## DETMRTMETY OE COMMERCE AND HABOR BEREAUTOF THE CENSUS



## MMR MEENTH C WSUS OE YIE UNIEED STATES

 TAREY MN ME YEAR YOIO
# STATISTICS FOR TENNESSEE 


 Why ye Formata swate cothulis


##  



## 











 3Hy haxiti













# SUPPLEMENT FOR TENNESSEE 

®

POPULATION<br>AGRICULTURE<br>MANUFACTURES<br>MINES AND QUARRIES

## Chapter 1.

## NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.

Introduction.-This chapter gives the population of Tennessee, by counties and minor civil divisions, as enumerated at the Thirteenth Census, taken as of April 15, 1910, with comparative statements of population where possible, and a statement and discussion for the state as a whole of the population living in urban and in rural territory. The statistics are given in detail in two general tables.
Table 1 (p. 574) shows the population of Tennessee, distributed according to counties and minor civil divisions, at the last three censuses, namely, those of 1910, 1900, and 1890. The arrangement of counties is alphabetical, while the primary divisions in each county are given in numerical order. The figures for secondary divisions are printed in italics. The changes in boundaries, name, or form of organization that have taken place since 1900 are indicated in the footnotes to the table. For changes between 1890 and 1900 reference must be made to the census report of 1900.

It may be noticed that the county totals as given in Table 1 for 1900 and 1890 sometimes exceed the aggregate population of the minor civil divisions as shown in the table. This is due in part to the fact that some of the minor civil divisions of 1890 and 1900 had gone out of existence by 1910, their territory having been annexed to other divisions, or taken to form new divisions. In some cases divisions returned separately in 1910 and 1900 were returned in combination with other divisions in 1890. Because of the numerous changes that have been made within them, or because of the lack of information in regard to such changes, no figures, except for incorporated places, are given for the minor civil divisions of three counties in 1900 and of nine counties in 1890.
Table 2 (p. 585) shows the cities and incorporated towns in Tennessee, alphabetically arranged, with their population in 1910, 1900, and 1890.

The population of Tennessee, by counties, at each of the last five censuses, from 1870 to 1910, inclusive; the increase during the last two decades; the density of the total and the rural population at the census of 1910; and the distribution of the population at the last two censuses according to urban and rural districts, are given in Table I of Chapter 2.

The tables and text of the present chapter contain fow technical expressions whose meaning is not apparent. The census usage in regard to certain terms is, however, explained below:

Density of population.-The density of population of a atate or county is obtained by dividing its total population by the number of square miles in its land area. In calculating the density of rural population, the amme divisor is used as it is not practicable to ascertain and deduct the exact area covered by the urban districts, and even if this could be done with accuracy the deduction of this area from the total land area would ordinarily make no appreciable difference in the resulting quotient.

Minor civil divisions.-The counties are divided generally into emaller political units which bear different desigaations in the different parts of the country, euch as towne, townships, election precincts, civil districts, etc. Of these minor civil divisions those which rank next to the county as geographic areas are termed primary divisions. In many instances, however, these primary divizions contain political units of still emaller area, such as cities, incorporated villages, towns, or boroughs. These smaller political units are referred to as secondary divisions.
Urban and rural population defined.-The Census Bureau, for purposes of discussion, has defined urban population as that residing in cities and other incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, and rural population as that residing outside of such incorporated places.
The comparisons of the urban and rural population in 1910 with that at earlier enumerationg may be made either with respect to the varying proportions of the two classee at successive enumerations or with respect to the increase between enumerations. In order to contrast the proportion of the total population living in urban or rural territory at the census of 1910 with the proportion urban or rumal at the preceding census, it is necessary to classify the territory according to the conditions as they existed at each census. In this comparieon a place having less than 2,500 inhabitants in 1900 and

[^0]The present ares of Tennessee was included in the Virginia grants of 1609 and 1612 ; part of the area was included in tha Carolina grant of 1668 and all was included in the extenslon of the grant two years later. In 1784 the Tennessee region was ceded by North Carolina to the Federal Government on condition that the cession be accepted within two years. The inhabitants indiguant at this transfer organlzed the so-called state of Franklin, which continued in existence until 1758, although it was not recognized by Congress or the parent state.
In 1790 the Tennessoe region was again oeded by North Carolina to the Unlted States, whereupon the coded territory, togather with a strip of land about 12 miles in width, lying south of tho thirty-fifth parallel and extending from the Messissimp Hiver to the boundary of South Carolins, was organized as the Territory South of the River Ohlo. Early in 1706 a state constitution was adopted for that part of the territory lying north of the thirty-fifth parallel, and, by act of Congress apmroved June 1 of that year, Tennessee, with boundaries as at present, was admitted to the Union.
over 2,500 in 1910 is classed with the rural population for 1900 and with the urban for 1910. On the other hand, in order to present fairly the contrast between urban and rural communities, as regards their rate of growth, it is necessary to consider the changes in population for the same territory which have occurred from one decennial census to another. For this purpose the territory which in 1910 was urban or rural, as the case may be, is taken as the basis, and the population in 1900 for the same territory (so far as separately re-
ported at that census) is presented, even though part of the territory may, on the basis of its population at the earlier census, have then been in a different class. This avoids the disturbing effect on comparisons which would arise from the passage, for example, of communities formerly classed as rural into the urban group. These two distinct forms of comparison are made in Table I of Chapter 2 for the state as a whole and for each county separately for the last two censuses.

## TOTAL POPULATION, INCREASE, AND DISTRIBUTION.

Population of the state.-The population of the state of Tennessee is 2,184,789. Compared with a population of $2,020,616$ in 1900, this represents an increase during the last decade of 164,173 , or 8.1 per cent. During the same period the total population of the United States increased 21 per cent. The growth of the state was much slower than during the preced-
ing decade, 1890-1900, when the rate was 14.3 per cent.

The following table shows the population of Tennessee at each census from 1790 to 1910, inclusive, together with the increase and per cent of increass during each decade, in comparison with the per cent of increase for the United States as a whole.

| CENSUS YEAR. | Population. | nucrease oven preceding |  | Per cent for the States. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number. | Per cent. |  |
| 1910. | 2, 184, 789 | 164,173 | 8.1 | 21.0 |
| 1900. | 2, 020, 616 | 253, 098 | 14.3 | 20.7 |
| 1890. | 1, 767, 518 | 225, 159 | 14. 6 | 25.5 |
| 1870. | 1, 542, 359 | 283, 839 | 22.6 | 30.1 |
| 1860.. | 1, 258,520 | 148,719 107,084 | 13.4 | 22.6 35.6 |
| 1850 . | 1, 002, 717 | 173, 507 | 20.9 | 35.9 |
| 1840.. | 1,829, 210 | 147, 306 | 21.6 | 32.7 |
| 1880. | 681, 904 | 259, 081 | 61.3 | 33.5 |
| 1820. | 422, 823 | 161, 096 | 61.6 | 33.1 |
| 1800. | 261,727 105,602 | 156,125 69,911 | 147.8 195.9 | 36.4 35.1 |
| 1790 | 35, 691 |  |  |  |

It will be noticed from this table that the most rapid growth in the population of Tennessee was during the early decades. The population of the state in 1800 was nearly three times as great as in 1790, in 1810 it was nearly two and one-half times as great as in 1800, while during the next two decