenants.		
			All.	Cash.	Share.
Continental United States.....	24.1	0.7	75.2	58.1	37.1
South Atlantic division.....	21.0	0.7	75.3	35.7	39.6
Northern South Atlantic.....	49.3	1.9	48.8	14.8	34.5
Southern South Atlantic.....	20.0	0.6	79.4	39.0	40.4
South Central division.....	22.4	0.6	77.0	40.2	36.8
Eastern South Central.....	17.6	0.3	82.1	49.5	32.6
Western South Central.....	29.2	1.1	69.7	26.9	42.8

For continental United States the owners' proportion of the total value of products not fed to live stock (24.1 per cent) is not as large as their proportion of the total value of farm property (32.9 per cent), indicating that their farms are less productive in proportion to the value of the farm property than the farms of tenants. In the Northern South Atlantic, however, the difference is the other way, the tenants' farms representing a slightly larger proportion of the total value of products not fed than of the total value of farm property. The per cent which the value of products not fed forms of the total value of farm property is given for each class of tenure in the following table:

TABLE XXX.—Per cent which the value of the products not fed to live stock forms of the value of farm property, for farms of negro, Indian, and Mongolian farmers, classified by tenure: 1899.

DIVISION.	PER CENT WHICH THE VALUE OF THE PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK FORMS OF THE VALUE OF FARM PRO- PERTY FOR FARMS OF—				
	Own- ers.	Mana- gers.	Tenants.		
			All.	Cash.	Share.
Continental United States.....	31.9	17.6	50.2	50.9	49.4
South Atlantic division.....	40.3	17.6	52.8	52.8	52.9
Northern South Atlantic.....	31.6	12.1	30.7	28.7	31.6
Southern South Atlantic.....	45.1	23.2	56.8	55.4	58.1
South Central division.....	34.0	22.0	51.7	52.9	50.4
Eastern South Central.....	39.5	15.0	54.7	55.1	54.3
Western South Central.....	30.5	26.1	47.3	48.1	46.8

It appears from this table that the products raised on farms of tenants are equivalent, in value, to one-half (50.2 per cent) of the value of such farms; on farms of owners the products are equivalent to less than one-third (31.9 per cent) of the farm value. These percentages confirm the inference already made with

reference to comparative productiveness of tenants' and owners' farms, as measured by the ratio of value of products to value of property. The greatest difference between owner and tenant is in the general methods of farming; the owner seeks more to preserve the native powers of the soil, and consequently does not raise as large crops by wasteful and forcing methods; his crops are more diversified, and he cultivates more articles for home consumption; more of his capital is put into permanent improvements and less into seed, fertilizers, and hired labor.

The average values per farm and per acre of products of 1899 not fed to live stock are presented in the following table:

TABLE XXXI.—Average values, per farm and per acre, of the products not fed to live stock for farms of negro, Indian, and Mongolian farmers: 1899.

DIVISION.	AVERAGE VALUE PER FARM FOR FARMS OF—				
	Own-ers.	Man-a-gers.	Tenants.		
			All.	Cash.	Share.
Continental United States.....	\$278	\$945	\$320	\$331	\$311
South Atlantic division	223	598	295	281	308
Northern South Atlantic	171	547	246	200	271
Southern South Atlantic	252	630	300	288	313
South Central division	330	1,449	328	350	308
Eastern South Central	307	694	329	345	307
Western South Central	351	2,267	328	363	309

DIVISION.	AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE FOR FARMS OF—				
	Own-ers.	Man-a-gers.	Tenants.		
			All.	Cash.	Share.
Continental United States.....	\$3.59	\$3.40	\$7.09	\$6.87	\$7.32
South Atlantic division.....	4.29	2.89	5.43	5.04	5.84
Northern South Atlantic	4.49	4.00	3.53	3.36	3.60
Southern South Atlantic	4.21	2.51	5.72	5.15	6.36
South Central division	8.75	3.97	8.31	8.07	8.59
Eastern South Central	4.00	3.72	8.21	7.79	8.93
Western South Central	8.56	4.06	8.49	8.90	8.25

The average production per farm is higher for tenants than for owners in each minor geographic division except the Western South Central, in which, it will be remembered, the farms of owners represent a much greater average value of property than the farms of tenants (Table xxviii). The average value of products per farm for share tenants is higher than that for cash tenants in the two South Atlantic divisions, but lower in the two South Central divisions. The averages per acre are affected to a considerable extent by the proportion of acreage improved. A farm in which most of the land is improved will naturally produce more per acre than one in which the proportion of improved land is smaller. It is not surprising, then, to find that in the South Central divisions, where about 75 per cent of the tenants' acreage is improved and only about 45 per cent of the owners' (Table xxiv), the average value of

products per acre is more than twice as high for tenants as for owners. In the Southern South Atlantic division a similar, though less marked, contrast exists, but in the Northern South Atlantic division both the per cent of improved acreage and the average value of products per acre are lower for tenants than for owners.

General conclusions.—Several things are noticeable in regard to tenure: First, the percentage of tenancy in most of the Southern states and especially in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi is high; second, those states with a relatively large percentage of owners—Texas, Virginia, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, and West Virginia—have in nearly all cases fewer cash tenants, or renters, than share tenants, or metayers, showing that it is as easy to pass directly from share tenancy to ownership as to stop at the intermediate stage. The District of Columbia and Florida are exceptions to this rule because of market gardening of the District and the peculiar crops of Florida. On the other hand, where the percentage of ownership is small, the tendency often is for the cash renters to outnumber the metayers and thus secure the differential advantages by assuming the greater risk. This is shown by the figures for Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina, where the renters exceed the metayers, and the same tendency is manifest, though less marked, in Georgia, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee. North Carolina stands between the owning and tenant states.

In all these divisions there are certain points brought out by comparing the renters and metayers. The metayers usually excel in the value per acre of their produce, not counting that fed to live stock. This means that the metayer's chief object is to get a large crop, and that this crop often represents a forcing of the natural productiveness of the soil and a neglect of stock raising. Consequently, as we should expect, the renters in most cases have more stock. In the centers of negro population the renter also has better tools to work with. On the other hand, the metayer is apt to have a better home. At first sight this seems illogical, but it most probably means that the strain of a rising social class, as the renters are, falls often on home comforts. They economize here, living in the old one-room cabin, and eating and dressing meagerly until they can buy land. The metayer, on the other hand, may have his home repaired at the owner's expense, or, having no intention of buying land, may not deny himself many available comforts. Certain differences, too, are manifest between the East and West—i. e., between the North and South Atlantic states on the one hand and the North and South Central states on the other. In the West the land of the renter is the more valuable. In the East that of the metayers is the more valuable, although this is not wholly true in the North Atlantic states. At any rate, taking into account all the farm property, the renter is noticeably the richer in the West, and the metayer, in the North. Both these

phenomena are, of course, explained by the richer and more abundant land of the Mississippi valley.

THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE NEGRO IN AGRICULTURE.

An attempt has been made in the foregoing study to treat the negro farmers as a group without comparing them directly with the whites. This is necessary if one would gain an intelligent picture of the development of the freedmen's sons and not be misled by inapt comparison. Nevertheless the great and patent fact is that this group of negroes is not developing by itself, but is surrounded by a large and rich nation of whites. What

are the relations of the black to the enviroing white group? Their relations are of three kinds: They stand as laborer to employer, as tenant to landlord, and as coproducers of the wealth of the land. The first of these three relations has been touched on but casually in this discussion; the second has been treated at considerable length. Let us now consider the third.

Proportion of the total farm acreage and total farm values in farms operated by negroes.—Some light upon this question may be derived from the following table showing what percentages of the total number of farms, total farm acreage and farm values, and total expenditures for labor and fertilizers, are comprised in farms operated by negroes.

TABLE XXXII.—PER CENT OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ALL FARMS, TOTAL ACREAGE, AND TOTAL SPECIFIED VALUES AND EXPENDITURES COMPRISED IN FARMS OPERATED BY NEGROES: 1900.

DIVISION AND STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT OF THE TOTAL FOR ALL FARMS COMPRISED IN FARMS OPERATED BY NEGROES.											
	Number of farms.	Acreage.	Improved acreage.	Value of farm property.					Value of products: 1899.	Value of products of 1899 not fed to live stock.	Expendi- ture for labor: 1899.	Expendi- ture for ferti- lizers: 1899.
				Total.	Land and improve- ments (except build- ings).	Build- ings.	Imple- ments and ma- chinery.	Live stock.				
Continental United States.....	13.0	4.6	5.6	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.8	3.3	5.4	6.1	2.5	10.5
South Atlantic division	29.9	14.9	19.3	11.2	11.9	8.7	11.1	12.4	18.8	19.6	9.9	20.4
Delaware.....	8.4	4.9	4.6	3.4	3.7	2.8	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	2.5	3.6
Maryland.....	12.7	7.2	6.8	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	2.7	4.5
District of Columbia.....	6.3	3.6	4.0	2.6	2.8	1.0	7.2	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.1	2.3
Virginia.....	26.7	11.2	11.1	7.6	7.2	7.7	9.4	8.6	11.4	11.6	5.5	11.2
West Virginia.....	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6
North Carolina.....	24.0	12.7	17.3	12.2	13.3	9.4	10.4	12.2	16.5	16.9	9.1	18.5
South Carolina.....	55.0	27.1	39.4	28.6	30.2	21.3	24.0	32.0	38.9	39.4	19.8	38.5
Georgia.....	36.9	20.7	31.3	21.3	23.5	15.2	17.2	21.8	28.7	29.0	6.2	7.3
Florida.....	33.1	16.4	27.8	12.0	12.0	11.4	15.1	12.0	20.1	19.7	9.1	9.6
South Central division	26.8	8.4	17.3	10.9	12.3	12.4	10.0	10.6	18.2	19.1	9.6	13.9
Kentucky.....	4.8	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.8	3.0	1.7	1.7
Tennessee.....	15.1	7.6	10.1	7.8	8.4	5.8	8.3	8.0	10.4	11.0	5.2	4.4
Alabama.....	42.1	22.8	35.4	26.1	29.0	17.8	22.2	27.1	32.5	33.1	27.7	20.9
Mississippi.....	68.1	32.3	49.3	42.3	47.9	31.3	34.5	38.6	50.7	52.3	34.1	22.9
Louisiana.....	50.1	21.2	33.7	19.1	22.5	16.7	5.0	23.5	28.9	29.0	6.2	7.3
Arkansas.....	26.3	13.8	19.8	18.8	21.6	14.0	14.2	16.2	22.6	24.3	17.3	15.1
Indian Territory.....	9.0	5.0	5.8	4.8	5.7	5.9	5.3	3.6	5.4	5.4	3.3	.....
Oklahoma.....	3.6	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.6	0.7	.....
Texas.....	18.6	8.0	12.4	5.8	6.3	7.1	7.2	3.9	10.2	10.3	4.9	10.6
North Atlantic division.....	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
North Central division.....	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Western division.....	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.7	1.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

The negro farmer conducts 13 per cent or about one-eighth of the farms in continental United States, and controls 4.6 per cent of the total farm acreage, 5.6 per cent of the improved acreage, and 2.4 per cent of the farm property. He raises 5.4 per cent of the total farm products measured by value and 6.1 per cent of the farm products not fed to live stock. These figures are small, but that is because the country is so large and rich.

In the North Atlantic division the negro farmer is a negligible quantity, cultivating only three-tenths of 1 per cent of all the farms in that division. In the North Central states he is a somewhat larger figure, but holds only six-tenths of 1 per cent of the farms. In the Western states the proportion falls to one-tenth of 1 per cent. If, however, we confine our comparison to the

South we find that the negro conducts considerably more than a fourth of the farms, a little more than a tenth of the total acreage, more than a sixth of the improved acreage, and about a ninth of the farm property; and that he raises more than a sixth of the gross products, according to value, and almost a fifth of the products not fed to live stock. These statistics, of course, take no account of the negro's productivity as a farm laborer, but only as a farmer. It is noticeable that while the contribution of the negro farmer to the agricultural production of the South comes short of his proportion of the total number of farms, it fully equals his proportion of the improved acreage, and exceeds his proportion of the total farm acreage and farm property.

In the South Atlantic division negroes hold a little

more than two-sevenths of the farms, over one-seventh of the acreage, and one-ninth of the total farm property, and raise one-fifth of the farm products measured by value. They hire one-tenth of the farm labor measured in wages, and use over one-fifth of the fertilizers. In the South Central division they hold a smaller proportion of the total number of farms and of the total acreage, but their proportion of the total farm property and farm products is about the same as in the other division. They spend as much relatively for labor but less for fertilizers.

If we consider the figures by states we may get additional light. Over one-half the farms in Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina are conducted by negroes; between one-third and one-half in Alabama and Georgia; and between one-fourth and one-third in Virginia, Arkansas, and Florida. Mississippi has nearly one-third of its total farm acreage under negro farmers, and Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and South Carolina have from one-fifth to one-third of their acreage. Of the total value of farm property negroes control two-fifths in Mississippi, more than one-fourth in Alabama and South Carolina, and about one-fifth in Louisiana and Georgia. Of farm products measured by value negroes raise more than one-half in Mississippi, two-fifths in South Carolina, and from one-fourth to one-third in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Arkansas. It is evident, then, that in a large section of the South, and notably in the Gulf states, agricultural industry is dependent to a very large degree upon the cooperation of the negro farmer, leaving out of account the services of the negro farm laborer.

Proportion of classified farms operated by negroes.—The following table shows the proportion of farms operated by negroes in each class of tenure:

TABLE XXXIII.—Per cent which farms operated by negroes form of the total number of farms in each class of tenure: 1900.

CLASS OF FARMS.	PER CENT OPERATED BY NEGROES.					
	Continental United States.	North Atlantic division.	South Atlantic division.	North Central division.	South Central division.	Western division.
All farms	13.0	0.3	29.9	0.0	26.8	0.2
Farms of—						
Owners	5.0	0.2	14.7	0.4	10.8	0.1
Part owners.....	6.7	0.4	30.4	0.7	16.0	0.1
Owners and tenants.	2.8	0.1	8.0	0.5	6.4	0.1
Managers	2.9	0.5	10.6	0.6	6.2	0.1
Cash tenants.....	36.3	0.5	58.2	0.8	59.8	0.1
Share tenants.....	22.3	0.3	40.4	0.9	34.2	0.2

As would be expected, the proportion of negroes is largest among tenant farmers; and it is interesting to note that it is larger among cash tenants than among share tenants. For each class of tenure the per cent of farms operated by negroes is naturally highest in the southern divisions. For cash tenants it is slightly

higher in the South Central states than in the South Atlantic, but for all other classes the South Atlantic shows the higher proportion—a natural result of the fact that negro farmers are more numerous in that division in proportion to the white.

The position of the negro farmer will be better understood if we separate the farms according to size. The following table shows the percentage of the farms of specified area cultivated by negroes:

TABLE XXXIV.—Per cent which the farms operated by negroes form of the total number in each group of farms classified by area: 1900.

CLASS OF FARMS.	PER CENT OPERATED BY NEGROES.					
	Continental United States.	North Atlantic division.	South Atlantic division.	North Central division.	South Central division.	Western division.
All farms.....	13.0	0.3	29.9	0.6	26.8	0.2
Under 3 acres.....	10.6	0.6	46.0	1.3	20.2	0.2
3 and under 10.....	22.4	0.8	50.2	2.0	37.8	0.2
10 and under 20.....	29.4	0.6	46.6	2.1	44.6	0.1
20 and under 50.....	27.3	0.4	45.6	1.3	43.6	0.1
50 and under 100.....	9.8	0.2	25.0	0.4	21.0	0.1
100 and under 175.....	4.7	0.1	15.8	0.2	10.7	0.2
175 and under 260.....	8.4	0.1	11.1	0.2	7.7	0.1
260 and under 500.....	2.3	0.1	7.7	0.1	5.8	0.1
500 and under 1,000.....	2.0	0.1	6.1	0.1	3.6	0.1
1,000 and over.....	1.1	.....	3.9	0.1	1.4	0.1

Comparing the above percentages for the United States as a whole we may make three classes of farms: Of the large farms, containing 100 acres and above, the negro cultivates only a small proportion—from 1 to 5 per cent. Of the small market gardens and other farms under 3 acres, and of the middle-sized farms of from 50 to 100 acres, he cultivates about 10 per cent, which is less than his proper proportion. On the other hand, he cultivates a relatively large proportion—between 22 and 30 per cent—of the farms from 3 to 50 acres in extent.

In the South Atlantic states the negro cultivates nearly one-half of all farms under 50 acres; one-fourth of those from 50 to 100 acres, and a diminishing proportion of the farms above that size. The negro farmers constitute 30 per cent of all farmers in this division, and therefore have more than their proportion of the farms under 50 acres, but less than their proportion of the farms over 50 acres.

In the South Central states a little more than one-fourth of all farms are in the hands of negroes. The proportion is smaller—about one-fifth—for the garden-farm class, under 3 acres, and for the two-mule farms of 50 to 100 acres; but it is very much larger for farms between 3 and 50 acres. As in the South Atlantic division, the percentages diminish rapidly as the sizes of farms increase above 50 acres.

For each class of farms the per cent cultivated by negroes is higher in the South Atlantic states than in the South Central; but the difference is most marked for farms under 3 acres, of which the per cent cultivated

by negroes is 46 in the former division and only 20.2 in the latter.

Another comparison may be made by ascertaining what proportion of the farms in each class as determined by the principal source of income are cultivated by negroes. The following table gives the percentages:

TABLE XXXV.—*Per cent which the farms operated by negroes form of the total number in each group of farms classified by principal source of income: 1900.*

CLASS OF FARMS.	PER CENT OPERATED BY NEGROES.					
	Conti- nental United States.	North Atlantic division.	South Atlantic division.	North Central division.	South Central division.	Western division.
All farms.....	13.0	0.3	29.9	0.6	26.8	0.2
Farms reporting as principal source of income—						
Cotton.....	49.1		49.9	5.6	48.9	
Rice.....	37.3		74.6		14.1	
Tobacco.....	18.3	0.2	30.5	1.2	11.3	
Sugar.....	14.8		18.7	1.3	22.0	
Vegetables.....	10.0	0.7	31.7	1.3	22.8	0.3
Miscellaneous products.....	8.8	0.2	22.6	0.9	0.1	0.1
Hay and grain.....	3.9	0.3	17.5	0.5	9.3	0.1
Fruits.....	2.7	0.3	11.5	1.2	7.0	0.1
Live stock.....	2.0	0.3	9.6	0.4	5.0	0.2
Dairy produce.....	1.4	0.1	8.1	0.3	10.3	0.2
Flowers and plants.....	0.4	0.3	1.6		0.7	0.6
Nursery products.....	0.4	0.6	0.6		0.7	0.4

From this table it appears that the negro cultivates one-half of all the cotton farms, more than one-third of all the rice farms, rather less than one-fifth—or, to be more exact, two-elevenths—of the tobacco farms, and one-seventh of the sugar farms. Of all these farms he cultivates more than his due proportion, the negroes constituting, it will be remembered, hardly more than one-eighth of all the farmers in the United States. He also cultivates a considerable proportion of the miscellaneous and vegetable farms. In none of the remaining classes does his proportion come up to 4 per cent of the totals for the United States; but in the Southern states farms operated by negroes comprise a considerable percentage also of the hay and grain, fruit, live stock, and dairy farms.

In the North Atlantic states the farms of negroes in no instance form 1 per cent of all farms for any principal crop. They form the largest proportion in vegetable (0.7 per cent) and nursery farms (0.6 per cent). In the North Central states, 5.6 per cent of the few cotton farms were cultivated by negroes, and a little over 1 per cent of the vegetable (1.3 per cent), fruit (1.2 per cent), tobacco (1.2 per cent), and sugar farms (1.3 per cent). In the Western states the highest per cent, 0.6, is that shown for farms reporting flowers and plants as the principal source of income.

If we consider the farms of the country with reference to income, classifying them according to the value of products not fed to live stock, we find, as would be expected, that the negroes hold a very small proportion of the farms which yield the larger incomes, and

a rather large proportion of the less valuable farms. The percentages are as shown in the following table:

TABLE XXXVI.—*Per cent which the farms operated by negroes form of the total number in each group of farms classified by gross income, or value of products not fed to live stock: 1900.*

CLASS OF FARMS.	PER CENT OPERATED BY NEGROES.					
	Conti- nental United States.	North Atlantic division.	South Atlantic division.	North Central division.	South Central division.	Western division.
All farms.....	13.0	0.3	29.9	0.6	26.8	0.2
Farms reporting a gross income of—						
\$0.....	19.4	0.5	38.3	1.0	35.9	0.2
\$1 and under \$50.....	30.3	0.7	55.3	2.4	37.0	0.3
\$50 and under \$100.....	23.9	0.8	45.8	2.1	30.8	0.2
\$100 and under \$250.....	19.9	0.5	34.8	1.3	29.8	0.2
\$250 and under \$500.....	15.9	0.2	28.4	0.6	28.9	0.1
\$500 and under \$1,000.....	6.9	0.2	16.9	0.3	20.9	0.1
\$1,000 and under \$2,500.....	1.7	0.1	6.5	0.1	10.3	0.1
\$2,500 and over.....	0.5	0.1	2.1	0.1	3.3	(¹)

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

It appears that negroes hold one-fifth of the farms reporting no income, somewhat less than one-third of those reporting an income under \$50, almost one-fourth of those reporting from \$50 to \$100, and one-fifth of those reporting from \$100 to \$250. The proportion for farms returned as having no income is unduly large because, as explained in the census report on agriculture, "some enumerators found great difficulty in securing what they deemed accurate crop reports from the negro tenants on large plantations. They obtained the names of the tenants and the number of acres operated by each, and then secured from the owner a statement of the aggregate crops raised by the several tenants, reporting all upon the schedule of the owner. They did not attempt to distribute the crops among the tenants, hence the schedules for the farms of these tenants show no crops and their farms appear in this report as farms without income."

Proportion of farm animals and crops on farms operated by negroes.—The proportion of the total number of farm animals found on farms of negroes is shown in the following table:

TABLE XXXVII.—*Per cent which the number of specified domestic animals reported on farms operated by negroes forms of the total number reported on all farms.*

KIND OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.	PER CENT ON FARMS OPERATED BY NEGROES.					
	Conti- nental United States.	North Atlantic division.	South Atlantic division.	North Central division.	South Central division.	Western division.
Neat cattle.....	2.2	0.1	9.7	0.1	5.4	0.1
Dairy cows.....	3.2	0.1	12.1	0.2	12.6	0.1
Other cows.....	1.3	0.1	7.1	0.1	2.1	0.1
All other neat cattle.....	1.9	0.1	9.1	0.1	4.9	0.1
Horses.....	3.2	0.2	12.7	0.3	11.8	0.1
Mules.....	16.4	0.3	26.2	0.8	19.6	0.1
Asses and burros.....	1.5	0.1	8.0	0.5	2.8	0.1
Sheep and lambs.....	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.1	(¹)
Swine.....	4.7	0.2	16.5	0.2	15.0	0.1
Goats.....	3.4	0.2	10.5	0.6	4.3	(¹)

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The highest percentages in this table are those for the mule. Of the total number of farm mules in the United States about one-sixth, or more accurately two-thirteenths, are found on farms of negroes; in the South Atlantic states the proportion is one-fourth and in the South Central one-fifth. The table indicates that the pig, the dairy cow, and the horse are the animals ranking next to the mule in the extent to which they are found on farms of negroes. A comparison with the percentages given in Table XXXII, shows that in neither southern division is the negro's proportion of the total number of any kind of domestic animal equal to his proportion of the total number of farms; but compared with his total farm acreage and farm wealth, he has more mules, swine, dairy cows, and horses than the white farmer in the South Central states, and more mules and swine in the South Atlantic. Reference has already been made to the probability that in the census returns many mules and horses used on farms of negro tenants were credited to the farm of the landlord who was the owner of these animals.¹

The negro farmers produce almost two-fifths of all the cotton raised in continental United States, more than one-fifth of the sweet potatoes, and about one-tenth of the tobacco and the rice. These are crops which are mainly or entirely confined to the South, the two southern divisions producing all the rice grown in continental United States and all the cotton, with the exception of a comparatively small quantity grown in Missouri and Kansas. Of the sweet potatoes, 87.2 per cent are produced in the southern divisions, and of the tobacco, 84.2 per cent. Accordingly, for these crops the proportion of the total production of continental United States grown on farms operated by negroes corresponds

closely to the proportion of the production of the Southern states grown on their farms.

Of the other crops the proportion grown by negroes is very small, being less than 1 per cent for all except corn, for which their proportion is 3.7 per cent. If the comparison be restricted to the Southern states the percentages are naturally somewhat larger, the negro farmers raising 14.7 per cent of all the corn grown in the two southern divisions and 8.6 per cent of all the potatoes.

The following table shows the proportion of the principal crops grown on farms of negroes:

TABLE XXXVIII.—Per cent of the total quantity of the specified crops raised on farms operated by negroes in 1899.

CROP.	PER CENT OF TOTAL CROP RAISED ON FARMS OPERATED BY NEGROES.			
	Continental United States.	South Atlantic and South Central divisions.	South Atlantic division.	South Central division.
Corn	3.7	14.7	17.0	13.9
Wheat	0.6	2.9	5.1	1.8
Oats	0.4	4.3	9.5	2.7
Barley	(¹)	1.6	1.3	1.7
Rye	0.2	2.4	2.8	1.5
Buckwheat	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.4
Rice	9.3	9.3	22.5	4.3
Hay ²	0.5	3.7	5.1	3.1
Potatoes	0.9	8.6	9.0	9.1
Sweet potatoes	21.1	24.0	23.2	24.9
Cotton	38.9	39.0	38.6	39.2
Tobacco	10.2	13.1	20.4	7.1

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

² Hay and forage exclusive of cornstalks.

Comparison of averages for white and for negro farmers.—A comparison between the negro and white farmer may be presented by means of averages. The following table gives the average size and value of farms and the average value of products and of expenditures for labor and fertilizers:

TABLE XXXIX.—AVERAGE ACREAGE PER FARM FOR FARMS OF WHITE AND OF NEGRO FARMERS, AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY AND FARM PRODUCTS, AND AVERAGE EXPENDITURES FOR LABOR AND FERTILIZERS: 1900.

AVERAGE.	CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.		NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.		SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.		NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION.		SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION.		WESTERN DIVISION.	
	Farms of white farmers.	Farms of negro farmers.	Farms of white farmers.	Farms of negro farmers.	Farms of white farmers.	Farms of negro farmers.	Farms of white farmers.	Farms of negro farmers.	Farms of white farmers.	Farms of negro farmers.	Farms of white farmers.	Farms of negro farmers.
Average number of acres per farm:												
Total acreage	160.3	51.2	96.7	47.9	131.7	54.1	144.6	64.2	194.6	48.9	335.8	225.5
Improved acreage	78.5	31.3	57.5	31.3	55.3	30.8	101.7	46.2	54.5	31.2	114.5	61.9
Average value of farm property per farm:												
Total	\$4,016	\$669	\$4,361	\$2,712	\$1,917	\$566	\$5,263	\$2,008	\$2,065	\$690	\$7,221	\$3,177
Land and improvements (except buildings)	2,567	434	2,221	1,513	1,178	389	3,598	1,463	1,208	443	4,746	2,133
Buildings	701	96	1,440	832	416	93	777	239	305	91	708	329
Implements and machinery	149	25	226	117	70	20	167	59	95	27	222	107
Live stock	599	114	474	250	253	84	721	247	457	129	1,545	543
Average value of products per farm:												
Total	900	342	985	512	561	304	1,080	444	599	364	1,415	614
Products not fed to live stock	709	308	731	388	481	275	820	346	510	328	1,214	509
Average value per acre of products not fed to live stock	4.41	6.01	7.56	8.10	3.66	5.08	5.67	5.39	2.62	6.71	3.06	2.26
Average expenditures per farm:												
For labor	71	12	105	49	13	37	66	20	37	11	236	88
For fertilizers	10	8	23	16	16	5	3	1	5	2	4	4

For all values in the above table, except the value per acre of products not fed to live stock, the contrast between the two races is much more marked in the

United States, as a whole, than it is in the two southern divisions, simply because the inclusion of the northern and western divisions increases very materially—in many cases more than doubling—the averages for white

¹ See page 515.

farmers, without greatly affecting those for negro farmers, comparatively few of whom are found in those divisions. For each race the average values are in most instances somewhat higher in the South Central division than in the South Atlantic. Buildings form an exception to this statement, their average value being considerably lower in the South Central than in the South Atlantic for white farmers, and slightly lower for negro farmers. This may be due in some measure to climatic differences between the two sections.

The negro is preeminently the small farmer, cultivating 50 acres while the white farmer has 160. The contrast is greatest in the South Central states, where the inclusion of the large cattle ranches in the state of Texas increases the average acreage for white farmers without perceptibly affecting that for negroes. In some of the Northern and Western states the contrast in size between farms of negroes and of whites is not very great; and in a few instances—Vermont, the two Dakotas, and New Mexico—the negro operates a larger average acreage than the white man.¹ But there are only a handful of negro farmers in any of these states.

In most of the Southern states the farms of negroes have a much larger proportion of improved acreage than those of the whites, and accordingly the difference between the two races, indicated by the averages in Table xxxix, is less marked for the improved than for the total acreage. This perhaps is a natural result of the fact that the negro farms are small and that three-fourths of them are rented farms, while the proportion of rented farms for white farmers is less than one-third. The difference in the per cent of improved acreage is shown for the main geographic divisions and the Southern states in the following table:

TABLE XL.—Per cent of improved acreage in farms of white and of negro farmers: 1900.

DIVISION AND STATE OR TERRITORY.	Farms of white farmers.	Farms of negro farmers.
Continental United States.....	49.0	61.1
South Atlantic division	42.0	57.0
Delaware.....	71.0	65.8
Maryland.....	68.3	63.8
District of Columbia.....	69.7	75.8
Virginia.....	50.7	50.5
West Virginia.....	51.6	55.5
North Carolina.....	34.7	49.7
South Carolina.....	34.4	60.0
Georgia.....	34.9	60.7
Florida.....	29.9	58.6
South Central division	28.0	63.8
Kentucky.....	62.2	76.3
Tennessee.....	49.0	66.9
Alabama.....	35.0	64.9
Mississippi.....	31.2	63.6
Louisiana.....	35.5	67.1
Arkansas.....	38.9	59.7
Indian Territory.....	41.8	49.0
Oklahoma.....	35.2	40.8
Texas.....	14.1	63.3
North Atlantic division.....	59.5	65.3
North Central division.....	70.3	71.9
Western division.....	28.9	27.4

¹ See Table LXIII.

In the average value of farms, as shown in Table xxxix, the contrast between the two races is more marked than in the average acreage, the white man's farm being six times as valuable as the negro's in the United States as a whole, and seldom less than twice as valuable in any individual state. In this comparison the negro farmer makes a nearer approach to equality with the white farmer in the North and West than in the South, the value of the white man's farm being about three and one-half times that of the negro's in the South Atlantic division, three times in the South Central, two and one-half times in the North Central, two and one-third times in the Western, and one and three-fifth times in the North Atlantic. But measured by the value of products the difference between the negro's farm and the white man's is less marked in the South than in the North, the average value per farm of products not fed to live stock being rather more than one and one-half times as great for white as for negro farmers in each of the two southern divisions, but almost twice as great in the North Atlantic division and more than twice as great in the North Central and in the Western divisions.

The only item in Table xxxix which shows a higher average for negroes than for whites is the value per acre of products not fed to live stock. This exception is doubtless due in large measure to the fact that negroes have, as we have seen, much smaller farms with higher percentages of improved acreage. But even if the average be computed on the basis of the improved acreage alone, it is still somewhat larger for the negro than for the white farmer, notwithstanding the fact that this computation gives the white farmer the advantage resulting from crediting the improved acreage with the products of the unimproved. He gains more by this than the negro does, because his unimproved acreage is relatively greater. The results of the two computations are presented in the following table:

TABLE XLI.—Average value per acre of products not fed to live stock on farms operated by white and by negro farmers: 1900.

DIVISION.	AVERAGE FOR TOTAL ACREAGE.		AVERAGE FOR IMPROVED ACREAGE.	
	Farms of white farmers.	Farms of negro farmers.	Farms of white farmers.	Farms of negro farmers.
South Atlantic.....	\$3.66	\$5.08	\$8.71	\$8.91
South Central.....	2.62	6.71	9.36	10.52

Ratio of value of products to value of farm property.—

In proportion to their size, then, the farms of negroes are more productive than those of white men. They are also more productive in proportion to their value, as is shown by the following table giving for white and for negro farmers the percentage which the value of products not fed to live stock forms of the total value of farm property:

TABLE XLII.—*Per cent which the value of products not fed to live stock forms of the total value of farm property on farms of white and of negro farmers in each geographic division: 1900.*

DIVISION.	Farms of white farmers.	Farms of negro farmers.
Continental United States.....	17.7	46.0
North Atlantic	16.8	14.3
South Atlantic	25.1	48.6
North Central	15.6	17.2
South Central	24.7	47.5
Western	16.8	16.3

The total value of products raised on farms of negroes in continental United States is equivalent to 46 per cent of the total value of the farm property; the corresponding per cent for white farmers is 17.7.

If we restrict the comparison to the southern divisions the difference is not so marked; for negro farmers the value of products not fed to live stock approaches one-half the value of their farm property, while for white farmers it is only about one-fourth. The following table presents the percentages for each of the Southern states:

TABLE XLIII.—*Per cent which the value of products not fed to live stock forms of the total value of farm property on farms of white and of negro farmers in each Southern state: 1900.*

DIVISION AND STATE OR TERRITORY.	Farms of white farmers.	Farms of negro farmers.	DIVISION AND STATE OR TERRITORY.	Farms of white farmers.	Farms of negro farmers.
South Atlantic division	25.1	48.6	South Central division	24.7	47.5
Northern South Atlantic.....	19.1	30.2	Eastern South Central.....	26.8	50.9
Delaware.....	18.1	19.6	Kentucky.....	21.5	27.7
Maryland.....	17.0	19.9	Tennessee.....	24.8	36.2
District of Columbia.....	7.4	5.7	Alabama.....	41.0	57.4
Virginia.....	21.7	35.0	Mississippi.....	36.7	54.9
West Virginia.....	17.9	20.1	Western South Central.....	23.2	43.2
Southern South Atlantic.....	33.5	53.6	Louisiana.....	29.2	50.5
North Carolina.....	32.0	47.1	Arkansas.....	34.0	46.9
South Carolina.....	34.6	56.0	Indian Territory.....	25.8	28.8
Georgia.....	36.2	55.8	Oklahoma.....	20.3	20.9
Florida.....	27.4	49.3	Texas.....	20.7	38.3

It will be found that the contrast between the two percentages is greatest in the states having a large negro population. They are most of them cotton growing states, in which the great majority of negro farmers are tenants, cultivating land owned by white landlords.

These percentages, however, are not to be accepted as a criterion of the relative profitableness of farming as carried on by the two races. It is true that the average values of products per acre presented in Table XXXIX indicate that a given area of agricultural land located in the black belt of the South and farmed by negro tenants yields a greater value than an equal area cultivated by white farmers outside the black belt. This larger return to the negro farmer does not necessarily prove that he is a superior farmer to the white cultivator, any more than the larger return of the negro

tenant is evidence of his greater prosperity as compared with the negro owner. It shows rather different conditions of farming. First there come considerations as to the form in which the farmer gets his returns; some get it in marketable products, others in live stock, others in improved homes and social advantages. The white farmer gets fewer products, but more live stock, a better house and a more advantageously situated home; the negro farmer must raise goods easily sold, so as to turn over his small capital quickly. For these returns the white farmer invests principally his cash capital, land, and experience; the negro invests his labor, skill, and his capital as represented in his mule and seed. Thus each is investing his resources for such returns as they will bring and such as he values.

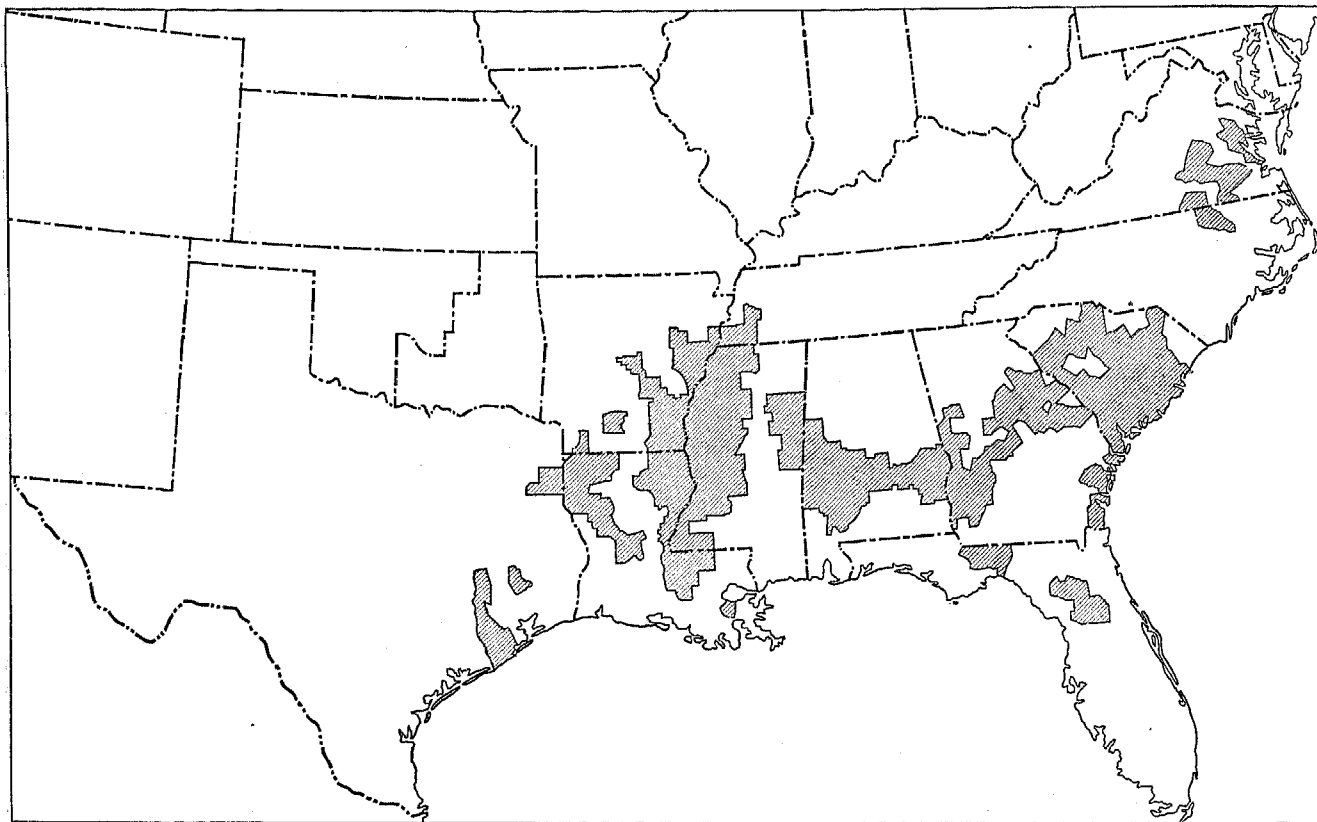
FARM OWNERSHIP AND THE FARMING BLACK BELT.

In another portion of this report¹ what is commonly termed the black belt has been described in the text and its geographic position defined and illustrated by means of maps. In this connection it will be appropriate to consider what may be termed the farming black belt, consisting of those county areas in which negro farmers constitute one-half or more than one-half of all farmers. This will differ from the population black belt principally in leaving out of account the influence of the urban population. Map 49 shows the farming black belt. With a view to determining what influence, if any, the massing of negroes may have upon the form of farm tenure, two other maps have been prepared, Map 50 showing, for the Southern states exclusive of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, those counties in which the farms owned by negroes form 50 per cent or more of all farms operated by negroes, and Map 51 showing for the same states those counties having 300 or more farms owned by negroes.

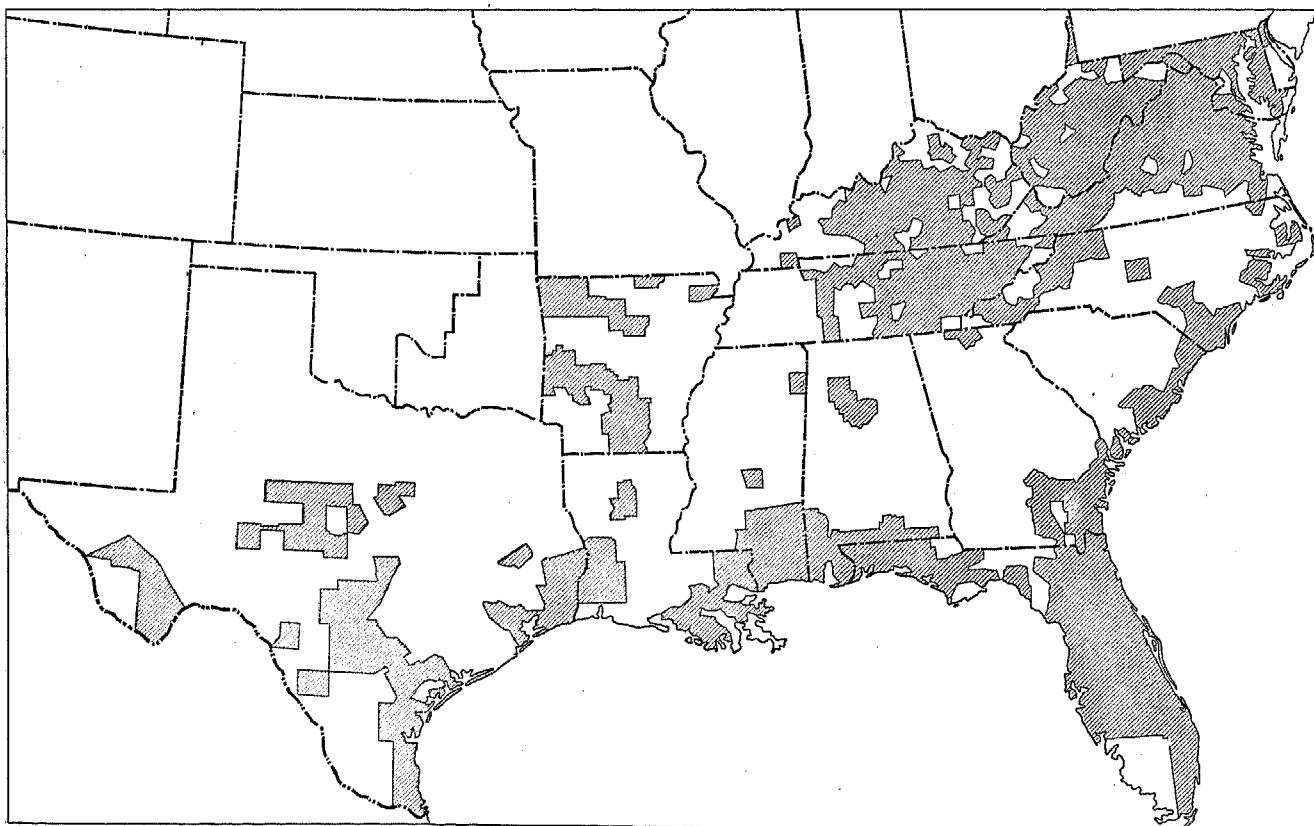
Considering these maps together, it will be noticed that the largest proportion of ownership is often outside the black belt while the larger number of owners is usually in that region. In Alabama, e. g., the farming black belt extends across the south central half of the state; here the proportion of negro to all farmers rises to 75 per cent or more in eleven counties. Here the relative number of owners among the black farmers is usually smaller than elsewhere in the state. The absolute number of negro owners is, however, largest in this belt, so that if we mark the counties with 300 or more negro owners we find that these counties are nearly all in the farming black belt. Mere numbers, of course, will not explain land ownership or the lack of it. In many counties where the proportion of ownership among negro farmers is large, the figures are of little significance as the number of negroes in those counties is very small. The real question is, what are the surrounding influences of the black farmer. In six of the black belt counties where the negro population is densest the illiteracy of the adult males reaches 66 per cent or

¹Section on "Negroes."

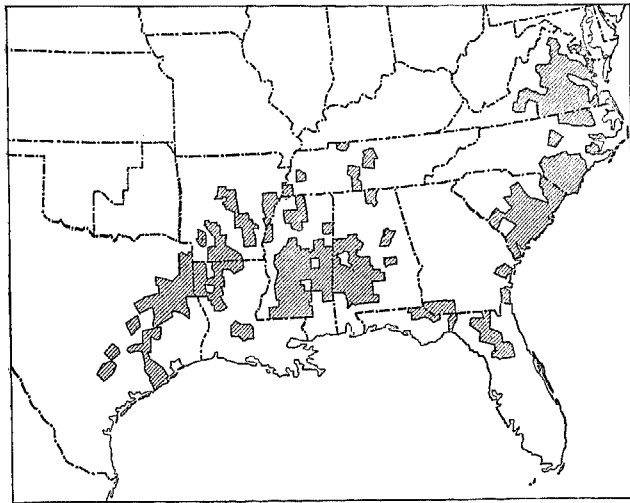
MAP 49.—SOUTHERN COUNTIES IN WHICH THE FARMS OPERATED BY NEGROES IN 1900 CONSTITUTED AT LEAST 50 PER CENT OF ALL FARMS.



MAP 50.—SOUTHERN COUNTIES IN WHICH FARMS OWNED AND OPERATED BY NEGROES IN 1900 CONSTITUTED AT LEAST 50 PER CENT OF ALL FARMS OPERATED BY NEGROES.



MAP 51.—Southern counties in which there were at least 300 farms owned and operated by negroes in 1900.



more, and the past and present economic conditions are not favorable to the laborers. In other counties, both within and outside the black belt, where the number of negro owners is large, the direct influence of educational institutions is manifest, as in Talladega, Madison, Elmore, Macon, and Lowndes counties.

The farming black belt of Arkansas centers in the southeastern part, along the Mississippi. The largest proportion of owners is in the southwest, overlapping the black belt, while the counties having the largest absolute number of owners include the black belt counties, with a few exceptions, and overlap toward the southwest. This state really exhibits two black belts—one formed in slavery days, where the precedents among both employer and employed are unfavorable to land ownership; another representing western expansion to new lands, where the number and proportion of ownership is high.

In Delaware and Maryland the proportion of colored owners of farms is in general much greater than in the states having a larger negro population—probably because of better education and greater opportunities.

In Florida the percentage of ownership among negro farmers is comparatively high throughout the state. The negro farmers are relatively most numerous, outnumbering the white, in the region around Tallahassee and between Ocala and Gainesville. Of the 5 counties included in this area 3 are also in the area having more than 50 per cent of owners.

The farming black belt of Georgia has two divisions, the main part extending in a southwesterly direction through the center of the state and a smaller part extending along the sea islands in the southeast. In the first region the proportion of owners is smaller than elsewhere in the state; in the latter region it is considerably higher. The difference is due to the sale of lands on the coast to negroes, on easy terms, after the war; in the main farming regions, on the other hand, few negroes have bought land.

In Kentucky, where the negro population is proportionately much less than in most of the other states under discussion, the proportion of negro owners of farms among all negro farmers is large.

Louisiana shows two areas in which the proportion of negro farmers is especially high, one bordering on the Mississippi and the other extending along the Red river. The proportion of ownership is large only in the southern portion of the state. It is interesting to observe, however, that the number of negro farm owners is largest along the Red river. In that section greater intelligence and the low price of land have encouraged ownership; on the other hand, the negroes on the plantations along the Mississippi are very ignorant, and are restricted by a rigorous crop-lien system.

In Mississippi the area in which is found the largest proportion of negro farmers includes all the counties along the Mississippi river, and also a small section on the eastern border of the state. The counties showing the largest proportion of ownership do not correspond with the areas above mentioned, but are in the central and southern portions. The region of the largest absolute number of owners centers outside the black belt, but overlaps it. It should be observed that for the state as a whole there has been a decided increase in negro ownership of farms, but it is probable that the comparatively high price of the rich lands along the Mississippi—which are owned, moreover, in large tracts—and the profits accruing to owners from tenant farmers tend to restrict negro ownership in those localities where the proportion of negro farmers is highest.

In the northern part of North Carolina, near the Virginia line, are two counties reporting a majority of negro farmers. These counties do not show the largest proportion of ownership, but they are among those having the largest absolute number of owners; it should be noted that negro owners of farms are comparatively numerous throughout the state.

In 28 out of the 41 counties in South Carolina there are more negro farmers than there are white farmers. Thus negroes form a majority of the farmers in two-thirds of the counties in the state. The actual number of owners and the proportion of ownership are largest along the coast, where many negroes secured farms as the result of events growing out of the war.

In Tennessee there are only 3 counties in which negro farmers constitute more than half of the total number, although the proportion is large in 4 others. The percentage of ownership in these counties is comparatively low, nearly all the counties in which the per cent exceeds 50 being in the eastern half of the state.

In Texas the largest proportion of negro farmers is found in the counties along the Brazos river, and in 3 adjoining counties in the northeastern part of the state.

Most of this territory is comprised in the areas having more than 300 negro owners to a county as shown

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

on Map 51, but most of the counties in which the per cent of ownership exceeds 50 lie farther west.

In Virginia, negro farmers are most numerous from the lower Potomac southwest to Mecklenburg county, on the North Carolina line, including the section around Richmond and Petersburg; there are 19 counties in which more than one-half of the farms are operated by negroes. Negro owners of farms are numerous throughout the state, probably because of opportunity long open to the race to secure land, and to some extent because of good educational facilities.

In West Virginia no section presents a high proportion of negro farmers. They are scattered in small numbers over the state, and generally own the farms they operate.

The relationship of density of negro population to land ownership can best be shown by taking certain typical states and grouping their counties according to the percentage of negro farmers: Let Alabama represent the gulf states; Texas, the southwest; South Carolina, the Atlantic seaboard; and Virginia, the border states. We have then the following table:

TABLE XLIV.—PERCENTAGE OF FARM OWNERSHIP AMONG NEGRO FARMERS, IN COUNTIES GROUPED ACCORDING TO THE PERCENTAGE OF NEGRO FARMERS AMONG ALL FARMERS; FOR SELECTED SOUTHERN STATES.

STATE.	COUNTIES IN WHICH TWO-THIRDS OR MORE OF ALL FARMERS ARE NEGRO.					COUNTIES IN WHICH FROM ONE-THIRD TO TWO-THIRDS OF ALL FARMERS ARE NEGRO.					COUNTIES IN WHICH LESS THAN ONE-THIRD OF ALL FARMERS ARE NEGRO.				
	Number of counties.	Number of negro farmers.	Per cent which negro farmers form of all farmers.	Number of negro owners.	Per cent which negro owners form of all negro farmers.	Number of counties.	Number of negro farmers.	Per cent which negro farmers form of all farmers.	Number of negro owners.	Per cent which negro owners form of all negro farmers.	Number of counties.	Number of negro farmers.	Per cent which negro farmers form of all farmers.	Number of negro owners.	Per cent which negro owners form of all negro farmers.
Alabama	13	51,897	81.2	4,281	8.2	16	27,742	47.1	5,882	19.4	37	14,480	14.4	4,486	30.7
Texas	2	3,900	72.9	1,482	36.7	22	25,447	45.2	7,524	29.6	219	36,125	12.4	11,138	30.8
South Carolina	8	23,579	78.2	8,447	35.8	25	53,047	56.2	8,942	16.9	8	8,755	28.4	1,507	17.9
Virginia						46	31,999	47.4	19,151	59.8	72	12,796	12.8	7,882	57.7

In the gulf states like Alabama the proportion of owners among negro farmers is largest in those counties where two-thirds or more of the farmers are white, and smallest in the counties where two-thirds or more of the farmers are black. This is due to the profitability of tenant farming in the cotton belt, the concentration of land ownership there, and the general lack of any inspiring or uplifting influences. Illiteracy in these counties is very great, and historic conditions unfavorable. Whenever these influences are counteracted by educational institutions, as in parts of Alabama, or by new cheap land, as along the Red river in Louisiana, the proportion of ownership increases. The negro owners of the gulf states are largely concentrated in the lighter portions of the black belt—that is, in regions where from one-third to two-thirds of the farmers are black—the number of owners here among negroes being larger than in the white belts or the blackest portions of the black belt.

In western states like Texas the region of the largest proportion of black farmers is the region of the largest proportion of owners. This is because land is cheap and plentiful and the large plantation system of the past was never fully developed here.

In states like South Carolina we have again ownership and a dense black population in the same localities, but this is for a different reason—viz, government aid in the securing of lands directly after the war.

In the older border states like Virginia the percentage

of ownership is high and does not appear to be much affected by concentration of negro population; this is because Virginia has turned in later years to crops which the tenant system of farming does not make profitable, and because of unusual educational facilities for negroes.

The validity of these comparisons is somewhat impaired by the fact that in the black belt, under the system of tenant farming, a very large number of persons must be classed as farmers by the census who are in reality little more than laborers. This decreases the apparent proportion of negro owners.

Thus it may be seen that a detailed study of ownership, state by state and county by county, reveals no hard and fast relation of the number of negro landowners to the black belt. We may, however, easily distinguish in the black belt two kinds of conditions: In the one case, the region is a black belt because economic conditions are favorable and the negroes migrate to or remain in the region, and enjoy there a fair degree of agricultural prosperity; in the other case the economic conditions are less favorable but they render emigration difficult by providing little education for the negroes, and by a general resort to the crop-lien system, under which the acquisition of landed property by negroes is impeded by the high value of the land. Sometimes these two sets of conditions are combined in the same region; sometimes they are separate, forming two belts of widely different economic prosperity.

TABLE XLV.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS OPERATED BY NEGROES, VALUE OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF AND FERTILIZERS, WITH AVERAGES,

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		ACREAGE: JUNE 1, 1900.			VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY: JUNE 1, 1900.				
	Total.	With build-ings.	Total.	Improved.	Per cent im-proved.	Total.	Land and im-prove-ments (except buildings).	Buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Live stock.
1 United States.....	746,717	716,514	38,233,933	23,362,798	61.1	\$498,943,734	\$324,244,397	\$71,903,315	\$18,859,757	\$84,936,265
2 Continental United States ..	746,715	716,512	38,233,920	23,362,786	61.1	499,941,234	324,242,997	71,902,265	18,859,757	84,936,215
3 North Atlantic division ..	1,761	1,724	84,407	55,079	65.3	4,776,245	2,664,718	1,465,500	206,777	439,250
4 New England	264	261	13,038	5,798	43.8	582,851	320,384	195,330	21,423	45,709
5 Maine	24	24	1,043	387	37.1	24,012	11,460	8,490	1,318	2,744
6 New Hampshire	10	10	502	181	32.2	12,020	4,740	5,350	850	1,680
7 Vermont	8	8	1,246	671	53.9	60,350	45,000	10,200	1,480	5,720
8 Massachusetts	87	87	3,967	1,787	45.0	195,880	101,784	73,250	7,065	13,791
9 Rhode Island	28	28	2,064	831	40.0	65,450	37,160	19,950	3,350	5,000
10 Connecticut	107	104	4,136	1,818	44.7	224,539	122,250	78,090	7,425	16,774
11 Southern North Atlantic ..	1,497	1,463	71,369	49,371	69.2	4,193,894	2,344,334	1,270,170	185,349	393,541
12 New York	413	436	26,735	17,013	63.6	1,114,787	553,314	363,000	65,594	132,879
13 New Jersey	469	452	19,205	14,181	73.8	1,047,178	526,730	370,190	53,440	96,818
14 Pennsylvania	585	575	25,429	18,177	71.5	2,031,429	1,261,290	536,980	66,815	163,844
15 South Atlantic division ..	287,933	278,308	15,573,561	8,874,506	57.0	162,841,284	106,251,076	26,658,379	5,879,229	24,052,600
16 Northern South Atlantic ..	52,213	51,004	2,695,924	1,421,094	52.7	35,224,811	21,006,760	7,981,545	1,366,055	4,870,451
17 Delaware	817	803	52,558	34,608	65.8	1,393,830	870,720	302,730	73,230	147,150
18 Maryland	5,842	5,731	374,276	238,644	63.8	8,208,572	4,848,120	2,037,240	331,400	991,812
19 District of Columbia ..	17	17	308	232	75.3	304,592	276,300	16,200	9,790	2,302
20 Virginia	44,705	43,735	2,227,198	1,124,544	50.5	24,490,106	14,457,950	5,491,185	929,885	3,611,086
21 West Virginia	742	718	41,584	23,066	55.5	827,711	553,670	134,190	21,750	118,101
22 Southern South Atlantic ..	235,720	227,304	12,877,637	7,453,412	57.9	127,610,473	85,244,316	18,676,834	4,513,174	19,182,149
23 North Carolina	53,996	52,262	2,894,210	1,437,313	49.7	28,458,176	18,850,775	4,979,727	941,010	3,680,664
24 South Carolina	85,381	82,078	3,731,510	2,273,501	60.0	43,992,879	30,186,395	5,741,025	1,592,615	6,472,244
25 Georgia	82,822	79,882	5,474,889	3,322,596	60.7	48,688,931	32,512,900	6,818,890	1,683,910	7,683,231
26 Florida	13,521	13,082	717,028	420,092	58.6	6,466,487	3,094,240	1,186,592	296,639	1,340,010
27 North Central division...	12,255	11,665	787,071	566,073	71.9	24,608,045	17,926,162	2,933,377	723,125	3,025,381
28 Eastern North Central ..	5,179	4,897	284,606	221,550	77.8	11,535,146	8,527,575	1,468,470	326,208	1,212,898
29 Ohio	1,966	1,865	105,494	85,792	81.3	4,297,922	3,147,105	571,525	119,325	459,967
30 Indiana	1,043	982	62,251	42,448	81.2	2,336,581	1,741,460	284,960	60,185	250,026
31 Illinois	1,486	1,389	83,107	64,154	77.2	3,320,319	2,584,730	339,510	86,320	315,769
32 Michigan	626	605	38,269	26,094	69.8	1,441,866	903,995	253,110	55,945	168,816
33 Wisconsin	58	56	5,495	2,402	44.8	132,458	90,285	19,365	4,483	18,325
34 Western North Central ..	7,076	6,768	502,465	344,523	68.6	13,072,899	9,398,587	1,464,907	396,917	1,812,488
35 Minnesota	31	29	4,493	1,876	41.8	90,755	71,704	16,440	2,780	8,831
36 Iowa	200	188	15,359	12,235	79.7	783,343	546,410	100,470	23,225	113,238
37 Missouri	4,950	4,770	271,333	195,522	72.1	7,969,326	5,855,470	863,720	220,432	1,020,704
38 North Dakota	18	18	13,572	4,019	29.6	94,994	61,925	7,890	11,165	14,014
39 South Dakota	17	17	9,027	3,488	38.6	89,496	63,335	8,395	2,735	15,031
40 Nebraska	78	71	15,067	8,335	55.3	278,081	174,645	25,240	9,622	68,574
41 Kansas	1,782	1,675	173,614	119,048	68.6	3,775,904	2,625,008	442,762	126,958	568,096
42 South Central division...	444,429	424,491	21,712,876	13,846,278	63.8	306,605,271	196,682,266	40,734,135	12,014,612	57,234,258
43 Eastern South Central ..	267,530	255,654	12,601,782	8,183,108	64.9	170,985,641	108,254,534	23,113,572	6,847,843	32,769,692
44 Kentucky	11,227	10,785	446,955	340,832	76.3	10,950,268	7,228,895	1,723,555	355,713	1,642,165
45 Tennessee	33,883	32,354	1,549,683	1,036,640	66.9	26,735,588	16,950,860	3,633,900	1,270,127	4,880,701
46 Alabama	94,069	88,612	4,719,069	3,063,679	64.9	46,908,811	29,072,925	6,133,565	1,927,840	9,774,481
47 Mississippi	128,351	123,903	5,886,075	3,741,957	63.6	86,390,974	55,001,914	11,622,592	3,294,163	16,472,345
48 Western South Central ..	176,899	168,837	9,111,094	5,663,170	62.2	135,679,630	88,427,732	17,620,563	5,166,769	24,404,566
49 Louisiana	58,096	55,384	2,343,365	1,573,507	67.1	37,995,098	24,187,645	5,584,345	1,439,730	6,783,373
50 Arkansas	46,978	45,296	2,303,336	1,375,651	59.7	34,191,174	22,660,525	4,216,715	1,241,610	6,072,324
51 Indian Territory	4,097	4,052	861,457	177,027	49.0	4,391,830	2,253,014	465,327	209,403	1,474,086
52 Oklahoma	2,256	2,163	266,957	108,342	40.8	2,921,326	1,912,539	211,881	106,449	690,507
53 Texas	65,472	61,942	3,835,979	2,428,643	63.3	56,180,207	37,414,009	7,162,345	2,169,577	9,444,276
54 Western division	337	324	76,005	20,850	27.4	1,050,389	718,775	110,874	36,014	184,726
55 Rocky Mountain	104	102	35,920	4,066	11.3	255,580	174,475	30,575	11,233	39,297
56 Montana	21	21	4,410	780	17.7	46,672	29,875	5,525	2,725	8,547
57 Idaho	9	9	1,105	481	43.5	23,166	16,570	1,845	1,411	3,340
58 Wyoming	2	2	800	50	6.3	3,108	1,600	600	400	508
59 Colorado	58	57	11,027	2,520	22.9	150,359	102,805	19,155	5,340	23,059
60 New Mexico	14	13	18,578	285	1.3	32,275	23,625	3,460	1,357	3,843
61 Basin and Plateau	29	28	4,103	1,565	38.1	127,863	66,810	11,654	3,465	46,434
62 Arizona	15	14	1,850	473	25.6	65,969	26,960	6,350	2,340	30,319
63 Utah	11	11	648	302	46.6	20,675	15,300	2,854	810	1,711
64 Nevada	3	3	1,605	790	49.2	40,719	24,550	2,450	815	13,404
65 Pacific	204	194	35,982	15,219	42.3	667,446	477,490	68,645	21,316	99,995
66 Washington	55	51	8,008	1,268	15.8	131,227	93,280	16,870	3,984	17,093
67 Oregon	14	14	2,510	502	20.0	33,417	23,290	4,885	1,210	9,032
68 California	135	129	25,464	13,449	52.8	497,802	360,920	46,890	16,122	73,870
69 Hawaii	2	2	13	12	92.3	2,500	1,400	1,050	.....	50

FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, WITH VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF 1899, AND EXPENDITURES IN 1899 FOR LABOR BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS: 1899.				EXPENDITURES: 1899.		AVERAGE VALUES PER FARM.										AVERAGE EXPENDITURES PER FARM: 1899.		
Total.	Fed to live stock.	Not fed to live stock.	Per cent not fed, to value of property.	Labor.	Fertilizers.	Farm property: June 1, 1900.					Products: 1899.		Average value per acre of products of 1899 not fed.	Labor.	Fertilizers.			
						Total.	Land and improvements (except buildings).	Buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Live stock.	Total.	Not fed to live stock.						
\$255,761,145	\$25,843,443	\$229,907,702	46.0	\$8,789,792	\$5,614,844	\$669	\$434	\$96	\$25	\$114	\$342	\$308	\$6.01	\$12	\$8	1		
255,750,435	25,843,443	229,906,992	46.0	8,789,792	5,614,844	669	434	96	25	114	342	308	6.01	12	8	2		
901,799	218,370	683,429	14.3	86,094	28,125	2,712	1,513	832	117	250	512	388	8.10	49	10	3		
129,027	23,852	105,175	18.0	13,820	4,402	2,208	1,214	740	81	173	489	398	8.07	52	17	4		
6,259	1,255	5,004	20.8	380	123	1,001	478	354	55	114	261	209	4.80	16	5	5		
3,770	1,050	2,720	21.6	230	90	1,262	474	535	85	108	377	272	4.84	23	9	6		
14,530	4,360	10,170	16.9	680	90	7,544	5,375	1,275	179	715	1,816	1,271	8.16	85	11	7		
47,272	8,244	39,028	19.9	4,915	982	2,251	1,170	842	81	158	543	448	9.84	67	11	8		
11,090	1,220	9,870	15.1	1,850	1,070	2,338	1,327	712	120	179	396	352	4.74	66	38	9		
46,106	7,723	38,383	17.1	5,735	2,047	2,098	1,142	730	69	157	431	359	9.28	54	19	10		
772,772	194,518	578,254	13.8	72,274	23,723	2,801	1,566	848	121	263	516	386	8.10	48	16	11		
242,141	70,635	171,506	15.4	20,189	3,328	2,516	1,249	819	148	300	547	387	6.42	46	8	12		
249,290	53,960	195,330	18.6	25,785	12,635	2,233	1,123	789	114	207	532	417	10.17	55	27	13		
281,311	69,923	211,418	10.4	26,300	7,760	3,473	2,161	918	114	280	481	361	8.31	45	13	14		
87,413,897	8,318,801	79,095,096	48.6	3,668,841	4,638,977	566	369	93	20	84	304	276	5.08	13	16	15		
12,431,114	1,772,382	10,658,732	30.3	618,365	551,592	675	403	153	26	93	238	204	3.95	12	10	16		
344,531	71,290	273,241	19.6	26,438	19,330	1,706	1,066	370	90	180	422	335	5.20	32	24	17		
1,997,051	360,120	1,636,931	19.9	153,060	116,630	1,405	829	349	57	170	342	280	4.37	26	20	18		
17,646	340	17,306	5.7	2,200	520	17,917	16,253	958	576	135	1,038	1,018	56.19	129	31	19		
9,871,876	1,307,252	8,564,624	35.0	428,947	412,852	547	323	122	21	81	220	191	3.85	10	9	20		
200,010	33,330	166,680	20.1	7,720	2,260	1,116	746	181	30	150	270	225	4.01	10	3	21		
74,982,783	6,546,469	68,436,314	53.6	3,045,476	4,087,385	541	362	79	19	81	318	290	5.31	13	17	22		
14,772,766	1,857,056	13,415,710	47.1	492,976	827,110	527	349	92	18	68	274	249	4.64	9	15	23		
26,586,902	1,929,552	24,657,410	56.0	1,210,840	1,504,275	515	353	67	19	76	311	289	6.50	14	18	24		
29,939,421	2,767,397	27,172,024	55.8	1,208,860	1,684,010	588	393	82	20	93	361	328	4.96	15	20	25		
3,683,634	492,464	3,191,170	49.3	133,300	71,990	478	273	84	22	99	272	236	4.45	10	6	26		
5,442,806	1,203,998	4,238,808	17.2	242,135	15,717	2,008	1,463	239	59	247	444	346	5.39	20	1	27		
2,448,977	522,097	1,926,880	16.7	119,500	13,105	2,227	1,646	284	63	234	473	372	6.77	23	2	28		
982,196	191,289	790,907	18.4	45,790	8,630	2,186	1,601	291	60	234	500	402	7.50	23	4	29		
495,445	104,509	390,936	16.7	21,445	3,860	2,240	1,670	273	57	240	475	375	7.48	21	4	30		
641,700	145,246	496,454	14.9	34,410	420	2,238	1,739	228	58	213	432	334	5.97	23	.....	31	
300,590	72,441	228,149	15.8	17,218	195	2,303	1,540	404	89	270	480	361	5.96	28	.....	32	
29,046	8,612	20,434	15.4	637	.....	2,284	1,557	334	77	316	501	352	3.72	11	.....	33
2,993,829	681,901	2,311,928	17.7	122,635	2,612	1,847	1,328	207	56	256	423	327	4.60	17	.....	34	
18,601	3,210	15,391	15.4	2,335	.....	3,218	2,313	530	90	285	600	496	3.43	75	.....	35
158,454	36,290	122,168	15.6	7,350	90	3,917	2,732	503	116	566	792	611	7.95	37	.....	36	
1,835,732	439,824	1,395,908	17.5	64,610	1,840	1,610	1,183	174	45	208	371	282	5.14	13	.....	37	
20,005	3,126	17,479	18.4	2,990	.....	5,277	3,440	438	620	779	1,145	971	1.29	166	.....	38
17,137	4,054	13,083	14.6	1,080	.....	5,264	3,725	494	161	884	1,008	770	1.45	64	.....	39
56,017	13,415	42,602	15.3	1,035	.....	3,565	2,239	324	123	879	718	546	2.83	13	.....	40
887,288	181,976	705,307	18.8	43,235	682	2,109	1,473	249	71	316	498	396	4.06	24	.....	41	
161,784,899	16,060,771	145,718,128	47.5	4,768,110	930,898	690	443	91	27	129	364	328	6.71	11	2	42		
96,284,057	9,155,536	87,078,521	50.9	2,889,217	813,209	639	405	86	26	122	360	325	6.91	11	3	43		
3,508,317	479,368	3,029,449	27.7	114,050	15,850	975	644	153	32	146	313	270	6.78	10	1	44		
11,089,045	1,420,971	9,668,074	36.2	243,640	39,830	789	500	107	38	144	327	285	6.24	7	1	45		
29,704,034	2,789,022	26,915,012	57.4	1,195,230	543,747	499	309	65	21	104	316	286	5.70	13	6	46		
51,932,161	4,466,175	47,465,986	54.9	1,336,297	213,782	673	428	91	26	128	405	370	8.06	10	2	47		
65,550,842	6,911,235	58,639,607	43.2	1,878,893	117,629	767	500	100	29	138	370	331	6.44	11	1	48		
20,989,114	1,813,294	19,175,820	50.5	661,865	78,405	654	416	96	25	117	361	330	8.18	11	1	49		
17,968,351	1,925,035	16,043,316	46.9	549,280	26,040	728	482	90	27	129	382	341	6.97	12	1	50		
1,486,652	220,598	1,266,054	28.8	43,596	.....	1,072	550	111	51	360	363	309	3.50	11	.....	51
739,655	128,143	611,512	20.9	17,583	.....	1,295	847	95	47	306	328	271	2.29	8	.....	52
24,367,070	2,824,165	21,542,905	38.3	607,069	13,184	858	572	109	33	144	372	329	5.62	9	.....	53	
207,034	35,503	171,531	16.3	29,612	1,187	3,117	2,133	329	107	548	614	509	2.26	88	4	54		
58,248	-9,277	48,971	19.2	5,561	495	2,458	1,678	204	108	378	560	471	1.86	53	5	55		
12,262	1,929	10,333	22.1	1,870	75	2,222	1,422	263	130	407	584	492	2.34	89	4	56		
8,244	652	7,592	32.8	1,500	120	2,574	1,841	205	157	371	916	844	6.87	167	13	57		
781	104	677	21.8	25	.....	1,554	800	300	200	254	391	338	0.85	12	.....	58
32,852	6,079	26,773	17.8	1,600	300	2,592	1,772	330	92	398	566	461	2.43	28	5	59		
4,109	513	3,596	11.1	566	.....	2,305	1,688	246	97	274	294	257	0.19	40	.....	60
21,109	5,927	15,182	11.9	6,368	.....	4,392	2,304	402	119	1,567	728	524	3.70	220	.....	61
13,619	1,805	11,814	17.9	3,965	.....	4,398	1,797	423	156	2,022	908	788	6.39	264	9	62	
2,552	417	2,135	10.3	103	.....	1,880	1,391	259	74	156	232	194	3.29	9	.....	63
4,988	3,705	1,283	3.0	2,300	.....	13,573	8,183	817	105	4,468	1,646	411	0.77	767	.....	64
127,677	20,299	107,378	16.1	17,683	692	3,272	2,341	337	104	490	626	526	2.08	87	8	65		
23,321	5,561	17,760	13.5	1,755	2	2,386	1,696	307	72	311	424	323	2.22	32	.....	66	
9,749	1,769	8,040	20.9	515	.....	2,744	1,664	349	86	645	696	674	3.20	37	.....	67
94,607	13,029	81,578	16.4	15,413	690	3,687	2,673	347	120	549								

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XLVI.—NUMBER OF FARMS OPERATED BY NEGROES, CLASSIFIED BY TENURE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total number of farms.	FARMS OPERATED BY OWNERS.				Farms operated by managers.	FARMS OPERATED BY TENANTS.		
		Total.	Owners.	Part owners.	Owners and tenants.		Total.	Cash tenants.	Share tenants.
United States	746,717	187,799	156,372	29,956	1,471	1,744	557,174	278,560	283,614
Continental United States	746,715	187,797	156,370	29,956	1,471	1,744	557,174	278,560	283,614
North Atlantic division	1,761	1,150	1,031	113	6	67	544	304	240
New England	264	197	190	6	1	13	54	46	8
Maine	24	22	22	—	—	1	1	1	—
New Hampshire	10	8	7	1	—	—	2	2	—
Vermont	8	7	6	1	—	—	1	1	—
Massachusetts	87	67	65	2	—	4	16	13	3
Rhode Island	28	16	16	—	—	1	11	11	—
Connecticut	107	77	74	2	1	7	23	18	5
Southern North Atlantic	1,497	953	841	107	5	54	490	258	232
New York	443	326	276	46	4	12	105	49	56
New Jersey	469	280	245	35	—	19	170	66	104
Pennsylvania	585	347	320	26	1	23	215	143	72
South Atlantic division	287,933	84,389	69,641	14,266	482	966	202,578	100,523	102,055
Northern South Atlantic	52,213	30,659	26,429	4,083	147	368	21,186	7,606	13,580
Delaware	817	331	296	34	1	15	471	75	396
Maryland	5,842	3,262	2,882	371	9	105	2,475	562	1,913
District of Columbia	17	5	4	1	—	2	10	10	—
Virginia	44,795	26,527	22,770	3,623	134	238	18,030	6,891	11,139
West Virginia	742	534	477	54	3	8	200	68	132
Southern South Atlantic	235,720	53,730	43,212	10,183	335	598	181,392	92,917	88,475
North Carolina	53,996	16,834	12,556	4,194	84	119	37,043	10,271	26,772
South Carolina	85,381	18,970	15,603	3,376	91	180	66,231	42,425	23,806
Georgia	82,822	11,375	9,547	1,762	66	208	71,239	34,726	36,513
Florida	13,521	6,551	5,606	851	94	91	6,879	5,495	1,384
North Central division	12,255	6,972	5,078	1,766	128	109	5,174	1,708	3,466
Eastern North Central	5,179	3,064	2,347	655	62	45	2,070	581	1,489
Ohio	1,966	1,236	1,001	219	16	28	702	212	490
Indiana	1,043	567	374	184	29	9	447	120	327
Illinois	1,486	724	543	170	11	5	757	217	540
Michigan	626	472	391	77	4	8	151	28	123
Wisconsin	58	45	38	5	2	—	13	4	9
Western North Central	7,076	3,908	2,781	1,111	66	64	3,104	1,127	1,977
Minnesota	31	18	16	2	—	2	11	5	6
Iowa	200	107	72	35	—	4	89	50	39
Missouri	4,950	2,657	1,901	704	52	37	2,256	831	1,425
North Dakota	18	13	8	5	—	—	5	2	3
South Dakota	17	15	10	5	—	—	2	—	2
Nebraska	78	45	30	14	1	4	29	10	19
Kansas	1,782	1,053	694	346	18	17	712	229	483
South Central division	444,429	95,029	80,386	13,789	854	595	348,805	170,999	177,806
Eastern South Central	267,530	49,888	41,310	8,100	478	324	217,318	125,034	92,284
Kentucky	11,227	5,391	4,229	1,080	82	63	5,773	789	4,994
Tennessee	33,883	9,414	7,590	1,690	134	82	24,387	10,909	13,478
Alabama	94,069	14,110	11,123	2,871	116	72	79,887	56,205	23,682
Mississippi	128,351	20,973	18,368	2,459	146	107	107,271	57,131	50,140
Western South Central	176,899	45,141	39,076	5,689	376	271	131,487	45,965	85,522
Louisiana	58,096	9,378	8,460	875	43	79	48,639	21,180	27,459
Arkansas	46,978	11,941	9,991	1,775	175	80	34,957	16,842	19,115
Indian Territory	4,097	2,101	2,037	42	22	13	1,983	841	1,042
Oklahoma	2,256	1,582	1,463	99	20	8	666	177	489
Texas	65,472	20,139	17,125	2,898	116	91	45,242	8,425	36,817
Western division	337	257	234	22	1	7	73	26	47
Rocky Mountain	104	83	76	7	—	—	21	6	15
Montana	21	18	18	—	—	—	3	2	1
Idaho	9	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
Wyoming	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	58	45	40	5	—	—	13	2	11
New Mexico	14	10	10	—	—	—	4	1	3
Basin and Plateau	29	21	21	—	—	3	5	3	2
Arizona	15	11	11	—	—	—	1	1	—
Utah	11	8	8	—	—	—	3	1	2
Nevada	3	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
Pacific	264	153	137	15	1	4	47	17	30
Washington	55	49	45	4	—	1	5	8	2
Oregon	14	11	8	2	1	—	3	—	3
California	135	93	84	9	—	3	39	14	25
Hawaii	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XLVII.—NUMBER OF FARMS OPERATED BY NEGROES, CLASSIFIED BY AREA IN ACRES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total number of farms.	FARMS CLASSIFIED BY AREA IN ACRES.									
		Under 3.	3 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 50.	50 and under 100.	100 and under 175.	175 and under 260.	260 and under 500.	500 and under 1,000.	1,000 and over.
United States	746,717	4,448	50,833	119,710	343,173	134,228	66,582	16,535	8,715	2,007	486
Continental United States	746,715	4,448	50,831	119,710	343,173	134,228	66,582	16,535	8,715	2,007	486
North Atlantic division.....	1,761	50	358	303	433	349	195	55	15	3	.....
New England.....	204	7	62	45	65	48	23	10	3	1	.....
Maine.....	24	.....	3	3	9	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	10	1	.....	1	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	3	1	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	87	.....	18	21	23	14	9	.....	2	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	28	.....	4	2	5	9	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	107	6	37	18	20	17	7	1	.....	1	.....
Southern North Atlantic.....	1,497	43	296	258	363	301	172	45	12	2	.....
New York.....	443	12	58	58	106	116	68	18	6	1	.....
New Jersey.....	469	10	89	109	132	76	35	13	4	1	.....
Pennsylvania.....	585	21	149	91	130	109	69	14	2	.....	.....
South Atlantic division.....	287,933	2,850	27,270	40,416	120,979	54,152	28,556	8,801	4,086	1,055	228
Northern South Atlantic.....	52,213	993	7,624	10,680	15,939	8,784	5,443	1,566	918	234	32
Delaware.....	817	6	89	123	221	203	116	42	14	3	.....
Maryland.....	5,842	128	1,124	1,170	1,215	745	883	345	193	35	4
District of Columbia.....	17	1	7	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	44,795	832	6,291	9,259	14,295	7,682	4,362	1,158	697	192	27
West Virginia.....	742	26	113	123	206	152	82	21	14	4	1
Southern South Atlantic.....	235,720	1,857	19,646	29,736	105,040	45,408	23,113	6,735	3,168	821	196
North Carolina.....	53,996	527	4,692	8,465	21,982	10,431	5,478	1,421	745	199	56
South Carolina.....	85,381	963	10,990	14,403	33,738	13,439	6,153	1,553	816	209	58
Georgia.....	82,822	238	2,833	5,246	39,632	19,076	10,322	3,540	1,475	868	72
Florida.....	13,521	129	1,131	1,622	6,608	2,462	1,160	221	183	45	10
North Central division.....	12,255	167	1,192	1,616	4,422	2,651	1,512	379	257	44	15
Eastern North Central.....	5,179	92	610	707	1,818	1,160	570	148	66	7	1
Ohio.....	1,966	52	278	271	595	451	240	57	21	1	.....
Indiana.....	1,043	24	133	138	400	211	95	32	9	1	.....
Illinois.....	1,486	11	147	253	578	277	147	40	28	4	1
Michigan.....	626	5	46	42	234	201	74	17	6	1	.....
Wisconsin.....	58	.....	6	3	11	20	14	2	2	.....	.....
Western North Central.....	7,076	75	582	909	2,604	1,491	942	231	191	37	14
Minnesota.....	31	.....	4	1	6	6	11	2	.....	.....	1
Iowa.....	200	.....	23	24	56	44	24	11	7	1	.....
Missouri.....	4,950	50	368	658	2,064	1,095	588	119	50	7	1
North Dakota.....	18	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	2	4	4	.....
South Dakota.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	7	2	2
Nebraska.....	78	3	5	5	7	7	28	4	16	2	1
Kansas.....	1,782	22	182	221	470	339	320	91	107	21	9
South Central division.....	444,429	1,368	21,985	77,351	217,301	77,004	36,184	7,779	4,832	889	286
Eastern South Central.....	267,530	833	15,409	45,453	131,928	46,431	19,848	4,470	2,598	468	92
Kentucky.....	11,227	162	1,771	2,777	3,794	1,023	804	196	81	15	4
Tennessee.....	38,883	158	1,989	5,747	15,824	6,564	2,731	565	262	35	8
Alabama.....	94,069	308	7,238	10,876	46,489	18,568	7,423	1,819	1,138	223	37
Mississippi.....	128,351	205	4,411	26,053	65,871	19,676	8,890	1,890	1,117	195	43
Western South Central.....	176,899	535	6,576	31,898	85,373	30,573	16,336	3,809	1,734	421	144
Louisiana.....	58,096	264	3,064	14,704	29,141	6,439	3,191	707	437	120	29
Arkansas.....	46,978	88	1,571	9,561	23,219	7,274	3,894	822	440	82	27
Indian Territory.....	4,097	21	206	603	1,568	748	600	126	124	68	33
Oklahoma.....	2,256	4	26	63	270	550	1,266	62	25	.....	.....
Texas.....	65,472	158	1,709	6,967	31,175	15,562	7,885	1,602	708	151	55
Western division.....	337	13	26	24	38	32	185	21	25	16	7
Rocky Mountain.....	104	4	6	5	10	11	53	3	7	2	3
Montana.....	21	.....	1	.....	.....	2	13	1	3	1	.....
Idaho.....	9	.....	.....	1	2	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Colorado.....	58	3	2	.....	6	8	32	2	3	.....	2
New Mexico.....	14	1	3	4	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1
Basin and Plateau.....	29	2	5	2	5	2	7	2	3	.....	1
Arizona.....	15	2	2	1	3	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....
Utah.....	11	.....	3	1	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Pacific.....	204	7	15	17	23	19	75	16	15	14	8
Washington.....	55	.....	2	2	7	6	25	10	2	1	.....
Oregon.....	14	.....	.....	1	3	1	5	.....	3	1	.....
California.....	135	7	13	14	13	12	45	6	10	12	3
Hawaii.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XLVIII.—NUMBER OF FARMS OPERATED BY NEGROES, CLASSIFIED BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF 1899 NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total number of farms.	FARMS CLASSIFIED BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF 1899 NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK.							
		\$0.	\$1 and under \$50.	\$50 and under \$100.	\$100 and under \$250.	\$250 and under \$500.	\$500 and under \$1,000.	\$1,000 and under \$2,500.	\$2,500 and over.
United States.....	746,717	10,379	50,794	73,015	247,478	254,490	95,506	14,220	835
Continental United States	746,715	10,379	50,794	73,015	247,477	254,490	95,505	14,220	835
North Atlantic division.....	1,761	12	95	213	598	432	270	127	14
New England.....	264	4	30	40	86	55	30	13	6
Maine.....	24	2	4	3	9	3	1	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	10	.....	1	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2
Massachusetts.....	87	.....	9	12	27	19	10	8	2
Rhode Island.....	28	.....	5	2	9	7	4	1	.....
Connecticut.....	107	2	11	21	36	21	10	4	2
Southern North Atlantic.....	1,497	8	65	173	512	377	240	114	8
New York.....	443	1	16	45	153	117	74	32	5
New Jersey.....	469	5	19	57	148	125	67	48	.....
Pennsylvania.....	585	2	30	71	211	135	99	34	3
South Atlantic division.....	287,933	2,420	27,170	38,329	102,225	87,552	26,498	3,538	201
Northern South Atlantic.....	52,213	322	7,002	11,045	20,121	9,855	3,189	627	52
Delaware.....	817	6	38	90	325	215	102	38	3
Maryland.....	5,842	51	552	948	2,116	1,281	666	215	13
District of Columbia.....	17	.....	.....	.....	2	7	2	4	2
Virginia.....	44,795	260	6,341	9,869	17,359	8,201	2,379	352	34
West Virginia.....	742	5	71	138	319	151	40	18	.....
Southern South Atlantic.....	235,720	2,098	20,168	27,284	82,104	77,697	23,309	2,911	149
North Carolina.....	53,996	526	5,670	7,717	19,007	15,296	4,655	529	36
South Carolina.....	85,381	457	8,437	11,880	30,747	25,064	7,168	994	54
Georgia.....	82,822	957	4,807	5,557	20,194	33,449	10,576	1,240	42
Florida.....	13,521	158	1,354	2,150	5,496	3,288	910	148	17
North Central division.....	12,255	188	792	1,544	4,169	3,199	1,690	653	70
Eastern North Central.....	5,179	49	324	626	1,689	1,340	777	335	39
Ohio.....	1,966	15	111	238	635	486	308	159	14
Indiana.....	1,043	11	69	122	330	272	166	65	8
Illinois.....	1,486	19	123	205	518	350	180	75	16
Michigan.....	626	4	20	57	184	217	110	33	1
Wisconsin.....	58	.....	1	4	22	15	13	3	.....
Western North Central.....	7,076	89	468	918	2,480	1,859	913	318	31
Minnesota.....	31	1	1	1	7	9	10	1	1
Iowa.....	200	1	4	11	45	57	54	21	7
Missouri.....	4,950	46	355	709	1,867	1,272	543	150	8
North Dakota.....	18	.....	2	1	2	2	3	8	.....
South Dakota.....	17	1	.....	.....	3	5	3	4	1
Nebraska.....	78	4	.....	7	19	17	17	13	1
Kansas.....	1,782	36	106	189	537	497	283	121	13
South Central division.....	444,429	7,792	22,709	32,898	140,394	163,233	66,996	9,867	540
Eastern South Central.....	267,530	3,477	12,818	20,446	86,606	100,273	38,691	5,050	169
Kentucky.....	11,227	155	1,036	1,723	4,040	2,678	1,302	276	17
Tennessee.....	33,883	250	1,874	3,292	12,407	11,896	3,689	444	37
Alabama.....	94,069	1,136	5,715	9,305	34,225	32,324	10,238	1,062	64
Mississippi.....	128,361	1,936	4,193	6,126	35,934	53,375	23,468	3,268	51
Western South Central.....	176,899	4,315	9,891	12,452	53,788	62,960	28,305	4,817	371
Louisiana.....	58,096	1,439	2,946	3,882	17,222	21,500	9,506	1,488	163
Arkansas.....	46,978	860	2,239	3,117	14,098	17,412	7,843	1,299	110
Indian Territory.....	4,097	75	375	576	1,328	1,037	538	150	18
Oklahoma.....	2,256	74	162	303	763	642	268	44	.....
Texas.....	65,472	1,867	4,169	4,674	20,377	22,369	10,150	1,886	80
Western division.....	387	17	28	31	91	74	51	35	10
Rocky Mountain.....	104	3	10	9	23	29	21	8	1
Montana.....	21	2	1	.....	5	5	5	3	.....
Idaho.....	9	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	2	1
Wyoming.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	58	1	4	7	13	18	12	3	.....
New Mexico.....	14	.....	5	1	2	3	3	.....	.....
Basin and Plateau.....	29	1	4	1	7	6	5	3	2
Arizona.....	15	1	1	.....	1	1	5	1	2
Utah.....	11	.....	2	1	6	4	.....	1	.....
Nevada.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Pacific.....	204	13	14	21	61	39	25	24	7
Washington.....	55	2	5	6	17	13	9	3	.....
Oregon.....	14	3	.....	1	3	3	1	2	1
California.....	135	8	9	14	41	23	15	19	6
Hawaii.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....

TABLE XLIX.—NUMBER OF FARMS OPERATED BY NEGROES, CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME IN 1899, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total number of farms.	FARMS CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.											
		Hay and grain.	Vegetables.	Fruit.	Live stock.	Dairy products.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Rice.	Sugar.	Flowers and plants.	Nursery products.	Miscellaneous.
United States	746,717	51,170	15,526	2,191	30,922	5,142	19,454	526,225	2,132	1,084	19	7	92,845
Continental United States	746,715	51,170	15,526	2,191	30,922	5,142	19,454	526,225	2,132	1,083	19	7	92,844
North Atlantic division.....	1,761	243	287	69	437	201	13				10	3	508
New England.....	264	23	43	7	75	59	6				2		49
Maine.....	24	5	2		4	3							10
New Hampshire.....	10		1		5	3							1
Vermont.....	8	2			1	5							
Massachusetts.....	87	7	13	3	22	23					2		17
Rhode Island.....	28	2	8	2	8	5							3
Connecticut.....	107	7	19	2	35	20	6						18
Southern North Atlantic.....	1,497	220	244	52	362	142	7				8	3	459
New York.....	443	106	43	11	82	72	4				1	2	122
New Jersey.....	469	36	158	26	135	25					7	1	81
Pennsylvania.....	585	78	43	15	145	45	3						256
South Atlantic division.....	287,983	25,562	9,518	1,293	13,000	947	14,565	166,146	1,722	57	5	1	55,117
Northern South Atlantic.....	52,213	9,231	4,457	650	8,239	328	8,241	525		2	3		20,537
Delaware.....	817	179	138	48	246	10							196
Maryland.....	5,842	714	870	299	1,505	190	1,092						1,172
District of Columbia.....	17		11	1		1					2		2
Virginia.....	44,795	8,120	3,422	287	6,277	120	7,146	525		2	1		18,895
West Virginia.....	742	218	16	15	211	7	3						272
Southern South Atlantic.....	235,720	16,331	5,061	643	4,761	619	6,324	165,621	1,722	55	2	1	34,580
North Carolina.....	53,996	8,262	1,146	353	2,176	98	5,768	21,416	184	6	1		14,586
South Carolina.....	85,381	4,325	1,516	63	1,140	70	447	66,678	997	10	1		10,134
Georgia.....	82,822	2,966	1,166	45	800	143	41	71,824	532	20		1	5,284
Florida.....	13,521	778	1,233	182	645	308	68	5,703	9	19			4,576
North Central division.....	12,255	4,389	622	255	3,845	353	129	126		16			2,520
Eastern North Central.....	5,179	1,776	268	200	1,502	179	95			2			1,157
Ohio.....	1,966	637	68	45	635	56	65						460
Indiana.....	1,043	432	64	84	257	41	24						141
Illinois.....	1,486	564	111	52	391	59	5			2			302
Michigan.....	626	127	23	18	194	21							243
Wisconsin.....	58	16	2	1	25	2	1						11
Western North Central.....	7,076	2,613	354	55	2,343	174	34	126		14			1,368
Minnesota.....	31	16	2	1	7	1							4
Iowa.....	200	55	21	3	68	9							24
Missouri.....	4,950	1,767	131	35	1,724	66	33	120		8			1,066
North Dakota.....	18	16	1		1	2							2
South Dakota.....	17	8	1		4	3							8
Nebraska.....	78	32	5	1	34	3							264
Kansas.....	1,782	719	193	15	485	93	1	6		6			
South Central division.....	444,429	20,892	5,068	568	13,536	3,600	4,747	359,953	410	1,010	2	2	34,641
Eastern South Central.....	267,580	13,911	3,114	325	9,061	2,109	4,695	211,749	16	83	2	2	22,463
Kentucky.....	11,227	2,600	432	99	2,340	60	3,382	6		4	1		2,303
Tennessee.....	33,883	6,039	540	85	3,665	121	1,246	16,990				2	5,195
Alabama.....	94,069	2,888	790	78	1,877	1,330	23	80,595	6	62	1		6,919
Mississippi.....	128,351	2,884	1,352	63	1,179	598	44	114,158	10	17			8,046
Western South Central.....	176,899	6,981	1,954	243	4,475	1,491	52	148,204	394	927			12,178
Louisiana.....	58,096	1,808	699	70	781	92	21	51,057	392	902			2,274
Arkansas.....	46,978	1,632	494	61	1,464	1,095	4	37,903					4,355
Indian Territory.....	4,097	1,054	80	29	621	44	2	2,054		5			208
Oklahoma.....	2,256	420	77	15	208	47	2	1,000		2			485
Texas.....	65,472	2,067	604	68	1,411	213	23	56,190	2	18			4,876
Western division.....	387	84	31	16	104	41					2	1	58
Rocky Mountain.....	104	31	13		33	15					1		11
Montana.....	21	6	2		6	2							5
Idaho.....	9	3	2		2	2							
Wyoming.....	2				1								1
Colorado.....	58	15	8		21	9					1		4
New Mexico.....	14	7	1		3	2							1
Basin and Plateau.....	29	6	1		14	4							4
Arizona.....	15	2	1		9	1							2
Utah.....	11	4			3	2							2
Nevada.....	3				2	1							
Pacific.....	204	47	17	16	57	22					1	1	48
Washington.....	55	9	9	2	9	3							23
Oregon.....	14	2			5	3							4
California.....	135	36	8	14	43	16					1	1	16
Hawaii.....	2									1			1

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE L.—NUMBER AND TOTAL VALUE OF SPECIFIED DOMESTIC ANIMALS, AND VALUES OF POULTRY

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.												
STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of farms.	Number of farms reporting.	Total value.	Neat cattle.						Horses.		
				Number of farms reporting.	Total number.	Dairy cows.		Other cows.		All other neat cattle.	Number of farms reporting.	Number.
						Number of farms reporting.	Number.	Number of farms reporting.	Number.			
1 United States.....	746,717	690,021	\$80,855,999	401,151	1,457,608	341,747	553,101	65,402	147,449	757,058	342,383	576,527
2 Continental United States	746,715	690,020	80,855,949	401,151	1,457,608	341,747	553,101	65,402	147,449	757,058	342,382	576,526
3 North Atlantic division.....	1,761	1,592	407,298	1,065	6,636	983	3,868	88	249	2,519	1,471	3,342
4 New England	264	219	38,963	142	639	128	378	12	19	242	189	355
5 Maine	24	20	2,557	11	35	11	27	2	2	9	19	28
6 New Hampshire	10	10	1,559	8	42	7	25	2	2	15	10	14
7 Vermont	8	7	3,310	5	83	6	41	1	1	42	5	18
8 Massachusetts	87	76	12,550	49	227	44	140	7	10	77	64	113
9 Rhode Island	28	24	4,387	16	46	13	22	1	4	20	21	49
10 Connecticut.....	107	82	14,600	51	205	47	123	2	3	79	70	131
11 Southern North Atlantic.....	1,497	1,373	368,335	923	5,997	855	3,490	76	230	2,277	1,282	2,989
12 New York	443	392	127,529	299	2,454	276	1,296	37	141	1,017	878	963
13 New Jersey	469	419	86,688	236	1,029	217	623	19	46	360	397	806
14 Pennsylvania.....	558	562	154,118	388	2,514	362	1,571	20	43	900	507	1,220
15 South Atlantic division.....	287,933	264,613	22,712,251	155,890	430,463	121,039	166,925	23,635	45,399	218,139	102,800	135,714
16 Northern South Atlantic.....	52,213	49,056	4,512,949	30,453	80,070	25,911	35,387	2,115	3,114	41,569	32,755	51,665
17 Delaware	817	783	133,244	422	1,462	889	778	49	95	589	690	1,446
18 Maryland	5,842	5,513	914,200	3,263	11,845	2,801	5,247	283	566	6,032	4,741	10,204
19 District of Columbia.....	17	17	2,105	7	13	7	12	1	1	1	15	31
20 Virginia	44,795	42,050	3,351,957	26,232	64,748	22,209	28,476	1,743	2,363	33,909	26,764	38,919
21 West Virginia.....	742	693	111,388	529	2,002	505	874	40	90	1,038	545	1,065
22 Southern South Atlantic.....	235,720	215,597	18,199,302	125,437	350,393	95,128	131,538	21,520	42,285	176,570	70,045	84,049
23 North Carolina	53,936	49,241	3,464,082	27,913	67,128	20,170	25,710	4,056	6,161	35,257	18,049	21,617
24 South Carolina	85,881	78,445	6,134,191	48,612	111,406	34,119	42,967	7,454	11,667	58,772	22,878	26,855
25 Georgia	82,822	77,379	7,947,212	41,574	130,766	35,725	61,075	7,887	16,623	63,068	21,684	25,627
26 Florida	13,521	12,492	1,253,817	7,338	41,093	5,114	11,786	2,123	7,834	21,473	7,434	9,950
27 North Central division.....	12,255	11,597	2,863,635	7,641	44,719	7,232	15,153	811	3,286	26,280	10,185	30,567
28 Eastern North Central.....	5,179	4,863	1,148,791	3,339	13,898	3,168	6,114	256	544	7,240	4,188	12,313
29 Ohio	1,966	1,830	434,431	1,321	5,873	1,267	2,359	95	196	2,818	1,574	4,814
30 Indiana	1,043	984	238,260	654	2,736	619	1,163	50	123	1,450	850	2,590
31 Illinois	1,486	1,414	297,422	828	3,062	769	1,425	76	157	1,480	1,151	3,126
32 Michigan	626	580	161,121	492	2,337	470	1,019	31	61	1,257	564	1,637
33 Wisconsin.....	58	55	17,557	44	890	43	148	4	7	235	49	146
34 Western North Central.....	7,076	6,734	1,714,844	4,302	30,821	4,064	9,039	555	2,742	19,040	5,997	18,254
35 Minnesota	31	29	8,452	21	118	21	64	3	3	51	29	92
36 Iowa	200	188	106,914	147	1,721	141	568	21	164	989	168	858
37 Missouri	4,950	4,787	964,574	2,874	12,146	2,728	5,157	318	877	6,112	4,125	10,742
38 North Dakota	18	17	13,887	13	130	12	26	5	25	79	16	164
39 South Dakota	17	17	14,761	14	374	12	51	8	105	218	17	203
40 Nebraska	78	77	67,418	58	816	48	190	20	187	489	74	437
41 Kansas	1,782	1,669	536,818	1,175	15,518	1,102	2,983	180	1,381	11,152	1,568	5,758
42 South Central division.....	444,429	411,899	54,694,830	236,355	970,858	212,317	366,405	40,809	96,884	507,569	227,614	405,054
43 Eastern South Central.....	267,590	247,804	31,281,873	154,049	507,797	137,487	213,735	21,808	35,319	258,743	115,172	176,239
44 Kentucky	11,227	10,174	1,548,302	6,393	17,110	6,101	8,168	352	647	8,295	7,012	12,876
45 Tennessee.....	33,833	31,940	4,645,342	20,540	60,114	19,337	28,271	2,009	2,924	28,919	19,658	33,499
46 Alabama	94,069	85,768	9,354,739	58,247	180,715	49,675	74,552	8,534	13,504	32,659	29,437	39,171
47 Mississippi.....	123,351	119,922	15,738,490	68,869	249,858	62,374	102,744	10,913	18,244	128,870	59,045	90,698
48 Western South Central.....	176,899	164,095	23,412,957	82,306	463,061	74,830	152,670	19,001	61,565	248,826	112,442	228,815
49 Louisiana	58,096	52,959	8,467,576	23,114	104,321	20,662	88,365	5,085	14,259	51,697	34,105	61,845
50 Arkansas	46,978	42,848	5,792,908	23,777	108,535	21,880	42,380	6,019	9,585	56,641	24,652	41,688
51 Indian Territory.....	4,097	4,028	1,442,454	2,125	37,390	1,952	5,399	832	7,891	24,700	8,610	17,049
52 Oklahoma	2,258	2,116	689,293	1,222	15,270	1,080	2,099	182	756	15,415	1,775	4,948
53 Texas	63,472	62,144	9,040,726	32,065	199,945	29,276	64,498	7,883	29,074	100,373	48,800	103,285
54 Western division.....	337	319	177,935	200	4,932	176	750	59	1,631	2,551	312	1,849
55 Rocky Mountain.....	104	98	37,892	59	934	52	289	23	168	477	96	473
56 Montana	21	21	8,198	13	122	9	17	7	51	54	21	159
57 Idaho	9	9	3,225	5	28	5	12	1	2	14	9	37
58 Wyoming.....	2	2	448	2	45	2	40	1	1	25	2	16
59 Colorado	58	53	22,264	35	625	32	192	14	112	321	52	213
60 New Mexico.....	14	13	8,757	4	114	4	48	1	3	63	12	48
61 Basin and Plateau.....	29	29	44,859	20	2,026	13	64	13	1,014	948	28	302
62 Arizona	15	15	30,127	11	1,520	5	9	11	834	677	14	109
63 Utah	11	11	1,402	6	9	6	7	2	180	270	11	82
64 Nevada	3	3	13,380	3	497	2	47	2	180	270	3	101
65 Pacific	204	192	95,184	121	1,972	111	397	23	449	1,126	188	1,074
66 Washington.....	55	53	16,002	36	354	34	134	3	15	205	52	184
67 Oregon	14	13	8,730	10	230	10	50	4	77	112	13	185
68 California.....	135	126	70,462	75	1,379	67	213	16	357	809	123	705
69 Hawaii.....	2	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	50	1	1

AND BEES, JUNE 1, 1900, ON FARMS OPERATED BY NEGROES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS—continued.												POULTRY.		BEES.	
Mules.		Asses and burros.		Sheep.			Swine.		Goats.		Number of farms reporting.	Value.	Number of farms reporting.	Value.	
Number of farms reporting.	Number.	Number of farms reporting.	Number.	Number of farms reporting.	Number of lambs.	Number of sheep 1 year and over.	Number of farms reporting.	Number.	Number of farms reporting.	Number.					
347,214	502,367	867	1,424	5,672	29,577	67,973	513,130	2,968,074	9,055	62,688	612,942	\$3,903,250	28,484	\$174,730	
847,214	502,367	967	1,424	5,672	29,577	67,973	513,130	2,968,074	9,055	62,688	612,942	3,903,250	28,484	174,730	
69	135	1	1	68	597	1,741	1,953	4,790	2	14	1,429	28,963	54	703	
				8	61	109	92	327			219	4,408	5	52	
				2	21	33	6	30			15	187			
				2		10	6	26			10	121			
				2	27	52	5	30			6	109	1	15	
							36	126			68	1,241			
							3	14			23	613			
				2	13	14	36	101			97	2,137	4	37	
69	185	1	1	60	536	1,632	961	4,463	2	14	1,210	24,555	49	651	
1	2			30	299	575	325	1,127			354	5,038	20	312	
31	48			4	65	64	279	1,555	1	12	398	10,041	9	89	
37	85	1	1	26	172	993	357	1,781	1	2	458	9,476	20	250	
114,878	145,710	116	183	1,904	8,391	17,048	204,722	920,457	3,818	21,493	242,325	1,289,530	10,762	59,819	
5,806	7,731	18	21	805	5,144	8,527	41,437	160,809	222	840	47,531	347,650	1,369	9,852	
147	256			22	56	173	647	2,202			760	13,605	57	301	
559	958	4	5	213	1,854	2,719	4,381	20,817	24	113	5,019	76,374	165	1,178	
2	2						4	11	1	1	8	183	1	19	
5,059	6,455	14	16	453	2,144	3,990	35,848	135,086	195	720	41,057	251,375	1,082	7,754	
39	60			117	1,090	1,645	557	2,693	2	6	687	6,113	64	605	
109,072	137,979	98	162	1,099	3,247	8,521	163,285	769,648	3,596	20,653	194,794	932,880	9,393	49,967	
18,417	22,626	37	78	682	1,554	2,962	39,329	196,792	754	4,069	44,372	207,574	2,478	15,068	
35,783	43,744	35	52	216	659	1,807	55,617	200,830	1,371	4,821	70,593	325,047	2,676	13,006	
52,030	68,080	22	28	176	716	2,987	58,621	283,327	1,062	7,539	68,243	320,200	3,653	15,819	
2,842	3,529	4	4	25	318	765	9,718	78,699	409	4,224	11,646	80,059	586	6,134	
2,941	6,202	42	90	518	5,832	10,134	8,354	89,976	129	705	10,808	156,440	577	5,306	
838	1,701	9	19	330	4,405	7,987	3,619	38,099	42	172	4,576	61,713	273	2,389	
61	97			157	1,983	4,262	1,382	15,085	11	21	1,759	24,589	113	947	
240	545	7	15	31	429	619	682	8,394	14	44	891	11,895	43	871	
530	1,046	2	4	18	216	317	1,084	10,751	14	103	1,303	17,604	92	733	
5	9			115	1,712	2,622	495	3,841	3	4	572	7,357	25	338	
2	4			9	65	167	36	528			51	768		33	
2,103	4,501	33	71	188	1,427	2,147	4,735	51,877	87	533	6,232	94,727	304	2,917	
				2	13	14	15	102			25	349		35	
15	37			7	141	325	179	3,652			167	4,150	15	176	
1,696	3,608	24	59	177	1,273	1,803	3,262	33,279	81	451	4,449	63,365	230	1,765	
							13	74	1	1	13	127		38	
				1		3	8	126			15	280		39	
7	16						59	1,719			60	1,156		40	
385	840	9	12	1		2	1,199	13,025	5	81	1,503	25,300	59	978	
229,296	350,106	702	1,133	3,162	14,298	38,776	298,857	1,950,974	5,099	40,880	358,147	2,431,022	17,078	108,406	
141,621	202,811	349	602	2,159	8,413	18,399	186,419	1,134,070	3,508	24,625	221,669	1,426,487	9,722	61,332	
3,493	6,178	86	43	396	2,939	4,236	7,463	53,876	53	257	9,841	90,154	543	3,709	
15,439	24,571	159	263	551	1,940	3,591	26,147	171,274	341	1,638	30,321	228,262	1,090	7,097	
50,042	69,365	58	100	382	1,159	8,212	65,512	361,718	1,651	12,646	76,035	388,858	5,034	30,884	
72,647	102,697	96	196	830	2,375	7,360	87,297	547,202	1,463	10,084	106,472	710,213	3,056	19,642	
87,675	147,355	858	531	1,003	5,885	20,377	112,438	816,904	1,591	15,855	136,478	1,004,535	7,356	47,074	
29,082	43,506	45	80	364	1,609	6,889	30,744	209,749	358	3,557	40,846	309,636	1,072	6,161	
24,864	39,066	49	89	393	1,149	3,268	30,268	247,567	698	4,954	38,036	270,257	1,566	9,169	
1,428	3,129	30	33	43	472	963	3,163	86,902	48	578	3,556	30,768	72	864	
1,823	1,647	16	27	1	2		1,622	12,794	10	70	1,837	21,159	6	65	
31,478	59,977	213	302	202	2,653	9,257	46,751	309,892	477	6,701	52,203	372,715	4,640	30,835	
30	154	6	17	20	459	274	144	1,877	7	96	233	6,295	13	496	
4	7	3	11	4	362	5	43	241	1	50	72	1,250	4	155	
							4	16			14	349			
				4	362	5	5	32			6	115			
8	5	1	4				1	5			2	60			
1	2	2	7				27	152			42	656	3	139	
							6	86	1	50	8	70	1	60	
6	37	1	4				12	53			15	527	2	48	
4	19	1	4				2	14			0	192			
							9	25			7	285	1		
2	18						1	14			2	50	1	24	
20	110	2	2	16	97	269	89	1,583	6	46	146	4,518	7	293	
				8	32	46	27	121			96	1,091			
2	4			1	14	40	7	107			12	212	4	90	
18	106	2	2	7	51	183	55	1,352	6	46	98	3,215	3	203	

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE LI.—NUMBER OF FARMS OPERATED BY NEGROES REPORTING CEREALS, JUNE 1, 1900, WITH ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF EACH CEREAL IN 1899, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	CORN.			WHEAT.			OATS.			BARLEY.		
	Number of farms reporting.	Acres.	Bushels.	Number of farms reporting.	Acres.	Bushels.	Number of farms reporting.	Acres.	Bushels.	Number of farms reporting.	Acres.	Bushels.
United States.....	678,885	7,055,084	99,512,692	76,140	470,630	3,669,475	64,737	269,254	3,356,367	302	3,063	158,610
Continental United States.....	678,885	7,055,084	99,512,692	76,140	470,630	3,669,475	64,737	269,254	3,356,367	302	3,063	158,610
North Atlantic division.....	1,242	6,840	228,353	457	3,349	43,565	559	4,018	115,497	36	90	12,210
New England.....	102	195	6,966	1	1	20	23	88	2,435	3	6	150
Maine.....	3	4	139	1	1	20	7	20	625	2	5	140
New Hampshire.....	7	8	240	1	1	20	4	30	1,060	1	1	10
Vermont.....	4	6	160	1	1	20	5	7	140	1	1	10
Massachusetts.....	31	60	2,082	1	1	20	7	26	610	1	1	10
Rhode Island.....	12	19	480	1	1	20	7	26	610	1	1	10
Connecticut.....	45	98	2,885	1	1	20	7	26	610	1	1	10
Southern North Atlantic.....	1,140	6,645	222,987	456	3,348	43,545	536	3,935	113,062	33	84	2,060
New York.....	295	1,051	30,679	101	640	8,303	255	2,200	63,035	31	80	1,950
New Jersey.....	355	2,656	83,450	93	720	9,440	44	251	5,020	1	(?)	10
Pennsylvania.....	490	2,938	108,258	262	1,988	26,742	237	1,484	45,007	1	4	100
South Atlantic division.....	267,772	2,845,525	28,754,608	58,813	253,200	1,617,200	40,086	152,514	1,408,490	62	116	1,390
Northern South Atlantic.....	48,734	897,831	6,216,450	17,370	88,774	769,445	6,832	28,051	274,790	15	38	560
Delaware.....	757	11,050	215,180	306	3,579	45,010	20	98	1,480	1	3	40
Maryland.....	5,215	54,466	1,092,560	1,776	20,589	247,975	250	1,093	18,190	1	3	40
District of Columbia.....	3	16	340	1	1	20	2	8	80	1	3	40
Virginia.....	42,135	327,196	4,812,800	14,977	61,833	452,290	6,447	26,492	248,270	14	35	520
West Virginia.....	624	5,103	95,570	311	2,773	24,170	113	365	6,770	1	3	40
Southern South Atlantic.....	219,088	2,447,694	22,538,158	41,443	164,426	847,755	33,254	124,463	1,133,700	47	78	830
North Carolina.....	50,251	527,657	5,977,269	12,821	69,577	344,573	6,609	25,680	198,200	13	25	250
South Carolina.....	80,081	687,897	6,326,045	15,824	49,292	253,120	13,252	44,460	444,880	31	40	470
Georgia.....	76,185	1,051,866	8,686,814	12,794	45,542	249,970	12,249	49,545	447,470	3	13	110
Florida.....	12,521	180,274	1,598,030	4	15	90	1,144	4,788	48,700	3	13	110
North Central division.....	10,889	222,666	6,418,203	3,595	75,649	839,789	2,104	18,809	523,853	108	1,369	30,309
Eastern North Central.....	4,585	75,968	2,485,778	2,077	37,062	432,557	1,172	9,644	301,302	52	335	9,801
Ohio.....	1,694	25,189	926,400	928	14,688	187,786	808	2,445	72,910	38	221	7,160
Indiana.....	922	17,978	598,960	403	7,644	94,580	181	1,234	34,530	1	3	40
Illinois.....	1,385	27,553	817,760	398	9,749	108,280	268	4,244	130,910	1	3	40
Michigan.....	534	4,793	127,153	329	4,660	39,941	321	1,358	42,606	6	26	374
Wisconsin.....	50	455	15,515	19	121	1,967	34	363	11,406	8	89	2,267
Western North Central.....	6,304	146,698	3,982,425	1,518	38,587	407,232	932	9,165	222,491	56	1,084	20,508
Minnesota.....	25	190	5,275	16	548	7,873	18	224	7,178	7	122	3,120
Iowa.....	177	4,582	156,180	28	336	3,666	84	1,647	57,450	6	191	5,080
Missouri.....	4,521	91,844	2,523,155	1,108	20,665	245,180	618	4,502	89,690	1	3	40
North Dakota.....	12	122	3,280	13	1,715	16,770	18	335	7,323	5	200	5,800
South Dakota.....	12	122	3,280	13	1,715	16,770	18	335	7,323	5	200	5,800
Nebraska.....	61	3,128	77,790	39	1,800	12,003	29	568	14,995	4	75	1,590
Kansas.....	1,508	46,822	1,166,745	302	12,613	113,160	165	1,781	42,960	3	18	238
South Central division.....	393,946	3,979,747	64,106,510	13,205	134,466	1,119,066	21,950	93,388	1,290,024	74	498	7,940
Eastern South Central.....	240,123	2,385,268	37,724,560	10,656	99,873	782,736	13,579	59,741	542,756	29	95	950
Kentucky.....	9,007	108,792	2,859,735	2,506	32,159	299,390	1,078	5,816	76,770	1	5	50
Tennessee.....	30,443	365,242	7,481,580	4,739	54,240	416,776	1,671	7,344	89,651	6	42	570
Alabama.....	86,053	854,790	10,311,670	3,139	12,774	62,470	7,223	27,452	250,950	18	36	250
Mississippi.....	114,620	1,056,444	17,571,575	212	700	4,100	3,607	13,129	126,385	4	12	80
Western South Central.....	153,823	1,594,479	26,881,950	2,549	34,593	336,330	8,371	39,597	747,268	45	403	6,990
Louisiana.....	51,904	450,029	6,872,255	5	24	200	893	3,952	37,530	3	11	60
Arkansas.....	40,482	359,916	6,430,430	1,394	8,233	43,960	3,295	12,135	150,930	3	11	60
Indian Territory.....	3,407	68,138	1,593,808	126	4,879	45,484	262	3,413	88,148	1	3	40
Oklahoma.....	1,923	30,920	666,781	282	9,970	111,646	126	1,122	32,090	31	273	5,220
Texas.....	56,107	685,476	10,818,676	742	11,487	135,040	3,795	18,975	438,570	11	119	1,710
Western division.....	36	306	5,018	70	3,966	49,855	38	575	18,503	22	990	16,761
Rocky Mountain.....	19	140	1,309	27	270	4,466	20	321	9,665	3	10	284
Montana.....	1	1	25	5	39	1,106	6	124	4,325	2	9	244
Idaho.....	1	1	40	1	1	20	1	1	20	1	1	20
Wyoming.....	10	113	910	15	208	2,920	14	197	5,340	1	1	40
Colorado.....	7	25	334	7	23	440	1	1	20	1	1	20
New Mexico.....	2	22	190	8	60	948	6	10	365	3	36	1,217
Basin and Plateau.....	2	22	190	1	6	120	1	1	20	1	1	20
Arizona.....	2	22	190	1	6	120	1	1	20	1	1	20
Utah.....	1	1	20	1	1	20	1	1	20	1	1	20
Nevada.....	1	1	20	1	1	20	1	1	20	1	1	20
Pacific.....	15	144	3,519	35	3,636	44,441	12	244	8,473	16	944	15,260
Washington.....	3	11	160	6	137	2,797	6	118	5,660	1	1	20
Oregon.....	12	121	3,009	5	67	952	4	28	625	1	1	20
California.....	10	121	3,009	24	3,432	40,692	2	98	2,187	16	944	15,260
Hawaii.....												

*Includes 10 bushels for 1 farm reporting less than 1 acre of barley.

*Less than 1 acre.

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STATE OR TERRITORY.	RYE.			BUCKWHEAT.			RICE.		
	Number of farms reporting.	Acres.	Bushels.	Number of farms reporting.	Acres.	Bushels.	Number of farms reporting.	Acres.	Pounds.
United States.....	2,111	7,570	56,827	603	1,649	19,313	22,641	48,834	23,367,482
Continental United States.....	2,111	7,570	56,827	603	1,649	19,313	22,641	48,834	23,367,482
North Atlantic division	158	874	10,153	191	594	7,187			
New England	4	8	110	8	10	73			
Maine				1	2	25			
New Hampshire									
Vermont				1	1	20			
Massachusetts	1	3	20	5	6	8			
Rhode Island									
Connecticut	3	5	90	1	1	20			
Southern North Atlantic	154	866	10,043	183	584	7,114			
New York	38	240	2,793	87	290	3,297			
New Jersey	56	382	4,130	11	17	260			
Pennsylvania	60	244	3,120	85	277	3,557			
South Atlantic division	1,524	4,364	24,256	239	535	6,367	20,796	38,182	15,469,371
Northern South Atlantic	468	1,673	12,240	190	459	5,627	7	17	3,144
Delaware	26	129	1,320	30	101	1,390			
Maryland	144	624	5,500	26	77	1,050			
District of Columbia	1	1	10						
Virginia	283	877	5,090	83	167	1,907	7	17	3,144
West Virginia	14	42	320	51	114	1,280			
Southern South Atlantic	1,056	2,691	12,016	49	76	740	20,789	38,165	15,466,227
North Carolina	497	1,540	6,884	48	71	720	1,562	5,354	1,905,721
South Carolina	216	460	2,100	1	5	20	15,736	26,243	10,484,744
Georgia	328	652	3,352				2,574	5,521	2,691,458
Florida	15	39	180				917	1,047	384,304
North Central division	209	1,571	16,714	167	511	5,719			
Eastern North Central	124	708	8,209	88	241	2,739			
Ohio	16	58	825	13	24	250			
Indiana	7	31	360	2	15	210			
Illinois	7	21	360	1	2	10			
Michigan	89	542	6,084	66	187	2,086			
Wisconsin	5	56	580	6	13	183			
Western North Central	85	863	8,505	79	270	2,980			
Minnesota	3	36	440	1	1	20			
Iowa	11	77	770	73	252	2,860			
Missouri	26	146	1,100	3	14	80			
North Dakota	2	35	480						
South Dakota	7								
Nebraska	7	123	1,230						
Kansas	36	446	4,485	2	3	20			
South Central division	219	760	5,694	6	9	40	1,845	10,652	7,898,111
Eastern South Central	183	672	4,934	6	9	40	1,174	975	327,513
Kentucky	49	236	1,960						
Tennessee	71	309	2,070	5	8	30			
Alabama	58	111	784	1	1	10	560	440	144,683
Mississippi	5	16	170				614	535	182,830
Western South Central	36	88	760				671	9,677	7,570,598
Louisiana	3	5	30				657	9,668	7,566,661
Arkansas	28	72	580				10	5	2,340
Indian Territory									
Oklahoma	1	3	60						
Texas	4	8	90				4	4	1,597

STATE OR TERRITORY.	RYE.			BUCKWHEAT.			RICE.		
	Number of farms reporting.	Acres.	Bushels.	Number of farms reporting.	Acres.	Bushels.	Number of farms reporting.	Acres.	Pounds.
United States.....	2,111	7,570	56,827	603	1,649	19,313	22,641	48,834	23,367,482
Continental United States.....	2,111	7,570	56,827	603	1,649	19,313	22,641	48,834	23,367,482
North Atlantic division	158	874	10,153	191	594	7,187			
New England	4	8	110	8	10	73			
Maine				1	2	25			
New Hampshire									
Vermont				1	1	20			
Massachusetts	1	3	20	5	6	8			
Rhode Island									
Connecticut	3	5	90	1	1	20			
Southern North Atlantic	154	866	10,043	183	584	7,114			
New York	38	240	2,793	87	290	3,297			
New Jersey	56	382	4,130	11	17	260			
Pennsylvania	60	244	3,120	85	277	3,557			
South Atlantic division	1,524	4,364	24,256	239	535	6,367	20,796	38,182	15,469,371
Northern South Atlantic	468	1,673	12,240	190	459	5,627	7	17	3,144
Delaware	26	129	1,320	30	101	1,390			
Maryland	144	624	5,500	26	77	1,050			
District of Columbia	1	1	10						
Virginia	283	877	5,090	83	167	1,907	7	17	3,144
West Virginia	14	42	320	51	114	1,280			
Southern South Atlantic	1,056	2,691	12,016	49	76	740	20,789	38,165	15,466,227
North Carolina	497	1,540	6,884	48	71	720	1,562	5,354	1,905,721
South Carolina	216	460	2,100	1	5	20	15,736	26,243	10,484,744
Georgia	328	652	3,352				2,574	5,521	2,691,458
Florida	15	39	180				917	1,047	384,304
North Central division	209	1,571	16,714	167	511	5,719			
Eastern North Central	124	708	8,209	88	241	2,739			
Ohio	16	58	825	13	24	250			
Indiana	7	31	360	2	15	210			
Illinois	7	21	360	1	2	10			
Michigan	89	542	6,084	66	187	2,086			
Wisconsin	5	56	580	6	13	183			
Western North Central	85	863	8,505	79	270	2,980			
Minnesota	3	36	440	1	1	20			
Iowa	11	77	770	73	252	2,860			
Missouri	26	146	1,100	3	14	80			
North Dakota	2	35	480						
South Dakota	7								
Nebraska	7	123	1,230						
Kansas	36	446	4,485	2	3	20			
South Central division	219	760	5,694	6	9	40	1,845	10,652	7,898,111
Eastern South Central	183	672	4,934	6	9	40	1,174	975	327,513
Kentucky	49	236	1,960						
Tennessee	71	309	2,070	5	8	30			
Alabama	58	111	784	1	1	10	560	440	144,683
Mississippi	5	16	170				614	535	182,830
Western South Central	36	88	760				671	9,677	7,570,598
Louisiana	3	5	30				657	9,668	7,566,661
Arkansas	28	72	580				10	5	2,340
Indian Territory									
Oklahoma	1	3	60						
Texas	4	8	90				4	4	1,597

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE LII.—NUMBER OF FARMS OPERATED BY NEGROES REPORTING HAY, POTATOES, AND SWEET POTATOES, JUNE 1, 1900, WITH THE ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF EACH CROP IN 1899, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	HAY AND FORAGE.			POTATOES.			SWEET POTATOES.		
	Number of farms reporting.	Acres.	Tons.	Number of farms reporting.	Acres.	Bushels.	Number of farms reporting.	Acres.	Bushels.
United States.....	232,918	312,118	367,809	70,797	35,744	2,440,275	244,621	133,119	8,969,584
Continental United States.....	232,918	312,118	367,809	70,797	35,744	2,440,275	244,620	133,118	8,969,524
North Atlantic division.....	1,331	16,294	17,395	1,295	1,444	110,225	227	257	27,103
New England.....	207	2,125	2,022	175	139	14,732			
Maine.....	22	189	161	1	7	825			
New Hampshire.....	9	151	84	8	5	330			
Vermont.....	8	198	239	6	6	715			
Massachusetts.....	63	726	774	70	39	4,091			
Rhode Island.....	24	89	76	18	12	1,526			
Connecticut.....	81	772	688	72	70	7,245			
Southern North Atlantic.....	1,124	14,109	15,373	1,120	1,805	95,493	227	257	27,103
New York.....	378	6,565	6,711	359	531	40,568	1	(1)	6
New Jersey.....	278	3,090	3,413	268	314	18,562	186	253	26,609
Pennsylvania.....	468	4,514	5,249	483	460	36,363	40	4	488
South Atlantic division.....	148,634	102,761	112,180	33,078	15,746	1,091,735	131,294	74,929	5,104,364
Northern South Atlantic.....	29,593	39,674	41,641	19,046	8,133	642,198	21,889	10,980	1,141,888
Delaware.....	546	2,235	2,448	538	264	15,780	393	133	13,027
Maryland.....	2,013	6,675	7,345	2,805	1,222	81,156	1,467	623	63,473
District of Columbia.....	4	20	27	6	9	720	3	9	1,375
Virginia.....	26,646	28,861	30,099	15,728	6,488	534,172	19,934	10,150	1,063,071
West Virginia.....	384	1,883	1,722	469	150	10,370	92	15	942
Southern South Atlantic.....	119,041	63,087	70,539	14,032	7,613	449,537	109,405	63,999	3,962,476
North Carolina.....	38,258	13,846	17,916	5,393	2,049	141,589	24,439	12,840	933,881
South Carolina.....	44,141	29,201	32,058	4,324	2,669	141,596	42,744	24,438	1,351,858
Georgia.....	36,838	17,137	18,270	3,303	1,960	111,866	84,251	19,724	1,211,396
Florida.....	4,804	2,903	2,295	1,012	935	54,486	7,971	6,997	465,341
North Central division.....	5,499	57,016	71,081	5,927	4,884	407,829	1,577	616	51,785
Eastern North Central.....	2,493	21,400	23,951	2,540	1,980	133,707	592	218	14,354
Ohio.....	961	8,426	9,121	851	454	32,349	197	44	2,419
Indiana.....	515	4,053	4,897	468	246	16,129	143	30	1,655
Illinois.....	509	4,416	4,707	680	494	38,601	244	142	10,191
Michigan.....	453	3,908	4,418	491	746	43,158	8	2	89
Wisconsin.....	65	597	778	50	40	3,410			
Western North Central.....	3,006	35,616	47,100	3,387	2,904	274,122	985	398	37,431
Minnesota.....	18	317	455	17	13	1,652			
Iowa.....	124	1,836	2,545	134	124	12,632	15	21	1,115
Missouri.....	1,772	14,041	15,616	2,194	909	72,045	718	132	10,371
North Dakota.....	16	360	492	9	10	983			
South Dakota.....	13	1,144	889	9	29	2,050			
Nebraska.....	43	1,057	1,118	41	47	3,625	2	(1)	16
Kansas.....	1,020	16,811	25,985	983	1,772	181,135	250	245	25,929
South Central division.....	77,234	130,536	159,684	30,390	13,391	809,688	111,522	57,316	3,786,272
Eastern South Central.....	57,135	63,344	72,186	18,747	7,310	488,658	77,034	37,832	2,400,091
Kentucky.....	2,232	12,485	11,526	2,444	654	48,569	1,334	268	15,046
Tennessee.....	11,161	26,843	27,394	5,691	1,873	99,824	6,844	2,043	137,061
Alabama.....	27,462	12,577	13,336	4,360	2,500	143,697	35,115	20,281	1,153,797
Mississippi.....	16,280	16,439	19,930	6,252	2,233	146,568	33,741	15,340	1,093,587
Western South Central.....	20,099	62,192	87,498	11,643	6,081	371,030	34,488	19,434	1,386,181
Louisiana.....	4,965	6,646	11,599	2,328	1,598	102,755	11,285	7,877	517,129
Arkansas.....	5,678	10,710	13,196	4,697	2,263	123,295	8,520	3,410	241,728
Indian Territory.....	701	21,093	24,303	696	285	26,187	461	135	9,981
Oklahoma.....	851	6,873	10,557	517	141	10,051	539	203	16,193
Texas.....	7,904	16,870	27,843	3,405	1,794	108,742	18,683	7,804	601,150
Western division.....	220	5,511	7,469	107	279	20,798			
Rocky Mountain.....	67	1,510	2,208	42	191	11,658			
Montana.....	16	254	384	11	15	2,143			
Idaho.....	7	160	237	4	8	1,580			
Wyoming.....	2	9	20	1	2	100			
Colorado.....	37	1,023	1,460	22	155	7,615			
New Mexico.....	6	64	157	4	11	215			
Basin and Plateau.....	22	1,014	1,633	8	6	327			
Arizona.....	12	239	637	2	2	120			
Utah.....	8	95	216	5	3	127			
Nevada.....	2	680	780	1	1	80			
Pacific.....	131	2,987	3,628	57	82	8,813			
Washington.....	41	465	911	33	38	4,669			
Oregon.....	10	176	299	10	32	1,753			
California.....	80	2,346	2,418	14	12	2,391			
Hawaii.....							1	1	60

¹ Less than 1 acre

TABLE LIII.—NUMBER OF FARMS OPERATED BY NEGROES REPORTING COTTON AND TOBACCO, JUNE 1, 1900, WITH THE ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF EACH CROP IN 1899, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	COTTON.			TOBACCO.		
	Number of farms reporting.	Acres.	Bales.	Number of farms reporting.	Acres.	Pounds.
United States.....	566,180	9,623,301	3,707,881	40,262	143,271	88,179,141
Continental United States.....	566,180	9,623,301	3,707,881	40,262	143,271	88,179,141
North Atlantic division.....				122	360	403,070
New England.....				14	19	24,760
Maine.....						
New Hampshire.....						
Vermont.....						
Massachusetts.....				7	8	8,020
Rhode Island.....						
Connecticut.....				7	16	21,740
Southern North Atlantic.....				108	341	378,310
New York.....				6	13	15,410
New Jersey.....						
Pennsylvania.....				102	328	362,900
South Atlantic division.....	193,182	3,001,047	1,041,574	29,848	104,642	61,189,345
Northern South Atlantic.....	2,789	11,937	4,365	17,047	58,619	33,526,030
Delaware.....						
Maryland.....				1,604	11,208	5,755,090
District of Columbia.....						
Virginia.....	2,789	11,937	4,365	15,414	47,380	27,751,580
West Virginia.....				29	31	19,360
Southern South Atlantic.....	190,393	2,989,110	1,037,209	12,801	46,023	27,663,315
North Carolina.....	33,788	816,968	127,817	10,715	41,147	24,601,070
South Carolina.....	74,408	1,021,596	378,984	1,606	4,241	2,779,520
Georgia.....	78,000	1,644,894	505,091	183	165	60,740
Florida.....	9,197	105,652	25,317	297	470	221,985
North Central division.....	196	2,290	1,100	577	960	801,130
Eastern North Central.....				254	613	533,190
Ohio.....				130	399	373,410
Indiana.....				68	169	123,520
Illinois.....				54	37	25,460
Michigan.....				1	1	300
Wisconsin.....				1	7	10,500
Western North Central.....	196	2,290	1,100	323	347	267,940
Minnesota.....						
Iowa.....				1	1	300
Missouri.....	189	2,210	1,054	304	340	265,720
North Dakota.....						
South Dakota.....						
Nebraska.....						
Kansas.....	7	80	46	18	6	1,920
South Central division.....	372,802	6,619,964	2,665,207	9,715	37,309	25,785,596
Eastern South Central.....	218,169	3,867,247	1,469,310	8,710	37,051	25,693,030
Kentucky.....	16	135	48	5,159	27,122	19,464,970
Tennessee.....	19,583	808,331	108,944	2,704	9,822	6,191,670
Alabama.....	87,065	1,644,053	503,701	406	59	15,880
Mississippi.....	111,505	1,914,728	856,617	441	48	20,570
Western South Central.....	154,633	2,752,717	1,195,897	1,005	258	92,506
Louisiana.....	51,257	783,943	413,138	136	48	7,330
Arkansas.....	42,089	700,300	320,264	480	104	42,830
Indian Territory.....	2,576	38,195	16,210	74	20	10,426
Oklahoma.....	1,656	25,609	7,315	12	3	950
Texas.....	57,055	1,204,670	438,970	303	83	80,970
Western division.....						
Rocky Mountain.....						
Montana.....						
Idaho.....						
Wyoming.....						
Colorado.....						
New Mexico.....						
Basin and Plateau.....						
Arizona.....						
Utah.....						
Nevada.....						
Pacific.....						
Washington.....						
Oregon.....						
California.....						
Hawaii.....						

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE LIV.—CLASSIFICATION BY TENURE, FOR FARMS OF ALL NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN FARMERS, OF PRODUCTS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR LABOR AND FERTILIZERS, WITH AVERAGES, FOR

DIVISION, STATE OR TERRITORY, AND TENURE.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		ACREAGE: JUNE 1, 1900.			VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY: JUNE 1, 1900.				
	Total.	With buildings.	Total.	Improved.	Per cent improved.	Total.	Land and improvements (except buildings).	Buildings.	Implementments and machinery.	Livestock.
1 Continental United States...	767,764	735,089	41,766,023	24,297,181	58.2	\$546,723,508	\$350,046,571	\$76,173,627	\$20,855,350	\$99,647,960
2 Owners.....	174,434	163,514	13,621,733	5,516,577	40.5	150,557,251	84,059,741	24,189,577	7,135,075	35,172,858
3 Part owners.....	30,501	30,043	2,205,297	1,154,899	52.4	27,358,225	16,883,900	4,192,630	1,134,820	5,146,715
4 Owners and tenants.....	1,582	1,549	149,068	74,790	50.2	1,881,163	1,078,960	279,900	82,980	439,523
5 Managers.....	1,824	1,759	507,213	152,643	30.1	9,777,377	6,008,100	1,638,980	274,850	1,855,397
6 Cash tenants.....	274,663	262,342	13,204,189	8,665,826	65.6	178,300,242	118,285,620	21,802,950	6,693,275	31,518,397
7 Share tenants.....	284,760	269,882	12,078,523	8,732,446	72.3	178,849,250	123,730,250	24,069,550	5,534,750	25,514,700
8 North Atlantic division.....	2,140	2,090	107,239	69,768	65.1	5,539,256	3,143,830	1,636,690	243,170	510,566
9 Owners.....	1,344	1,321	58,986	34,396	58.3	2,271,479	1,140,740	709,390	136,490	284,850
10 Part owners.....	146	145	8,373	6,044	72.2	451,496	290,980	110,520	20,250	32,746
11 Owners and tenants.....	6	6	276	220	79.7	8,226	4,860	2,290	880	696
12 Managers.....	68	68	5,242	3,757	71.7	787,455	438,590	247,670	17,280	33,915
13 Cash tenants.....	319	300	13,863	9,703	70.0	1,059,328	705,880	259,360	35,210	68,878
14 Share tenants.....	257	250	20,499	15,648	76.3	998,272	562,780	307,460	38,560	89,472
15 New England.....	294	291	14,770	6,223	42.1	625,624	338,950	213,410	23,770	49,494
16 Owners.....	218	217	10,536	4,067	38.6	362,686	186,490	125,230	16,520	34,446
17 Part owners.....	7	7	340	220	64.7	12,470	4,510	6,080	860	1,020
18 Owners and tenants.....	1	1	10	9	90.0	831	300	500	50	81
19 Managers.....	13	13	758	440	58.0	116,815	68,930	40,170	2,400	5,255
20 Cash tenants.....	46	44	2,457	1,071	43.6	114,331	70,970	34,680	2,060	6,321
21 Share tenants.....	9	9	669	416	62.2	17,791	7,750	6,750	920	2,371
22 Southern North Atlantic.....	1,846	1,799	92,469	63,545	68.7	4,913,632	2,804,880	1,423,280	224,400	461,072
23 Owners.....	1,126	1,104	48,450	30,329	62.6	1,908,793	954,250	584,160	119,970	250,413
24 Part owners.....	139	138	8,033	5,824	72.5	442,026	286,470	104,440	19,390	31,726
25 Owners and tenants.....	5	5	266	211	79.3	7,295	4,560	1,790	330	615
26 Managers.....	55	55	4,484	3,317	74.0	620,640	369,660	207,600	14,820	28,660
27 Cash tenants.....	273	266	11,406	8,632	75.7	954,897	634,910	224,680	32,250	62,557
28 Share tenants.....	248	241	19,830	15,232	76.8	980,481	555,030	300,710	37,640	87,101
29 South Atlantic division.....	288,871	279,219	15,637,265	8,895,862	56.9	163,416,171	106,633,706	26,754,052	5,898,030	24,130,383
30 Owners.....	70,330	69,213	3,670,737	1,665,784	45.4	38,493,920	22,018,236	8,207,242	1,786,760	6,481,682
31 Part owners.....	14,302	14,122	721,971	415,395	57.5	8,238,709	4,827,310	1,667,090	376,490	1,367,219
32 Owners and tenants.....	484	475	34,731	18,053	52.0	327,941	199,380	63,050	12,930	52,581
33 Managers.....	970	930	201,074	66,764	33.2	3,294,936	2,206,620	730,960	102,020	255,336
34 Cash tenants.....	100,597	96,727	5,622,017	3,276,171	58.3	53,619,267	36,148,690	7,187,080	1,976,670	8,356,827
35 Share tenants.....	102,188	97,752	5,386,735	3,453,695	64.1	59,441,398	41,233,470	8,948,030	1,643,160	7,616,738
36 Northern South Atlantic.....	52,254	51,045	2,697,877	1,422,040	52.7	35,266,007	21,031,670	7,991,750	1,367,750	4,874,387
37 Owners.....	26,469	26,116	993,674	518,431	52.2	13,908,640	7,292,630	3,649,630	617,780	2,318,600
38 Part owners.....	4,083	4,042	167,377	109,722	65.6	2,617,133	1,448,930	598,490	124,710	445,003
39 Owners and tenants.....	147	147	9,970	5,507	55.2	116,848	67,130	25,700	5,450	18,568
40 Managers.....	308	356	50,340	25,750	51.2	1,659,067	1,090,320	400,220	48,070	121,057
41 Cash tenants.....	7,607	7,366	452,807	207,207	45.8	5,311,787	3,647,150	925,320	170,100	569,217
42 Share tenants.....	13,580	13,048	1,023,709	555,423	54.3	11,651,932	7,485,510	2,392,390	371,640	1,402,392
43 Delaware.....	818	804	52,566	34,616	65.9	1,394,816	871,070	303,180	73,280	147,286
44 Owners.....	297	290	11,101	7,565	67.8	328,797	169,790	91,160	23,000	44,847
45 Part owners.....	34	34	1,127	944	83.8	30,498	16,430	7,310	2,180	4,578
46 Owners and tenants.....	1	1	85	70	82.4	675	400	100	56	125
47 Managers.....	15	14	1,625	1,144	70.0	112,019	86,850	14,600	3,230	7,339
48 Cash tenants.....	75	75	3,818	2,940	77.0	219,271	161,430	39,120	6,870	12,351
49 Share tenants.....	396	390	34,850	21,953	63.0	703,556	436,170	160,890	38,450	78,046
50 Maryland.....	5,843	5,732	374,301	238,668	63.8	8,209,872	4,848,920	2,037,440	331,650	991,862
51 Owners.....	2,882	2,842	82,468	55,322	67.1	2,384,352	1,215,930	675,970	133,340	359,112
52 Part owners.....	371	369	18,521	14,173	76.5	466,995	254,600	122,230	23,640	66,565
53 Owners and tenants.....	9	9	502	331	65.9	8,475	4,110	2,840	510	1,015
54 Managers.....	105	104	12,305	8,342	67.8	688,765	442,990	182,360	17,800	45,615
55 Cash tenants.....	563	546	38,066	20,763	54.5	890,401	619,870	163,110	28,270	79,151
56 Share tenants.....	1,913	1,862	222,439	139,737	62.8	3,770,884	2,311,520	880,870	128,090	440,404
57 District of Columbia.....	17	17	308	232	75.3	304,592	276,300	16,200	9,790	2,302
58 Owners.....	4	4	23	20	87.0	20,803	17,300	2,400	240	363
59 Part owners.....	1	1	6	5	83.3	7,776	5,500	2,000	150	126
60 Owners and tenants.....										
61 Managers.....	2	2	21	21	100.0	149,630	138,400	2,600	8,200	430
62 Cash tenants.....	10	10	258	186	72.1	126,383	114,600	9,200	1,200	1,383
63 Share tenants.....										
64 Virginia.....	44,834	43,774	2,229,118	1,125,458	50.5	24,529,016	14,481,710	5,500,740	931,280	8,615,286
65 Owners.....	22,809	22,512	876,844	442,816	50.5	10,752,646	5,624,200	2,806,190	479,020	1,842,336
66 Part owners.....	3,623	3,586	155,228	92,908	64.0	2,058,105	1,137,570	458,860	96,790	364,885
67 Owners and tenants.....	134	134	9,259	4,995	53.9	105,180	61,470	22,310	4,840	15,560
68 Managers.....	238	228	34,960	15,095	43.2	642,388	376,030	135,310	17,730	63,313
69 Cash tenants.....	6,891	6,642	407,110	181,322	44.5	4,007,339	2,709,300	700,880	131,390	465,769
70 Share tenants.....	11,139	10,672	755,717	388,322	51.4	6,963,368	4,573,140	1,327,190	200,610	862,418

THE NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, VALUE OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, VALUE OF MAIN AND MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, AND FOR EACH OF THE SOUTHERN STATES: 1900.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS: 1899.				EXPENDITURES: 1899.		AVERAGE VALUES PER FARM.										AVERAGE EXPENDITURES PER FARM: 1899.		
Total.	Fed to live stock.	Not fed to live stock.	Per cent not fed, to value of property.	Labor.	Fertilizers.	Farm property: June 1, 1900.					Products: 1899.		Average value per acre of products of 1899 not fed.	Labor.	Fertilizers.			
						Total.	Land and improvements (except buildings).	Buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Live stock.	Total.	Not fed to live stock.						
\$265,669,412	\$27,316,022	\$238,353,390	48.6	\$10,011,801	\$5,655,268	\$712	\$156	\$99	\$27	\$130	\$346	\$310	\$5.71	\$13	\$7	1		
55,497,799	8,069,246	47,428,553	31.5	2,095,485	964,760	868	482	139	41	201	318	272	3.48	12	6	2		
10,969,649	1,537,790	9,431,859	34.5	496,670	222,210	897	554	137	37	169	360	309	4.28	16	7	3		
664,932	102,361	562,571	29.9	32,440	10,210	1,189	682	177	52	278	429	356	3.77	20	6	4		
1,946,813	223,037	1,723,806	17.6	323,300	55,640	5,360	3,294	898	160	1,018	1,067	945	8.40	177	30	5		
99,982,695	9,205,695	90,777,000	50.9	4,228,880	1,902,278	649	431	79	24	115	364	330	6.87	15	7	6		
96,607,494	8,177,893	88,429,601	49.4	2,835,026	2,500,170	628	434	85	19	90	399	310	7.32	10	9	7		
1,059,464	254,630	804,834	14.5	93,010	31,160	2,588	1,469	765	116	238	495	376	7.51	43	15	8		
535,210	128,660	406,550	17.9	80,800	10,270	1,690	849	528	101	212	398	302	6.89	23	8	9		
87,440	19,490	67,950	15.0	6,210	1,900	3,113	1,993	737	139	224	599	465	8.12	43	13	10		
2,790	630	2,160	26.3	170	130	1,371	810	382	63	116	465	360	7.83	28	22	11		
66,904	16,440	50,464	6.8	19,050	2,850	10,845	6,450	3,642	254	499	984	742	9.63	280	42	12		
162,820	32,310	130,510	12.2	16,370	8,350	3,352	2,213	813	110	216	510	409	9.41	51	26	13		
204,300	57,100	147,200	14.7	20,410	7,660	3,884	2,190	1,196	150	348	795	573	7.18	79	30	14		
140,354	25,760	114,594	18.3	14,740	4,430	2,128	1,153	726	81	168	477	390	7.76	50	15	15		
97,240	19,560	77,680	21.4	7,040	2,160	1,664	856	574	76	158	446	356	7.37	32	10	16		
3,430	660	2,770	22.2	540	90	1,781	644	868	123	146	490	396	8.15	77	13	17		
740	20	720	77.3	8,540	330	931	300	500	50	81	740	720	72.00	80	18	18		
13,184	1,980	11,204	9.6	2,590	1,730	8,986	5,303	3,090	189	404	1,014	862	14.78	272	25	19		
21,320	2,790	18,590	16.2	2,590	1,730	2,498	1,543	754	64	137	463	404	7.57	56	38	20		
4,440	810	3,630	20.4	1,030	40	1,977	861	750	102	264	493	408	5.43	114	4	21		
919,110	228,870	690,240	14.0	78,270	26,730	2,662	1,519	771	122	250	498	374	7.46	42	14	22		
437,970	109,100	328,870	17.2	23,760	8,110	1,695	847	519	107	222	389	292	6.79	21	7	23		
84,010	18,830	65,180	14.7	5,670	1,810	3,180	2,061	751	140	228	604	469	8.11	41	13	24		
2,050	610	1,440	19.7	170	50	1,459	912	358	68	123	410	288	5.41	34	10	25		
53,720	14,460	39,260	6.3	16,510	2,520	11,284	6,721	3,773	269	521	977	714	8.76	282	46	26		
141,500	29,580	111,920	11.7	13,780	6,620	3,496	2,326	823	118	229	518	410	9.81	50	24	27		
199,860	56,290	143,570	14.6	19,380	7,620	3,954	2,238	1,213	152	351	806	579	7.24	78	31	28		
87,605,505	8,845,300	79,320,205	48.5	3,682,500	4,658,780	566	369	93	20	84	303	274	5.07	13	16	29		
17,568,914	2,113,200	15,455,714	40.2	765,800	724,550	547	313	117	25	92	250	220	4.21	11	10	30		
3,913,129	515,710	3,397,419	41.2	186,460	179,800	576	337	117	26	96	274	238	4.71	13	13	31		
152,562	17,940	134,622	41.1	7,580	6,590	678	412	130	27	109	315	278	3.88	16	14	32		
656,089	75,820	580,269	17.6	148,110	44,040	3,997	2,275	754	105	263	676	598	2.89	153	45	33		
31,204,330	2,896,270	28,308,060	52.8	1,323,560	1,564,620	533	359	71	20	83	310	282	5.04	13	16	34		
34,170,541	2,726,360	31,444,181	52.9	1,250,990	2,139,180	582	403	88	16	75	334	308	5.84	12	21	35		
12,446,546	1,773,550	10,672,996	30.3	619,900	552,870	675	403	153	26	93	238	204	3.96	12	10	36		
5,129,918	782,340	4,347,578	31.3	211,110	195,380	525	275	138	24	88	194	164	4.38	8	7	37		
1,049,796	174,540	875,256	33.4	50,070	36,380	641	355	147	30	109	257	214	5.23	12	9	38		
46,380	6,530	39,850	34.1	2,540	1,610	795	457	175	37	126	316	271	4.00	17	11	39		
241,752	40,550	201,202	12.1	47,810	16,850	4,510	2,963	1,087	131	329	657	547	4.00	130	40	40		
1,788,780	216,440	1,572,340	28.7	102,040	82,470	698	479	122	22	75	228	200	3.36	13	11	41		
4,239,920	553,150	3,686,770	31.6	206,330	220,180	858	551	176	28	103	312	271	3.60	15	10	42		
344,890	71,370	273,520	19.6	26,450	19,330	1,705	1,065	371	89	180	422	335	5.20	32	24	43		
105,680	21,170	84,510	25.7	8,930	4,410	1,107	572	307	77	151	356	285	7.57	30	15	44		
12,110	2,450	9,660	31.7	180	360	897	483	215	64	135	356	284	8.57	5	11	45		
340	60	280	41.6			675	400	100	50	125	310	280	3.29			46		
16,390	3,080	13,310	11.9	4,500	1,760	7,408	5,790	974	215	489	1,093	889	8.74	300	117	47		
30,660	6,020	24,640	11.2	2,800	2,020	2,924	2,152	522	85	165	409	329	6.45	37	27	48		
179,710	38,610	141,100	20.1	10,040	10,780	1,777	1,102	381	97	197	454	356	4.05	25	27	49		
1,997,200	360,140	1,637,060	19.9	153,180	116,630	1,405	830	348	57	170	342	280	4.37	26	20	50		
678,070	118,920	559,150	23.5	40,640	37,710	827	422	234	46	125	235	194	6.78	14	13	51		
140,270	28,560	111,710	23.9	11,350	8,280	1,259	686	330	64	179	378	301	6.03	31	22	52		
2,870	560	2,310	27.8	110	80	942	457	815	57	113	319	257	4.60	12	9	53		
88,790	17,790	69,000	10.0	19,320	6,770	6,560	4,219	1,737	170	434	827	657	5.61	184	64	54		
166,000	30,000	136,000	15.3	15,600	9,520	1,582	1,101	290	50	141	295	242	3.57	28	17	55		
923,200	164,310	758,890	20.1	66,140	54,270	1,971	1,208	466	67	230	483	397	3.41	35	28	56		
17,646	340	17,306	5.7	2,200	520	17,917	16,253	953	576	135	1,038	1,018	56.19	129	31	57		
3,208	100	3,108	14.9	70	50	5,201	4,450	600	60	91	802	777	135.13	18	12	58		
1,136		1,136	14.6	50	40	7,776	5,500	2,000	150	126	1,136	1,136	189.33	50	40	59		
2,762		2,762	1.8	440	100	74,815	69,200	1,300	4,100	215	1,381	1,381	131.52		50	60		
10,540	240	10,300	8.1	1,640	330	12,638	11,460	920	120	138	1,054	1,054	89.92		83	61		
9,886,800	1,308,370	8,578,430	35.0	430,370	414,130	547	323	123	21	80	221	192	3.85	10	9	64		
4,222,210	623,490	3,598,720	33.5	158,110	151,950	471	246	123	21	81	185	158	4.10	7	7	65		
882,900	140,640	742,260	36.1	37,910	27,670	568	314	126	27	101	244	205	5.11	10	8	66		
42,630	5,860	36,770	34.9	2,420	1,520	785	459	166	36	124	317	273	3.96	18	11	67		
130,410	18,200	112,210	17.5	22,350	8,080	2,690	1,580	779	74	266	548	472	3.21	94	34	68		
1,512,000	177,050	1,334,950	33.3	81,010	70,410	582	393	102	19	68	219	194	3.28	12	10	69		
3,096,																		

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE LIV.—CLASSIFICATION BY TENURE, FOR FARMS OF ALL NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN FARMERS, OF PRODUCTS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR LABOR AND FERTILIZERS, WITH AVERAGES, FOR MAIN

DIVISION, STATE OR TERRITORY, AND TENURE.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		ACREAGE: JUNE 1, 1900.			VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY: JUNE 1, 1900.				
	Total.	With build-ings.	Total.	Improved.	Per cent im- proved.	Total.	Land and im- prove- ments (except buildings).	Buildings.	Imple- ments and machinery.	Livestock.
71 West Virginia	742	718	41,584	23,066	55.5	\$827,711	\$553,670	\$134,190	\$21,750	\$118,101
72 Owners.....	477	468	23,178	12,705	54.8	422,042	264,910	73,910	11,280	71,942
73 Part owners.....	54	52	2,495	1,692	67.8	53,759	34,930	8,030	1,950	8,849
74 Owners and tenants.....	3	3	124	111	89.5	2,518	1,150	450	50	868
75 Managers.....	8	8	1,529	1,148	75.1	66,805	46,050	15,350	1,110	4,355
76 Cash tenants.....	68	63	3,555	1,995	56.1	68,393	41,950	13,010	2,870	10,668
77 Share tenants.....	132	124	10,703	5,411	50.6	214,134	164,680	23,440	4,490	21,524
78 Southern South Atlantic	236,617	228,174	12,939,388	7,478,822	57.8	128,150,164	85,602,036	18,762,302	4,530,280	19,255,546
79 Owners.....	43,861	43,097	2,677,063	1,147,353	42.9	24,585,280	14,725,606	4,557,612	1,138,080	4,168,082
80 Part owners.....	10,219	10,080	554,594	305,673	55.1	5,621,576	3,378,380	1,069,200	261,780	922,216
81 Owners and tenants.....	337	328	24,761	12,546	50.7	211,093	132,250	37,550	7,480	34,013
82 Managers.....	602	574	150,734	41,014	27.2	1,635,289	1,116,300	330,740	53,950	134,273
83 Cash tenants.....	92,990	89,391	5,169,210	3,068,954	59.4	48,307,480	32,501,540	6,211,760	1,806,570	7,787,610
84 Share tenants.....	88,608	84,704	4,363,026	2,898,272	66.4	47,789,466	33,747,960	6,556,640	1,271,520	6,214,346
85 North Carolina.....	54,864	53,103	2,955,138	1,457,247	49.3	28,968,165	19,191,660	5,061,460	957,770	3,757,275
86 Owners.....	13,204	12,996	786,069	281,527	38.2	6,560,976	3,976,120	1,816,970	275,860	992,026
87 Part owners.....	4,230	4,183	222,272	110,842	49.9	2,212,804	1,341,380	444,430	90,740	336,304
88 Owners and tenants.....	86	86	7,111	2,737	38.5	54,801	33,840	11,200	1,980	7,781
89 Managers.....	121	116	39,503	6,585	16.7	298,015	183,110	84,640	7,680	22,585
90 Cash tenants.....	10,331	10,035	610,084	289,389	47.4	5,569,103	3,662,860	800,840	176,100	929,803
91 Share tenants.....	26,892	25,687	1,340,099	766,167	57.2	14,272,466	9,994,900	2,403,380	405,410	1,468,776
92 South Carolina.....	85,401	82,098	3,792,076	2,273,824	60.0	44,001,272	30,192,190	5,742,370	1,592,770	6,473,942
93 Owners.....	15,503	15,237	792,704	369,177	46.6	9,068,210	5,704,140	1,529,520	420,840	1,413,710
94 Part owners.....	3,876	3,822	162,800	97,060	59.6	1,826,183	1,092,200	334,480	90,070	309,433
95 Owners and tenants.....	91	89	7,163	3,085	43.1	64,619	43,960	9,600	2,010	9,049
96 Managers.....	180	170	46,170	13,215	28.6	433,551	301,480	71,280	17,200	43,591
97 Cash tenants.....	42,434	40,547	1,768,497	1,080,297	61.1	19,177,315	13,044,190	2,304,650	782,810	3,065,865
98 Share tenants.....	23,817	22,733	1,014,742	710,990	70.1	13,431,194	10,006,220	1,492,840	299,840	1,632,294
99 Georgia.....	82,826	79,886	5,474,974	3,322,040	60.7	48,708,954	32,519,650	6,821,590	1,684,020	7,683,694
100 Owners.....	9,547	9,387	802,573	338,863	42.2	6,148,572	3,571,540	1,178,990	298,190	1,104,852
101 Part owners.....	1,762	1,740	116,023	66,626	57.4	1,111,769	683,750	198,890	47,750	181,379
102 Owners and tenants.....	66	63	5,666	3,195	56.4	50,399	32,020	9,060	1,740	7,579
103 Managers.....	208	199	52,676	15,622	29.7	516,590	354,920	88,620	20,840	52,710
104 Cash tenants.....	84,728	83,480	2,556,247	1,520,949	59.5	21,459,790	14,572,020	2,780,130	771,710	3,335,930
105 Share tenants.....	86,515	85,017	1,941,789	1,377,391	70.9	19,421,834	13,305,400	2,570,900	544,290	3,001,244
106 Florida.....	13,526	13,087	717,200	420,105	58.6	6,471,773	3,698,536	1,136,882	295,720	1,340,635
107 Owners.....	5,607	5,477	345,717	157,786	45.6	2,807,522	1,473,806	537,132	144,090	652,494
108 Part owners.....	851	835	58,499	31,145	58.2	470,820	261,100	91,400	23,220	95,100
109 Owners and tenants.....	94	90	4,821	3,529	73.2	41,274	22,480	7,490	1,750	9,604
110 Managers.....	93	89	12,385	5,592	45.2	387,118	276,780	86,200	8,730	15,393
111 Cash tenants.....	5,497	5,329	234,382	178,329	76.1	2,101,072	1,222,970	326,140	95,950	456,012
112 Share tenants.....	1,884	1,267	66,396	43,724	65.9	668,972	441,440	88,520	21,980	112,032
113 North Central division.....	16,900	15,930	2,211,338	736,699	33.3	34,332,802	23,817,550	3,734,430	1,209,930	5,570,952
114 Owners.....	9,545	9,051	1,680,063	349,939	20.8	16,941,090	10,578,530	1,940,020	750,090	3,672,450
115 Part owners.....	1,831	1,806	165,283	113,668	68.8	4,251,024	3,053,280	495,780	137,440	564,524
116 Owners and tenants.....	185	181	15,513	10,967	70.7	359,547	230,790	57,060	14,200	57,497
117 Managers.....	119	116	28,893	12,809	44.3	955,089	707,020	113,500	15,080	119,419
118 Cash tenants.....	1,726	1,621	93,531	70,919	75.8	4,060,182	3,192,000	381,270	90,450	396,462
119 Share tenants.....	3,544	3,205	228,055	178,397	78.2	7,765,930	6,055,930	746,710	202,690	760,600
120 Eastern North Central.....	6,013	5,701	353,387	240,394	68.0	12,827,590	9,471,520	1,632,170	381,140	1,342,760
121 Owners.....	3,122	3,024	174,109	97,861	55.9	4,871,624	3,287,170	773,660	185,850	624,944
122 Part owners.....	673	660	48,434	35,245	81.1	1,642,385	1,192,500	215,000	52,290	183,095
123 Owners and tenants.....	67	65	5,156	4,253	82.5	189,588	129,860	30,520	6,830	22,378
124 Managers.....	45	45	5,099	3,724	73.0	349,409	281,640	84,480	4,870	28,919
125 Cash tenants.....	598	546	31,294	24,001	76.7	1,676,570	1,331,100	178,090	35,220	137,160
126 Share tenants.....	1,513	1,361	94,295	75,810	80.4	4,097,514	3,249,260	405,420	96,580	346,264
127 Western North Central.....	10,887	10,229	1,857,951	496,305	26.7	21,505,272	14,346,030	2,102,260	828,790	4,228,192
128 Owners.....	6,423	6,027	1,505,954	252,578	16.8	12,069,466	7,291,360	1,166,360	564,240	3,047,506
129 Part owners.....	1,158	1,146	121,849	78,423	64.4	2,608,139	1,860,780	280,780	85,150	381,429
130 Owners and tenants.....	68	66	10,357	6,714	64.8	169,959	100,930	26,540	7,870	35,119
131 Managers.....	74	71	23,794	9,085	38.2	606,680	425,880	79,110	10,890	90,500
132 Cash tenants.....	1,133	1,075	62,287	46,918	75.4	2,888,612	1,860,900	208,180	55,230	259,302
133 Share tenants.....	2,031	1,844	133,760	102,587	76.7	3,668,416	2,806,680	341,290	106,110	414,386
134 South Central division.....	451,799	431,662	22,974,781	14,318,745	62.3	324,633,065	204,085,020	42,808,190	12,688,195	65,051,660
135 Owners.....	86,748	85,197	7,717,407	3,904,875	42.8	38,863,386	46,359,920	12,694,300	3,950,420	20,858,746
136 Part owners.....	13,895	13,666	1,124,289	580,498	51.6	13,421,078	8,020,250	1,843,680	559,110	2,998,638
137 Owners and tenants.....	917	903	89,549	42,200	47.1	1,039,149	571,740	146,530	45,860	805,019
138 Managers.....	623	604	22,444	60,978	26.8	4,096,077	2,129,070	477,660	98,990	1,391,047
139 Cash tenants.....	171,105	162,848	7,420,357	5,264,462	70.9	113,156,790	72,439,070	13,757,080	4,429,105	22,531,085
140 Share tenants.....	178,511	168,444	6,395,785	5,065,732	79.2	109,025,385	74,564,970	13,888,440	3,604,800	16,967,175

THE NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, VALUE OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, VALUE OF AND MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, AND FOR EACH OF THE SOUTHERN STATES: 1900—Continued.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS: 1899.				EXPENDITURES: 1899.		AVERAGE VALUES PER FARM.							AVERAGE EX- PENDITURES PER FARM: 1899.			
Total.	Fed to live stock.	Not fed to live stock.	Per cent not fed, to value of prop- erty.	Labor.	Ferti- lizers.	Farm property: June 1, 1900.					Products: 1899.		Average value per acre of products of 1899 not fed.	Labor.	Ferti- lizers.	
						Total.	Land and im- prove- ments (except build- ings).	Build- ings.	Imple- ments and ma- chinery.	Live stock.	Total.	Not fed to live stock.				
\$200,010	\$33,380	\$166,680	20.1	\$7,720	\$2,260	\$1,116	\$746	\$181	\$30	\$159	\$270	\$225	\$4.01	\$10	\$3	71
120,750	18,660	102,090	24.2	3,360	1,260	885	555	155	24	151	253	214	4.40	7	3	72
13,880	2,690	10,690	19.9	580	30	996	647	149	36	164	248	198	4.28	11	1	73
640	50	590	23.4	10	10	839	383	150	17	289	213	197	4.76	3	3	74
5,400	1,500	3,900	5.8	1,200	140	8,358	5,756	1,919	139	544	675	488	2.55	150	18	75
19,580	3,130	16,450	24.1	990	190	1,006	617	191	42	150	288	242	4.63	15	3	76
40,260	7,300	32,960	15.4	1,580	630	1,622	1,248	177	34	163	305	250	3.08	12	5	77
75,219,019	6,571,750	68,647,269	53.6	3,062,600	4,105,910	542	362	79	19	82	318	290	5.30	13	17	78
12,438,996	1,380,880	11,108,136	45.2	554,690	529,170	560	335	104	26	95	284	253	4.15	13	12	79
2,863,333	341,170	2,522,163	44.9	136,390	143,420	550	330	105	25	90	280	247	4.55	13	14	80
106,182	11,410	94,772	44.9	5,040	4,980	626	392	111	22	101	315	281	3.83	15	16	81
414,337	35,270	379,067	23.2	100,300	27,190	2,710	1,854	549	90	223	688	630	2.51	167	45	82
29,465,550	2,679,890	26,785,720	55.4	1,221,520	1,482,150	519	349	67	19	84	317	288	5.18	13	16	83
29,930,621	2,173,210	27,757,411	58.1	1,044,660	1,919,000	539	381	74	14	70	333	313	6.36	12	22	84
14,999,848	1,381,560	13,618,288	47.0	505,750	844,720	528	350	92	17	69	273	248	4.61	9	15	85
2,986,350	350,240	2,636,110	40.2	106,910	136,980	497	301	100	21	75	226	200	3.58	8	10	86
1,071,020	128,510	942,510	42.6	37,240	55,510	523	317	105	21	80	253	223	4.24	9	13	87
24,340	2,890	21,450	39.1	910	1,260	637	394	130	23	90	283	249	3.02	11	15	88
73,730	6,590	67,140	22.5	12,100	4,320	2,463	1,513	700	63	187	609	555	1.70	100	36	89
2,759,850	207,580	2,492,270	44.8	91,720	158,730	539	354	78	17	90	267	241	4.09	9	15	90
8,084,558	625,750	7,468,808	52.3	256,870	487,920	531	372	59	15	55	300	277	5.57	10	18	91
26,590,042	1,929,880	24,660,162	56.0	1,210,370	1,504,550	515	353	67	19	76	311	289	6.50	14	18	92
4,751,682	388,090	4,363,592	48.1	243,110	207,090	585	368	99	27	91	307	282	5.50	16	13	93
974,600	100,420	874,180	47.9	60,690	53,320	541	323	99	27	92	289	259	5.37	18	16	94
81,170	2,240	28,930	44.8	2,230	2,060	710	483	106	22	99	343	318	4.04	25	28	95
144,450	10,260	134,190	31.0	38,020	9,330	2,409	1,675	396	96	242	802	745	2.91	211	62	96
12,322,130	958,610	11,363,520	59.3	526,590	657,360	452	308	54	18	72	290	268	6.43	12	15	97
8,366,010	470,260	7,895,750	58.8	339,730	575,390	564	420	63	13	68	351	331	7.78	14	24	98
29,948,790	2,767,470	27,176,320	55.8	1,212,800	1,684,510	588	393	82	20	93	362	328	4.96	15	20	99
3,094,620	384,940	2,709,680	44.1	161,830	151,580	644	374	123	81	116	324	284	3.88	17	16	100
552,820	67,130	485,690	43.7	26,600	29,240	631	388	113	27	108	314	276	4.19	15	17	101
24,210	2,820	21,390	42.4	1,240	1,330	764	485	137	27	115	367	324	3.78	19	20	102
128,830	14,540	114,290	22.1	25,870	8,190	2,484	1,706	426	98	254	619	549	2.17	124	39	103
13,024,100	1,282,290	11,761,810	54.8	561,910	646,090	618	420	80	22	96	375	339	4.60	16	19	104
13,119,210	1,085,750	12,033,460	62.2	435,410	848,080	532	364	71	15	82	359	331	6.22	12	23	105
3,685,339	492,840	3,192,499	49.3	133,620	72,180	478	273	84	22	99	272	236	4.45	10	5	106
1,606,344	207,590	1,398,754	49.8	42,840	33,520	501	263	96	26	116	286	249	4.05	8	6	107
264,893	45,110	219,783	46.7	11,860	5,350	553	307	107	27	112	311	258	4.11	14	6	108
26,462	3,460	23,002	55.7	660	330	439	239	80	18	102	282	245	4.77	7	4	109
67,327	3,880	63,447	16.4	24,310	5,350	4,163	2,976	927	94	166	724	682	5.12	261	58	110
1,359,470	191,350	1,168,120	55.6	41,300	19,970	382	223	59	17	83	247	212	4.98	8	4	111
360,843	41,450	319,393	48.1	12,650	7,610	480	319	64	16	81	261	231	4.81	9	5	112
6,626,510	1,484,490	5,142,020	15.0	276,940	16,290	2,032	1,409	221	72	330	392	304	2.33	16	1	113
3,060,280	730,570	2,329,710	18.7	101,290	7,380	1,775	1,108	203	79	385	321	244	1.39	11	1	114
979,310	224,980	754,330	17.7	46,140	1,470	2,822	1,668	271	75	308	535	412	4.56	25	1	115
84,180	21,420	62,760	17.5	3,560	900	2,663	1,709	423	105	426	624	465	4.05	26	7	116
120,650	32,660	87,990	9.2	20,470	190	8,026	5,941	955	127	1,003	1,014	739	3.05	172	2	117
733,410	145,790	587,620	14.5	41,110	1,730	2,352	1,649	221	52	230	425	340	6.28	24	1	118
1,648,680	829,070	1,319,610	17.0	64,370	4,620	2,191	1,709	211	57	214	465	372	5.79	18	1	119
2,598,900	563,590	2,035,310	15.9	124,580	13,150	2,133	1,575	272	63	223	432	338	5.76	21	2	120
1,047,810	245,180	802,630	16.5	40,390	5,640	1,560	1,053	248	59	200	336	257	4.61	13	2	121
383,700	86,020	297,680	18.1	22,390	960	2,441	1,772	319	78	272	570	442	6.35	33	1	122
44,400	10,260	34,140	18.0	2,200	900	2,330	1,938	456	102	334	663	510	6.62	38	13	123
40,710	11,280	29,430	8.4	6,050	190	7,765	6,259	766	97	643	905	654	5.77	184	4	124
280,120	55,420	224,700	13.4	17,110	1,480	2,827	2,245	292	59	231	472	379	7.18	29	2	125
802,160	155,480	646,730	15.8	36,440	4,030	2,708	2,147	268	64	229	530	427	6.86	24	3	126
4,027,610	920,900	3,106,710	14.4	152,360	3,140	1,975	1,318	193	76	388	370	285	1.67	14	(1)	127
2,012,470	485,390	1,527,080	12.7	60,900	1,740	1,879	1,135	182	88	474	313	233	1.01	9	(1)	128
595,610	138,960	456,650	17.5	23,750	510	2,252	1,607	242	74	329	514	394	3.75	20	(1)	129
39,780	11,160	28,620	16.8	1,360	160	2,499	1,484	390	108	517	585	421	2.76	20	(1)	130
79,940	21,380	58,560	9.7	14,420	300	8,185	5,748	1,069	145	1,223	1,080	791	2.46	195	(1)	131
453,290	90,370	362,920	15.2	24,000	590	2,104	1,642	184	49	229	400	320	5.83	21	(1)	132
846,520	173,640	672,880	18.3	27,930	590	1,806	1,382	168	52	204	417	331	6.03	14	(1)	133
165,895,580	16,679,165	149,216,415	46.0													

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE LIV.—CLASSIFICATION BY TENURE, FOR FARMS OF ALL NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN FARMERS, OF PRODUCTS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR LABOR AND FERTILIZERS, WITH AVERAGES, FOR MAIN

DIVISION, STATE OR TERRITORY, AND TENURE.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		ACREAGE: JUNE 1, 1900.			VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY: JUNE 1, 1900.				
	Total.	With build-ings.	Total.	Improved.	Per cent im-proved.	Total.	Land and im-prove-ments (except build-ings).	Buildings.	Imple-ments and machinery.	Live stock.
141 Eastern South Central.....	267,895	256,003	12,621,318	8,191,628	64.9	\$171,102,395	\$108,320,780	\$23,182,830	\$6,852,885	\$32,796,400
142 Owners.....	41,333	40,738	3,273,483	1,393,130	42.6	31,788,217	17,819,860	5,481,170	1,579,250	6,952,987
143 Part owners.....	8,100	7,985	526,497	300,633	57.1	6,595,623	3,943,250	1,008,380	298,610	1,345,438
144 Owners and tenants.....	478	467	37,873	20,257	53.5	453,000	272,350	64,950	17,950	97,750
145 Managers.....	324	319	60,388	25,866	42.8	1,499,345	1,018,770	264,140	49,770	166,666
146 Cash tenants.....	125,104	118,671	5,644,632	3,944,072	71.1	78,447,532	49,933,240	9,463,400	3,162,055	15,888,837
147 Share tenants.....	92,556	87,823	3,178,445	2,507,670	78.9	52,328,678	35,333,310	6,900,840	1,744,750	8,344,778
148 Kentucky.....	11,238	10,790	447,856	341,163	76.2	10,954,472	7,281,560	1,723,980	355,770	1,643,162
149 Owners.....	4,240	4,193	186,353	126,196	67.7	3,359,588	1,890,330	633,650	141,490	694,118
150 Part owners.....	1,080	1,071	48,938	36,010	82.0	1,190,896	775,700	182,020	50,410	182,766
151 Owners and tenants.....	82	82	5,859	4,322	78.8	103,550	61,300	16,590	3,790	21,870
152 Managers.....	63	63	8,907	6,057	68.0	434,684	327,880	69,950	7,000	29,904
153 Cash tenants.....	789	750	37,873	27,692	73.1	1,053,195	755,770	149,930	32,300	115,195
154 Share tenants.....	4,984	4,631	164,926	140,886	85.4	4,812,559	3,420,630	671,840	120,780	599,309
155 Tennessee.....	33,895	32,365	1,550,096	1,036,801	66.9	26,742,136	16,955,790	3,634,360	1,270,390	4,881,596
156 Owners.....	7,602	7,505	406,257	211,282	52.0	5,581,805	3,095,950	953,440	298,820	1,233,595
157 Part owners.....	1,690	1,672	77,791	54,273	69.8	1,467,215	917,060	210,040	66,090	274,025
158 Owners and tenants.....	134	131	9,776	5,379	55.0	132,364	81,780	18,820	6,460	25,354
159 Managers.....	82	79	11,966	6,901	57.7	439,447	293,520	94,510	11,470	39,947
160 Cash tenants.....	10,909	10,350	535,300	365,524	68.3	9,874,737	6,063,080	1,095,070	390,340	1,826,247
161 Share tenants.....	13,478	12,628	509,006	393,442	77.3	9,746,568	6,504,450	1,262,480	497,210	1,482,428
162 Alabama.....	94,083	88,625	4,720,167	3,063,908	64.9	46,918,353	29,077,810	6,135,440	1,925,250	9,776,853
163 Owners.....	11,123	10,925	989,423	401,119	40.5	7,092,697	3,939,090	1,229,350	366,770	1,557,497
164 Part owners.....	2,871	2,840	218,780	117,945	53.9	1,925,156	1,100,220	310,080	92,580	422,276
165 Owners and tenants.....	116	113	8,610	4,504	52.3	85,492	55,670	9,910	2,570	17,842
166 Managers.....	72	72	14,212	5,649	39.7	159,149	87,790	35,930	10,370	25,059
167 Cash tenants.....	56,212	52,115	2,488,922	1,783,909	71.7	27,130,413	17,003,380	3,213,450	1,104,850	5,808,733
168 Share tenants.....	23,689	22,560	1,000,220	760,777	76.1	10,525,446	6,891,670	1,336,720	351,110	1,945,946
169 Mississippi.....	128,679	124,217	5,903,199	3,749,761	63.5	86,487,434	55,055,620	11,639,050	3,297,975	10,494,789
170 Owners.....	18,368	18,115	1,691,450	654,533	38.7	15,749,127	8,894,500	2,614,730	772,170	3,467,727
171 Part owners.....	2,459	2,402	183,988	92,405	49.7	2,012,356	1,160,270	306,190	89,530	466,366
172 Owners and tenants.....	146	141	13,628	6,052	44.4	131,594	78,050	19,680	6,130	33,184
173 Managers.....	107	105	25,303	7,259	28.7	406,065	309,630	63,750	20,980	71,755
174 Cash tenants.....	57,194	55,450	2,482,537	1,766,947	71.2	40,889,187	26,111,010	5,004,950	1,634,565	8,138,662
175 Share tenants.....	50,405	48,004	1,604,293	1,222,565	81.3	27,239,105	18,516,500	3,623,800	775,050	4,317,095
176 Western South Central.....	183,904	175,659	10,853,463	6,127,117	59.2	153,530,670	95,764,240	19,675,300	5,835,810	32,255,260
177 Owners.....	45,415	44,469	4,443,924	1,911,745	43.0	52,080,169	28,540,060	7,263,130	2,371,170	13,905,809
178 Part owners.....	5,795	5,681	597,792	279,865	46.8	6,826,055	4,077,000	835,350	260,500	1,653,205
179 Owners and tenants.....	439	436	51,676	21,943	42.5	616,149	299,390	81,580	27,910	207,269
180 Managers.....	299	285	167,056	35,112	21.0	2,597,332	1,110,300	128,520	49,130	1,224,382
181 Cash tenants.....	46,001	44,177	1,876,725	1,320,390	70.4	34,709,258	22,505,880	4,294,180	1,267,050	6,642,198
182 Share tenants.....	85,955	80,621	3,217,290	2,558,062	79.5	56,701,707	39,281,660	6,987,600	1,860,050	8,622,397
183 Louisiana.....	58,160	55,445	2,348,048	1,574,523	67.1	38,030,298	24,209,830	5,588,140	1,440,790	6,791,538
184 Owners.....	8,460	8,177	676,647	286,731	42.4	7,184,692	4,130,640	1,199,580	340,600	1,513,872
185 Part owners.....	875	830	64,169	34,500	53.8	839,982	525,410	123,690	32,620	158,262
186 Owners and tenants.....	43	43	3,434	1,789	52.1	39,549	19,660	7,500	1,770	10,619
187 Managers.....	79	79	19,656	8,251	42.0	344,952	215,020	58,690	18,710	62,532
188 Cash tenants.....	21,201	20,325	736,408	544,462	78.9	13,494,795	8,410,210	1,976,470	540,680	2,567,485
189 Share tenants.....	27,502	25,991	847,734	698,790	82.4	16,126,328	10,908,890	2,222,210	606,460	2,488,768
190 Arkansas.....	46,983	45,301	2,303,622	1,875,186	59.7	34,195,512	22,002,880	4,217,250	1,241,860	6,073,522
191 Owners.....	9,991	9,845	865,617	343,997	39.7	8,220,250	4,828,310	1,176,510	395,010	1,820,420
192 Part owners.....	1,775	1,759	153,765	72,264	47.0	1,450,997	867,850	201,270	65,280	316,597
193 Owners and tenants.....	175	172	15,910	7,471	47.0	171,789	99,840	25,170	11,510	35,769
194 Managers.....	80	78	14,906	5,329	35.8	216,455	142,490	36,710	7,510	29,745
195 Cash tenants.....	15,842	15,300	623,300	463,553	74.4	13,198,857	9,041,940	1,438,300	447,850	2,270,767
196 Share tenants.....	19,120	18,087	630,124	482,672	76.6	10,937,164	7,682,950	1,339,290	314,700	1,600,224
197 Indian Territory.....	10,054	9,939	1,858,241	593,445	43.7	19,616,869	8,037,060	2,298,310	789,620	8,491,879
198 Owners.....	7,461	7,399	1,011,992	467,287	46.2	15,063,014	6,291,720	1,964,300	662,590	6,144,404
199 Part owners.....	148	145	23,670	11,146	47.0	897,218	324,850	59,550	22,590	490,228
200 Owners and tenants.....	85	85	11,723	5,117	43.6	159,376	49,320	22,820	7,180	80,056
201 Managers.....	41	34	95,988	12,290	13.1	1,283,434	287,140	59,280	7,590	929,474
202 Cash tenants.....	341	333	51,121	11,697	22.9	738,776	238,470	87,070	14,180	484,056
203 Share tenants.....	1,978	1,943	98,271	73,384	74.7	1,476,051	880,560	155,340	75,490	413,661
204 Oklahoma.....	8,171	2,968	501,911	153,471	30.6	5,448,781	3,401,870	412,740	191,960	1,442,211
205 Owners.....	2,378	2,240	405,486	116,416	28.7	4,168,313	2,761,800	325,850	159,190	921,473
206 Part owners.....	99	97	23,640	8,386	35.5	205,759	141,310	15,020	6,350	43,079
207 Owners and tenants.....	20	20	9,107	1,332	14.6	99,918	34,630	5,170	1,720	52,398
208 Managers.....	8	8	1,432	538	37.6	143,419	10,600	7,400	780	124,689
209 Cash tenants.....	177	167	21,360	6,727	31.5	390,215	181,080	14,250	7,050	237,836
210 Share tenants.....	489	436	40,886	20,072	49.1	447,157	322,450	45,060	16,920	62,787

THE NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, VALUE OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, VALUE OF AND MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, AND FOR EACH OF THE SOUTHERN STATES: 1900—Continued.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS: 1899.				EXPENDITURES: 1899.		AVERAGE VALUES PER FARM.										AVERAGE EX-PENDITURES PER FARM: 1899.	
Total.	Fed to live stock.	Not fed to live stock.	Per cent not fed, to value of prop-erty.	Labor.	Ferti-lizers.	Farm property: June 1, 1900.					Products: 1899.		Average value per acre of products of 1899 not fed.	Labor.	Ferti-lizers.		
						Total.	Land and im-provements (except build-ings).	Build-ings.	Imple-ments and ma-chin-ery.	Live stock.	Total.	Not fed to live stock.					
\$90,306,050	\$9,163,285	\$87,142,765	50.9	\$2,880,896	\$814,688	\$639	\$404	\$86	\$26	\$123	\$359	\$325	\$6.90	\$11	\$8	141	
14,506,191	1,985,720	12,520,471	39.4	434,350	188,040	769	431	132	38	168	351	303	3.82	10	4	142	
3,052,650	393,990	2,658,660	40.3	109,550	32,970	814	487	124	37	186	377	328	5.05	14	4	143	
180,599	26,230	154,369	34.1	5,790	1,980	948	570	136	38	204	378	323	4.08	12	4	144	
264,433	39,080	224,758	15.0	34,960	4,460	4,628	3,144	815	154	615	816	694	3.72	108	14	145	
47,542,505	4,351,635	43,190,870	55.1	1,626,260	281,998	627	399	76	25	127	380	345	7.79	18	2	146	
30,759,672	2,366,030	28,393,642	54.3	678,986	305,240	565	382	74	19	90	332	307	8.93	7	3	147	
3,511,120	479,730	3,031,390	27.7	114,090	15,850	975	644	153	32	146	312	270	6.77	10	1	148	
1,102,080	194,470	907,610	27.0	22,930	6,140	792	446	149	33	164	260	214	4.87	5	1	149	
375,920	53,940	321,980	27.0	13,690	1,580	1,103	718	169	47	169	348	298	7.33	13	1	150	
81,800	5,870	25,930	25.0	930	460	1,263	748	202	46	267	388	316	4.43	11	6	151	
52,790	8,580	44,210	10.2	7,320	240	6,900	5,204	1,110	111	475	838	702	4.96	116	4	152	
272,570	39,670	233,000	22.1	11,970	1,070	1,335	958	190	41	146	345	295	6.15	15	1	153	
1,675,960	177,300	1,498,660	31.1	57,250	6,360	966	687	135	24	120	336	301	9.09	11	1	154	
11,090,800	1,421,810	9,669,490	36.2	243,670	39,830	789	500	107	38	144	327	285	6.24	7	1	155	
2,144,020	355,880	1,788,140	32.0	54,000	10,510	734	407	126	39	162	282	235	4.40	7	1	156	
506,010	85,990	420,020	28.6	12,130	3,060	868	543	124	39	182	299	248	5.40	7	2	157	
45,800	7,960	37,840	28.6	2,380	310	988	610	141	48	189	342	282	3.87	18	2	158	
71,160	10,700	60,460	18.8	10,730	580	5,359	3,579	1,153	140	487	868	737	5.05	131	7	159	
4,262,140	513,970	3,748,170	40.0	95,550	7,910	859	556	100	36	167	391	344	7.00	9	1	160	
4,061,670	446,810	3,614,860	37.1	68,880	17,460	723	482	94	37	110	301	268	7.10	5	1	161	
29,705,805	2,789,510	26,916,295	57.4	1,195,230	543,830	499	309	65	21	104	316	286	5.70	13	6	162	
3,680,471	432,050	3,248,421	45.8	141,790	88,250	638	354	111	33	140	331	292	3.28	13	8	163	
1,131,570	129,400	1,002,170	52.1	55,510	21,050	671	383	108	33	147	394	349	4.78	19	7	164	
38,149	4,060	34,089	39.9	880	310	737	480	85	22	150	329	294	3.96	8	5	165	
56,873	6,760	50,113	31.5	8,450	3,310	2,210	1,219	499	144	348	790	696	3.63	117	46	166	
17,835,780	1,650,100	16,185,680	59.7	777,850	206,850	483	303	57	20	103	817	288	6.50	14	4	167	
6,962,962	567,140	6,395,822	60.8	210,750	223,800	444	291	56	15	82	294	270	6.39	9	9	168	
51,998,325	4,472,735	47,525,590	55.0	1,336,906	215,178	672	428	90	26	128	404	369	8.05	10	2	169	
7,579,620	1,003,320	6,576,300	41.8	215,630	83,140	857	484	142	42	189	413	358	3.89	12	5	170	
1,039,150	124,060	914,490	45.4	28,220	7,280	818	468	124	36	190	423	372	4.92	11	3	171	
64,850	8,840	56,010	42.0	1,600	640	901	505	134	35	227	444	387	4.15	11	4	172	
88,610	13,640	74,970	15.0	8,460	330	4,356	2,894	596	196	670	781	654	2.77	79	8	173	
25,172,015	2,147,995	23,024,020	56.3	740,890	66,168	715	457	87	29	142	440	403	9.27	13	1	174	
18,059,080	1,174,780	16,884,300	62.0	342,105	57,620	540	367	72	15	86	358	335	11.22	7	1	175	
69,689,630	7,515,880	62,073,650	40.4	2,094,220	117,640	835	521	107	32	175	378	338	6.00	11	1	176	
18,174,282	2,663,970	15,510,312	29.8	653,880	32,910	1,147	629	160	52	306	400	342	3.49	14	1	177	
2,798,680	351,060	2,447,620	35.9	127,170	5,830	1,178	704	144	45	285	483	422	4.09	22	1	178	
219,780	30,420	189,360	30.7	11,080	610	1,404	682	186	64	472	501	431	3.66	25	1	179	
730,310	52,560	677,750	26.1	60,370	3,300	8,687	3,714	714	164	4,095	2,442	2,267	4.06	202	11	180	
18,430,760	1,737,800	16,693,460	48.1	583,770	32,770	754	489	93	28	144	401	353	8.90	13	1	181	
20,235,718	2,680,570	26,555,148	46.8	658,000	42,220	660	457	81	22	100	340	309	8.25	8	(1)	182	
21,007,620	1,815,230	19,192,390	50.5	662,140	78,410	654	416	96	25	117	361	330	8.17	11	1	183	
3,003,590	372,240	2,631,350	36.6	158,260	20,020	849	488	142	40	179	355	311	3.89	10	2	184	
381,100	41,640	339,460	40.4	31,470	2,940	960	601	141	37	181	436	388	5.29	36	3	185	
17,610	2,880	15,230	38.5	1,080	60	920	467	175	41	247	410	354	4.44	25	1	186	
97,830	8,740	89,090	25.8	24,050	1,670	4,366	2,721	743	237	665	1,238	1,128	4.53	304	21	187	
8,228,790	677,850	7,550,940	56.0	241,420	21,390	637	397	93	26	121	388	356	10.25	11	1	188	
9,278,700	712,380	8,566,320	53.1	205,860	32,390	586	397	81	18	90	337	311	10.10	7	1	189	
17,970,600	1,925,240	16,045,360	46.9	549,480	26,040	728	482	90	27	129	382	341	6.97	12	1	190	
3,737,990	553,470	3,184,520	38.7	113,280	8,240	823	483	118	40	182	374	319	3.68	11	1	191	
738,990	102,430	636,560	43.9	24,070	2,560	817	489	113	37	178	416	358	4.14	14	1	192	
87,330	10,460	76,870	44.7	5,940	390	982	568	144	66	204	499	439	4.83	34	2	193	
72,190	7,790	64,400	29.8	8,800	1,520	2,706	1,781	469	94	372	902	505	4.32	110	19	194	
6,997,470	708,570	6,288,900	47.6	251,970	8,240	833	571	91	28	143	442	397	10.09	16	1	195	
6,336,630	542,520	5,794,110	53.0	144,820	5,090	572	402	70	10	84	331	303	9.20	8	(1)	196	
5,234,742	743,870	4,491,372	22.9	240,050	.....	1,951	799	229	78	845	521	447	3.31	24	.....	197	
3,503,962	599,740	2,904,222	19.3	188,030	.....	2,019	843	263	89	824	470	389	2.87	25	.....	198	
227,110	22,820	204,290	22.8	15,210	.....	6,062	2,195	402	153	3,312	1,635	1,881	2.24	103	.....	199	
42,100	7,120	34,980	21.9	2,280	.....	1,875	580	269	84	942	495	411	2.98	27	.....	200	
451,650	17,490	434,160	33.8	12,400	.....	31,303	7,003	1,445	185	22,070	11,016	10,589	4.62	302	.....	201	
333,690	14,180	319,510	43.2	4,690	.....	2,166	743	109	41	1,273	979	937	6.25	14	.....	202	
676,230	82,020	594,210	40.3	17,440	.....	746	420	79	38	209	342	300	6.05	9	.....	203	
988,258	205,210	783,048	14.4	30,050	.....	1,718	1,073	130	60	455	312	247	1.56	9	.....	204	
742,280	164,100	578,180	13.9	24,060	.....	1,753	1,161	137	67	388	812	243	1.43	10	.....	205	
56,920	10,320	46,600	22.6	2,220	.....	2,078	1,427	152	64	435	576	471	1.97	22	.....	206	
11,170	2,260	8,910	9.5	410	.....	4,696	1,732	258	86	2,620	558	445	0.98	20	.....	207	
4,180	770	3,410	2.4	90	.....	17,927	1,325	925	91	15,586	522	426	2.38	11	.....	208	
50,020	8,620	41,400	10.6	730	.....	2,205	731	80	40	1,344	283	234	1.94	4	.....	209	
123,688	19,140	104,548	23.4	2,540	.....	914	659	92	35	128	253	214	2.56	5	.....	210	

¹

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE LIV.—CLASSIFICATION BY TENURE, FOR FARMS OF ALL NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN FARMERS, OF PRODUCTS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR LABOR AND FERTILIZERS, WITH AVERAGES, FOR MAIN

DIVISION, STATE OR TERRITORY, AND TENURE.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		ACREAGE: JUNE 1, 1900.			VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY: JUNE 1, 1900.				
	Total.	With build-ings.	Total.	Improved.	Per cent im- proved.	Total.	Land and improve-ments (except buildings).	Buildings.	Imple-ments and machinery.	Live stock.
211 Texas.....	65,536	62,006	3,841,641	2,430,492	63.3	\$50,239,210	\$37,452,600	\$7,158,920	\$2,171,580	\$9,456,110
212 Owners.....	17,125	16,798	1,484,182	697,314	47.0	17,443,900	10,527,590	2,586,890	813,780	3,505,640
213 Part owners.....	2,898	2,850	265,072	141,045	53.2	3,432,099	2,217,580	435,820	133,660	645,039
214 Owners and tenants.....	116	116	11,502	6,234	54.2	151,517	96,440	20,920	5,730	28,427
215 Managers.....	91	86	37,074	8,704	23.5	609,072	455,050	51,490	14,590	87,942
216 Cash tenants.....	8,440	7,992	443,536	293,951	66.3	6,886,615	4,669,130	828,090	257,340	1,132,055
217 Share tenants.....	36,866	34,164	1,600,275	1,283,244	80.2	27,716,007	19,486,810	3,225,710	946,480	4,057,007
218 Western division.....	8,054	6,188	835,400	276,107	33.1	18,802,154	12,366,465	1,240,265	311,025	4,384,399
219 Owners.....	6,467	4,732	494,540	161,583	32.7	8,987,376	3,962,315	638,625	511,315	3,875,121
220 Part owners.....	327	304	185,381	39,294	21.2	992,318	692,090	75,020	41,630	188,588
221 Owners and tenants.....	40	34	8,999	3,350	37.2	116,300	72,190	10,970	9,610	23,530
222 Managers.....	44	41	44,560	8,335	18.7	693,220	528,800	69,080	41,090	56,250
223 Cash tenants.....	916	846	54,421	44,571	81.9	6,394,675	5,799,980	267,660	161,840	165,195
224 Share tenants.....	260	231	47,499	18,974	39.9	1,618,265	1,313,100	178,910	46,640	80,715
225 Rocky Mountain.....	2,587	2,017	263,679	83,985	31.9	3,807,806	1,045,145	273,105	272,745	1,616,811
226 Owners.....	2,442	1,888	220,307	75,471	34.3	3,329,110	1,323,635	234,215	248,055	1,523,205
227 Part owners.....	23	23	11,140	3,039	27.3	161,513	95,780	17,420	8,950	39,413
228 Owners and tenants.....	27	25	6,473	2,768	42.6	74,426	44,400	6,100	6,190	17,736
229 Managers.....	2	2	81	1	1.2	2,402	250	560	10	1,592
230 Cash tenants.....	54	47	2,287	1,260	55.1	165,424	133,110	7,940	7,320	17,054
231 Share tenants.....	39	32	23,391	1,456	6.2	74,931	48,020	6,880	2,220	17,811
232 Basin and Plateau.....	2,219	1,183	73,276	37,460	51.1	2,638,991	880,430	91,680	100,860	1,566,021
233 Owners.....	2,127	1,107	69,954	35,624	50.9	2,465,736	762,590	77,630	93,780	1,531,736
234 Part owners.....	6	6	610	210	34.4	3,813	1,420	970	280	1,143
235 Owners and tenants.....	4	3	76	60	78.9	1,970	1,400	80	160	330
236 Managers.....	5	4	885	184	20.8	28,103	3,680	2,270	580	21,623
237 Cash tenants.....	67	56	1,461	1,220	83.5	128,695	102,620	10,070	5,550	10,455
238 Share tenants.....	10	7	290	162	55.9	10,674	8,770	660	510	784
239 Pacific.....	3,248	2,988	498,445	154,662	31.0	12,355,357	9,840,890	875,480	437,420	1,201,567
240 Owners.....	1,898	1,737	204,279	50,488	24.7	3,192,530	1,876,090	326,780	169,480	820,180
241 Part owners.....	298	275	173,631	36,045	20.8	829,992	594,930	56,680	32,400	143,032
242 Owners and tenants.....	9	6	2,450	532	21.7	39,904	26,390	4,790	3,280	5,464
243 Managers.....	37	35	43,594	8,150	18.7	662,715	522,920	66,260	40,500	33,085
244 Cash tenants.....	795	743	50,673	42,091	83.1	6,100,556	5,564,250	249,650	148,970	137,686
245 Share tenants.....	211	192	23,818	17,356	72.9	1,532,660	1,256,310	171,370	42,810	62,170

THE NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, VALUE OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, VALUE OF AND MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, AND FOR EACH OF THE SOUTHERN STATES: 1900—Continued.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS: 1899.				EXPENDITURES: 1899.		AVERAGE VALUES PER FARM.								AVERAGE EX- PENDITURES PER FARM: 1899.		
Total.	Fed to live stock.	Not fed to live stock.	Per cent not fed, to value of prop- erty.	Labor.	Ferti- lizers.	Farm property: June 1, 1900.					Products: 1899.		Average value per acre of products of 1899 not fed.	Labor.	Ferti- lizers.	
						Total.	Land and im- prove- ments (except build- ings).	Build- ings.	Imple- ments and ma- chin- ery.	Live stock.	Total.	Not fed to live stock.				
\$24,388,310	\$2,826,830	\$21,561,480	38.3	\$612,500	\$13,190	\$858	\$572	\$109	\$33	\$144	\$372	\$329	\$5.61	\$9	(1)	211
7,180,460	974,420	6,212,040	35.6	170,200	4,650	1,019	615	152	47	205	420	363	4.19	10	(1)	212
1,394,560	173,850	1,220,710	35.6	53,600	330	1,184	765	150	46	223	481	421	4.61	18	(1)	213
61,570	8,200	53,370	35.2	1,370	160	1,306	831	180	50	245	531	460	4.64	12	\$1	214
104,460	17,770	86,690	14.2	15,030	110	6,693	5,001	566	160	966	1,148	953	2.34	165		215
2,820,790	328,080	2,492,710	36.2	84,960	3,140	816	553	98	31	134	334	295	5.02	10	(1)	216
12,820,470	1,324,510	11,495,960	41.5	287,340	4,800	752	529	87	26	110	348	312	7.18	8	(1)	217
4,422,293	552,487	3,869,806	20.6	975,235	16,710	2,335	1,536	154	101	544	549	480	4.63	121	2	218
1,652,922	447,126	1,205,796	13.4	109,415	1,610	1,390	613	99	79	599	256	187	2.44	17	(1)	219
138,440	32,560	105,880	10.7	21,140	240	3,035	2,117	229	127	562	423	324	0.57	65	1	220
25,021	5,721	19,300	16.6	4,260	800	2,908	1,805	274	240	589	626	483	2.14	106	.....	221
108,457	5,877	102,580	14.8	40,840	.....	15,755	11,973	1,570	934	1,278	2,465	2,331	2.30	917	18	222
1,908,870	42,390	1,866,480	29.2	637,810	12,810	6,981	6,332	292	177	180	2,084	2,038	34.30	696	14	223
588,588	18,763	569,820	35.2	162,270	1,250	6,224	5,050	688	175	311	2,264	2,192	12.00	624	5	224
774,900	233,590	541,310	14.2	86,805	3,160	1,472	636	106	105	625	300	209	2.05	34	1	225
651,810	215,860	435,950	18.1	47,655	80	1,363	542	96	101	624	267	178	1.98	20	(1)	226
25,850	7,720	18,130	11.2	540	.....	7,022	4,162	757	389	1,714	1,124	788	1.63	23	.....	227
15,930	4,190	11,740	15.8	3,850	.....	2,756	1,644	226	229	657	590	436	1.81	142	.....	228
20	.....	20	0.8	.....	.....	1,201	125	275	5	796	10	10	0.25	.....	.....	229
60,840	2,450	58,390	35.3	31,650	2,790	3,063	2,465	147	135	316	1,127	1,081	25.53	586	52	230
20,450	3,870	17,080	22.8	3,110	290	1,921	1,231	176	57	457	524	438	0.73	80	7	231
362,803	51,247	311,556	11.8	33,020	.....	1,189	397	41	45	706	163	140	4.25	15	.....	232
292,422	45,886	246,536	10.0	11,170	.....	1,159	359	36	44	720	137	116	3.52	5	.....	233
470	270	200	5.2	.....	.....	636	237	162	47	190	78	33	0.33	.....	.....	234
401	41	360	18.3	30	.....	492	350	20	40	82	100	90	4.74	8	.....	235
3,747	877	2,870	12.0	1,700	.....	5,621	726	454	116	4,325	749	674	3.81	340	.....	236
63,770	4,400	59,370	46.1	19,990	.....	1,921	1,532	150	83	156	952	886	40.64	298	.....	237
1,998	273	1,720	16.1	130	.....	1,067	877	66	51	73	199	172	5.93	13	.....	238
3,284,590	267,600	3,016,990	24.4	855,410	13,550	3,804	3,030	269	135	370	1,011	929	6.05	263	4	239
708,690	185,380	523,310	16.4	50,590	1,530	1,682	989	172	89	432	373	276	2.56	27	1	240
112,120	24,570	87,550	10.6	20,600	240	2,775	1,996	190	109	480	376	294	0.50	69	1	241
8,690	1,490	7,200	18.0	380	.....	4,434	2,933	532	362	607	966	800	2.94	42	.....	242
104,690	5,500	99,190	15.0	38,640	800	17,911	14,133	1,791	1,094	893	2,829	2,681	2.28	1,044	22	243
1,784,260	35,540	1,748,720	28.7	586,170	10,020	7,674	6,999	314	188	173	2,244	2,200	34.51	737	13	244
566,140	15,120	551,020	36.0	159,030	960	7,264	5,954	312	203	235	2,683	2,611	23.13	754	4	245

¹ Less than \$1.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE LV.—NUMBER AND TOTAL VALUE OF SPECIFIED DOMESTIC ANIMALS, AND VALUES OF POULTRY AND BEES, AND MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.													
DIVISION, STATE OR TERRITORY, AND TENURE.		Number of farms.	Number of farms report- ing.	Total value.	Neat cattle.						Horses.		
					Number of farms report- ing.	Total number.	Dairy cows.		Other cows.				All other neat cattle.
							Number of farms report- ing.	Num- ber.	Num- ber of farms report- ing.	Num- ber.			
1	Continental United States....	767,764	710,118	\$95,470,177	412,201	1,898,233	348,857	578,980	72,403	272,656	1,046,597	360,557	830,787
2	Owners	174,434	166,101	33,911,865	117,911	869,953	99,385	201,608	28,247	169,953	498,392	115,302	427,713
3	Part owners.....	30,501	29,572	4,917,374	21,005	111,067	18,031	31,426	3,774	15,645	63,986	20,008	45,033
4	Owners and tenants	1,582	1,513	424,065	1,121	10,744	967	2,223	271	1,854	6,667	1,064	3,854
5	Managers	1,824	1,684	1,822,312	1,166	64,166	971	3,320	335	13,543	47,303	1,164	4,710
6	Cash tenants.....	274,663	256,660	30,131,518	153,622	490,231	126,820	193,320	24,082	41,347	255,564	120,810	182,897
7	Share tenants.....	281,760	254,588	24,260,013	117,376	352,072	102,733	147,083	15,694	30,314	174,675	102,209	166,680
8	North Atlantic division.....	2,140	1,921	475,530	1,278	7,579	1,176	4,271	93	259	3,049	1,755	4,008
9	Owners	1,344	1,197	263,898	815	4,444	745	2,429	54	124	1,891	1,099	2,268
10	Part owners.....	146	139	31,121	82	400	80	227	9	26	147	131	296
11	Owners and tenants	6	6	620	3	6	3	4			2	5	10
12	Managers	68	61	32,450	48	367	46	183	6	27	157	56	204
13	Cash tenants.....	319	276	63,207	151	893	141	560	8	25	308	244	566
14	Share tenants.....	257	242	84,234	179	1,469	161	868	16	57	544	220	659
15	New England.....	294	249	42,436	164	710	145	401	12	19	290	210	380
16	Owners	218	188	28,906	128	564	114	300	9	13	251	161	266
17	Part owners.....	7	7	959	3	7	3	4			3	5	14
18	Owners and tenants	1	1	60	1	1	1	1				1	1
19	Managers	13	9	5,030	9	45	9	33			12	8	26
20	Cash tenants.....	46	37	5,118	17	73	13	49	2	5	19	30	49
21	Share tenants.....	9	7	2,273	6	20	5	14	1	1	5	5	24
22	Southern North Atlantic.....	1,846	1,672	433,094	1,114	6,869	1,031	3,870	81	240	2,759	1,545	3,623
23	Owners	1,126	1,009	234,902	687	3,880	631	2,129	45	111	1,640	938	2,062
24	Part owners.....	139	132	30,162	79	393	77	223	9	26	144	126	282
25	Owners and tenants	5	5	500	2	6	2	3			2	4	9
26	Managers	55	52	27,420	39	322	37	150	6	27	145	48	178
27	Cash tenants.....	273	239	58,069	134	820	128	511	6	20	289	214	517
28	Share tenants.....	248	235	81,961	173	1,449	156	854	15	56	539	215	635
29	South Atlantic division.....	238,871	265,499	22,784,491	156,263	431,934	121,401	167,411	23,717	45,523	219,000	103,009	136,004
30	Owners	70,330	65,517	6,040,456	44,956	154,986	34,757	53,974	8,003	19,621	81,391	36,578	50,662
31	Part owners.....	14,302	13,775	1,282,649	9,273	25,919	7,042	9,891	1,492	2,882	13,146	7,883	10,884
32	Owners and tenants	484	469	49,534	319	1,026	247	419	54	124	483	252	371
33	Managers	970	878	247,091	579	4,733	469	1,436	118	587	2,710	621	1,243
34	Cash tenants.....	100,597	92,730	7,950,828	55,853	136,391	40,712	53,463	8,630	13,384	69,544	34,253	41,158
35	Share tenants.....	162,188	92,130	7,213,933	45,283	108,879	38,174	48,228	5,420	8,925	51,726	23,522	31,686
36	Northern South Atlantic.....	52,254	49,095	4,517,063	30,477	80,115	25,932	35,414	2,116	3,115	41,586	32,788	51,713
37	Owners	26,469	24,925	2,136,829	15,846	40,753	13,754	17,947	1,064	1,436	21,370	17,137	25,813
38	Part owners.....	4,083	4,023	412,796	2,645	6,022	2,231	3,042	149	216	2,764	3,146	5,025
39	Owners and tenants	147	144	17,353	103	267	88	142	6	6	119	104	187
40	Managers	368	339	116,956	245	1,736	216	716	24	66	954	260	705
41	Cash tenants.....	7,607	6,970	525,174	3,764	8,526	2,894	3,743	298	413	4,370	4,215	6,075
42	Share tenants.....	13,580	12,694	1,307,895	7,874	22,811	6,749	9,824	575	978	12,009	7,926	13,848
43	Delaware.....	818	784	133,343	423	1,462	389	778	49	95	589	691	1,448
44	Owners	297	278	39,520	154	373	143	225	17	30	118	245	486
45	Part owners.....	34	34	4,074	12	17	12	14			3	31	55
46	Owners and tenants	1	1	110	1	2	1	2				1	1
47	Managers	15	15	7,092	9	88	9	42	1	7	39	13	61
48	Cash tenants.....	75	72	11,265	34	141	28	62	5	5	74	66	122
49	Share tenants.....	396	384	71,282	213	841	196	433	26	53	355	335	773
50	Maryland.....	5,843	5,514	914,310	3,263	11,845	2,801	5,247	283	566	6,032	4,742	10,205
51	Owners	2,882	2,702	325,045	1,479	3,896	1,248	1,910	107	160	1,826	2,280	3,932
52	Part owners.....	371	362	61,638	191	636	100	274	7	9	353	335	674
53	Owners and tenants	9	7	938	3	5	2	2			3	5	11
54	Managers	105	101	43,710	79	496	70	240	7	25	221	87	296
55	Cash tenants.....	563	498	72,754	223	858	189	414	18	29	415	394	558
56	Share tenants.....	1,913	1,844	410,225	1,288	5,964	1,132	2,407	144	343	3,214	1,641	4,434
57	District of Columbia.....	17	17	2,105	7	13	7	12			1	15	31
58	Owners	4	4	338	2	6	2	5			1	3	4
59	Part owners.....	1	1	86	1	1	1	1				1	2
60	Owners and tenants												
61	Managers	2	2	415								2	8
62	Cash tenants.....	10	10	1,266	4	6	4	6				9	17
63	Share tenants.....												
64	Virginia.....	44,834	42,087	3,355,862	26,255	64,793	22,230	28,503	1,744	2,364	33,926	26,795	38,964
65	Owners	22,809	21,498	1,704,480	13,862	35,261	12,018	15,241	913	1,201	18,819	14,254	20,796
66	Part owners.....	3,623	3,572	338,722	2,404	5,221	2,023	2,689	189	194	2,338	2,737	4,212
67	Owners and tenants	134	133	15,479	97	246	83	181	5	5	110	95	167
68	Managers	238	213	61,443	149	1,082	130	406	15	33	648	150	373
69	Cash tenants.....	6,891	6,328	480,020	3,453	7,353	2,636	3,196	273	373	3,784	3,700	4,974
70	Share tenants.....	11,139	10,343	805,718	6,290	15,630	5,340	6,840	399	558	8,232	5,859	8,442

JUNE 1, 1900, ON FARMS OF ALL NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN FARMERS CLASSIFIED BY TENURE, FOR MAIN FOR EACH OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS—continued.														POULTRY.		REES.	
Mules.		Asses and burros.		Sheep.			Swine.		Goats.		Number of farms reporting.	Value.	Number of farms reporting.	Value.			
Number of farms reporting.	Number.	Number of farms reporting.	Number.	Number of farms reporting.	Number of lambs.	Number of sheep 1 year and over.	Number of farms reporting.	Number.	Number of farms reporting.	Number.							
350,567	513,563	2,351	6,998	6,802	165,119	442,946	521,207	3,128,726	9,909	135,549	623,649	\$4,019,577	29,252	\$185,086			
59,610 12,526 740 806 148,855 128,030	106,447 21,471 1,450 3,127 208,708 172,860	1,897 85 23 17 144 185	6,158 108 58 77 274 323	4,311 423 43 127 678 1,170	150,306 2,012 1,116 1,847 2,480 7,358	411,611 4,322 1,782 3,481 6,273 15,477	126,056 24,738 1,275 1,146 190,290 177,702	969,612 160,333 12,064 16,489 1,070,267 899,961	4,613 611 32 60 2,915 1,678	102,800 4,061 242 859 16,677 10,910	149,098 27,715 1,375 1,335 227,177 216,949	1,214,322 215,073 18,812 18,156 1,337,658 1,221,156	11,167 2,057 148 91 8,504 7,285	87,740 14,207 1,816 1,085 43,410 37,828			
71	137	1	1	69	615	1,763	1,172	5,187	2	14	1,677	32,045	58	732			
40 2	64 3	1	1	42 2	362 8	541 21	752 82	2,945 346	1	2	1,057 114	18,733 1,588	42 4	527 44			
2 12 15	24 18 28			1 9 15	9 73 163	34 236 931	30 153 151	5 163 833			4 53 248 201	76 1,455 5,090 5,103	1 2 9	10 16 135			
				8	61	109	99	337			245	4,742	6	57			
				6 1	61 8	99 8	74 2	278 3			188 6 1	3,707 68 21	5 18	42 17 18			
				1		2	3 6 2	47 67 3			10 38 7	225 688 83	1	16			
71	137	1	1	61	554	1,654	1,073	4,850	2	14	1,432	27,303	52	675			
40 2	64 3	1	1	36 1	301 8	442 13	678 80	2,667 343	1	2	869 108	15,026 1,520	37 4	485 44			
2 12 15	24 18 28			1 8 15	9 73 163	34 234 931	27 137 149	5 858 830			3 43 215 194	55 1,230 4,452 5,020	1 2 8	10 16 120			
115,200	146,180	117	184	1,959	8,488	17,472	205,426	925,634	3,868	21,867	243,056	1,284,970	10,872	60,922			
15,861 4,291 173 379 48,623 45,882	21,987 5,736 249 979 61,114 56,115	46 16 1 1 28 26	55 19 1 1 52 57	1,003 124 15 69 257 491	3,524 399 38 644 1,120 2,763	7,358 909 79 1,046 1,213 6,237	53,142 11,393 400 632 71,051 68,808	275,467 54,705 2,153 6,233 315,431 271,645	1,661 291 6 25 1,199 686	10,361 1,553 50 319 5,804 3,780	63,127 12,890 432 708 84,516 81,388	416,864 79,576 2,822 7,666 390,895 387,147	3,431 743 36 50 3,358 3,254	24,362 4,994 225 579 15,104 15,658			
5,815	7,745	18	21	805	5,144	8,527	41,466	160,945	222	840	47,567	347,969	1,371	9,865			
2,358 525 28 91 897 1,916	3,063 686 44 225 1,096 2,631	9 2 1 1 4 2	10 2 1 1 5 3	395 43 6 48 55 258	1,954 237 21 435 347 2,150	3,034 488 43 721 564 3,677	21,232 3,481 130 269 5,765 10,589	79,050 13,218 588 2,150 23,118 42,821	97 29 3 3 38 55	381 89 8 8 82 285	25,205 8,841 1,142 296 6,515 11,573	176,552 31,375 1,142 4,007 43,326 91,567	719 128 9 94 103 404	5,219 832 8 94 717 2,930			
147	256			22	56	173	648	2,204			761	13,642	57	301			
39 5 1 2 13 87	71 9 1 6 26 143			1 12 4 5		7 75 57 34	232 28 1 2 12 51 324	785 73 2 75 143 1,126			273 33 1 13 72 369	5,166 496 15 247 1,086 6,632	22 2 15 17 1 33	161 8 46 40 132			
559	958	4	5	213	1,854	2,719	4,381	20,817	24	113	5,019	76,374	165	1,178			
187 26 1 35 47 263	261 37 3 99 85 473	2 2 1 2 2	3 2 2 2	38 3 18 17 137	294 37 232 121 1,170	369 52 381 193 1,719	2,128 291 6 74 387 1,495	8,483 1,242 14 712 1,742 8,624	16 2 3 6 6	59 5 5 49	2,508 343 5 445 1,633	33,620 4,842 77 1,898 6,302 29,635	73 17 1 11 63	447 85 7 95 544			
2	2						4	11	1	1	8	183	1	14			
											1 1 1	25 40 15					
2	2						1 3	4 7	1 1	1	5	103	1	14			
5,068	6,469	14	16	453	2,144	3,990	35,876	135,220	195	720	41,092	251,657	1,084	7,767			
2,111 492 25 52 831 1,557	2,700 637 39 116 974 2,003	7 2 1 1 2 2	7 2 1 3 3	264 36 6 16 27 104	997 172 21 175 128 651	1,687 390 43 206 235 1,429	18,508 3,121 120 175 5,272 8,680	68,118 11,706 548 1,323 20,953 32,572	80 26 3 37 49	320 80 3 81 236	21,983 3,410 128 189 5,928 9,454	133,756 25,603 1,008 1,788 35,141 54,461	570 102 9 7 91 305	4,100 600 87 68 608 2,239			

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE LV.—NUMBER AND TOTAL VALUE OF SPECIFIED DOMESTIC ANIMALS, AND VALUES OF POULTRY AND BEES, AND MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.													
DIVISION, STATE OR TERRITORY, AND TENURE.	Number of farms.	Number of farms reporting.	Total value.	Neat cattle.							Horses.		
				Number of farms reporting.	Total number.	Dairy cows.		Other cows.		All other neat cattle.	Number of farms reporting.	Number.	
						Number of farms reporting.	Number.	Number of farms reporting.	Number.				
71 West Virginia.....	742	693	\$111,383	529	2,002	505	874	40	90	1,038	545	1,065	
72 Owners.....	477	443	67,446	349	1,217	343	566	27	45	606	355	345	
73 Part owners.....	54	54	8,276	37	147	35	64	3	13	70	42	82	
74 Owners and tenants.....	3	3	826	2	14	2	7	1	1	6	3	8	
75 Managers.....	8	8	4,296	8	80	7	28	1	1	51	8	27	
76 Cash tenants.....	68	62	9,869	50	168	37	65	2	6	97	46	104	
77 Share tenants.....	132	123	20,670	83	376	81	144	6	24	208	91	199	
78 Southern South Atlantic.....	236,617	216,404	18,267,488	125,786	351,819	95,469	181,997	21,601	42,408	177,414	70,221	84,291	
79 Owners.....	43,861	40,592	3,903,627	29,110	114,233	21,003	36,027	6,939	18,185	60,021	19,441	24,849	
80 Part owners.....	10,219	9,752	869,853	6,628	19,897	4,811	6,849	1,343	2,060	10,382	4,737	5,859	
81 Owners and tenants.....	337	325	32,181	216	759	159	277	48	118	894	148	184	
82 Managers.....	602	539	130,135	334	2,997	253	720	94	621	1,756	261	478	
83 Cash tenants.....	92,990	85,760	7,425,654	52,089	127,865	37,818	49,720	8,332	12,971	65,174	30,038	35,083	
84 Share tenants.....	88,608	79,436	5,906,038	37,409	86,068	31,426	38,404	4,845	7,947	39,717	15,596	17,838	
85 North Carolina.....	54,864	50,062	3,529,590	28,242	68,486	20,499	26,147	4,132	6,275	36,064	18,216	21,848	
86 Owners.....	13,204	12,142	928,975	8,264	23,060	5,791	7,924	1,490	2,413	12,729	5,042	5,995	
87 Part owners.....	4,230	4,011	316,331	2,591	6,528	1,901	2,389	440	682	3,457	1,850	2,227	
88 Owners and tenants.....	86	81	7,317	69	178	45	63	12	20	95	38	44	
89 Managers.....	121	114	21,607	82	349	58	107	16	45	197	55	120	
90 Cash tenants.....	10,331	9,707	889,935	5,754	12,928	3,657	4,541	698	943	7,444	5,264	6,390	
91 Share tenants.....	26,892	24,007	1,365,425	11,482	25,437	9,047	11,123	1,476	2,172	12,142	5,967	7,072	
92 South Carolina.....	85,401	76,464	6,135,820	48,626	111,431	34,127	42,975	7,457	11,671	56,785	22,883	26,860	
93 Owners.....	15,503	14,269	1,321,193	10,820	30,590	6,983	9,946	2,247	4,114	16,530	6,372	8,110	
94 Part owners.....	3,376	3,243	293,236	2,400	6,094	1,581	1,993	488	946	3,155	1,476	1,735	
95 Owners and tenants.....	91	88	8,579	55	126	39	46	9	27	53	38	38	
96 Managers.....	180	168	42,529	106	759	81	169	32	172	418	79	142	
97 Cash tenants.....	42,434	37,834	2,914,897	24,167	52,509	16,090	19,959	3,488	4,800	27,750	11,830	13,435	
98 Share tenants.....	23,817	20,862	1,555,386	11,078	21,353	9,403	10,862	1,193	1,612	8,879	3,093	3,400	
99 Georgia.....	82,826	77,383	7,347,664	41,577	130,771	35,726	51,076	7,888	16,624	63,071	21,686	25,630	
100 Owners.....	9,547	8,944	1,045,838	6,768	35,777	5,739	11,284	1,966	5,979	18,514	4,341	5,557	
101 Part owners.....	1,762	1,704	171,760	1,145	4,330	988	1,529	268	613	2,188	828	1,049	
102 Owners and tenants.....	66	66	7,251	41	129	39	65	8	8	56	20	28	
103 Managers.....	208	190	51,388	121	1,571	95	362	38	238	971	90	153	
104 Cash tenants.....	34,728	33,112	3,191,605	19,109	52,256	16,186	22,091	3,573	6,129	24,036	10,449	12,193	
105 Share tenants.....	36,515	33,367	2,879,822	14,393	36,708	12,679	15,745	2,035	3,657	17,306	5,958	6,650	
106 Florida.....	13,526	12,495	1,254,414	7,341	41,131	5,117	11,799	2,124	7,838	21,494	7,436	9,958	
107 Owners.....	5,607	5,237	607,621	3,258	24,800	2,490	6,873	1,236	5,679	12,243	3,686	5,187	
108 Part owners.....	851	794	88,526	492	2,945	391	938	147	425	1,582	583	848	
109 Owners and tenants.....	94	90	9,031	51	326	30	103	19	63	100	57	74	
110 Managers.....	93	67	14,011	25	318	19	82	8	66	170	87	63	
111 Cash tenants.....	5,497	5,107	429,217	3,059	10,172	1,885	3,129	573	1,099	5,944	2,495	3,065	
112 Share tenants.....	1,384	1,200	105,405	456	2,570	296	674	141	506	1,390	578	716	
113 North Central division.....	16,900	16,038	5,390,567	10,316	116,358	8,206	18,095	2,813	25,973	72,290	14,458	75,128	
114 Owners.....	9,545	9,096	3,598,957	6,026	92,383	4,193	9,675	2,364	23,572	59,136	8,339	56,196	
115 Part owners.....	1,831	1,787	536,498	1,335	8,695	1,270	2,780	156	1,040	4,875	1,654	5,677	
116 Owners and tenants.....	135	131	54,677	113	819	107	273	20	67	479	128	559	
117 Managers.....	119	110	103,347	91	1,912	75	324	27	367	1,221	103	486	
118 Cash tenants.....	1,726	1,614	376,100	918	4,921	844	1,857	95	356	2,708	1,354	3,749	
119 Share tenants.....	3,544	3,300	720,988	1,833	7,628	1,717	3,186	151	571	3,871	2,886	8,461	
120 Eastern North Central.....	6,013	5,580	1,274,887	3,663	15,205	3,443	6,607	297	603	7,995	4,832	13,897	
121 Owners.....	3,122	2,877	592,566	1,868	7,520	1,763	3,344	167	269	3,907	2,464	6,562	
122 Part owners.....	673	657	173,394	519	2,089	494	970	35	67	1,052	607	1,906	
123 Owners and tenants.....	67	64	21,243	55	275	53	102	8	18	1,155	61	243	
124 Managers.....	45	41	28,363	34	474	26	110	4	44	320	89	182	
125 Cash tenants.....	593	555	130,082	324	1,495	291	652	26	54	789	473	1,400	
126 Share tenants.....	1,513	1,386	329,239	863	3,352	816	1,429	57	151	1,772	1,188	3,604	
127 Western North Central.....	10,887	10,458	4,115,680	6,653	101,153	4,763	11,488	2,516	25,370	64,295	9,626	61,231	
128 Owners.....	6,423	6,219	3,006,391	4,158	84,863	2,430	6,331	2,197	23,303	55,229	5,875	49,634	
129 Part owners.....	1,158	1,130	363,104	816	6,606	1,810	121	973	3,823	1,047	3,771	816	
130 Owners and tenants.....	68	67	33,434	58	544	54	171	12	49	324	67	316	
131 Managers.....	74	69	74,994	57	1,488	49	214	23	323	901	64	304	
132 Cash tenants.....	1,133	1,059	246,018	594	3,426	553	1,205	69	302	1,919	881	2,349	
133 Share tenants.....	2,031	1,914	391,749	970	4,276	901	1,767	94	420	2,099	1,692	4,857	
134 South Central division.....	451,799	419,072	62,431,846	241,051	1,265,403	216,469	384,085	43,584	171,690	709,628	234,120	466,918	
135 Owners.....	86,748	84,025	20,120,071	63,230	550,272	58,334	131,283	15,810	100,609	318,380	63,357	181,516	
136 Part owners.....	13,895	13,547	2,885,888	10,078	71,404	9,462	18,111	1,949	10,048	48,245	10,025	22,249	
137 Owners and tenants.....	917	875	295,848	664	3,462	602	1,496	183	1,511	6,455	647	2,412	
138 Managers.....	623	594	1,383,619	425	54,872	366	1,306	170	11,729	41,837	447	2,253	
139 Cash tenants.....	171,105	161,824	21,586,718	96,644	347,368	85,077	137,823	15,341	27,318	182,722	84,256	184,463	
140 Share tenants.....	178,511	158,707	16,159,707	70,010	233,030	62,628	94,666	10,081	20,475	117,989	75,388	124,025	

JUNE 1, 1900, ON FARMS OF ALL NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN FARMERS CLASSIFIED BY TENURE, FOR MAIN FOR EACH OF THE SOUTHERN STATES—Continued.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS—continued.														POULTRY		BEES.		
Mules.		Asses and burros.		Sheep.			Swine.		Goats.		Number of farms reporting.	Value.	Number of farms reporting.	Value.				
Number of farms reporting.	Number.	Number of farms reporting.	Number.	Number of farms reporting.	Number of lambs.	Number of sheep 1 year and over.	Number of farms reporting.	Number.	Number of farms reporting.	Number.								
39	60	.....	.....	117	1,090	1,645	557	2,698	2	6	687	\$6,113	04	\$605	71	
21	81	.....	.....	92	663	971	364	1,664	1	2	440	3,985	54	511	72	
2	3	.....	.....	4	28	46	41	137	1	4	54	494	7	79	73	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	24	.....	.....	3	42	.....	.....	74
2	4	.....	.....	2	28	59	7	36	.....	.....	8	59	.....	.....	75
4	9	.....	.....	7	66	74	52	273	.....	.....	65	694	.....	.....	76
9	12	.....	.....	12	305	495	90	499	.....	.....	117	839	3	15	77
109,394	138,435	99	163	1,154	8,344	8,945	163,960	764,689	3,646	21,027	195,489	937,001	9,501	51,057	78			
13,503	18,924	37	45	608	1,570	4,324	31,910	196,417	1,564	9,980	37,922	240,312	2,712	19,143	79			
3,766	5,050	14	17	81	162	421	7,812	41,487	202	1,464	9,049	48,201	015	4,162	80			
145	205	.....	.....	9	17	86	270	1,565	6	50	295	1,650	27	152	81	
288	754	.....	.....	21	209	325	363	4,083	22	316	407	3,659	42	485	82	
47,726	60,018	24	47	202	773	1,279	65,286	292,313	1,161	5,722	78,001	347,569	3,255	14,887	83			
48,966	53,484	24	54	233	613	2,560	58,219	228,824	631	3,495	69,815	295,580	2,850	12,728	84			
18,727	23,063	38	79	736	1,650	3,382	39,991	201,775	804	4,443	45,048	211,591	2,585	16,094	85			
4,026	5,202	7	8	401	827	1,849	10,075	56,769	337	2,104	11,035	55,922	1,003	7,129	86			
1,525	1,994	11	13	62	125	226	3,887	17,629	112	577	3,730	18,111	290	1,802	87			
87	44	.....	.....	6	13	21	73	426	.....	.....	78	419	12	45	88
49	110	.....	.....	10	50	11	83	939	4	20	88	736	28	242	89	
5,325	6,473	8	22	120	377	169	7,694	36,308	119	550	8,601	38,006	353	1,862	90			
7,765	9,270	12	36	137	258	1,106	18,679	89,704	232	1,192	21,517	98,397	899	4,954	91			
35,793	48,760	35	52	216	659	1,807	55,625	200,857	1,371	4,821	70,547	325,116	2,676	13,006	92			
4,432	6,168	25	32	105	231	832	10,598	50,530	736	2,605	13,376	88,582	664	3,935	93			
1,207	1,619	2	3	9	6	40	2,536	11,163	76	271	2,995	16,367	155	830	94			
42	65	.....	.....	1	1	3	66	218	1	3	73	427	5	43	95	
95	235	.....	.....	6	142	225	107	889	7	53	129	976	5	86	96	
17,516	21,481	5	10	54	123	325	27,629	100,389	436	1,540	35,068	145,968	1,124	5,000	97			
12,501	14,192	3	7	41	156	352	14,789	37,338	115	349	18,906	73,796	723	3,112	98			
52,031	68,081	22	28	176	716	2,987	58,624	283,335	1,062	7,539	68,245	320,207	3,654	15,823	99			
4,236	6,490	3	3	87	416	1,377	7,109	51,828	277	2,680	8,500	54,456	727	4,558	100			
879	1,269	1	1	5	20	84	1,363	7,506	43	360	1,571	9,096	124	523	101			
45	66	.....	.....	2	3	12	46	192	1	16	51	282	7	40	102	
116	843	.....	.....	3	14	47	139	1,796	6	134	142	1,265	6	57	103	
23,415	30,811	9	13	26	70	377	26,086	127,316	487	2,717	29,689	137,973	1,596	6,352	104			
23,340	29,602	9	11	53	193	1,090	23,881	95,197	248	1,632	28,289	117,135	1,194	4,287	105			
2,843	3,531	4	4	26	319	769	9,720	78,722	409	4,224	11,649	80,087	586	6,134	106			
809	1,064	2	2	15	96	236	4,128	37,790	214	2,591	5,011	41,352	318	3,521	107			
155	198	.....	.....	5	11	71	625	5,189	31	256	753	5,627	46	947	108	
21	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	699	4	31	90	552	3	18	109
28	66	.....	.....	2	3	42	34	459	5	109	48	682	8	100	110	
1,470	1,753	2	2	2	203	408	3,977	28,300	119	915	4,644	25,622	182	1,173	111			
360	420	.....	.....	2	6	12	870	6,285	36	322	1,103	6,252	34	875	112	
3,037	6,479	44	94	546	5,986	10,489	9,176	95,159	137	726	12,333	168,845	586	5,509	113			
1,089	2,176	20	35	329	3,327	5,677	4,362	41,956	94	399	6,019	77,828	295	3,265	114			
478	970	5	5	74	724	1,088	1,384	15,839	14	85	1,701	27,094	123	864	115			
35	128	3	5	18	109	183	116	1,715	1	2	129	2,478	19	242	116			
84	208	3	18	13	327	534	69	1,999	3	13	86	1,553	4	105	117			
513	1,159	4	6	31	340	975	1,061	12,362	12	89	1,467	20,277	49	331	118			
888	1,838	9	25	81	1,159	2,027	2,184	21,288	13	138	2,931	39,615	96	702	119			
846	1,716	9	19	337	4,497	8,187	3,938	39,411	42	172	5,138	65,323	280	2,550	120			
268	498	2	2	194	2,409	4,261	1,972	17,507	24	75	2,606	30,820	149	1,558	121			
129	272	.....	.....	46	549	860	554	0,151	7	37	630	9,337	48	364	122	
16	37	.....	.....	11	61	152	55	871	1	2	65	1,077	7	58	123	
4	14	.....	.....	6	158	192	27	558	2	12	90	541	1	15	124	
108	232	2	4	22	289	881	365	4,188	3	5	493	6,907	23	171	125			
321	663	4	10	58	1,031	1,841	965	10,133	5	41	1,254	16,641	57	384	126			
2,191	4,763	35	75	209	1,489	2,302	5,238	55,748	95	554	7,195	103,522	306	2,959	127			
821	1,678	18	33	135	918	1,416	2,390	24,449	70	324	3,353	47,008	146	1,707	128			
349	698	5	5	28	175	228	830	9,685	7	48	1,071	17,757	80	500	129			
19	91	3	5	7	48	36	61	844	.....	.....	64	1,401	12	184	130	
30	194	2	15	7	169	342	42	1,441	1	1	56	1,012	3	90	131			
405	927	2	2	9	51	94	696	8,174	9	84	974	13,370	26	160	132			
567	1,175	5	15	23	128	186	1,219	11,155	8	97	1,677	22,974	39	318	133			
231,562	357,742	785	1,300	3,406	15,617	42,816	304,069	2,089,445	5,287	42,501	363,935	2,503,822	17,642	115,992	134			
42,049	79,602	442	697	2,150	10,603	30,457	66,852	640,853	2,261	22,115	76,792	680,598	7,332	58,077	135			
7,700	14,574	62	81	218	801	2,188	11,769	88,340	304	2,359	12,860	104,645	1,175	8,105	136			
627	1,061	10	16	51	241	275	741	7,952	21	170	797	8,322	93	849	137			
386	1,901	13	58	42	542	965	398	7,838	29	617	476	7,037	36	391	138			
99,674	140,327	111	214	377	887	3,090	117,816	738,997	1,699	10,509	140,689	916,479	5,086	27,843	139			
81,226	114,277	147	234	568	2,543	5,841	106,493	605,466	973	6,921	132,321	736,741	3,920	20,727	140			

TABLE LV.—NUMBER AND TOTAL VALUE OF SPECIFIED DOMESTIC ANIMALS, AND VALUES OF POULTRY AND BEES, AND MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.												
DIVISION, STATE OR TERRITORY, AND TENURE.	Number of farms.	Number of farms report- ing.	Total value.	Neat cattle.						Horses.		
				Number of farms report- ing.	Total number.	Dairy cows.		Other cows.		All other neat cattle.	Number of farms report- ing.	Num- ber.
						Number of farms report- ing.	Num- ber.	Num- ber of farms report- ing.	Num- ber.			
141 Eastern South Central	267,895	248,132	\$31,807,455	154,216	508,444	137,022	218,963	21,830	85,361	259,120	115,367	176,504
142 Owners	41,333	39,805	6,628,072	31,033	131,328	28,584	51,396	5,040	9,503	70,429	26,544	45,890
143 Part owners	8,100	7,832	1,283,480	6,006	21,276	5,645	9,093	889	1,453	10,730	5,301	8,996
144 Owners and tenants	478	455	93,587	354	1,822	313	560	61	112	1,150	816	640
145 Managers	324	311	163,078	223	2,798	197	615	73	831	1,352	220	648
146 Cash tenants	125,104	117,807	15,212,223	76,227	241,077	66,848	103,857	10,964	16,461	120,759	55,200	82,015
147 Share tenants	92,556	81,922	7,927,015	40,373	110,143	36,035	48,442	4,803	7,001	54,700	27,786	38,315
148 Kentucky	11,238	10,185	1,549,262	6,401	17,138	6,109	8,180	353	648	8,310	7,017	12,882
149 Owners	4,240	4,136	654,653	2,686	7,573	2,596	3,638	151	270	3,665	2,987	5,591
150 Part owners	1,080	1,005	172,790	680	1,080	643	829	43	59	792	1,526	1,526
151 Owners and tenants	82	79	20,918	58	202	56	101	8	13	88	70	181
152 Managers	68	59	29,137	35	373	33	61	6	35	277	50	141
153 Cash tenants	789	710	108,854	429	1,193	416	603	21	39	551	501	975
154 Share tenants	4,984	4,196	562,910	2,513	6,117	2,365	2,948	121	232	2,937	2,634	4,468
155 Tennessee	33,895	31,952	4,646,173	20,547	60,127	19,344	28,280	2,009	2,921	28,923	19,066	38,509
156 Owners	7,602	7,229	1,175,169	5,237	15,852	4,947	7,551	566	782	7,519	4,984	9,383
157 Part owners	1,690	1,659	260,949	1,153	3,053	1,084	1,487	96	155	1,411	1,194	2,097
158 Owners and tenants	134	126	24,179	88	272	81	123	11	16	133	90	185
159 Managers	82	81	39,195	64	554	60	180	18	74	300	61	191
160 Cash tenants	10,909	10,045	1,746,369	6,995	21,785	6,628	10,337	740	1,042	10,406	7,834	12,321
161 Share tenants	13,478	12,212	1,400,312	6,990	18,611	6,544	8,602	578	855	9,154	6,003	9,852
162 Alabama	94,083	85,782	9,357,056	58,257	180,810	49,683	74,577	8,539	13,523	92,710	29,467	39,194
163 Owners	11,123	10,611	1,482,830	8,715	36,360	7,580	13,159	1,693	3,514	19,687	5,698	8,098
164 Part owners	2,871	2,749	403,759	2,239	8,418	2,033	3,327	392	620	4,471	1,491	2,205
165 Owners and tenants	116	109	16,533	100	323	80	135	17	38	150	62	92
166 Managers	72	67	24,251	54	479	42	125	13	58	296	30	61
167 Cash tenants	56,212	51,052	5,565,979	35,451	105,375	29,908	45,026	4,806	7,050	53,299	17,185	22,753
168 Share tenants	23,689	21,194	1,863,704	11,698	29,855	9,974	12,805	1,618	2,243	14,807	5,001	5,985
169 Mississippi	128,679	120,213	15,754,964	69,011	250,369	62,486	102,926	10,929	18,266	129,177	59,217	90,919
170 Owners	18,363	17,829	3,316,420	14,375	71,543	13,461	27,048	2,630	4,937	39,558	12,875	22,868
171 Part owners	2,459	2,419	445,982	1,934	8,125	1,885	3,450	358	619	4,056	1,841	3,168
172 Owners and tenants	146	141	31,957	108	1,025	90	201	25	45	779	94	182
173 Managers	107	104	70,495	70	1,392	62	249	36	664	479	79	255
174 Cash tenants	57,194	55,400	7,791,021	33,352	112,724	29,836	47,891	5,397	8,330	56,503	30,180	45,966
175 Share tenants	50,405	44,320	4,100,089	19,172	55,560	17,152	24,087	2,483	3,071	27,802	14,148	18,480
176 Western South Central	183,904	170,940	31,124,391	86,835	276,959	78,847	170,122	21,704	136,329	450,508	118,753	290,414
177 Owners	45,415	44,220	13,491,999	32,197	418,944	29,750	79,887	10,770	91,106	247,951	36,813	135,626
178 Part owners	5,795	5,715	1,002,408	4,072	50,128	3,817	9,018	1,060	8,595	32,515	4,724	13,253
179 Owners and tenants	439	420	202,261	310	6,640	280	930	122	1,899	4,305	831	1,772
180 Managers	299	283	1,220,541	202	52,074	169	691	97	10,898	40,485	227	1,605
181 Cash tenants	46,091	43,517	6,374,490	20,417	106,286	18,229	38,466	4,377	10,857	61,963	29,056	52,448
182 Share tenants	86,955	76,785	8,232,692	29,637	122,887	26,693	46,124	5,278	13,474	63,289	47,602	85,710
183 Louisiana	58,160	53,022	6,475,315	23,150	104,639	20,697	38,448	5,108	14,312	51,879	34,159	61,947
184 Owners	8,460	8,139	1,442,697	5,701	40,698	5,256	12,505	1,652	6,558	21,635	6,524	14,512
185 Part owners	376	362	151,128	546	2,946	506	1,088	116	297	1,561	721	1,562
186 Owners and tenants	43	43	10,030	37	295	36	89	14	46	160	87	142
187 Managers	79	72	51,210	43	717	30	121	13	82	269	67	206
188 Cash tenants	21,201	19,725	2,462,396	8,620	30,720	7,671	13,389	1,848	3,774	13,557	13,250	22,403
189 Share tenants	27,502	24,181	2,367,854	8,203	29,263	7,298	11,256	1,460	3,310	14,697	13,570	23,122
190 Arkansas	46,983	42,852	5,794,083	23,779	108,545	21,862	42,314	5,019	9,585	56,646	24,655	41,698
191 Owners	9,991	9,742	1,738,929	7,634	43,250	7,265	16,566	1,850	3,617	28,067	7,105	13,475
192 Part owners	1,775	1,725	302,768	1,301	6,961	1,234	2,709	303	557	3,695	1,256	2,310
193 Owners and tenants	175	160	34,244	120	945	116	319	43	120	476	105	240
194 Managers	80	71	29,212	49	484	46	125	14	74	285	58	148
195 Cash tenants	15,842	15,097	2,169,984	7,923	32,732	7,133	12,737	1,630	3,224	16,771	8,816	14,738
196 Share tenants	19,120	16,057	1,518,946	6,762	24,173	6,068	9,828	1,179	1,993	12,352	7,820	10,792
197 Indian Territory	10,054	9,864	8,384,808	6,177	307,190	5,769	22,123	3,184	71,820	213,247	8,954	60,355
198 Owners	7,461	7,365	6,057,210	4,988	217,544	4,669	18,790	2,726	55,422	143,332	6,804	50,408
199 Part owners	148	147	483,126	103	22,078	92	451	66	4,297	17,930	139	1,668
200 Owners and tenants	85	85	78,815	60	2,416	50	235	38	541	1,640	76	964
201 Managers	41	41	928,736	41	42,621	35	176	34	8,368	34,077	40	951
202 Cash tenants	341	331	481,645	155	13,459	138	692	44	1,201	11,566	281	1,105
203 Share tenants	1,978	1,895	400,276	830	8,472	769	1,779	277	1,991	4,702	1,614	5,264
204 Oklahoma	3,171	2,994	1,418,030	1,634	42,321	1,224	2,656	497	11,450	28,215	2,628	22,963
205 Owners	2,378	2,286	993,708	1,270	22,925	917	2,081	437	9,333	11,511	2,044	20,954
206 Part owners	99	99	41,345	71	846	62	146	16	141	559	96	565
207 Owners and tenants	20	20	52,060	12	2,264	11	32	3	604	1,628	17	134
208 Managers	8	8	124,656	7	5,429	4	7	3	1,245	4,177	6	83
209 Cash tenants	177	170	236,508	93	10,093	77	134	12	60	9,899	142	433
210 Share tenants	489	411	59,738	181	764	153	256	26	67	441	323	844

THE NEGRO FARMER.

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JUNE 1, 1900, ON FARMS OF ALL NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN FARMERS CLASSIFIED BY TENURE, FOR MAIN FOR EACH OF THE SOUTHERN STATES—Continued.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS—continued.											POULTRY.		BEES.		
Mules.		Asses and burros.		Sheep.			Swine.		Goats.		Number of farms reporting.	Value.	Number of farms reporting.	Value.	
Number of farms reporting.	Number.	Number of farms reporting.	Number.	Number of farms reporting.	Number of lambs.	Number of sheep 1 year and over.	Number of farms reporting.	Number.	Number of farms reporting.	Number.					
141,088	202,896	350	603	2,169	8,445	18,485	186,597	1,135,146	3,515	24,574	221,930	\$1,427,559	9,729	\$61,386	141
20,400	34,749	150	234	1,274	4,606	10,620	32,339	242,462	1,332	11,606	37,354	299,647	3,242	25,218	142
4,288	7,364	32	43	147	581	1,493	6,691	45,751	215	1,468	7,590	57,710	625	4,243	143
290	518	4	6	41	177	106	387	3,337	11	76	419	3,679	48	484	144
195	854	10	49	80	462	690	216	2,941	15	283	261	3,417	20	170	145
73,672	105,683	84	153	285	718	2,071	89,722	537,781	1,367	7,672	105,444	654,686	4,039	21,628	146
42,843	58,728	70	118	302	1,906	3,505	57,242	302,874	575	3,469	70,862	408,420	1,755	9,343	147
3,498	6,184	36	43	160	2,951	4,246	7,471	53,928	53	257	9,851	90,191	543	3,709	148
1,512	2,576	17	22	264	1,417	1,911	3,066	22,768	18	94	3,888	37,202	316	2,263	149
365	661	5	5	37	298	822	580	5,160	12	52	998	9,490	75	486	150
41	69	2	2	9	69	34	78	622	-----	-----	66	802	10	150	151
32	106	1	1	10	264	390	35	557	1	2	53	720	6	47	152
314	647	3	3	12	139	97	510	4,172	7	26	689	6,262	17	79	153
1,234	2,125	8	10	68	764	992	3,022	20,649	15	83	4,157	35,715	119	684	154
15,440	24,572	159	203	551	1,940	3,591	26,156	171,313	341	1,638	30,331	228,326	1,090	7,097	155
3,593	6,168	87	115	286	786	1,593	5,982	43,441	86	415	7,091	55,039	471	3,387	156
848	1,450	14	19	46	132	211	1,407	9,795	19	78	1,601	12,363	104	718	157
82	151	2	4	10	15	38	106	954	2	11	124	1,092	14	83	158
48	189	3	31	9	101	157	60	842	4	14	70	781	4	21	159
6,051	9,307	16	24	49	128	316	8,790	57,038	146	642	9,990	78,859	218	1,019	160
4,818	7,307	37	70	151	778	1,276	9,811	59,248	84	478	11,515	80,242	279	1,874	161
50,047	69,371	58	100	384	1,170	3,256	65,521	361,838	1,651	12,546	76,046	388,913	5,034	30,884	162
5,383	8,493	12	13	231	768	2,062	8,523	63,143	574	6,019	9,818	63,748	1,286	10,919	163
1,596	2,698	8	13	32	69	199	2,243	15,313	115	901	2,559	16,316	286	2,201	164
73	115	-----	-----	1	4	5	102	810	4	27	107	675	14	134	165
46	102	2	4	5	67	89	48	440	4	145	52	717	6	91	166
30,618	42,709	30	62	70	166	621	39,426	212,240	743	4,258	45,683	229,093	2,626	13,661	167
12,331	15,194	6	8	46	96	280	15,179	69,892	211	1,196	78,364	78,364	816	3,878	168
72,703	102,769	97	197	834	2,384	7,392	87,449	548,062	1,470	10,133	105,702	720,129	3,062	19,696	169
9,912	17,512	34	84	493	1,635	5,054	14,768	113,110	654	5,078	16,557	143,658	1,169	8,649	170
1,479	2,555	5	6	32	82	261	2,261	15,483	69	437	2,432	19,541	160	843	171
94	183	-----	-----	21	89	29	121	951	5	38	122	1,110	10	117	172
69	397	4	13	6	30	54	73	1,102	6	122	86	1,249	4	11	173
36,689	53,020	35	64	154	280	1,037	40,996	264,331	471	2,746	49,142	340,472	1,178	7,169	174
24,460	29,102	19	30	128	268	957	29,230	153,085	265	1,712	37,363	214,099	541	2,907	175
89,874	154,846	435	697	1,237	7,172	24,331	117,472	954,299	1,772	18,017	142,005	1,076,263	7,913	54,606	176
21,649	44,853	292	463	876	5,997	19,837	34,513	398,391	929	10,509	39,438	380,951	4,090	32,859	177
3,412	7,210	30	38	71	220	695	5,078	42,589	89	891	5,270	46,935	550	3,862	178
237	543	6	10	10	64	169	354	4,615	10	94	378	4,643	45	365	179
191	1,047	3	9	12	80	275	182	4,897	14	234	216	3,620	16	221	180
26,002	40,644	27	61	174	312	1,019	28,094	201,216	332	2,837	35,215	201,793	1,047	5,915	181
38,383	60,540	77	116	176	637	2,336	49,251	302,591	398	3,452	61,459	378,321	2,165	11,384	182
29,090	43,521	45	80	364	1,609	6,889	30,789	210,264	359	3,566	40,903	310,061	1,073	6,162	183
3,926	7,445	26	35	243	1,242	5,355	5,508	47,677	147	1,616	6,966	68,218	462	2,957	184
455	986	3	8	15	22	202	632	1,875	8	25	714	6,873	47	261	185
23	45	-----	-----	4	46	126	81	263	-----	-----	41	559	-----	-----	186
49	350	1	1	5	35	88	40	575	3	7	49	1,322	-----	-----	187
11,964	17,192	2	5	45	87	433	11,380	76,008	105	1,274	15,160	113,528	251	1,561	188
12,673	17,503	13	31	62	177	705	13,198	80,866	96	644	17,973	119,531	313	1,383	189
24,867	39,100	49	89	393	1,149	3,268	30,270	247,586	698	4,954	38,038	270,280	1,566	9,159	190
5,750	10,257	23	32	244	833	2,067	8,027	80,398	805	2,193	9,230	76,563	785	4,923	191
1,072	1,971	6	7	40	109	273	1,474	13,382	54	413	1,662	13,037	115	792	192
95	193	1	1	4	13	24	136	1,360	8	71	139	1,442	17	83	193
56	236	-----	-----	2	1	23	47	822	1	5	53	499	5	34	194
9,716	15,493	9	35	35	61	295	10,480	85,112	186	1,276	12,841	98,985	346	1,798	195
8,169	10,950	10	14	68	132	586	10,106	66,512	144	996	14,113	79,754	298	1,524	196
3,390	10,019	108	182	277	1,759	4,917	7,883	166,785	222	2,672	8,779	98,873	623	8,198	197
2,440	6,883	90	157	263	1,564	4,373	6,080	139,243	197	2,409	6,610	79,905	516	7,289	198
58	244	5	5	4	12	28	118	3,647	3	47	131	1,869	17	233	199
33	117	4	8	1	5	15	75	1,906	2	23	76	1,180	11	61	200
26	129	-----	-----	2	38	56	33	2,204	3	17	32	695	4	43	201
134	260	1	1	2	10	95	246	2,910	4	53	289	2,358	12	53	202
699	2,386	8	11	5	130	250	1,331	16,875	13	123	1,641	12,866	63	510	203
1,035	2,192	19	43	1	2	-----	1,728	19,157	14	81	2,026	24,092	8	89	204
759	1,590	18	42	1	2	-----	1,260	15,122	11	56	1,449	17,683	6	82	205
56	134	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	76	1,128	2	15	92	1,734	-----	-----	206
12	30	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	17	262	-----	-----	18	338	-----	-----	207
1	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	96	-----	-----	3	33	-----	-----	208
64	131	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	112	809	-----	-----	135	1,329	1	3	209
143	297	1	1	-----	-----	-----	257	1,740	1	10	329	2,975	1	4	210

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE LV.—NUMBER AND TOTAL VALUE OF SPECIFIED DOMESTIC ANIMALS, AND VALUES OF POULTRY AND BEES, AND MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.													
DIVISION, STATE OR TERRITORY, AND TENURE.	Number of farms.	Neat cattle.										Horses.	
		Number of farms report- ing.	Total value.	Number of farms report- ing.	Total number.	Dairy cows.		Other cows.		All other neat cattle.	Number of farms report- ing.	Num- ber.	
						Number of farms report- ing.	Num- ber.	Num- ber of farms report- ing.	Num- ber.				
211 Texas	65,536	62,208	\$9,052,155	32,095	194,264	29,305	64,581	7,896	29,162	100,521	48,357	103,451	
212 Owners	17,125	16,688	3,349,455	12,604	94,527	11,643	29,945	4,106	16,176	48,406	14,386	36,282	
213 Part owners	2,898	2,882	619,041	2,051	16,697	1,923	4,624	559	3,303	8,770	2,512	7,148	
214 Owners and tenants	116	112	27,112	81	720	70	281	24	88	401	96	292	
215 Managers	91	91	86,727	62	2,823	54	262	28	884	1,677	71	272	
216 Cash tenants	8,440	8,194	1,083,982	3,626	19,282	3,310	6,514	843	2,598	10,170	6,567	13,769	
217 Share tenants	36,866	34,241	3,886,858	13,671	60,215	12,305	23,005	2,336	6,113	31,097	24,775	45,688	
218 Western division	8,054	7,588	4,387,743	3,293	76,959	1,605	5,118	2,246	29,211	42,630	7,215	148,734	
219 Owners	6,467	6,266	3,888,483	2,884	67,868	1,806	4,247	2,016	26,027	37,594	5,929	137,071	
220 Part owners	327	324	181,218	237	4,649	177	417	168	1,649	2,583	315	5,927	
221 Owners and tenants	40	32	23,416	22	431	8	31	14	152	248	32	502	
222 Managers	44	41	55,805	23	2,282	15	71	14	833	1,378	37	524	
223 Cash tenants	916	716	157,670	56	663	46	117	8	264	282	703	2,961	
224 Share tenants	260	209	81,151	71	1,066	53	235	26	286	545	199	1,749	
225 Rocky Mountain	2,587	2,491	1,610,803	1,364	35,207	703	2,397	994	13,564	19,246	2,323	45,636	
226 Owners	2,442	2,367	1,518,077	1,300	33,317	663	2,186	947	12,870	18,261	2,203	43,382	
227 Part owners	23	23	39,086	21	539	19	81	16	129	329	22	984	
228 Owners and tenants	27	21	17,692	17	321	6	12	13	127	182	21	374	
229 Managers	2	1	1,577	1	105	1	7	1	50	48	1	11	
230 Cash tenants	54	46	13,630	7	259	3	25	3	155	79	45	160	
231 Share tenants	39	33	20,741	18	666	11	86	14	233	347	31	725	
232 Basin and Plateau	2,219	2,152	1,596,913	692	23,196	80	316	595	10,558	12,322	2,000	63,843	
233 Owners	2,127	2,077	1,568,187	680	21,606	76	300	587	9,860	11,446	1,928	63,439	
234 Part owners	6	6	1,133	2	34	.....	.....	1	2	32	6	28
235 Owners and tenants	4	4	328	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	19
236 Managers	5	5	21,605	5	1,381	1	2	5	595	784	5	162	
237 Cash tenants	67	52	9,933	4	173	3	14	1	100	59	49	158	
238 Share tenants	10	8	727	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	8	37
239 Pacific	3,248	2,945	1,180,027	1,237	18,556	822	2,405	657	5,089	11,062	2,892	39,255	
240 Owners	1,898	1,822	307,219	904	12,945	567	1,761	482	3,297	7,887	1,798	30,250	
241 Part owners	298	295	140,999	214	4,076	158	336	151	1,518	2,222	287	4,915	
242 Owners and tenants	9	7	5,396	5	110	2	19	1	25	66	7	109	
243 Managers	37	35	32,623	17	796	13	62	8	188	546	31	351	
244 Cash tenants	795	618	134,107	45	231	40	78	4	9	144	609	2,643	
245 Share tenants	211	168	59,683	52	398	42	149	11	52	197	160	987	

JUNE 1, 1900, ON FARMS OF ALL NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN FARMERS CLASSIFIED BY TENURE, FOR MAIN FOR EACH OF THE SOUTHERN STATES—Continued.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS—continued.											POULTRY.		BEES.		
Mules.		Asses and burros.		Sheep.			Swine.		Goats.		Number of farms reporting.	Value.	Number of farms reporting.	Value.	
Number of farms reporting.	Number.	Number of farms reporting.	Number.	Number of farms reporting.	Number of lambs.	Number of sheep 1 year and over.	Number of farms reporting.	Number.	Number of farms reporting.	Number.					
81,492	60,014	214	308	202	2,653	9,257	46,802	310,507	479	6,744	52,259	\$372,957	4,643	\$30,998	211
8,765	18,678	135	197	125	2,356	8,062	13,638	115,951	269	4,235	15,183	138,582	2,321	17,603	212
1,771	3,875	16	18	12	77	192	2,778	19,557	22	391	2,671	23,422	371	2,576	213
74	158	1	1	1	.....	4	95	824	.....	.....	104	1,094	17	221	214
59	322	2	8	3	6	108	56	1,200	7	205	78	1,071	7	144	215
4,124	7,668	15	20	10	16	196	5,876	36,377	37	234	6,820	45,593	437	2,500	216
16,699	29,413	45	59	51	198	695	24,359	136,598	144	1,679	27,403	163,195	1,490	7,954	217
688	3,025	1,404	5,419	822	134,413	370,406	1,364	13,301	615	70,351	2,648	29,895	94	1,931	218
571	2,618	1,388	5,370	787	132,490	367,578	948	8,391	596	69,923	2,103	20,299	67	1,509	219
55	188	2	3	5	80	116	110	1,103	2	64	150	2,170	12	200	220
5	12	10	37	9	728	1,240	16	239	4	20	13	114	.....	.....	221
6	15	.....	.....	2	325	902	17	266	3	10	17	445	.....	.....	222
33	90	1	2	4	60	129	207	2,572	5	275	257	4,817	9	116	223
19	102	3	7	15	730	441	66	730	5	59	108	2,550	6	106	224
220	484	867	3,129	353	31,573	73,221	478	2,733	303	7,652	635	5,843	5	165	225
205	450	856	3,092	345	30,198	71,660	425	2,155	298	7,549	576	5,012	3	116	226
6	8	1	2	11	58	.....	11	58	1	60	20	287	1	40	227
4	10	7	27	6	715	1,211	11	63	.....	.....	7	44	.....	.....	228
2	5	1	2	1	60	120	1	3	1	1	1	15	.....	.....	229
4	11	2	6	1	600	230	19	378	1	2	17	323	1	9	230
290	1,971	523	2,221	329	97,833	287,675	11	76	2	40	14	162	.....	.....	231
289	1,967	520	2,211	326	97,820	287,646	72	363	281	61,812	721	4,201	6	77	232
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	258	277	61,787	701	3,654	5	65	233
.....	.....	3	10	3	13	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	234
1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11	3	19	1	2	.....	.....	235
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	88	1	6	1	18	.....	.....	236
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	15	510	1	12	237
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	238
178	570	14	69	140	5,007	9,510	814	10,205	31	887	1,292	19,851	83	1,689	239
77	201	12	67	116	4,472	8,272	462	5,978	21	587	826	11,633	59	1,328	240
50	180	1	1	5	80	116	99	1,045	1	4	129	1,573	11	160	241
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	176	1	1	5	68	.....	.....	242
5	15	.....	.....	2	325	902	14	252	1	3	15	412	.....	.....	243
30	81	.....	.....	3	.....	9	180	2,106	4	273	225	3,484	7	95	244
15	91	1	1	14	130	211	54	648	3	19	92	2,381	6	106	245

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE LVI.—PER CENT OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FARMS OPERATED BY NEGRO FARMERS IN EACH CLASS AS INCOME, AND BY AREA, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS,

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE OR TERRITORY.		PER CENT OPERATED BY—				PER CENT WITH A VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF 1899 NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK, OF—								
		Owners.	Managers.	Tenants.			\$0.	\$1 and under \$50.	\$50 and under \$100.	\$100 and under \$250.	\$250 and under \$500.	\$500 and under \$1,000.	\$1,000 and under \$2,500.	\$2,500 and over.
				All.	Cash.	Share.								
1	Continental United States.....	25.2	0.2	74.6	36.6	38.0	1.4	6.8	9.8	33.1	34.1	12.8	1.9	0.1
2	South Atlantic division.....	29.3	0.3	70.4	34.9	35.5	0.9	9.4	13.3	35.5	30.4	9.2	1.2	0.1
3	Northern South Atlantic.....	58.7	0.7	40.6	14.6	26.0	0.6	13.4	21.2	38.5	18.9	6.1	1.2	0.1
4	Delaware.....	40.5	1.8	57.7	9.2	48.5	0.7	4.7	11.0	39.8	26.3	12.5	4.6	0.4
5	Maryland.....	55.8	1.8	42.4	9.6	32.8	0.9	9.5	16.2	36.2	21.9	11.4	3.7	0.2
6	District of Columbia.....	29.4	11.8	58.8	58.8	11.8	11.8	41.2	11.8	41.2	11.8	23.5	11.7	11.7
7	Virginia.....	59.2	0.5	40.3	15.4	24.9	0.6	14.2	22.0	38.7	18.3	5.3	0.8	0.1
8	West Virginia.....	72.0	1.1	26.9	9.1	17.8	0.7	9.6	18.6	43.0	20.3	5.4	2.4	0.1
9	Southern South Atlantic.....	22.8	0.3	76.9	39.4	37.5	0.9	8.5	11.6	34.8	33.0	9.9	1.2	0.1
10	North Carolina.....	31.2	0.2	68.6	19.0	49.6	1.0	10.3	14.3	36.4	28.3	8.6	1.0	0.1
11	South Carolina.....	22.2	0.2	77.6	49.7	27.9	0.5	9.9	13.9	36.0	30.0	8.4	1.2	0.1
12	Georgia.....	13.7	0.3	86.0	41.9	44.1	1.2	5.8	6.7	31.6	40.4	12.8	1.5	(1)
13	Florida.....	48.4	0.7	50.9	40.7	10.2	1.2	10.0	15.9	40.7	24.3	6.7	1.1	0.1
14	South Central division.....	21.4	0.1	78.5	38.5	40.0	1.8	5.1	7.4	31.6	36.7	15.1	2.2	0.1
15	Eastern South Central.....	18.7	0.1	81.2	46.7	34.5	1.3	4.8	7.6	32.4	37.5	14.4	1.9	0.1
16	Kentucky.....	48.0	0.6	51.4	7.0	44.4	1.4	9.2	15.3	36.0	23.9	11.6	2.5	0.1
17	Tennessee.....	27.8	0.2	72.0	32.2	39.8	0.8	5.5	9.7	36.6	35.1	10.9	1.3	0.1
18	Alabama.....	15.0	0.1	84.9	59.7	25.2	1.2	6.1	9.9	36.4	34.3	10.9	1.1	0.1
19	Mississippi.....	16.3	0.1	83.6	44.5	39.1	1.5	3.3	4.8	28.0	41.6	18.3	2.5	(1)
20	Western South Central.....	25.5	0.2	74.3	26.0	43.3	2.5	5.6	7.0	30.4	35.6	16.0	2.7	0.2
21	Louisiana.....	16.2	0.1	83.7	36.4	47.3	2.5	5.1	6.7	29.6	37.0	16.3	2.5	0.3
22	Arkansas.....	25.4	0.2	74.4	33.7	40.7	1.8	4.8	6.6	30.0	37.1	16.7	2.8	0.2
23	Indian Territory.....	51.3	0.3	48.4	8.3	40.1	1.8	9.2	14.1	32.4	25.3	13.1	3.7	0.4
24	Oklahoma.....	70.1	0.4	29.5	7.8	21.7	3.3	7.2	13.4	33.8	28.5	11.9	1.9	0.1
25	Texas.....	30.8	0.1	69.1	12.9	56.2	2.8	6.4	7.0	31.1	34.2	15.5	2.9	0.1
26	North Atlantic division.....	65.3	3.8	30.9	17.3	13.6	0.7	5.4	12.1	34.0	24.5	15.3	7.2	0.8
27	North Central division.....	56.9	0.9	42.2	13.9	28.3	1.1	6.5	12.6	34.0	26.1	13.8	5.3	0.6
28	Western division.....	76.2	2.1	21.7	7.7	14.0	5.0	8.3	9.2	27.0	22.0	15.1	10.4	3.0

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

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DETERMINED BY TENURE, BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK, BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF AND FOR THE SOUTHERN DIVISIONS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.

PER CENT DERIVING THEIR PRINCIPAL INCOME FROM—												PER CENT WITH AN AREA OF—										
Hay and grain.	Vegetables.	Fruits.	Live stock.	Dairy produce.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Rice.	Sugar.	Flowers and plants.	Nursery products.	Miscellaneous products.	Under 3 acres.	3 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 50.	50 and under 100.	100 and under 175.	175 and under 260.	260 and under 500.	500 and under 1,000.	1,000 and over.	
6.9	2.1	0.3	4.1	0.7	2.6	70.5	0.3	0.1	(1)	(1)	12.4	0.6	6.8	16.0	45.9	18.0	8.9	2.2	1.2	0.3	0.1	1
8.9	3.3	0.5	4.5	0.3	5.1	57.7	0.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	19.1	1.0	9.5	14.0	42.0	18.8	9.9	2.9	1.4	0.4	0.1	2
17.7	8.5	1.3	15.8	0.6	15.8	1.0	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	39.3	1.9	14.6	20.5	30.5	16.8	10.4	3.0	1.8	0.4	0.1	3
21.9	16.9	5.9	30.1	1.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.0	0.7	10.9	15.1	27.1	24.8	14.2	5.1	1.7	0.4	.....	4
12.2	14.9	5.1	25.8	3.2	18.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.1	2.2	19.2	20.0	20.8	12.8	15.1	5.9	3.3	0.6	0.1	5
.....	64.7	5.9	.....	5.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.8	.....	11.7	5.9	41.2	29.4	11.8	11.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
18.1	7.6	0.6	14.0	0.3	16.0	1.2	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	42.2	1.9	14.0	20.7	31.9	17.1	9.7	2.6	1.6	0.4	0.1	7
29.4	2.2	2.0	28.4	0.9	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.7	3.5	15.2	16.6	27.8	20.5	11.1	2.8	1.9	0.5	0.1	8
6.9	2.1	0.3	2.0	0.3	2.7	70.3	0.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.7	0.8	8.8	12.6	44.6	19.3	9.8	2.9	1.3	0.3	0.1	9
15.3	2.1	0.7	4.0	0.2	10.7	39.7	0.3	(1)	(1)	.....	27.0	1.0	8.7	15.7	40.7	19.3	10.1	2.6	1.4	0.4	0.1	10
5.0	1.8	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.5	78.1	1.2	(1)	(1)	.....	11.9	1.1	12.9	16.9	43.1	15.7	7.2	1.8	1.0	0.2	0.1	11
3.6	1.4	0.1	1.0	0.2	(1)	86.7	0.6	(1)	.....	(1)	6.4	0.3	3.4	6.3	47.9	23.0	12.5	4.3	1.8	0.4	0.1	12
5.8	9.1	1.3	4.8	2.3	0.5	42.2	0.1	0.1	.....	.....	33.8	0.9	8.4	12.0	48.9	18.2	8.6	1.6	1.0	0.3	0.1	13
4.7	1.1	0.1	3.1	0.8	1.1	81.0	0.1	0.2	(1)	(1)	7.8	0.3	4.9	17.4	48.9	17.3	8.1	1.8	1.0	0.2	0.1	14
5.2	1.2	0.1	3.4	0.8	1.8	79.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.4	0.3	5.8	17.0	49.3	17.3	7.4	1.7	1.0	0.2	(1)	15
23.2	3.9	0.9	20.8	0.5	30.1	0.1	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	20.5	1.4	15.8	24.7	33.8	14.5	7.2	1.8	0.7	0.1	(1)	16
17.8	1.6	0.3	10.8	0.4	3.7	50.1	.....	.....	.....	(1)	15.3	0.5	5.9	16.9	40.7	19.4	8.0	1.7	0.8	0.1	(1)	17
2.5	0.8	0.1	2.0	1.4	(1)	85.7	(1)	0.1	(1)	.....	7.4	0.3	7.7	11.6	49.4	19.7	7.9	1.9	1.2	0.2	0.1	18
2.2	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.5	(1)	88.9	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	6.3	0.2	3.4	20.3	51.3	15.3	6.9	1.5	0.9	0.2	(1)	19
4.0	1.1	0.1	2.5	0.9	(1)	83.8	0.2	0.5	.....	.....	6.0	0.3	3.7	18.0	48.3	17.3	9.2	1.9	1.0	0.2	0.1	20
3.1	1.2	0.1	1.3	0.2	(1)	87.9	0.7	1.6	.....	.....	3.9	0.5	5.3	25.3	50.2	11.1	5.5	1.2	0.7	0.2	(1)	21
3.5	1.1	0.1	3.1	2.3	(1)	80.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.2	0.2	3.3	20.4	49.4	15.5	8.3	1.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	22
25.7	2.0	0.7	15.2	1.1	(1)	50.1	.....	0.1	.....	.....	5.1	0.5	5.0	14.7	58.3	18.3	14.6	3.1	3.0	1.7	0.8	23
18.6	3.4	0.7	9.2	2.1	0.1	44.3	.....	0.1	.....	.....	21.5	0.2	1.1	2.8	12.0	24.4	56.1	2.3	1.1	.....	.....	24
3.2	0.9	0.1	2.2	0.3	(1)	85.8	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	7.5	0.2	2.6	10.6	47.6	23.8	11.3	2.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	25
13.8	16.3	3.4	24.8	11.4	0.7	.....	.....	.....	0.6	0.2	28.8	2.8	20.3	17.2	24.6	19.8	11.1	3.1	0.9	0.2	.....	26
35.8	5.1	2.1	31.4	2.9	1.0	1.0	.....	0.1	.....	.....	20.6	1.4	9.7	15.2	30.1	21.6	12.3	3.1	2.1	0.4	0.1	27
24.9	9.2	4.7	30.9	12.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.6	0.3	17.2	3.9	7.7	7.1	11.3	9.5	40.1	6.2	7.4	4.7	2.1	28

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE LVII.—NUMBER OF FARMS, TOTAL ACREAGE, IMPROVED ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY FOR ALL FARMS AND FOR FARMS OPERATED BY NEGROES, WITH THE PER CENT OF THE TOTALS COMPRISED IN FARMS OPERATED BY NEGROES, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND FOR THE SOUTHERN DIVISIONS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF FARMS.			ACREAGE.			IMPROVED ACREAGE.			VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.		
	Total number of all farms.	Farms operated by negroes.		Total acreage of all farms.	Farms operated by negroes.		Total improved acreage in all farms.	Farms operated by negroes.		Total value for all farms.	Farms operated by negroes.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Acreage.	Per cent.		Improved acreage.	Per cent.		Value.	Per cent.
Continental United States.....	5,787,372	746,715	13.0	838,591,774	38,233,920	4.6	414,498,487	23,362,786	5.6	\$20,439,901,164	\$499,941,284	2.4
South Atlantic division	962,225	287,933	29.9	104,297,506	15,573,561	14.9	46,100,226	8,874,566	19.3	1,454,031,316	162,841,284	11.2
Northern South Atlantic	316,728	52,213	16.5	36,807,188	2,695,924	7.3	19,870,082	1,421,094	7.2	784,301,768	35,224,811	4.5
Delaware	9,687	817	8.4	1,066,228	52,558	4.9	754,010	34,608	4.6	40,697,654	1,393,880	3.4
Maryland	46,012	5,842	12.7	5,170,075	374,276	7.2	3,516,352	238,644	6.8	204,645,407	8,208,572	4.0
District of Columbia	209	17	6.3	8,489	808	3.6	5,934	232	3.9	11,535,376	304,592	2.6
Virginia	167,886	44,795	26.7	19,907,883	2,227,198	11.2	10,094,805	1,124,644	11.1	323,615,977	24,490,106	7.6
West Virginia	92,874	742	0.8	10,654,513	41,684	0.4	5,498,981	23,066	0.4	208,907,349	827,711	0.4
Southern South Atlantic	645,497	235,720	36.5	67,490,318	12,877,637	19.1	26,280,144	7,458,412	28.4	609,729,553	127,616,473	19.1
North Carolina	224,637	53,996	24.0	22,749,356	2,894,210	12.7	8,327,106	1,437,313	17.3	233,834,693	28,458,176	12.2
South Carolina	155,355	85,381	55.0	13,985,014	3,791,510	27.1	5,775,741	2,273,601	39.4	153,591,159	43,992,879	28.6
Georgia	224,691	82,822	36.9	26,392,057	5,474,889	20.7	10,615,644	3,322,596	31.3	228,374,637	48,698,981	21.3
Florida	40,814	13,521	33.1	4,363,891	717,028	16.4	1,511,653	420,002	27.8	58,929,064	6,466,487	12.0
South Central division	1,658,166	444,429	26.8	257,738,845	21,712,876	8.4	80,007,867	13,846,278	17.3	2,815,823,403	306,665,271	10.9
Eastern South Central	903,313	287,530	29.6	81,247,643	12,601,782	15.5	40,237,337	8,183,108	20.3	1,195,868,790	170,985,641	14.3
Kentucky	234,667	11,227	4.8	21,979,422	446,955	2.0	13,741,968	340,832	2.5	471,045,856	10,950,268	2.3
Tennessee	224,623	33,883	15.1	20,842,058	1,549,688	7.6	10,245,850	1,036,640	10.1	341,202,025	26,735,588	7.8
Alabama	223,220	94,069	42.1	20,685,427	4,719,069	22.8	8,654,991	3,063,679	35.4	179,399,882	46,908,811	26.1
Mississippi	220,803	128,351	58.1	18,240,736	5,886,075	32.3	7,594,428	3,741,957	49.3	204,221,027	86,390,974	42.3
Western South Central	754,853	176,899	23.4	176,491,202	9,111,094	5.2	39,770,530	5,663,170	14.2	1,619,954,613	135,679,630	8.4
Louisiana	115,969	58,096	50.1	11,059,127	2,343,365	21.2	4,666,532	1,573,507	33.7	198,536,906	37,995,093	19.1
Arkansas	178,694	46,978	26.3	16,636,719	2,303,336	13.8	6,953,735	1,375,051	19.8	181,416,001	34,191,174	18.8
Indian Territory	45,605	4,097	9.0	7,269,081	361,457	5.0	3,062,193	177,027	5.8	92,181,615	4,391,830	4.8
Oklahoma	62,495	2,256	3.6	15,719,258	266,957	1.7	5,611,994	108,942	2.0	185,843,818	2,921,326	1.6
Texas	352,190	65,472	18.6	125,807,017	3,835,979	3.0	19,576,076	2,428,643	12.4	962,476,273	66,180,207	5.8
North Atlantic division	677,506	1,761	0.3	65,409,089	84,407	0.1	38,920,614	55,079	0.1	2,950,532,628	4,776,245	0.2
North Central division	2,196,567	12,255	0.6	317,349,474	787,071	0.2	222,314,099	568,073	0.3	11,504,919,848	24,608,045	0.2
Western division	242,908	337	0.1	93,796,860	76,005	0.1	27,155,681	20,850	0.1	1,714,593,969	1,050,389	0.1

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TABLE LVIII.—VALUE OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY FOR ALL FARMS AND FOR FARMS OPERATED BY NEGROES, WITH THE PER CENT OF THE TOTALS COMPRISED IN FARMS OPERATED BY NEGROES, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND FOR THE SOUTHERN DIVISIONS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE OR TERRITORY.	LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS (EXCEPT BUILDINGS).			BUILDINGS.			IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.			LIVE STOCK.		
	Total value for all farms.	Farms operated by negroes.		Total value for all farms.	Farms operated by negroes.		Total value for all farms.	Farms operated by negroes.		Total value for all farms.	Farms operated by negroes.	
		Value.	Per cent.		Value.	Per cent.		Value.	Per cent.		Value.	Per cent.
Continental United States....	\$13,058,007,995	\$324,242,997	2.5	\$3,556,639,496	\$71,902,265	2.0	\$749,775,970	\$18,859,757	2.5	\$3,075,477,703	\$84,936,215	2.8
South Atlantic division	899,820,936	106,251,076	11.8	306,528,682	26,658,379	8.7	53,318,890	5,879,229	11.0	194,302,808	24,052,600	12.4
Northern South Atlantic ..	488,720,790	21,006,760	4.3	172,041,420	7,981,545	4.6	25,849,300	1,366,055	5.3	97,690,253	4,870,451	5.0
Delaware.....	23,768,820	870,720	3.7	10,667,220	302,730	2.8	2,150,560	73,230	3.4	4,111,054	147,150	3.6
Maryland.....	120,367,550	4,848,120	4.0	54,810,760	2,037,240	3.7	8,611,220	331,400	3.8	20,855,877	991,812	4.8
District of Columbia.....	9,700,230	276,300	2.8	1,573,760	16,200	1.0	136,060	9,790	7.2	125,326	2,302	1.8
Virginia.....	200,615,080	14,457,950	7.2	70,963,120	5,491,185	7.7	9,911,040	929,885	9.4	42,026,737	3,611,086	8.6
West Virginia.....	134,269,110	553,670	0.4	34,026,560	134,190	0.4	5,040,420	21,750	0.4	30,571,259	118,101	0.4
Southern South Atlantic ..	411,100,146	85,244,316	20.7	134,487,262	18,676,834	13.9	27,469,590	4,513,174	16.4	96,672,555	19,182,149	19.8
North Carolina.....	141,955,840	18,850,775	13.3	52,700,080	4,979,727	9.4	9,072,600	941,010	10.4	30,106,173	3,686,664	12.2
South Carolina.....	99,805,860	30,186,395	30.2	26,955,670	5,741,625	21.3	6,629,770	1,592,615	24.0	20,199,859	6,472,244	32.0
Georgia.....	138,515,430	32,512,900	23.5	44,854,690	6,818,890	15.2	9,804,010	1,683,910	17.2	35,200,507	7,683,231	21.8
Florida.....	30,823,016	3,694,246	12.0	9,976,822	1,136,592	11.4	1,963,210	295,639	15.1	11,166,016	1,340,010	12.0
South Central division	1,661,939,013	196,682,266	11.8	410,732,878	40,734,135	9.9	126,692,285	12,014,612	9.5	616,459,227	57,234,258	9.3
Eastern South Central....	708,153,451	108,254,534	15.3	225,627,372	23,113,572	10.2	48,767,235	6,847,843	14.0	213,320,732	32,769,692	15.4
Kentucky.....	291,117,430	7,228,835	2.5	90,887,460	1,723,555	1.9	15,301,860	355,713	2.3	73,739,106	1,642,165	2.2
Tennessee.....	202,013,790	16,950,860	8.4	63,136,960	3,633,900	5.8	15,232,670	1,270,127	8.3	60,818,605	4,880,701	8.0
Alabama.....	100,165,571	29,072,925	29.0	34,462,612	6,133,565	17.8	8,675,900	1,927,840	22.2	36,105,799	9,774,481	27.1
Mississippi.....	114,856,660	55,001,914	47.9	37,150,340	11,622,562	31.3	9,556,805	3,294,163	34.5	42,657,222	16,472,345	38.6
Western South Central ...	953,785,562	88,427,732	9.3	185,105,506	17,620,563	9.5	77,925,050	5,166,769	6.6	403,138,495	24,464,566	6.1
Louisiana.....	107,730,210	24,187,645	22.5	33,400,400	5,534,345	16.7	28,536,790	1,439,730	5.0	28,869,506	6,783,373	23.5
Arkansas.....	105,106,650	22,660,525	21.6	30,075,520	4,216,715	14.0	8,750,060	1,241,610	14.2	37,483,771	6,072,324	16.2
Indian Territory.....	39,188,250	2,253,014	5.7	7,675,190	455,327	5.9	3,939,480	209,403	5.3	41,378,695	1,474,086	3.6
Oklahoma.....	110,209,650	1,912,539	1.7	13,731,585	211,831	1.5	6,573,015	106,449	1.6	54,829,568	690,507	1.3
Texas.....	591,550,802	37,414,009	6.3	100,222,811	7,152,345	7.1	30,125,705	2,169,577	7.2	240,576,955	9,444,276	3.9
North Atlantic division	1,503,388,893	2,664,718	0.2	973,876,795	1,465,500	0.2	152,805,090	206,777	0.1	320,461,850	439,250	0.1
North Central division	7,865,901,053	17,926,162	0.2	1,697,979,385	2,933,377	0.2	364,062,060	723,125	0.2	1,576,977,350	3,025,331	0.2
Western division	1,126,958,100	718,775	0.1	167,521,756	110,874	0.1	52,897,645	36,014	0.1	367,216,468	134,726	0.1

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE LIX.—VALUE OF PRODUCTS, VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK, AND EXPENDITURES FOR LABOR AND FOR FERTILIZERS, FOR ALL FARMS AND FOR FARMS OPERATED BY NEGROES, WITH THE PER CENT OF THE TOTALS COMPRISED IN FARMS OPERATED BY NEGROES, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND FOR THE SOUTHERN DIVISIONS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE OR TERRITORY.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS: 1899.			VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK: 1899.			EXPENDITURES FOR LABOR: 1899.			EXPENDITURES FOR FERTILIZERS: 1899.		
	Total value for all farms.	Farms operated by negroes.		Total value for all farms.	Farms operated by negroes.		Total expenditures for all farms.	Farms operated by negroes.		Total expenditures for all farms.	Farms operated by negroes.	
		Value.	Per cent.		Value.	Per cent.		Expenditures.	Per cent.		Expenditures.	Per cent.
Continental United States.....	\$4,717,078,021	\$255,750,435	5.4	\$3,742,136,975	\$220,906,992	6.1	\$357,391,980	\$8,789,792	2.5	\$53,430,910	\$5,614,844	10.5
South Atlantic division.....	465,492,097	87,413,897	18.8	403,521,457	79,095,096	19.6	37,086,040	3,663,841	9.9	22,732,670	4,638,977	20.4
Northern South Atlantic.....	185,301,967	12,431,114	6.7	153,454,197	10,658,782	6.9	16,821,180	618,365	3.7	7,267,590	551,592	7.6
Delaware.....	9,290,777	344,531	3.7	7,400,857	273,241	3.7	1,075,960	26,438	2.5	539,040	19,330	3.6
Maryland.....	43,823,419	1,997,051	4.6	35,053,529	1,636,931	4.7	5,715,520	153,060	2.7	2,618,890	116,630	4.5
District of Columbia.....	870,247	17,646	2.0	845,957	17,306	2.0	197,420	2,200	1.1	22,600	520	2.3
Virginia.....	86,548,545	9,871,876	11.4	78,545,735	8,564,624	11.6	7,790,720	428,947	5.5	3,681,790	412,852	11.2
West Virginia.....	44,768,979	200,010	0.4	36,608,119	166,680	0.5	2,041,560	7,720	0.4	405,270	2,260	0.6
Southern South Atlantic.....	280,190,130	74,982,783	26.8	250,067,260	68,436,314	27.4	20,204,860	3,045,476	15.0	15,465,080	4,087,385	26.4
North Carolina.....	59,309,638	14,772,766	16.5	79,200,748	13,415,710	16.9	5,444,950	492,976	9.1	4,479,030	827,110	18.5
South Carolina.....	68,266,912	26,586,962	38.9	62,530,362	24,657,410	39.4	6,107,100	1,210,340	19.8	4,494,410	1,504,275	33.5
Georgia.....	104,304,476	29,939,421	28.7	92,145,676	27,172,024	29.0	7,244,520	1,208,860	6.2	5,788,520	1,684,010	7.3
Florida.....	18,309,104	3,688,634	20.1	16,190,474	3,191,170	19.7	1,468,290	133,300	9.1	758,120	71,990	9.6
South Central division.....	888,572,699	161,784,899	18.2	764,047,438	145,718,128	19.1	49,446,641	4,768,110	9.6	6,711,824	930,838	13.9
Eastern South Central.....	423,312,917	96,234,057	22.7	361,909,762	87,078,521	24.1	19,575,416	2,889,217	14.8	5,337,708	813,209	15.2
Kentucky.....	123,266,785	3,508,817	2.8	102,138,255	3,029,449	3.0	6,613,330	114,050	1.7	908,250	15,850	1.7
Tennessee.....	106,166,440	11,089,045	10.4	87,736,130	9,668,074	11.0	4,730,370	243,640	5.2	898,070	39,830	4.4
Alabama.....	91,387,409	29,704,034	32.5	81,291,719	26,915,012	33.1	4,314,460	1,195,230	27.7	2,509,290	543,747	20.9
Mississippi.....	102,492,283	51,932,161	50.7	90,743,658	47,465,986	52.3	3,917,256	1,836,297	34.1	932,098	213,782	22.9
Western South Central.....	465,259,782	65,550,842	14.1	402,137,676	58,639,607	14.6	29,871,225	1,878,893	6.3	1,374,116	117,629	8.6
Louisiana.....	72,667,302	20,989,114	28.9	66,188,832	19,175,820	29.0	10,692,710	661,365	6.2	1,076,890	78,405	7.3
Arkansas.....	79,649,490	17,968,351	22.6	66,076,620	16,043,316	24.3	3,171,090	549,280	17.3	172,510	26,040	15.1
Indian Territory.....	27,672,002	1,486,652	5.4	23,237,992	1,266,054	5.4	1,315,870	43,596	3.3	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	45,447,744	739,655	1.6	37,337,798	611,512	1.6	2,369,650	17,583	0.7	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	239,823,244	24,367,070	10.2	209,346,434	21,542,905	10.3	12,331,905	607,069	4.9	124,716	13,184	10.6
North Atlantic division.....	666,347,164	901,799	0.1	494,422,684	683,429	0.1	71,197,870	86,091	0.1	15,641,995	28,125	0.2
North Central division.....	2,360,011,670	5,442,806	0.2	1,791,389,620	4,238,808	0.2	143,820,980	242,135	0.2	7,278,695	15,717	0.2
Western division.....	336,646,343	207,034	0.1	288,743,758	171,531	0.1	56,340,399	29,612	0.1	1,070,726	1,187	0.1

THE NEGRO FARMER.

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TABLE LX.—TOTAL NUMBER OF FARMS AND NUMBER OPERATED BY NEGROES IN EACH CLASS OF FARMS AS DETERMINED BY TENURE, AREA, VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF 1899 NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK, AND PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME, WITH THE PER CENT WHICH THE NUMBER OF FARMS OPERATED BY NEGROES IN EACH CLASS FORMS OF THE TOTAL NUMBER IN THAT CLASS, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND FOR EACH GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION: 1900.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY TENURE.

CLASS OF FARMS.	CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.			NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.			SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.			NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION.			SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION.			WESTERN DIVISION.		
	Total number of farms.	Farms operated by negroes.		Total number of farms.	Farms operated by negroes.		Total number of farms.	Farms operated by negroes.		Total number of farms.	Farms operated by negroes.		Total number of farms.	Farms operated by negroes.		Total number of farms.	Farms operated by negroes.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
All farms.....	5,737,372	746,715	13.0	677,506	1,761	0.3	962,225	287,933	29.9	2,196,567	12,255	0.6	1,658,166	444,429	26.8	242,908	337	0.1
Farms of—																		
Owners.....	3,148,648	156,370	5.0	490,066	1,031	0.2	474,540	69,641	14.7	1,271,798	5,078	0.4	743,097	80,386	10.8	169,147	234	0.1
Part owners.....	451,376	29,956	6.6	27,207	113	0.4	46,899	14,266	30.4	266,405	1,766	0.7	86,469	13,789	15.9	24,396	22	0.1
Owners and tenants.....	53,299	1,471	2.8	6,332	6	0.1	6,073	482	7.9	26,020	128	0.5	13,404	854	6.4	1,470	1	0.1
Managers.....	59,085	1,744	3.0	13,119	67	0.5	9,115	966	10.6	19,618	100	0.6	9,650	595	6.2	7,583	7	0.1
Cash tenants.....	751,665	278,560	36.4	66,361	304	0.5	172,699	100,523	58.2	207,732	1,708	0.8	286,091	170,999	59.8	18,782	26	0.1
Share tenants.....	1,273,299	288,614	22.3	74,421	240	0.3	252,899	102,055	40.4	404,994	3,466	0.9	519,465	177,806	34.2	21,530	47	0.2

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY AREA.

All farms.....	5,737,372	746,715	13.0	677,506	1,761	0.3	962,225	287,933	29.9	2,196,567	12,255	0.6	1,658,166	444,429	26.8	242,908	337	0.1
Farms—																		
Under 3 acres.....	41,385	4,448	10.7	9,102	50	0.5	6,196	2,850	46.0	12,868	167	1.3	6,776	1,368	20.2	6,443	13	0.2
3 and under 10.....	225,844	50,831	22.5	42,272	358	0.8	54,270	27,270	50.2	57,835	1,192	2.1	58,258	21,985	37.7	13,209	26	0.2
10 and under 20.....	406,641	119,710	29.4	51,809	303	0.6	86,699	40,416	46.6	77,018	1,616	2.1	173,223	77,351	44.7	17,892	24	0.1
20 and under 50.....	1,257,496	348,178	27.3	118,135	483	0.4	265,623	120,979	45.5	341,129	4,422	1.3	498,491	217,801	43.6	34,118	38	0.1
50 and under 100.....	1,866,038	134,228	9.8	191,730	349	0.2	216,522	54,192	25.0	562,891	2,651	0.5	366,525	77,004	21.0	28,370	32	0.1
100 and under 175.....	1,422,262	66,582	4.7	177,540	195	0.1	181,290	28,556	15.8	656,423	1,512	0.2	337,546	36,184	10.7	69,463	135	0.2
175 and under 260.....	490,069	16,635	3.4	56,656	55	0.1	75,197	8,301	11.0	240,963	379	0.2	100,890	7,779	7.7	16,363	21	0.1
260 and under 500.....	377,951	8,715	2.3	25,166	15	0.1	53,244	4,086	7.7	194,125	257	0.1	74,555	4,332	5.8	30,761	25	0.1
500 and under 1,000.....	102,526	2,007	2.0	4,040	3	0.1	17,191	1,055	6.1	41,755	44	0.1	24,824	889	3.6	14,716	16	0.1
1,000 and over.....	47,160	486	1.0	1,056	.....	.....	5,893	228	3.9	11,560	15	0.1	17,078	236	1.4	11,573	7	0.1

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK.

All farms.....	5,737,372	746,715	13.0	677,506	1,761	0.3	962,225	287,933	29.9	2,196,567	12,255	0.6	1,658,166	444,429	26.8	242,908	337	0.1
Farms reporting products to the value of—																		
\$0.....	53,353	10,379	19.5	2,324	12	0.5	6,311	2,420	38.3	13,836	138	1.0	21,704	7,792	35.9	9,175	17	0.2
\$1 and under \$50.....	167,493	50,794	30.3	12,363	95	0.8	49,169	27,170	55.3	34,010	792	2.3	61,396	23,709	37.0	10,555	28	0.3
\$50 and under \$100.....	305,446	73,015	23.9	27,899	213	0.8	83,727	38,329	45.8	73,282	1,544	2.1	106,921	32,888	30.8	13,667	31	0.2
\$100 and under \$250.....	1,247,195	247,477	19.8	123,851	598	0.5	293,946	102,225	34.8	317,714	4,169	1.3	471,582	140,394	29.8	40,102	91	0.2
\$250 and under \$500.....	1,602,375	254,490	15.9	175,424	432	0.2	307,431	87,552	28.5	506,327	3,199	0.6	564,989	163,233	28.9	48,204	74	0.2
\$500 and under \$1,000.....	1,378,539	95,505	6.9	188,589	270	0.1	156,967	26,498	16.9	662,725	1,690	0.3	319,653	60,996	21.0	50,605	51	0.1
\$1,000 and under \$2,500.....	829,142	14,220	1.7	126,368	127	0.1	55,140	3,538	6.4	506,063	653	0.1	95,462	9,867	10.3	45,509	35	0.1
\$2,500 and over.....	153,829	835	0.5	20,688	14	0.1	9,531	201	2.1	82,060	70	0.1	16,459	510	3.3	25,091	10	(1)

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.

All farms.....	5,737,372	746,715	13.0	677,506	1,761	0.3	962,225	287,933	29.9	2,196,567	12,255	0.6	1,658,166	444,429	26.8	242,908	337	0.1
Farms reporting as principal crop—																		
Hay and grain.....	1,319,854	51,170	3.9	79,653	243	0.3	146,370	25,562	17.5	796,985	4,389	0.6	224,986	20,892	9.3	71,860	84	0.1
Vegetables.....	155,788	15,626	10.0	44,041	287	0.7	29,997	9,518	31.7	47,579	622	1.3	22,251	5,068	22.8	11,920	31	0.3
Fruits.....	82,060	2,191	2.7	19,762	59	0.3	11,282	1,293	11.5	20,331	255	1.3	8,116	568	7.0	22,569	16	0.1
Live stock.....	1,564,515	30,922	2.0	171,139	437	0.3	135,109	13,000	9.6	916,907	3,845	0.4	271,615	13,536	5.0	69,745	104	0.1
Dairy produce.....	357,544	5,142	1.4	174,910	201	0.1	11,671	947	8.1	108,403	353	0.3	34,940	3,600	10.3	27,620	41	0.1
Tobacco.....	106,250	19,454	18.3	5,803	13	0.2	47,824	14,565	30.5	10,621	129	1.2	42,001	4,747	11.3	1	.....	.....
Cotton.....	1,071,545	526,225	49.1	.....	.....	.....	332,690	166,146	49.9	2,243	126	5.6	736,612	359,953	48.9	.....	.....	.....
Rice.....	5,217	2,132	40.9	.....	.....	.....	2,307	1,722	74.6	.....	.....	.....	2,910	410	14.1	.....	.....	.....
Sugar.....	7,174	1,083	15.1	123	.....	.....	305	57	18.7	1,258	16	1.3	4,588	1,010	22.0	906	.....	.....
Flowers and plants.....	6,159	19	0.3	3,237	10	0.3	318	5	1.6	1,971	.....	.....	274	2	0.7	359	2	0.6
Nursery products.....	2,029	7	0.3	496	3	0.6	169	1	0.6	836	.....	.....	287	2	0.7	241	1	0.4
Miscellaneous products.....	1,059,237	92,844	8.8	178,342	508	0.3	244,183	55,117	22.6	289,433	2,520	0.9	309,586	34,641	11.2	37,693	58	0.2

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE LXI.—NUMBER OF SPECIFIED DOMESTIC ANIMALS ON ALL FARMS AND ON FARMS OPERATED BY NEGROES WITH PER CENT ON FARMS OPERATED BY NEGROES, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND FOR EACH GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION: 1900.

KIND OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.	CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.			NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.			SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.		
	Number on all farms.	On farms operated by negroes.		Number on all farms.	On farms operated by negroes.		Number on all farms.	On farms operated by negroes.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Neat cattle	67,719,410	1,457,608	2.2	6,339,835	6,636	0.1	4,431,750	430,463	9.7
Dairy cows	17,135,633	553,101	3.2	3,496,266	3,868	0.1	1,833,319	166,925	12.1
Other cows	11,559,194	147,449	1.3	221,869	249	0.1	642,080	45,399	7.1
All other neat cattle	39,024,583	757,058	1.9	2,621,700	2,519	0.1	2,406,851	218,139	9.1
Horses	18,257,020	576,526	3.2	1,699,139	3,342	0.2	1,071,070	135,714	12.7
Mules	3,264,615	502,367	15.4	47,655	135	0.3	555,129	145,710	26.2
Asses and burros	94,165	1,424	1.5	1,137	1	0.1	2,301	133	5.8
Sheep and lambs	61,503,713	97,550	0.2	4,247,100	2,338	0.1	2,698,915	25,439	0.9
Swine	62,868,041	2,968,074	4.7	2,322,206	4,790	0.2	5,562,762	920,467	16.5
Goats	1,870,599	62,688	3.4	6,391	14	0.2	205,289	21,493	10.5

KIND OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.	NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION.			SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION.			WESTERN DIVISION.		
	Number on all farms.	On farms operated by negroes.		Number on all farms.	On farms operated by negroes.		Number on all farms.	On farms operated by negroes.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Neat cattle	30,621,413	44,719	0.1	17,870,663	970,858	5.4	8,455,749	4,932	0.1
Dairy cows	8,490,284	15,153	0.2	2,899,236	366,405	12.6	866,528	750	0.1
Other cows	3,286,064	3,286	0.1	4,612,398	96,884	2.1	2,796,788	1,631	0.1
All other neat cattle	18,845,065	26,280	0.1	10,359,029	507,569	4.9	4,792,438	2,551	0.1
Horses	9,794,262	30,567	0.3	3,424,763	405,054	11.8	2,277,786	1,849	0.1
Mules	750,655	6,202	0.8	1,789,438	350,166	19.6	121,788	154	0.1
Asses and burros	19,890	90	0.5	40,057	1,133	2.8	30,780	17	0.1
Sheep and lambs	16,180,556	15,966	0.1	4,877,473	53,074	1.1	33,499,669	733	(¹)
Swine	40,474,289	89,976	0.2	13,047,827	1,950,974	15.0	1,460,957	1,877	0.1
Goats	120,036	705	0.6	942,433	40,380	4.3	596,450	96	(¹)

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE LXII.—PRODUCTION, IN 1899, OF SPECIFIED CROPS ON FARMS OPERATED BY NEGROES COMPARED WITH THE PRODUCTION ON ALL FARMS, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISIONS: 1900.

CROP.	CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.			SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISIONS.			SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.			SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION.		
	Total raised on all farms.	Raised on farms operated by negroes.		Total raised on all farms.	Raised on farms operated by negroes.		Total raised on all farms.	Raised on farms operated by negroes.		Total raised on all farms.	Raised on farms operated by negroes.	
		Quantity.	Per cent.		Quantity.	Per cent.		Quantity.	Per cent.		Quantity.	Per cent.
Corn, bushels	2,666,324,370	99,512,692	3.7	629,719,865	92,861,118	14.7	169,468,960	28,754,608	17.0	460,250,905	64,106,510	13.9
Wheat, bushels	658,534,252	3,669,475	0.6	93,804,334	2,735,266	2.9	81,902,857	1,617,200	5.1	61,901,477	1,119,066	1.8
Oats, bushels	943,889,375	3,356,367	0.4	62,282,391	2,698,514	4.3	14,874,888	1,408,490	9.5	47,407,503	1,290,024	2.7
Barley, bushels	119,634,877	58,610	(¹)	585,322	9,330	1.6	109,559	1,390	1.3	475,763	7,940	1.7
Rye, bushels	25,568,625	56,827	0.2	1,242,539	29,950	2.4	862,549	24,256	2.8	379,990	5,694	1.5
Buckwheat, bushels	11,233,515	19,313	0.2	714,623	6,407	0.9	704,147	6,367	0.9	10,476	40	0.4
Rice, pounds	250,280,227	23,367,482	9.3	250,280,227	23,367,482	9.3	68,686,136	15,469,371	22.5	181,594,091	7,898,111	4.3
Hay, tons	279,251,562	367,809	0.5	7,277,440	271,864	3.7	2,194,115	112,180	5.1	5,083,325	159,684	3.1
Potatoes, bushels	273,318,167	2,440,275	0.9	22,070,164	1,901,423	8.6	12,150,748	1,091,735	9.0	9,919,416	809,688	8.2
Sweet potatoes, bushels	42,517,412	8,969,524	21.1	37,093,657	8,890,636	24.0	21,881,977	5,104,364	23.3	15,211,680	3,786,272	24.9
Cotton, bales	9,534,707	3,707,881	38.9	9,509,023	3,706,781	39.0	2,701,766	1,041,574	38.6	6,807,257	2,665,207	39.2
Tobacco, pounds	868,112,865	88,179,141	10.2	665,607,230	86,974,941	13.1	303,194,090	61,189,345	20.4	365,418,140	25,785,596	7.1

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.² Hay and forage exclusive of cornstalks.

TABLE LXIII.—AVERAGE ACREAGE PER FARM, AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY AND FARM PRODUCTS, AND

STATE OR TERRITORY.	AVERAGE ACREAGE PER FARM.				AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY PER FARM.					
	Total.		Improved.		Total.		Land and improvements (except buildings).		Buildings.	
	White farmers.	Negro farmers.	White farmers.	Negro farmers.	White farmers.	Negro farmers.	White farmers.	Negro farmers.	White farmers.	Negro farmers.
1 Continental United States.....	160.3	51.2	78.5	31.3	\$4,003	\$670	\$2,557	\$434	\$700	\$97
2 North Atlantic division.....	96.7	47.9	57.5	31.3	4,361	2,712	2,221	1,513	1,440	832
3 New England.....	107.2	49.4	42.4	21.6	3,335	2,208	1,478	1,214	1,276	740
4 Maine.....	106.3	43.5	40.3	16.1	2,065	1,001	833	478	795	354
5 New Hampshire.....	123.1	56.2	36.7	18.1	2,928	1,262	1,211	474	1,181	585
6 Vermont.....	142.7	155.8	64.2	83.9	3,275	7,544	1,383	5,375	1,125	1,276
7 Massachusetts.....	83.5	45.6	34.3	20.5	4,851	2,251	2,308	1,170	1,888	842
8 Rhode Island.....	82.9	74.4	34.1	29.8	4,922	2,333	2,447	1,327	1,770	712
9 Connecticut.....	86.0	38.7	39.6	17.3	4,213	2,098	1,949	1,142	1,673	730
10 Southern North Atlantic.....	92.5	47.7	63.5	33.0	4,767	2,801	2,516	1,566	1,504	848
11 New York.....	100.0	60.3	68.9	38.4	4,727	2,516	2,435	1,249	1,489	819
12 New Jersey.....	82.6	40.9	57.4	30.2	5,514	2,233	2,716	1,123	2,015	789
13 Pennsylvania.....	86.5	43.5	59.0	31.1	4,693	3,473	2,567	2,161	1,441	918
14 South Atlantic division.....	181.7	54.1	55.3	30.8	1,917	566	1,178	369	416	93
15 Northern South Atlantic.....	129.0	51.6	69.8	27.2	2,832	675	1,768	403	620	153
16 Delaware.....	114.3	64.3	81.1	42.4	4,431	1,706	2,582	1,066	1,168	370
17 Maryland.....	119.4	64.1	81.6	40.8	4,890	1,405	2,876	829	1,314	349
18 District of Columbia.....	82.5	18.1	22.6	13.6	44,567	17,917	37,397	16,253	6,181	953
19 Virginia.....	143.7	49.7	72.9	25.1	2,430	547	1,513	323	532	122
20 West Virginia.....	115.2	56.0	59.4	31.1	2,204	1,116	1,451	746	368	181
21 Southern South Atlantic.....	133.4	54.6	45.9	31.6	1,325	541	796	362	283	79
22 North Carolina.....	116.6	53.6	40.5	26.6	1,207	527	723	349	281	92
23 South Carolina.....	145.7	44.4	50.1	26.6	1,567	515	985	353	304	67
24 Georgia.....	147.4	66.1	51.4	40.1	1,266	588	747	393	268	82
25 Florida.....	133.6	53.0	40.0	31.1	1,739	478	904	273	324	84
26 North Central division.....	144.6	64.2	101.7	46.2	5,263	2,068	3,598	1,463	777	239
27 Eastern North Central.....	102.7	55.0	76.5	42.8	5,020	2,227	3,508	1,646	830	284
28 Ohio.....	88.8	53.7	69.7	43.6	4,348	2,186	2,963	1,601	796	291
29 Indiana.....	97.7	50.1	75.3	40.7	4,421	2,240	3,106	1,670	697	273
30 Illinois.....	124.5	55.9	105.2	43.2	7,618	2,238	5,755	1,739	956	228
31 Michigan.....	86.6	61.1	58.2	42.6	3,404	2,303	2,088	1,540	784	404
32 Wisconsin.....	117.0	94.7	66.4	42.4	4,789	2,284	3,130	1,557	919	334
33 Western North Central.....	189.7	71.0	128.7	48.7	5,524	1,847	3,694	1,328	721	207
34 Minnesota.....	169.7	144.9	119.4	60.5	5,106	3,218	3,621	2,313	714	530
35 Iowa.....	151.3	76.8	130.8	61.2	8,028	3,917	5,500	2,732	1,054	503
36 Missouri.....	120.5	54.8	81.1	39.5	3,662	1,610	2,464	1,183	527	174
37 North Dakota.....	349.7	754.0	218.2	223.3	5,769	5,277	3,332	3,440	574	438
38 South Dakota.....	353.4	631.0	220.5	205.2	5,751	5,264	3,658	3,740	608	494
39 Nebraska.....	246.4	193.2	151.9	106.9	6,164	3,565	4,009	2,239	751	324
40 Kansas.....	242.2	97.4	145.5	66.8	5,022	2,109	3,091	1,473	648	249
41 South Central division.....	194.6	48.9	54.5	31.2	2,065	690	1,208	443	305	91
42 Eastern South Central.....	108.0	47.1	50.4	30.6	1,613	639	944	405	319	86
43 Kentucky.....	96.4	39.8	60.0	30.4	2,059	975	1,270	644	399	153
44 Tennessee.....	98.5	45.7	48.3	30.6	1,649	789	970	500	312	107
45 Alabama.....	123.6	50.2	43.3	32.6	1,026	499	551	309	219	65
46 Mississippi.....	133.9	45.9	41.7	29.2	1,278	673	649	428	277	91
47 Western South Central.....	291.0	51.5	58.9	32.0	2,568	767	1,503	500	290	100
48 Louisiana.....	150.7	40.8	53.5	27.1	2,776	654	1,445	416	481	96
49 Arkansas.....	108.8	49.0	42.4	29.3	1,118	728	626	482	196	90
50 Indian Territory.....	166.7	88.2	69.6	43.2	2,047	1,072	679	550	152	111
51 Oklahoma.....	256.5	118.3	90.3	48.3	3,082	1,295	1,800	847	224	95
52 Texas.....	425.5	58.6	59.8	37.1	3,161	868	1,933	572	826	109
53 Western division.....	395.8	225.5	114.5	61.9	7,221	3,117	4,746	2,133	708	329
54 Rocky Mountain.....	525.7	345.4	90.5	39.1	6,497	2,458	3,049	1,678	547	294
55 Montana.....	904.9	210.0	131.6	37.1	8,950	2,222	4,007	1,422	711	263
56 Idaho.....	183.8	122.8	81.7	53.4	3,832	2,574	2,060	1,841	397	205
57 Wyoming.....	1,363.0	400.0	133.5	25.0	11,378	1,554	3,952	800	594	300
58 Colorado.....	384.2	190.1	92.2	43.4	6,533	2,522	3,664	1,772	649	330
59 New Mexico.....	463.6	1,327.0	27.8	16.8	4,800	2,305	1,556	1,688	326	246
60 Basin and Plateau.....	339.6	141.5	72.4	54.0	5,215	4,392	2,541	2,304	603	402
61 Arizona.....	471.6	123.3	56.6	31.5	6,966	4,398	2,694	1,797	556	423
62 Utah.....	214.0	58.9	53.6	27.5	3,906	1,880	2,087	1,391	564	259
63 Nevada.....	1,272.1	535.0	283.2	263.3	14,188	13,573	6,565	8,183	1,158	817
64 Pacific.....	339.0	176.4	134.4	74.6	7,959	3,272	6,022	2,341	811	337
65 Washington.....	260.9	145.6	106.9	23.1	4,417	2,386	3,053	1,696	501	307
66 Oregon.....	279.6	179.3	98.1	35.9	4,861	2,744	3,181	1,664	541	349
67 California.....	404.0	188.6	167.5	99.6	11,108	3,687	8,779	2,673	1,084	347

THE NEGRO FARMER.

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AVERAGE EXPENDITURES FOR FARMS OF NEGRO AND OF WHITE FARMERS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.

AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY PER FARM—continued.				AVERAGE VALUE OF PRODUCTS PER FARM: 1899.				AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK: 1899.		AVERAGE EXPENDITURES PER FARM: 1899.				
Implements and machinery.		Live stock.		All products.		Products not fed to live stock.				For labor.		For fertilizers.		
White farmers.	Negro farmers.	White farmers.	Negro farmers.	White farmers.	Negro farmers.	White farmers.	Negro farmers.	White farmers.	Negro farmers.	White farmers.	Negro farmers.	White farmers.	Negro farmers.	
\$147	\$25	\$599	\$114	\$896	\$343	\$705	\$308	\$4.40	\$6.01	\$70	\$12	\$10	\$8	1
226	117	474	250	985	512	731	388	7.56	8.10	105	49	23	16	2
191	81	390	173	884	489	661	398	6.16	8.07	108	52	22	17	3
148	55	289	114	626	261	460	209	4.33	4.80	45	16	14	5	4
176	85	360	168	748	377	543	272	4.41	4.84	79	23	13	9	5
228	179	539	716	1,014	1,816	664	1,271	4.65	8.16	95	85	14	11	6
235	81	420	158	1,123	543	904	448	10.82	9.84	199	57	35	11	7
232	120	473	179	1,166	896	979	352	11.81	4.74	188	66	48	38	8
184	69	407	167	1,052	431	822	359	9.56	9.28	153	54	40	19	9
240	124	507	263	1,025	516	759	386	8.20	8.10	104	48	23	16	10
248	148	555	300	1,084	547	804	387	8.03	6.42	120	46	20	8	11
271	114	512	207	1,270	532	1,020	417	12.35	10.17	196	55	63	27	12
228	114	457	280	928	481	673	361	7.79	8.31	74	45	21	13	13
70	20	253	84	561	304	481	275	3.66	5.08	50	13	27	16	14
93	26	351	93	654	238	540	204	4.19	3.95	61	12	25	10	15
234	90	447	180	1,009	422	804	335	7.03	5.20	118	32	59	24	16
206	57	494	170	1,041	342	832	280	6.97	4.37	138	26	62	20	17
501	576	488	135	3,383	1,038	3,288	1,018	101.29	56.19	775	129	88	31	18
73	21	312	81	623	220	528	191	3.67	3.85	60	10	27	9	19
54	30	331	159	484	270	396	225	3.43	4.01	22	10	4	3	20
56	19	190	81	501	318	444	290	3.33	5.31	42	13	28	17	21
48	18	155	68	438	274	386	249	3.31	4.64	29	9	21	15	22
72	19	196	76	596	311	541	289	3.72	6.50	70	14	43	18	23
57	20	194	93	524	361	458	328	3.11	4.96	43	15	29	20	24
61	22	360	99	536	272	476	236	3.56	4.45	49	10	25	5	25
167	59	721	247	1,080	444	820	346	5.67	5.39	66	20	3	1	26
148	63	534	231	981	473	747	372	7.28	6.77	60	23	5	2	27
132	60	457	234	933	500	729	402	8.20	7.50	53	23	10	4	28
123	57	495	240	924	475	705	375	7.21	7.48	44	21	7	1	29
171	58	736	213	1,314	432	1,003	334	8.05	5.97	84	23	3	30	30
142	89	390	270	723	480	542	364	6.25	5.96	53	28	2	31	31
172	77	568	316	930	501	684	352	5.85	3.72	62	11	2	32	32
187	56	922	256	1,186	423	897	327	4.73	4.60	72	17	1	33	33
195	90	576	285	1,044	600	829	496	4.88	3.43	108	75	2	34	34
254	116	1,220	566	1,599	792	1,153	611	7.62	7.95	72	37	1	35	35
101	45	570	208	777	371	571	282	4.74	5.14	35	13	1	36	36
317	620	946	779	1,454	1,145	1,222	971	3.49	1.29	209	166	(1)	37	37
236	161	1,254	884	1,290	1,008	1,029	770	2.91	1.45	108	64	(1)	38	38
206	123	1,198	879	1,342	718	1,028	546	4.17	2.83	61	13	1	39	39
172	71	1,111	316	1,220	498	937	396	3.87	4.06	63	24	2	40	40
95	27	457	129	599	364	510	328	2.62	6.71	37	11	5	2	41
66	26	284	122	515	360	432	325	4.00	6.91	26	11	7	3	42
67	32	323	146	536	313	444	270	4.60	6.78	29	10	4	1	43
73	38	291	144	498	327	409	285	4.15	6.24	24	7	4	1	44
52	21	204	104	478	316	421	286	3.41	5.70	24	13	16	6	45
68	26	284	128	548	405	469	370	3.50	8.06	28	10	8	2	46
126	29	649	138	693	370	596	331	2.05	6.44	49	11	2	1	47
468	25	382	117	894	361	812	330	5.39	8.18	174	11	17	1	48
57	27	239	129	468	382	380	341	3.49	6.97	20	12	1	1	49
89	51	927	360	633	363	529	309	3.17	3.50	30	11	1	50	50
108	47	900	306	749	323	616	271	2.40	2.29	39	8	1	51	51
97	33	806	144	752	372	655	320	1.54	5.62	41	9	(1)	52	52
222	107	1,545	548	1,415	614	1,214	509	3.06	2.26	236	88	4	4	53
196	108	2,705	378	1,415	560	1,171	471	2.23	1.36	223	53	1	5	54
275	130	3,957	407	2,171	584	1,789	492	1.98	2.34	386	89	(1)	4	55
187	157	1,248	371	1,054	916	857	444	4.67	6.87	131	167	1	13	56
230	200	6,602	254	2,009	391	1,681	338	1.23	0.85	442	12	2	57	57
193	92	2,027	398	1,341	566	1,090	461	2.84	2.43	166	28	1	5	58
100	97	2,878	274	918	294	826	257	1.78	0.19	179	40	(1)	59	59
178	119	1,893	1,567	1,188	728	978	524	2.88	3.70	173	220	1	60	60
173	156	3,543	2,022	1,681	908	1,483	788	3.14	6.39	282	264	1	61	61
152	74	1,113	156	859	232	705	194	3.29	3.29	96	9	1	62	62
437	105	6,028	4,468	3,343	1,646	2,567	411	2.02	0.77	686	767	1	63	63
243	104	883	490	1,455	626	1,277	526	3.77	2.98	254	87	7	3	64
191	72	672	311	1,069	424	911	323	3.49	2.22	163	32	1	65	65
183	86	956	645	1,073	696	898	574	3.21	3.20	136	37	1	66	66
297	120	943	547	1,821	701	1,632	604	4.04	3.20	354	114	13	5	67

¹ Less than \$1.

METHODS OF ESTIMATING POPULATION.

INTRODUCTION.

The results of the Federal census, giving the population of the several states and territories, are accepted without challenge, both by Congress and by the country. But the accuracy of the figures for the population of a city is sometimes disputed or denied. Criticism of this character is made usually in good faith and is entitled to candid consideration. It is the object of the following study to examine the bases for such criticism and indicate how far they seem adequate.

All such criticism of census figures assumes openly or tacitly either that a city's population can be determined in some other way with greater accuracy, or that an inconsistency between the census results and indications derived from other sources believed to be more accurate is warrant for rejecting the former. Various alternative ways of determining the population have been invoked, but for the purpose in hand the following are all that are important:

1. An estimate reached by assuming that the rate of growth between any two successive censuses is maintained during the following decade.
2. An estimate based upon the number of votes cast at an election.
3. An estimate based upon a school census.
4. An estimate based upon a directory canvass.

As these methods are used mainly in estimating the population of cities, this study has been confined for the most part to the 78 cities, each of which has over 50,000 inhabitants, and extended to the states only where information for the cities is lacking.

The data are derived in part from the published results of the Twelfth Census and in part from information contained in state and municipal documents courteously supplied to the Census Office by the secretaries of state, the state superintendents of public instruction, and other state or municipal officers. Where published figures of the Twelfth Census are used, reference is made to the source; the figures drawn from other authorities and used in the present study are reproduced in the last two tables to facilitate the critical examination of the results.

The main conclusions of the study may be summarized as follows:

1. In half of the 78 cities examined the per cent of growth between 1890 and 1900 differed by 18 or more from the per cent of growth between 1880 and 1890. Therefore the assumption that under present condi-

tions the rate of growth of a given city tends to remain the same is inadmissible.

2. The number of votes cast at an election in a large city, affected as it is by the ratio of males to population, the ratio of adult males to all males, the ratio of citizens to all male adults, the ratio of legal voters to citizens, and the ratio of actual voters to legal voters, stands in no constant or uniform relation to the population. In Albany, Columbus, and Dayton there were less than 4 inhabitants to each vote cast at the Presidential election of 1900, while in several northern cities there were more than 8 and in certain southern cities more than 12 to each vote cast.

3. In the states and territories the increase of population runs by no means parallel with the increase of votes. Even when the Southern states are disregarded as having few large cities and exceptional conditions affecting the number of votes, still the per cent of gain in the vote for the decade is likely to be as much as 8 greater or less than the corresponding per cent for population.

4. The number of children of school age is a more accurate index of total population than prior rate of increase of vote cast. This method gives estimates of population, half of which fall within 6 per cent of the truth.

5. But the number of children of school age in a city is so seldom given with close accuracy by a school census, that this method is found of little practical value.

6. The ordinary method of estimating the population of a large city, that based on the number of names in the city directory, results uniformly in too large a figure and usually in very serious inaccuracy.

A quotation from Samuel Johnson, which James A. Garfield made in 1870, puts the whole subject in a nutshell: "To count is a modern practice; the ancient method was to guess and where numbers are guessed they are always magnified." A combination of counting and guessing is better than a guess not founded on a count, but when it differs from the results of a thorough and complete enumeration it is entitled to no standing.

To the general conclusion that none of the four ways of estimating population hitherto employed is worthy of use, it may be objected that negative results such as this are of little value; that city officials require for various purposes estimates of the city's population, are ready to accept the best simple method, but must have some method.

A method of estimating urban growth under present American conditions, which is certainly simpler and probably more accurate than any of the four here examined, may be commended to the consideration of interested city officials. This is to add for each year after 1900 one-tenth of the city's increase from 1890 to 1900. It is merely a rule of thumb and without rational justification. But between 1880 and 1890 the 78 cities together increased in population by an average annual amount of 407,028, and between 1890 and 1900 by an average annual amount of 414,793. As the rate of increase for the cities collectively fell from 46.8 per cent between 1880 and 1890 to 32.5 per cent between 1890 and 1900, but the total amount of increase between 1890 and 1900 exceeded by less than 2 per cent the total amount between 1880 and 1890, it is evident that the assumption of a constant amount is much nearer the truth than the assumption of a constant rate. If this method had been applied to the cities for 1900, the results in half the cases would have been within 6 per cent of the truth; closer than estimates based upon vote cast or number of names in the directory, and as close as the estimates resulting from an accurate census of school children, were that obtainable. From the point of view of local authorities, however, it may be an objection to this simple method that, on the basis of the estimates for 1900, it is as likely to result in an underestimate as in an overestimate, while the method now most in vogue, that based on the number of names in the city directory, produces nearly always an overestimate.

It is not the intention of this study to criticise the use of these methods where nothing better can be secured; the aim has been merely to give the reasons of the Census Office for doubting that the results of such methods are entitled to serious consideration when they contradict those of a careful enumeration.

COMPARISON OF METHODS.

1. *Estimates reached by assuming a constant rate of growth.*—The assumption that a city grew during the ten years from 1890 to 1900 at the same rate at which it grew during the ten years from 1880 to 1890 may be brought to the test of general American experience. The United States as a whole, excluding Alaska and the insular territories, increased between 1880 and 1890, 24.9 per cent, but between 1890 and 1900, 20.7 per cent, a decided reduction in rate of growth. Among the states and territories 19 grew at a higher rate and 29 at a lower rate in the last ten years than they did in the earlier decade.¹ In only two, Massachusetts and Tennessee, was the per cent of increase between 1890

and 1900 within five-tenths (0.5) of what it was between 1880 and 1890, and in half of the states and territories it differed from that of ten years before by more than five (5). So far as indications derived from the rates of growth in the states and territories can be applied to the cities, therefore, they show the chances to be even that the per cent of increase in a city during the ten years 1890 to 1900 would differ from its per cent of increase during the preceding ten years by 5 or more, and the chances would be about 25 to 1 against its per cent of increase during the second decade being within five-tenths (0.5) of what it was in the first.

But, as a rule, and other things being equal, the smaller the population the less the chance that its rate of growth from decade to decade will be the same. Hence cities as a class would be expected to show a rate of growth less uniform than that of states. How far this anticipation conforms to the facts appears from Table 1. This table shows for the last two decades, 1880 to 1890 and 1890 to 1900, the rate of growth of each of the 78 cities of the United States which in 1900 had over 50,000 people, and the differences between these rates. To make the evidence of the table clearer the cities are arranged in the order of this difference, those in which the rate of growth 1890 to 1900 was greater coming first, and those in which it was less, following. In no case, except that of New York city, has allowance been made for any change in the city's boundaries between 1880 and 1900.

Scrutiny of the table will show that in half of the cities the rate of growth between 1890 and 1900 differed by more than 18 per cent from the same city's rate of growth between 1880 and 1890; that is, in 39 of the 78 cities the increase between 1890 and 1900 was more than 18 per cent greater or more than 18 per cent less than it was during the preceding decade. If in the case of each city allowance were made for the effect of changes in city boundaries between 1880 and 1900, the table would be somewhat changed, but probably such corrections would not affect materially the inference to be drawn from it. As it stands it shows that American cities have a less constant rate of growth than the states and territories. It shows, also, that in default of evidence to the contrary the rate of growth in a city during the last decade would be likely to differ from its own rate of growth in the preceding ten years by 18 per cent. In only 1 of the 78 cities, Philadelphia, was the rate of growth the same during the two decades, and in only 4 did the rate during the second decade come within 1 per cent of that during the first.

We may conclude that the assumption on which this method of disputing census figures rests is without warrant in general American experience.

¹ Omitting Indian Territory and Oklahoma, where prior to 1890 no census was taken.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE I.—PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1890 TO 1900 AND 1880 TO 1890, WITH DIFFERENCE FOR CITIES HAVING IN 1900 AT LEAST 50,000 INHABITANTS.¹

CITY.	PER CENT OF INCREASE.		Difference.	CITY.	PER CENT OF INCREASE.		Difference.
	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890			1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890	
St. Joseph, Mo.	96.8	61.3	35.5	Baltimore, Md.	17.2	30.7	13.5
Portland, Me.	37.7	7.7	30.0	Savannah, Ga.	25.6	40.6	15.0
Lawrence, Mass.	40.1	14.1	26.0	Erie, Pa.	29.8	46.5	16.7
Hartford, Conn.	50.0	26.7	23.3	Cleveland, Ohio	46.1	63.2	17.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	60.4	40.5	19.9	Pittsburg, Pa.	34.8	52.0	17.3
Springfield, Mass.	40.5	32.5	8.0	Dayton, Ohio	39.4	58.3	18.9
Providence, R. I.	32.9	26.0	6.9	Paterson, N. J.	34.2	53.5	19.3
New Orleans, La.	18.6	12.0	6.6	Wilmington, Del.	24.5	44.0	20.1
New York, N. Y.	37.1	31.2	5.9	Lynn, Mass.	22.9	45.0	22.7
Elizabeth, N. J.	38.0	33.8	4.2	Richmond, Va.	4.5	28.0	23.5
New Haven, Conn.	32.9	29.3	3.6	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	37.1	61.6	24.5
Newark, N. J.	35.3	33.2	2.1	Buffalo, N. Y.	37.8	64.8	27.0
New Bedford, Mass.	53.3	51.7	1.6	Columbus, Ohio	42.4	70.7	28.3
Boston, Mass.	25.1	23.6	1.5	Rochester, N. Y.	21.4	49.8	28.4
Philadelphia, Pa.	23.6	23.6	0.0	Scranton, Pa.	35.6	64.0	28.4
Toledo, Ohio	61.9	62.4	0.5	Bridgeport, Conn.	45.3	76.8	31.5
Harrisburg, Pa.	27.4	28.0	0.6	Memphis, Tenn.	58.6	92.0	33.4
Reading, Pa.	34.6	35.5	0.9	Milwaukee, Wis.	39.5	76.9	37.4
St. Louis, Mo.	27.3	28.9	1.6	Atlanta, Ga.	37.1	75.2	38.1
Utica, N. Y.	28.1	29.8	1.7	Detroit, Mich.	38.8	77.0	38.2
Cambridge, Mass.	31.2	33.0	1.8	San Antonio, Tex.	41.5	83.3	41.8
Louisville, Ky.	27.1	30.2	3.1	Grand Rapids, Mich.	45.3	88.3	43.0
Oakland, Cal.	37.5	40.9	3.4	Syracuse, N. Y.	23.0	70.2	47.2
Peoria, Ill.	36.7	40.2	3.5	Evansville, Ind.	16.3	73.3	57.0
Hoboken, N. J.	36.0	40.8	4.8	Chicago, Ill.	54.4	118.6	64.2
Worcester, Mass.	39.9	45.2	5.3	Trenton, N. J.	27.6	92.1	64.5
Albany, N. Y.	-0.8	4.6	5.4	Portland, Oreg.	94.9	103.9	69.0
Manchester, N. H.	29.1	35.2	6.1	Nashville, Tenn.	6.2	75.7	69.5
Cincinnati, Ohio	9.8	16.4	6.6	Salt Lake City, Utah	19.4	115.9	96.5
Somerville, Mass.	53.5	61.0	7.5	Des Moines, Iowa	24.0	123.5	99.5
Troy, N. Y.	-0.5	7.4	7.9	Kansas City, Mo.	23.4	137.9	114.5
Charleston, S. C.	1.6	9.9	8.3	Denver, Colo.	25.4	190.5	174.1
Jersey City, N. J.	26.6	35.0	8.4	St. Paul, Minn.	22.5	221.1	198.6
Lowell, Mass.	22.2	30.6	8.4	Minneapolis, Minn.	23.1	251.4	228.3
Washington, D. C.	21.0	29.7	8.7	Los Angeles, Cal.	103.4	350.6	247.2
Camden, N. J.	30.2	40.0	9.8	Omaha, Nebr.	-27.0	360.2	387.2
Allegheny, Pa.	23.4	33.8	10.4	Duluth, Minn.	60.0	850.8	790.8
Fall River, Mass.	40.9	52.0	11.1	Seattle, Wash.	88.3	1,112.5	1,024.2
San Francisco, Cal.	14.6	27.8	13.2	Kansas City, Kans.	34.2	1,097.4	1,063.2

¹ Data from Twelfth Census Abstract, Table 89, or Twelfth Census, Vol. I, Table 7, pages 434-437.

2. *Estimates based upon the number of votes.*—The method just analyzed depends upon illegitimate deduction from census figures; all other methods rest upon results from some other source. To test them it is needful to examine the accuracy of the basis figures and of the argument by which the total population is inferred therefrom.

A city's population is often estimated by multiplying the total vote at a recent election by some round number, such as 5. The abstract of vote cast is found in official documents, which may be assumed to be substantially accurate, though minor numerical errors frequently exist. How near to the truth is the assumption that the total population of a city is likely to be about five times the number of votes? It is evident that the ratio of votes to population must tend to vary as one or more of the following elements varies:

1. The proportion of males in the total population except in the cases of Denver and Salt Lake City, where women are entitled to vote.

2. The proportion of males of voting age—that is, 21 or over—in the total male population.

3. The proportion that the citizens make of the total males of voting age. By "citizens" is meant

those who by birth or naturalization are citizens of the United States. The term for present purposes also includes in a few states aliens who have indicated an intention to become naturalized, by taking out first papers, and who are allowed after a fixed time to register and vote.

4. The proportion of "citizens" as thus defined who satisfy the legal conditions of residence in the state, city, and voting district required as a prerequisite to voting.

5. The proportion of resident "citizens" who possess at the given election the educational or other qualifications, or have paid the tax imposed in some states as a condition of voting.

6. The proportion of qualified voters who exercise their right to vote at the election in question by casting a ballot.

7. The proportion of ballots cast that appears in the largest total vote.

Of the foregoing conditions influencing the ratio of votes counted to total population not all are subject to statistical measurement. The census reports the number of each sex, the number of males of voting age, and the number of aliens. But neither from the census nor from any other source of information can

the number of "citizens" who meet the residence, educational, or tax requirements, be derived. The election returns, as published, seldom give the total number of ballots counted, but only the total for each of a list of candidates and the scattering. Election returns were requested from the secretaries of state, but for 18 of the 78 cities could not be had. The figures reported were not used for Salt Lake City, because women have the ballot there, nor for Troy, because the election returns related to a larger area than the census returns. Washington, D. C., has no part in a Presidential election.

In the following table a statistical measure is presented for all the measurable elements affecting the ratio of votes cast to total population. Column 1 gives the per cent of males in the total population; column 2, the per cent of males over 21 years of age in the male population; column 3, the result of combining 1 and 2, the per cent of males over 21 years of

age in the total population; column 4, the per cent of "citizens," so far as the census has enumerated that class, in the total adult male population; column 5, the per cent of the votes cast at the Presidential election of 1900 to all "citizens"; column 6, the result of combining 4 and 5, the per cent of the votes cast at the Presidential election of 1900 to the males over 21 years of age; and, finally, column 7, the combined result of all the factors, gives the per cent of the votes cast to the total population. The largest and smallest figures in the column in which they stand are printed in italic in order to call attention to the range of difference among the several cities in the matter to which the column relates. Thus, in the first column, Charleston, S. C., has the lowest and Seattle, Wash., the highest proportion of males to total population, and the difference between these two italicized figures, 18.0, is the range among the 78 cities in reference to this particular.

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGE FIGURES BEARING UPON THE RELATION BETWEEN TOTAL VOTE CAST AND TOTAL POPULATION FOR CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 50,000 INHABITANTS: 1900.¹

CITY.	Per cent of males in total population.	Per cent of males over 21 years of age in total male population.	Per cent of males over 21 years of age in total population.	Per cent of "citizens" in total males over 21 years of age.	Per cent of votes cast Nov. 6, 1900, to total "citizens."	Per cent of votes cast Nov. 6, 1900, to total males over 21 years of age.	Per cent of votes cast Nov. 6, 1900, to total population.
Maine:							
Portland.....	47.3	65.1	30.8	89.3	57.8	51.6	15.9
New Hampshire:							
Manchester.....	46.7	57.9	27.0	81.1	78.2	63.4	17.1
Massachusetts:							
Boston.....	49.0	64.0	31.4	84.2	56.4	47.5	14.9
Worcester.....	49.9	60.5	30.2	78.3	65.1	51.0	15.4
Fall River.....	47.9	53.4	25.6	72.1	58.4	42.2	10.8
Lowell.....	47.3	60.2	28.5	74.8	65.6	49.1	14.0
Cambridge.....	48.4	60.4	29.2	81.1	52.1	42.3	12.4
Lynn.....	48.6	64.5	31.4	86.4	59.3	51.3	16.1
Lawrence.....	48.4	64.5	28.5	75.5	69.0	52.1	14.8
New Bedford.....	47.6	57.8	27.5	72.6	56.2	40.8	11.2
Springfield.....	47.7	62.4	29.8	86.2	63.5	54.7	16.3
Somerville.....	47.8	61.7	29.4	83.7	51.5	43.1	12.7
Rhode Island:							
Providence.....	48.5	62.5	30.3	83.7	49.4	41.4	12.5
Connecticut:							
New Haven.....	49.9	60.5	30.2	86.7	81.1	70.3	21.2
Hartford.....	51.0	65.4	33.4	83.4	68.2	56.9	19.0
Bridgeport.....	49.8	62.0	30.9	84.0	75.3	63.2	19.6
New York:							
New York.....	49.6	59.1	29.3	80.3	75.0	60.3	17.7
Buffalo.....	49.6	56.0	27.8	90.9	76.6	69.6	19.4
Rochester.....	47.7	58.6	27.9	94.4	82.5	77.9	21.8
Syracuse.....	45.5	61.9	30.0	94.2	82.5	77.8	23.3
Albany.....	47.8	63.1	30.2	97.2	89.1	86.6	26.1
Troy.....	46.2	60.8	28.1	96.8	(²)	(²)	(²)
Utica.....	47.7	60.3	28.8	95.0	83.9	79.7	22.9
New Jersey:							
Newark.....	49.2	58.3	28.7	87.8	80.0	70.2	20.1
Jersey City.....	50.4	58.0	29.2	86.9	78.1	67.8	19.8
Paterson.....	49.3	57.1	28.2	85.4	83.2	71.1	20.0
Camden.....	48.9	59.9	29.3	94.7	83.9	79.4	23.3
Trenton.....	50.5	59.7	30.2	91.1	83.3	75.8	22.9
Hoboken.....	50.5	56.9	28.8	82.3	71.3	58.7	16.9
Elizabeth.....	50.8	57.4	29.1	86.8	80.7	70.1	20.4
Pennsylvania:							
Philadelphia.....	49.0	61.0	29.9	89.5	67.8	60.7	18.2
Pittsburg.....	51.5	58.3	30.0	85.9			
Allegheny.....	51.3	59.8	30.7	88.5			
Scranton.....	50.2	54.8	27.5	89.0			
Reading.....	49.6	57.5	28.5	96.1			
Erie.....	50.3	58.4	29.4	93.3			
Wilkesbarre.....	48.7	53.8	26.2	90.7			
Harrisburg.....	48.5	60.4	29.3	98.9			
Delaware:							
Wilmington.....	50.2	60.3	30.3	94.7	76.3	72.3	21.9
Maryland:							
Baltimore.....	47.8	58.1	27.8	96.4	83.0	80.0	22.2
District of Columbia:							
Washington.....	47.4	63.5	30.1	97.2	(³)	(³)	(³)
Virginia:							
Richmond.....	47.0	58.7	27.0	99.0	42.8	42.4	11.7
South Carolina:							
Charleston.....	45.9	55.4	25.4	98.2			
Georgia:							
Atlanta.....	46.0	56.0	25.8	98.5	22.3	22.0	5.7
Savannah.....	47.8	61.7	29.5	97.5	21.5	21.0	6.2

¹ Data from Twelfth Census Abstract, Tables 81 and 86, or Twelfth Census, Vol. I, Tables 23, 80, and 82 (pages 609, ff.; 930, ff.; and 936, ff.), and from Table IX of this study.

² Election returns are for a larger area than the census returns.

³ No elections held in Washington, D. C.

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGE FIGURES BEARING UPON THE RELATION BETWEEN TOTAL VOTE CAST AND TOTAL POPULATION FOR CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 50,000 INHABITANTS: 1900¹—Continued.

CITY.	Per cent of males in total population.	Per cent of males over 21 years of age in total male population.	Per cent of males over 21 years of age in total population.	Per cent of "citizens" in total males over 21 years of age.	Per cent of votes cast Nov. 6, 1900, to total "citizens."	Per cent of votes cast Nov. 6, 1900, to total males over 21 years of age.	Per cent of votes cast Nov. 6, 1900, to total population.
Ohio:							
Cleveland.....	50.5	57.9	29.2	88.5	78.2	69.2	20.2
Cincinnati.....	48.2	59.1	28.5	97.9	85.0	83.2	23.7
Toledo.....	49.8	58.3	29.0	96.0	77.4	74.2	21.5
Columbus.....	50.4	63.3	31.9	98.5	81.7	80.5	25.7
Dayton.....	49.4	61.1	30.2	98.3	89.1	87.5	26.4
Indiana:							
Indianapolis.....	49.4	62.9	31.1	99.1			
Evansville.....	48.8	58.2	28.4	99.6			
Illinois:							
Chicago.....	50.8	59.2	30.1	90.9	79.9	72.8	21.8
Peoria.....	51.2	63.0	32.3	97.8			
Michigan:							
Detroit.....	48.7	56.6	27.6	88.3	79.6	70.2	19.4
Grand Rapids.....	48.5	58.6	28.4	91.3	95.7	87.3	24.8
Wisconsin:							
Milwaukee.....	49.3	53.4	26.3	95.6	81.2	77.0	20.4
Minnesota:							
Minneapolis.....	50.9	61.8	31.4	88.2	68.9	60.7	19.1
St. Paul.....	51.8	60.5	31.3	93.1	53.6	49.9	15.6
Duluth.....	56.4	63.4	35.8	80.8	56.3	45.5	16.3
Iowa:							
Des Moines.....	49.8	61.1	30.4	97.8	77.2	75.5	23.0
Missouri:							
St. Louis.....	50.1	59.6	29.9	96.1	75.7	72.7	21.7
Kansas City.....	50.5	64.9	32.8	98.5	71.5	70.4	23.1
St. Joseph.....	55.1	60.6	33.4	99.0	39.3	38.8	13.0
Nebraska:							
Omaha.....	52.7	64.0	33.8	97.7	61.4	59.9	20.2
Kansas:							
Kansas City.....	51.9	58.4	30.3	98.1	70.8	69.4	21.0
Kentucky:							
Louisville.....	48.6	59.9	29.1	98.3	70.0	69.4	20.2
Tennessee:							
Memphis.....	51.1	60.1	30.7	98.4			
Nashville.....	47.4	57.9	27.4	99.2			
Louisiana:							
New Orleans.....	47.4	55.5	26.3	95.4	31.6	70.1	7.9
Texas:							
San Antonio.....	49.0	55.5	27.2	95.7			
Colorado:							
Denver.....	49.8	64.1	31.9	96.5			
Utah:							
Salt Lake City.....	48.3	52.8	25.5	92.1	(²)	(²)	36.6
Washington:							
Seattle.....	63.9	76.7	49.0	91.2	35.6	32.4	15.9
Oregon:							
Portland.....	58.8	72.2	42.4	77.2	42.9	33.1	14.1
California:							
San Francisco.....	53.9	69.8	37.6	83.3	58.8	49.0	18.4
Los Angeles.....	49.3	65.4	32.3	89.6			
Oakland.....	49.2	63.3	31.1	87.8			
All cities.....	49.7	60.0	29.8	88.8	* 71.5	* 63.0	* 18.8

¹ Data from Twelfth Census Abstract, Tables 81 and 86, or Twelfth Census, Vol. I, Tables 23, 80, and 82 (pages 609, ff.; 930, ff.; and 936, ff.), and from Table ix of this study.

² Right of franchise extended to women.

* Ratio for the 58 cities for which election returns were available.

The first column of Table II shows that the male population of these cities as a whole is a trifle less than half (49.7 per cent) of the entire population, but that in the several cities the proportion is by no means the same. Closer examination, however, shows that in 61 of the 78 cities, or nearly four-fifths, the male population is between 47 and 51 per cent of the total, and in half of them it is between 48.5 and 50.5 per cent. Aside from a few cities, where the male population is greatly in excess, the proportion of the sexes does not depart far from equality.

From the second column of Table II it appears that the male adults are just three-fifths (60.0 per cent) of the total male population. In Salt Lake City they are little more than half (52.8 per cent); in Seattle, more than three-fourths (76.7 per cent). In nearly half (38) of the cities the male adults are between 58 and 62 per cent of the total number of males.

The third column of Table II, presenting in combination the two preceding columns, shows that in Charleston only about one-fourth (25.4 per cent) of the population are adult males, while in Seattle nearly one-half (49.0 per cent) are adult males. Nearly three-tenths

(29.8 per cent) of the population of the 78 cities taken collectively are potential voters.

In advancing from the topic of sex and age composition to that of "citizenship" the statistical basis becomes less secure. The requirements for "citizenship" vary in the several states. In most of them aliens are not allowed to vote, but in a few states, as already explained, aliens who have indicated their intention to become citizens by taking out first papers and have resided in the state for a specified time thereafter are given the privilege of the ballot, and thus for the purposes of this discussion are "citizens." The Twelfth Census inquired about each foreign born male adult, whether he was an alien, had taken out his first papers, or was a full-fledged citizen of the United States. But the enumerators were often unable to obtain this information. In Fall River one-ninth (11.2 per cent) and in Manchester one-tenth (10.3 per cent) of the adult males were persons of foreign birth whose condition of citizenship was not reported. In the computations, the results of which are presented in the fourth and fifth columns of Table II, the number of "citizens" has been obtained by subtracting from the total number of

males over 21 years of age the aliens and, except in the few states where they are allowed to vote, the foreign born who have advanced toward citizenship only so far as to have taken out their first papers. The total thus reached would include substantially all who would be entitled to vote, together with some who would not, because of failure to meet the residence, educational, or tax requirements.

From column 4 of Table II it appears that in these 78 cities nearly nine-tenths (88.8 per cent) of the men are citizens or of unknown status, and probably entitled to vote, provided they meet the other requirements of the state or territorial law. In Fall River the ratio is lowest (72.1 per cent), while in Evansville it is highest (99.6 per cent).

No information could be obtained which would serve even approximately as a statistical measure of the influence exercised separately by any one of the last conditions in the preceding list of those affecting the ratio of votes cast to population (page 582). They are important factors, but elude separate statistical measurement. The ratio of votes cast November 6, 1900, to the total number of citizens, however, is some index of the joint effect exercised by these four conditions. To obtain the ratio, the vote cast at the Presidential election of 1900 was analyzed with the aid of information furnished through the courtesy of the respective secretaries of state. To determine the total number of votes cast and counted in each city, the following figures were compared, so far as they were obtainable:

1. The sum of the votes for the Presidential electors receiving the largest number of votes in each party.
2. The sum of the votes for the several candidates for election to the national House of Representatives.
3. The sums of the votes for the several candidates for governor and other state offices.

The largest of these sums was assumed to be the best approximation to the total number of votes cast. In this way the totals found in Table IX (page 593) were obtained, and from them the per cents presented in columns 5, 6, and 7 of Table II were computed.

In these columns only 58 of the 78 cities are included. For 18 cities the secretaries of state were unable to supply the needed information. Among them was Chicago, but as the figures for Cook county were available and as 92.4 per cent of its population live in Chicago, the figures for Cook county have been employed.

Column 5 of Table II shows that in the 58 cities here included the vote cast November 6, 1900, amounted to over seven-tenths (71.5 per cent) of the "citizen" population, and that the several cities differed more in this per cent than they did in any of the preceding, the vote in Savannah being about one-fifth (21.5 per cent) of the "citizen" population and in Grand Rapids over nineteen-twentieths (95.7 per cent).

In order to avoid the objection that the number of "citizens" obtained in the manner already explained must involve some errors, a sixth column has been added, wherein is given the ratio that the vote cast November 6, 1900, bears to the entire adult male population.

From column 6 it appears that the votes cast November 6, 1900, in the 58 cities were about five-eighths (63.0 per cent) of the total male population of voting age; in Savannah only about one-fifth (21.0 per cent) of the adult male population voted, and in Dayton seven-eighths (87.5 per cent) voted.

The seventh and last column of Table II shows the net result of the six preceding. It appears that in the 58 cities about one-sixth (18.8 per cent) of the population voted at the Presidential election of 1900. In determining the average given in the last line of this column the figures for Salt Lake City have been excluded, since in that city alone of those appearing in this column women are entitled to vote. This explains the very high proportion of votes cast to total population in Salt Lake City. With that exception the largest proportion was found in Dayton, where over one-fourth of the population (26.4 per cent) voted. The lowest per cent was in Atlanta, where only about one-seventeenth (5.7 per cent) voted. The great range between these extremes is sufficient evidence that in the different American cities the vote cast bears very different ratios to the population, and that the assumption of a uniform ratio between these elements can not be admitted.

To bring out this conclusion with greater clearness, Table III has been prepared. It employs not the usual census method but the ordinary or popular method of stating the numerical relation between the vote and the population; that is, not as a per cent, but as the number of inhabitants to each vote. The cities are arranged, not geographically, but according to the size of the ratio.

TABLE III.—NUMBER OF INHABITANTS, JUNE 1, 1900, TO EACH VOTE CAST NOVEMBER 6, 1900.

Salt Lake City, Utah.....	2.73	Rochester, N. Y.....	4.69	Buffalo, N. Y.....	5.17	Boston, Mass.....	6.70
Dayton, Ohio.....	3.79	St. Louis, Mo.....	4.60	Minneapolis, Minn.....	5.24	Lawrence, Mass.....	6.75
Albany, N. Y.....	3.82	Toledo, Ohio.....	4.64	Hartford, Conn.....	5.27	Portland, Oreg.....	7.11
Columbus, Ohio.....	3.89	New Haven, Conn.....	4.72	San Francisco, Cal.....	5.42	Lowell, Mass.....	7.14
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	4.03	Kansas City, Kans.....	4.75	Philadelphia, Pa.....	5.51	St. Joseph, Mo.....	7.71
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	4.22	Elizabeth, N. J.....	4.90	New York, N. Y.....	5.66	Somerville, Mass.....	7.88
Syracuse, N. Y.....	4.29	Milwaukee, Wis.....	4.90	Manchester, N. H.....	5.84	Providence, R. I.....	7.99
Camden, N. J.....	4.30	Omaha, Nebr.....	4.94	Hoboken, N. J.....	5.92	Cambridge, Mass.....	8.09
Kansas City, Mo.....	4.33	Cleveland, Ohio.....	4.95	Springfield, Mass.....	6.14	Richmond, Va.....	8.57
Des Moines, Iowa.....	4.35	Louisville, Ky.....	4.95	Duluth, Minn.....	6.15	New Bedford, Mass.....	8.92
Utica, N. Y.....	4.36	Newark, N. J.....	4.97	Lynn, Mass.....	6.22	Fall River, Mass.....	9.27
Trenton, N. J.....	4.37	Paterson, N. J.....	4.99	Portland, Me.....	6.30	New Orleans, La.....	12.64
Baltimore, Md.....	4.50	Jersey City, N. J.....	5.05	Seattle, Wash.....	6.30	Savannah, Ga.....	16.18
Wilmington, Del.....	4.57	Bridgeport, Conn.....	5.11	St. Paul, Minn.....	6.40	Atlanta, Ga.....	17.61
Chicago, Ill.....	4.58	Detroit, Mich.....	5.16	Worcester, Mass.....	6.50		

Table III shows how very wide of the mark in nearly all of these cities would be an estimate of the population made by multiplying the vote cast by any single ratio, and that this method of estimating a city's population is without foundation.

While Table III proves that no single ratio for the different American cities is possible, it might still be urged that the ratio of a city once determined would remain approximately constant for a series of years. It has been found impracticable at this date to get the figures for the vote of these cities in 1880 and 1890, and so to examine this objection in the light of city election statistics. But the figures for the states and territories have been obtained, and from them Table IV has been prepared. After searching all accessible state publications, about two-fifths of the figures for 1880 and 1890 had to be drawn from such private publications as the American Almanac and the Tribune Almanac.

As no Presidential election was held in 1890, and as the vote at other elections is usually smaller, the vote in 1890 was estimated by taking the average of the vote for Presidential electors in 1888 and 1892, except for 5

states, in which the vote in 1890 for some state officer was higher than the average thus obtained. Aside from this difference, the method of determining the highest vote was like that already described for the cities (page 585), but more laborious, because the votes for a longer list of officers were available for comparison.

Where local criticism of census figures has been made, it has not infrequently taken this form: The vote cast in 1900 increased over that of 1890 by such a per cent and the reported population by a per cent so much smaller as to seem incredible. In the form stated the objection overlooks the fact that the vote in 1890 was smaller in most states and cities than it would have been had a President been elected in that year. But when this difficulty is met, as in the method here employed, by estimating the vote in 1890 from the average of the votes for 1888 and 1892, the question still remains: Does the increase in population run closely parallel with the increase in votes? Light is thrown upon the question by Table IV. It has been cast in the form of a comparison by states and territories between the increase of population and the increase of votes during the last two decades.

TABLE IV.—PER CENT OF INCREASE IN POPULATION AND IN VOTE CAST, 1890 TO 1900 AND 1880 TO 1890.¹

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT OF INCREASE, 1890 TO 1900.		PER CENT OF INCREASE, 1880 TO 1890.		STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT OF INCREASE, 1890 TO 1900.		PER CENT OF INCREASE, 1880 TO 1890.	
	In popula- tion.	In vote cast.	In popula- tion.	In vote cast.		In popula- tion.	In vote cast.	In popula- tion.	In vote cast.
Continental United States.....	20.7	18.8	24.9	26.7	North Central division—Con.				
North Atlantic division.....	20.9	15.9	19.9	17.5	Minnesota.....	33.7	20.1	66.7	75.9
Maine.....	5.0	-3.6	1.9	-17.2	Iowa.....	16.7	25.2	17.7	31.3
New Hampshire.....	9.3	2.6	8.5	4.0	Missouri.....	16.0	28.7	23.6	33.8
Vermont.....	3.4	12.6	0.0	-15.7	North Dakota.....	67.1	59.7	278.4	300.1
Massachusetts.....	25.3	12.8	25.6	30.2	South Dakota.....	15.2	24.0	134.1	14.5
Rhode Island.....	24.0	20.4	24.9	60.7	Nebraska.....	0.3	12.8	43.3	62.8
Connecticut.....	21.7	13.7	19.8	19.9	Kansas.....	3.0	8.0		
New York.....	21.1	16.5	18.0	20.3	South Central division.....	26.1	4.7	23.0	25.8
New Jersey.....	30.4	25.1	27.7	30.4	Kentucky.....	15.5	36.5	12.7	28.2
Pennsylvania.....	19.9	17.3	22.8	14.3	Tennessee.....	14.3	-3.5	14.6	16.0
South Atlantic division.....	17.9	1.6	16.6	10.2	Alabama.....	20.8	-20.4	19.8	15.1
Delaware.....	9.6	19.3	14.9	19.6	Mississippi.....	20.3	-30.0	14.0	-27.5
Maryland.....	14.0	24.7	11.5	22.6	Louisiana.....	23.5	-33.2	19.0	10.5
District of Columbia.....	21.0	-0.7	9.5	40.2	Arkansas.....	16.3	-30.5	40.6	65.6
Virginia.....	12.0	33.6	23.3	46.6	Indian Territory.....	117.0			
West Virginia.....	25.7	10.7	15.6	17.3	Oklahoma.....	407.6	708.0		
North Carolina.....	16.4	-32.2	15.6	-57.9	Texas.....	36.4	15.4	40.4	47.6
South Carolina.....	16.4	-32.2	15.6	-57.9	Western division.....	31.9	*63.3	71.3	*69.3
Georgia.....	20.6	-32.6	19.1	-0.1	Montana.....	70.3	104.7	237.5	119.6
Florida.....	35.0	-22.6	45.2	-1.0	Idaho.....	82.7	*218.1	168.8	175.1
North Central division.....	17.5	24.4	28.8	35.5	Wyoming.....	47.9	63.7	192.0	*109.1
Ohio.....	13.2	23.0	14.8	16.6	Colorado.....	30.6	*138.5	112.1	73.4
Indiana.....	14.8	21.8	10.8	15.9	New Mexico.....	21.9	22.0	28.5	58.6
Illinois.....	20.0	30.6	24.3	30.4	Arizona.....	39.3	50.0	47.4	43.9
Michigan.....	15.6	16.4	27.9	33.6	Utah.....	31.3	*209.2	44.4	16.9
Wisconsin.....	22.2	21.9	28.2	35.9	Nevada.....	-10.6	-17.7	-20.5	-32.6
					Washington.....	45.0	66.2	365.1	246.4
					Oregon.....	30.2	14.5	79.5	80.2
					California.....	22.4	16.4	39.7	58.1

¹ Data from Twelfth Census Abstract, Table 36, or Twelfth Census, Vol. I, Tables VI and 2, and from Table x of this study.

² Woman suffrage granted in Colorado, Idaho, and Utah between 1890 and 1900.

³ Woman suffrage granted in Wyoming in 1890.

In the United States as a whole the divergence at each decade between the rate of increase of population and that of votes is not wide. In the earlier period the vote increased about 2 per cent faster than the population; in the later, the relation of the two was reversed.

But in the five great groups of states a much greater diversity appears. Between 1880 and 1890 the population of the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Western divisions increased more rapidly than the vote, while in the North Central and South Central divisions the rates of increase in the vote were the greater. Between 1890 and 1900 the population of the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and South Central groups increased much more rapidly than the vote; in the North Central and Western groups the increase in vote was the more rapid.

The real test of the hypothesis, however, is found neither in the figures for the United States as a whole, nor in those for the five divisions, but in those for the several states. The table shows for the two decades 94 cases in which there might be a coincidence between the rate of increase of population and that of vote cast. In only 4—namely, Connecticut and Oregon from 1880 to 1890, and Michigan and Wisconsin from 1890 to 1900—were the two rates within 1 per cent of agreeing. This indicates that in American states and territories under present conditions there is not one chance in twenty that the increase of population will keep even pace with that of votes cast. In half of these 94 instances the per cent of decennial increase of population differed from that of vote cast by more than 12. The table shows, also, that the variation between increase of votes and increase of population in the Southern and Western states is much greater than it is in the North Atlantic and North Central divisions, where most of the great cities of the country lie. But

even in the North Atlantic and North Central states, in half of the 41 cases the per cent of decennial increase of population differed by 8, or more, from the per cent of decennial increase in vote cast. Evidence previously offered has shown that the variations in such figures for cities are usually greater than they are for states. Hence the argument applies to cities *a fortiori*, and the conclusion that in no way can a sound inference be drawn from the figures of vote cast to the population of a city seems established beyond reasonable doubt.

3. *Estimates based upon a school census.*—Most of the states and territories provide by statute for a periodical census of the population of school age. It is usually taken annually and the results published in state and municipal reports. For the purpose of such a census the school age, as specified by statute, is not the same in the several states and territories, the lower limit ranging from 4 to 8 years and the upper from 14 to 20 years. The smallest number of years included is 10 and the highest 17. The most ordinary limits are 6 and 20, and 5 and 20, the former established by 11, the latter by 9 states. From the number of persons of school age as thus returned, an estimate of the population of a city is sometimes derived by multiplying that number by the ratio which the total population is thought to bear to persons of this age class. The accuracy of such an estimate depends upon the accuracy of the ratio and the accuracy of the school census.

The ratio that naturally suggests itself as the best to employ in such a case is that derived from the figures of the next preceding census for the city under examination. Table v has been constructed to test the accuracy of this assumption. The limits of school age used by the Federal census, namely 5 to 20, inclusive, have been adopted, no other being available.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE V.—RATIO OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE (5 TO 20) TO POPULATION IN 1900 AND 1890, AND PER CENT OF ERROR IN ESTIMATES REACHED BY USE IN 1900 OF RATIO ESTABLISHED IN 1890, FOR CITIES HAVING IN 1900 AT LEAST 50,000 INHABITANTS.¹

CITY.	NUMBER IN TOTAL POPULATION TO EACH PERSON OF SCHOOL AGE (5 TO 20) —		Per cent of error in population as estimated by multiplying number of persons 5 to 20 in 1900 by ratio of total population to persons 5 to 20 in 1890.	CITY.	NUMBER IN TOTAL POPULATION TO EACH PERSON OF SCHOOL AGE (5 TO 20) —		Per cent of error in population as estimated by multiplying number of persons 5 to 20 in 1900 by ratio of total population to persons 5 to 20 in 1890.
	1900	1890			1900	1890	
Maine:				Georgia:			
Portland.....	3.97	3.58	9.7	Atlanta.....	2.99	2.85	4.6
New Hampshire:				Savannah.....	3.31	3.12	5.8
Manchester.....	3.32	3.12	6.2	Ohio:			
Massachusetts:				Cleveland.....	3.13	3.01	3.8
Boston.....	3.90	3.66	6.1	Cincinnati.....	3.23	3.08	4.7
Worcester.....	3.49	3.35	4.0	Toledo.....	3.17	2.97	6.4
Fall River.....	2.95	2.85	3.4	Columbus.....	3.43	3.15	8.2
Lowell.....	3.48	3.24	7.0	Dayton.....	3.37	3.10	7.9
Cambridge.....	3.60	3.35	7.0	Indiana:			
Lynn.....	3.87	3.79	2.0	Indianapolis.....	3.48	3.15	9.5
Lawrence.....	3.40	3.20	5.8	Evansville.....	3.09	2.91	5.8
New Bedford.....	3.31	3.39	2.4	Illinois:			
Springfield.....	3.76	3.62	3.8	Chicago.....	3.23	3.25	* 0.6
Somerville.....	3.79	3.55	6.3	Peoria.....	3.44	3.25	5.4
Rhode Island:				Michigan:			
Providence.....	3.66	3.48	5.0	Detroit.....	3.11	3.06	1.7
Connecticut:				Grand Rapids.....	3.20	3.15	1.5
New Haven.....	3.51	3.33	5.2	Wisconsin:			
Hartford.....	3.94	3.62	8.1	Milwaukee.....	2.89	2.87	0.6
Bridgeport.....	3.57	3.37	5.5	Minnesota:			
New York:				Minneapolis.....	3.36	3.68	* 9.6
New York.....	3.34	3.28	1.9	St. Paul.....	3.17	3.44	* 8.5
Buffalo.....	3.08	3.10	* 0.6	Duluth.....	3.43	4.15	* 21.1
Rochester.....	3.28	3.14	4.3	Iowa:			
Syracuse.....	3.48	3.23	7.3	Des Moines.....	3.33	2.84	14.9
Albany.....	3.54	3.13	11.5	Missouri:			
Troy.....	3.44	3.20	7.0	St. Louis.....	3.20	3.02	5.7
Utica.....	3.47	3.27	5.8	Kansas City.....	3.53	3.47	1.7
New Jersey:				St. Joseph.....	3.04	2.93	3.7
Newark.....	3.29	3.09	6.0	Nebraska:			
Jersey City.....	3.25	3.06	5.9	Omaha.....	3.35	3.24	3.4
Paterson.....	3.17	2.97	6.3	Kansas:			
Camden.....	3.31	3.23	2.4	Kansas City.....	3.10	3.03	2.3
Trenton.....	3.28	3.17	3.4	Kentucky:			
Hoboken.....	3.17	3.00	5.5	Louisville.....	3.27	3.01	8.1
Elizabeth.....	3.21	3.01	6.3	Tennessee:			
Pennsylvania:				Memphis.....	3.19	3.15	1.2
Philadelphia.....	3.50	3.38	3.4	Nashville.....	3.10	2.88	7.2
Pittsburg.....	3.17	2.98	6.1	Louisiana:			
Allegheny.....	3.25	3.02	7.2	New Orleans.....	3.03	2.90	4.4
Scranton.....	2.97	2.80	5.9	Texas:			
Reading.....	3.15	2.95	6.4	San Antonio.....	2.90	2.91	* 0.2
Erie.....	3.19	2.91	8.7	Colorado:			
Wilkesbarre.....	2.98	2.79	5.7	Denver.....	3.58	4.06	* 13.5
Harrisburg.....	3.30	3.09	6.3	Utah:			
Delaware:				Salt Lake City.....	2.91	3.03	* 4.1
Wilmington.....	3.32	3.27	1.4	Washington:			
Maryland:				Seattle.....	4.43	4.37	1.3
Baltimore.....	3.17	3.10	2.3	Oregon:			
District of Columbia:				Portland.....	3.90	4.29	* 10.1
Washington.....	3.61	3.11	13.7	California:			
Virginia:				San Francisco.....	3.95	3.58	9.3
Richmond.....	3.17	2.95	6.8	Los Angeles.....	3.59	3.48	3.2
South Carolina:				Oakland.....	3.46	3.20	7.5
Charleston.....	2.98	2.93	1.8	All cities.....	3.33	3.22	

¹ Data from Twelfth Census Abstract, Table 84, or Twelfth Census, Vol. I, Table 19, and Eleventh Census, Population, Part I, Table 72, page 742.

* Estimate too high.

The first entry on the last line of the table shows that the number of children 5 to 20 years of age in 1900 for all the 78 cities collectively must be multiplied by 3.33 to get the entire population in 1900. But at the time these estimates were needed and made the census of 1890 was the last for which the figures were available, except for cities lying in states which had taken a state census between 1890 and 1900. The ratios for 1890 are given in the second column of Table v. The entry in the last line of this column shows that the number of children 5 to 20 years of age in 1890 for all the 78 cities collectively must be multiplied by 3.22 to get the entire population in 1890. To estimate the population in 1900 of any city on the list, its population of school age, which is supposed to be known, might be multiplied by the ratio which the total population bore to the number of persons of school age in 1890. The per cent of error resulting from this method of estimate is given for each city in column 3. In 68 of the 78 cities an estimate so reached would be too small, this being due, as shown by examination of columns 1 and 2, to the decreasing proportion

of children of school age in most of these cities. The average error of these 78 estimates is 5.7 per cent.

The evidence indicates that, if the number of children of school age is known, an estimate of a city's population can be made therefrom with greater accuracy than from the population of the last two censuses or from the number of votes cast at a Presidential election.

The point remaining for examination is the accuracy of school censuses. By correspondence with state and municipal officers the figures for school censuses in 1900 have been obtained for 47 cities. But in only 4 are the age limits the same as those published by the Federal census, namely, 5 to 20, and, in consequence, the information from these sources can not be compared with much confidence in the results. For the states and territories, however, the Twelfth Census reports the population by single years of age, and therefore the results of a state census of persons of school age can be readily compared with the population within the same age limits as enumerated by the Federal census. Such a comparison covering 33 states and territories is presented in Table VI.

TABLE VI.—COMPARISON OF STATE SCHOOL CENSUSES OF 1900 WITH RESULTS OF TWELFTH CENSUS.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Age limits for state school census.	Persons of school age by state census.	Persons within same age limits enumerated by Twelfth Census.	Probable per cent of error in state school census.	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Age limits for state school census.	Persons of school age by state census.	Persons within same age limits enumerated by Twelfth Census.	Probable per cent of error in state school census.
Arizona.....	6 to 17	20,833	28,835	-27.8	New Hampshire.....	5 to 15	71,544	74,003	-4.5
Arkansas.....	6 to 20	484,610	490,581	-1.2	New Jersey.....	5 to 17	457,479	470,741	-2.8
California.....	5 to 16	361,157	314,175	+15.0	New Mexico.....	5 to 20	33,008	69,712	-24.0
Colorado.....	6 to 20	153,142	149,263	+2.6	North Carolina.....	6 to 20	659,629	699,696	-5.7
Florida.....	6 to 20	161,428	183,313	-11.9	North Dakota.....	6 to 19	92,009	98,148	-6.3
Idaho.....	5 to 20	54,830	54,964	-0.2	Ohio.....	6 to 20	1,226,366	1,252,593	-2.1
Illinois.....	6 to 20	1,588,895	1,479,445	+7.4	Oklahoma.....	6 to 20	127,921	136,620	-6.4
Indiana.....	6 to 20	756,004	789,941	-4.3	Oregon.....	4 to 19	133,181	133,562	-0.3
Iowa.....	5 to 20	731,154	767,870	-4.8	Rhode Island.....	5 to 15	82,239	84,888	-3.1
Kansas.....	5 to 20	508,854	527,560	-3.5	Tennessee.....	6 to 20	768,843	726,405	+5.8
Kentucky.....	6 to 19	727,531	697,940	+4.2	Texas.....	8 to 17	706,546	757,574	-6.7
Maine.....	4 to 20	211,085	212,502	-0.7	Utah.....	6 to 17	62,297	82,446	-24.4
Michigan.....	5 to 19	721,698	744,817	-3.1	Vermont.....	5 to 20	90,648	98,614	-8.1
Missouri.....	6 to 19	986,665	968,391	+1.9	Washington.....	5 to 20	139,067	158,245	-12.1
Montana.....	6 to 20	57,210	60,568	-5.5	West Virginia.....	6 to 20	307,581	331,598	-7.2
Nebraska.....	5 to 20	377,791	386,384	-2.2	Wisconsin.....	4 to 19	731,063	744,517	-1.8
Nevada.....	6 to 17	9,075	8,277	+9.6					

Inspection of this table shows that in the majority of cases—26 out of 33—the school census was deficient by amounts ranging between 0.2 per cent for Idaho and 27.8 per cent for Arizona. In the 7 states in which the state count returned more children than were found by the United States census the per cent of excess ranged from 1.9 for Missouri to 15.0 for California. In 16, or about one-half, of the total number of states included in this comparison, the probable error in the state census was greater than 5 per cent. It is probable that the state school censuses do not include Indian children of school age, and that this partly accounts for the marked deficiencies in several Western states. But even in the Eastern states the results are so divergent as to cast doubt upon the state censuses of school children.

It might be urged that to count the children of school age in cities is far easier than to count them

throughout an entire state, and that the city school censuses may be more accurate than would appear by analogy from Table VI. The force of the objection may be weakened, if not destroyed, in the following way: The population of nearly all our large cities is increasing decade by decade, and probably also year by year. If so, the number of school children should increase slowly but steadily. A bad census, except in the rare cases where fraud is an element, results almost invariably in an undercount. If the city school censuses as a class are sometimes bad and sometimes good, this will probably be reflected in very irregular increases from year to year in the reported number of school children. Indeed, a careless census taken the year after a thorough one might report a smaller number of school children than was found by its predecessor. To show the irregular increases in the reported number of school children Table VII has been

prepared. It includes figures for the 38 cities regarding which the facts have been secured. The first column gives the highest amount and the third the highest per cent of increase in the reported numbers of school children at two successive years between 1890 and 1900; the second column gives the lowest amount and the fourth the lowest per cent of increase, or, where there has been a decrease, the highest per cent of decrease between any two such years; the fifth

column gives the difference between the third and fourth, and so measures roughly the fluctuations in the reported figures for the ten years. A small figure in column 5 is an indication, although not a proof, that the school censuses for each year have been accurate; a large figure in column 5 is an indication that some, at least, of the school censuses in that city between 1890 and 1900 were inaccurate.

TABLE VII.—LIMITS IN AMOUNT AND IN RATE OF INCREASE OF PERSONS OF SCHOOL AGE FOR ANY YEAR BETWEEN 1890 AND 1900.

CITY.	AMOUNT OF INCREASE FOR ANY YEAR BETWEEN 1890 AND 1900.		PER CENT OF INCREASE FOR ANY YEAR BETWEEN 1890 AND 1900.		Range of per cents, i. e., difference between two preceding columns.	CITY.	AMOUNT OF INCREASE FOR ANY YEAR BETWEEN 1890 AND 1900.		PER CENT OF INCREASE FOR ANY YEAR BETWEEN 1890 AND 1900.		Range of per cents, i. e., difference between two preceding columns.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.			Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	
Maine:						Ohio:					
Portland.....	541	-1,143	3.9	-9.5	13.4	Cleveland.....	4,615	1,992	6.1	2.2	3.9
Massachusetts:						Cincinnati.....	11,104	-1,845	12.7	-1.4	14.1
Boston.....	3,639	144	4.3	0.2	4.1	Toledo.....	3,264	-1,263	11.7	-4.3	16.0
Worcester.....	903	137	4.7	0.7	4.0	Columbus.....	2,020	-163	6.6	-0.6	7.2
Fall River.....	1,342	-839	7.7	-4.2	11.9	Dayton.....	1,549	-778	8.1	-4.1	12.2
Lowell.....	3,047	-1,958	22.8	-11.9	34.7	Michigan:					
Cambridge.....	1,351	-365	9.8	-2.5	12.3	Detroit.....	7,827	-6,755	10.8	-8.5	19.3
Lynn.....	789	-436	8.5	-4.1	12.6	Grand Rapids.....	3,775	-940	22.3	-3.6	26.4
Lawrence.....	482	-150	4.8	-1.7	6.5	Wisconsin:					
New Bedford.....	1,384	-393	15.5	-3.5	19.0	Milwaukee.....	4,372	742	5.5	0.8	4.7
Springfield.....	536	39	6.1	0.5	5.6	Iowa:					
Somerville.....	981	-360	10.3	-3.7	14.0	Des Moines.....	1,102	103	6.9	0.7	6.2
Rhode Island:						Nebraska:					
Providence.....	2,702	-626	10.6	-2.4	13.0	Omaha.....	3,019	-1,908	11.3	-5.8	17.1
Connecticut:						Kansas:					
New Haven.....	722	156	3.6	0.8	2.8	Kansas City.....	1,302	-435	11.2	-3.7	14.9
Hartford.....	940	-67	8.1	-0.6	8.7	Utah:					
Bridgeport.....	1,255	-455	8.3	-3.3	11.6	Salt Lake City.....	1,221	64	13.8	0.5	13.3
New Jersey:						Oregon:					
Newark.....	4,008	-3,469	7.8	-6.0	13.8	Portland.....	920	-348	6.0	-1.8	8.7
Jersey City.....	9,969	-14,173	15.3	-20.3	35.6	California:					
Paterson.....	1,979	-605	7.4	-2.7	10.1	San Francisco.....	3,073	-944	4.7	-1.2	5.9
Camden.....	2,580	-2,102	16.5	-11.8	28.3	Los Angeles.....	3,723	217	22.0	2.0	20.0
Trenton.....	1,354	-251	8.5	-1.7	10.2	Oakland.....	1,269	-283	10.2	-2.1	12.3
Hoboken.....	1,641	-4,118	10.4	-21.3	31.7						
Elizabeth.....	587	-35	5.6	-0.3	5.9						

It is hardly possible to demand more evidence than is contained in Table VII, that city school censuses as a class are not entitled to implicit acceptance. In 29 of the 38 cities the number of school children enumerated at some year between 1890 and 1900 was less than the number enumerated the preceding year. The conclusion may be confirmed, however, by quoting a few typical admissions found in the reports.

DETROIT.—“The result of the census enumeration for several years past has been very unsatisfactory.” (Board of Education Annual Report, 1893, p. 14.)

JERSEY CITY.—“The utter unreliability of these returns renders them, as has been proved, a very unsafe guide.” (Board of Education Annual Report, 1897, p. 50.)

“Enough has been given to show that error is generally prevalent in the census reports of the whole state.” (Ibid., 1898, p. 34.)

CAMBRIDGE.—“School returns show more children in the schools, public and private, than were found by the enumerators.” (School Committee Annual Report, 1899, p. 53.)

NEW BEDFORD.—“The returns this year prove that the census of 1896 was short from 500 to 700 children.” (School Committee Annual Report, 1897, pp. 4, 5.)

SYRACUSE.—“The results of the enumeration were totally void of any reliable information.” (Board of Education Annual Report, 1895, p. 21.)

On the whole, therefore, city school censuses and *a fortiori* estimates of total population based upon them do not compare in accuracy with a complete enumeration.

4. *Estimates based upon a directory canvass.*—An estimate of population is based more often perhaps on the number of names in the city directory than on any other figure. This is not due to the fact that the number of names in the directory is a more trustworthy index of population, but to the fact that many publishers of directories in each issue estimate the population. During the canvass they gain information that would be of much service in making an estimate, and are better prepared than others for the task. The directory estimate, based upon information gained annually and published by well-known firms, is given a wider circulation than is accorded to estimates made in other ways. Even where a directory publisher does not print an estimate in the directory, as is true in the majority of cases, he may give one out to the local newspapers, based upon the results of his canvass, or other persons may make estimates resting on the number of names in the directory.

These estimates are made by multiplying the number of names in the directory by a ratio assumed to represent the most probable number of persons in the total population to each name in the directory. It is more usual for directory publishers to print the number of names contained in the directory than it is for them to base thereon an estimate of the city's population. They seldom explain, however, the meaning of this phrase "number of names," and it does not, as might at first be thought, carry its meaning on its face. Does it include not merely persons, but firms, buildings, societies, and public institutions, of which entry is frequently made in the directory? Does it include each entry of the same name where two or more such entries appear as cross references? The meager evidence obtainable indicates that "number of names" means number of entries. In that case a considerable per cent of duplicates or inadmissible entries is involved. This per cent may be different in the same city for different years. Another possibility of error arises in the fact that the names in very few directories are carefully counted; usually the number of names stated is an estimate.

Furthermore, the entries in a directory do not include the names of all adults, for those of married women seldom appear. Unmarried women living with their families and not engaged in any business are usually omitted. The age limit below which persons are excluded varies from 16 to 21. In a large city many men may be regarded as floating or transient population. Their addresses change so often that it is of little use to include them in a directory. Their social or business importance is so slight that the value of the directory to its public would be little heightened if all their names appeared. The proportionate importance of this class, and the directory publisher's treatment of it, vary in the different cities and probably from time to time in the same city.

The directory publisher is not bound in any way to restrict his list to persons residing within the corporate limits of the municipality. A great many persons residing outside, but doing business in the city, are included in the city directories. Oftentimes residents of those suburbs which are an integral part of the city, viewed as a business center, are included even when they do not have a place of business within the corporate limits of the larger city.

The starting point of a directory must usually be the directory of the same city for the preceding year. Many of the residents have died or removed since the previous canvass. Many others have come to reside in the city since that time, or have begun business there. The names of the former must be expunged, those of the latter added. To get the necessary information and decide upon each case takes time and

money. The efficiency with which this work is done varies in the different cities and in the same city at different periods.

For all these reasons the phrase "number of names" does not sharply define any class of the population, and in consequence the ratio between the "number of names" and the population is not likely to be uniform. This is indicated by noting that, where directory publishers have estimated the total population during the last ten years by multiplying the number of names in the directory, the figure used as a multiplier varied from 2 to $5\frac{1}{4}$, and in most cases it was a simple number, namely, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{3}{4}$, 3, $3\frac{1}{4}$, or $3\frac{3}{4}$. Round numbers like these carry on their face a demonstration that they are the results of guessing rather than of accurate calculation. The evidence shows that the ratio between the number of names in a directory and the population is almost unknown, but varies with the age and sex composition of the population and the conditions and rules of the directory canvass.

A directory compiler doubtless amasses local information which might enable him to estimate closely the population of his city, provided he were an expert in making estimates, gave his attention seriously to the subject, and were animated only by a desire to get as near as possible to the truth. But in the great majority of directories examined the indications are that some of these conditions are lacking. Not a single directory bears evidence that the author of the estimate appreciated the difficulties in the way of an accurate result from the information before him. His estimate is a mere incident to his main object and receives little attention. It is usually dismissed in a sentence with no explanation of the method employed, often with no statement of the ratio adopted, and no indication of the evidence on which it rests. Most directories omit it entirely, thereby indicating that they regard it as aside from their real work.

It is a notorious fact that in many cities of the United States public sentiment is in favor of having the population appear as large as possible. There are no strong motives for an underestimate; there are many motives of local pride and business rivalry for an overestimate. These are likely to weigh with the maker of a directory appealing exclusively to local patronage, but to a varying extent in different cities. Opposed to them are the business integrity and judgment of the directory maker and his unwillingness to make an estimate so wide of the truth as to arouse criticism. Motives of the former character have apparently influenced certain directory makers to count for purposes of an estimate names of deceased persons, of nonresidents, and of others not entitled to recognition. They have also influenced some to exaggerate the true ratio of "number of names" to population.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

Table VIII is designed to test the serviceability of directories for the purpose under consideration. The first three columns throw light upon the publishers' estimates. The first gives the ratios of the "number of names" to population; the second, the ratios used by

the publishers; and the third, the per cent of error in their estimates. Column 4 gives the rate of decennial increase in population, and column 5, the rate of decennial increase in "number of names."

TABLE VIII.—FIGURES RELATIVE TO POPULATION ESTIMATES BASED ON "NUMBER OF NAMES" IN DIRECTORY.

CITY.	Number of persons in total population to each name in directory, 1900.	Number of persons in total population to each name in directory assumed by publisher, 1900.	Per cent of error in publisher's estimate, 1900.	PER CENT OF INCREASE, 1890 TO 1900.		CITY.	Number of persons in total population to each name in directory, 1900.	Number of persons in total population to each name in directory assumed by publisher, 1900.	Per cent of error in publisher's estimate, 1900.	PER CENT OF INCREASE, 1890 TO 1900.	
				In population.	In names.					In population.	In names.
New Hampshire:						Ohio:					
Manchester.....	2.28			29.1	25.8	Cleveland.....	2.80	3.00	7.3	46.1	47.6
Massachusetts:						Cincinnati.....	1.81			9.8	33.5
Boston.....	2.27			25.1	27.9	Dayton.....		2.08			
Worcester.....	2.44			39.9	42.4	Indiana:					
Fall River.....	2.86			40.9	53.8	Indianapolis.....	2.27	2.75	20.9	60.4	54.0
Lowell.....	2.50			22.2	19.4	Illinois:					
Lynn.....	2.28			22.9	26.0	Chicago.....	2.91	3.44	18.3		
Lawrence.....	2.44			40.1	53.0	Michigan:					
Springfield.....	1.92					Detroit.....		2.75		38.8	48.6
Rhode Island:						Minnesota:					
Providence.....	2.23			32.9	34.6	Minneapolis.....	2.00	2.25	12.4	23.1	26.1
Connecticut:						St. Paul.....				22.5	20.4
New Haven.....	1.91			32.9	43.0	Missouri:					
Hartford.....	2.07	2.30	2.9	50.0	53.1	St. Louis.....	2.51	3.00	19.6	27.3	47.5
Bridgeport.....				45.3	44.8	Nebraska:					
New York:						Omaha.....	1.89	2.75	45.7	-27.0	28.0
Buffalo.....	2.77	3.20	13.5	37.8	49.2	Tennessee:					
Rochester.....	2.28			21.4	28.5	Memphis.....		2.75		58.6	50.3
Syracuse.....	2.03			23.0	21.5	Texas:					
Albany.....	2.22			-0.8	17.2	San Antonio.....			12.5		
New Jersey:						Colorado:					
Newark.....	3.21	3.50	9.0			Denver.....				25.4	30.5
Elizabeth.....	3.15	3.50	11.1			Washington:					
Pennsylvania:						Seattle.....	2.35	2.50	6.5	88.3	95.9
Reading.....		2.75		34.6	59.8	Oregon:					
Harrisburg.....		2.75		27.4	33.8	Portland.....		2.50		94.9	126.6
Maryland:						California:					
Baltimore.....	2.50	3.25	29.9	17.2	27.4	Oakland.....	1.75	2.22	26.7		
Georgia:											
Atlanta.....		3.00									
Savannah.....	1.92			25.6	51.5						

Table VIII shows that the ratios of "number of names" to population ranged from 1.75 to 3.21; and those used by the publishers, from 2.08 to 3.50. Of the 14 estimates, but 4 are in error by less than 10 per cent; in 6 the error is from 10 to 20 per cent; and in 4 it is over 20 per cent. All of the estimates are too large. Only one instance has been found, either in 1900 or 1890, where a directory estimate was not in excess of the population as returned by the census.

If an estimate of population were based upon the "number of names" in 1900, as compared with that in 1890, the per cent of increase of population would probably be assumed to equal that of "number of names." Columns 4 and 5 present the figures for 31 of the 78 cities and show that the "number of names" has increased more rapidly than population. In but 7 of the 31 instances is the per cent of increase in population greater than that in "number of names." This more rapid increase in the "number of names" witnesses probably to the greater care and thoroughness

with which the work of directory publishing is done, to a tendency of the publishers to include a larger proportion of the doubtful classes, like unmarried women, or children just entering adult life, and also to a growing tendency among persons doing business in large cities to reside in the suburbs. For these reasons the directory is likely to give an exaggerated idea of the true resident population. On the whole, therefore, the evidence warrants the conclusion that this method of estimating population, like the other three, is not entitled to public acceptance or to any weight as a basis upon which to dispute the accuracy of a careful enumeration.

In the two tables which follow, all the data used in the present inquiry and not contained in the published results of the Twelfth Census are presented. They afford a means of checking the results which have been set forth. Perfect accuracy can not be claimed for these tables, but the figures are the best that the Census Office has been able to secure.

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TABLE IX.—NUMBER OF "CITIZENS" AND VOTE CAST IN 1900, NUMBER OF NAMES IN DIRECTORY IN 1890 AND 1900, AND DIRECTORY ESTIMATE OF POPULATION IN 1900.

CITY.	Number of males of voting age who possess the "citizenship" qualifications.	Vote cast.	NUMBER OF NAMES IN DIRECTORY.		Directory estimate of population in 1900.	CITY.	Number of males of voting age who possess the "citizenship" qualifications.	Vote cast.	NUMBER OF NAMES IN DIRECTORY.		Directory estimate of population in 1900.
			1900	1890					1900	1890	
Maine:						Georgia:					
Portland.....	13,781	7,961				Atlanta.....	22,843	5,104	146,480		
New Hampshire:						Savannah.....	15,597	3,352	28,213	18,620	
Manchester.....	12,489	9,766	24,965	10,840		Ohio:					
Massachusetts:						Cleveland.....	98,678	77,146	136,539	92,406	409,017
Boston.....	148,312	83,675	246,725	192,888		Cincinnati.....	90,803	77,223	180,000	134,820	
Worcester.....	28,006	18,228	48,457	34,029		Toledo.....	36,709	28,400			
Fall River.....	19,364	11,317	36,603	23,803		Columbus.....	39,479	32,269			
Lowell.....	20,254	13,295	37,936	31,772		Dayton.....	25,269	22,535	146,602		
Cambridge.....	21,780	11,355				Indiana:					
Lynn.....	18,590	11,011	30,033	23,834		Indianapolis.....	52,080		74,370	48,282	204,518
Lawrence.....	13,441	9,273	25,634	16,753		Evansville.....	16,696				
New Bedford.....	12,454	7,003				Illinois:					
Springfield.....	15,032	10,110	32,286			Chicago.....	464,753	(?)	584,000		2,010,000
Somerville.....	15,198	7,827				Peoria.....	17,700				
Rhode Island:						Michigan:					
Providence.....	44,471	21,970	78,768	58,505		Detroit.....	69,603	55,377	1136,000	91,500	
Connecticut:						Grand Rapids.....	22,729	21,754			
New Haven.....	28,222	22,883	56,572	39,551		Wisconsin:					
Hartford.....	22,218	15,154	38,657	24,452	82,146	Milwaukee.....	71,685	58,209			
Bridgeport.....	18,442	13,881	131,538	21,773		Minnesota:					
New York:						Minneapolis.....	56,163	38,700	101,250	80,271	227,812
New York.....	809,653	607,582				St. Paul.....	47,494	25,469	194,226	78,271	
Buffalo.....	89,018	63,207	127,000	85,140	400,000	Duluth.....	15,300	8,613			
Rochester.....	42,870	35,364	71,292	55,465		Iowa:					
Syracuse.....	30,618	25,275	53,445	44,000		Des Moines.....	18,498	14,284			
Albany.....	27,023	24,615	42,492	36,241		Missouri:					
Troy.....	16,488					St. Louis.....	165,037	124,937	229,265	155,400	687,795
Utica.....	15,401	12,920				Kansas City.....	52,890	37,814			
New Jersey:						St. Joseph.....	34,015	13,353			
Newark.....	61,921	49,510	76,666		268,331	Nebraska:					
Jersey City.....	52,402	40,912				Omaha.....	33,823	20,753	54,392	42,498	149,456
Paterson.....	25,318	24,070				Kansas:					
Camden.....	21,052	17,672				Kansas City.....	15,286	10,821			
Trenton.....	20,134	16,763				Kentucky:					
Hoboken.....	14,064	10,025				Louisville.....	58,554	41,343			
Elizabeth.....	13,191	10,644	16,551		57,928	Tennessee:					
Pennsylvania:						Memphis.....	30,898		148,261	32,100	
Philadelphia.....	346,461	234,889				Nashville.....	22,023				
Pittsburg.....	82,906					Louisiana:					
Allegheny.....	35,288					New Orleans.....	71,962	22,716			
Scranton.....	24,997					Texas:					
Reading.....	21,642		135,514	22,228		San Antonio.....	13,863				60,000
Erie.....	14,447					Colorado:					
Wilkesbarre.....	12,294					Denver.....	41,234		171,196	54,548	
Harrisburg.....	14,523		123,003	17,197		Utah:					
Delaware:						Salt Lake City.....	12,558	19,614			
Wilmington.....	21,927	16,730				Washington:					
Maryland:						Seattle.....	36,013	12,804	34,354	17,534	85,885
Baltimore.....	136,152	113,008	203,308	159,658	660,946	Oregon:					
District of Columbia:						Portland.....	29,620	12,712	141,210	18,184	
Washington.....	81,480					California:					
Virginia:						San Francisco.....	107,417	63,207			
Richmond.....	23,211	9,927				Los Angeles.....	29,619				
South Carolina:						Oakland.....	18,304		38,104		84,805
Charleston.....	13,913										

¹ Directory canvass covered suburbs.² Vote in Cook county, 401,134; "citizens," 502,002.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE X.—VOTE CAST IN CENSUS YEARS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.¹

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1900	1890	1880	STATE OR TERRITORY.	1900	1890	1880
Continental United States.....	14,201,528	11,953,554	9,437,591	North Central division—Continued.			
North Atlantic division.....	4,052,069	3,495,237	2,974,389	Minnesota.....	317,936	264,712	150,484
Maine.....	117,879	122,320	147,802	Iowa.....	530,355	423,653	322,709
New Hampshire.....	92,348	90,036	86,573	Missouri.....	684,294	531,468	397,221
Vermont.....	67,099	59,612	70,684	North Dakota.....	57,795	30,195	28,426
Massachusetts.....	414,697	367,766	282,512	South Dakota.....	96,124	77,530	87,452
Rhode Island.....	56,548	46,985	29,235	Nebraska.....	241,430	214,090	201,236
Connecticut.....	181,040	159,286	132,863	Kansas.....	353,766	327,500	
New York.....	1,548,042	1,328,269	1,103,945	South Central division.....	1,696,788	1,620,193	1,288,022
New Jersey.....	401,206	320,674	245,928	Kentucky.....	467,590	342,492	267,131
Pennsylvania.....	1,173,210	1,000,289	874,847	Tennessee.....	274,305	284,362	243,286
South Atlantic division.....	1,322,936	1,302,144	1,181,161	Alabama.....	162,302	203,032	177,254
Delaware.....	42,112	35,309	29,528	Mississippi.....	59,103	84,408	110,401
Maryland.....	264,434	212,111	173,039	Louisiana.....	76,870	115,080	104,137
Virginia.....	269,113	298,172	212,606	Arkansas.....	132,079	191,448	115,609
West Virginia.....	229,815	165,253	112,713	Oklahoma.....	73,367	8,453	264,204
North Carolina.....	313,313	283,022	241,208	Texas.....	450,263	380,979	
South Carolina.....	59,842	75,028	178,096	Western division.....	1,021,147	625,361	369,344
Georgia.....	122,715	182,160	182,353	Montana.....	63,796	31,090	14,160
Florida.....	39,592	51,089	51,618	Idaho.....	57,914	18,204	6,617
North Central division.....	6,108,588	4,910,619	3,624,675	Wyoming.....	24,646	16,032	7,067
Ohio.....	1,040,073	845,262	724,941	Colorado.....	221,382	92,830	53,532
Indiana.....	664,094	545,281	470,672	New Mexico.....	39,474	32,348	20,397
Illinois.....	1,131,804	810,735	621,716	Arizona.....	16,620	11,078	7,701
Michigan.....	548,214	471,036	352,636	Utah.....	92,980	23,293	19,925
Wisconsin.....	442,613	363,097	267,182	Nevada.....	10,196	12,392	18,393
				Washington.....	107,524	54,803	15,823
				Oregon.....	84,216	73,550	40,810
				California.....	302,399	259,741	164,313

¹ The figures for 1900 and 1880 represent the largest total of votes cast for the candidates for any office (usually Presidential electors) in the year named; those for 1890 represent the average vote on Presidential electors in 1888 and 1892, except in states where the vote in 1890 was larger, and in the territories.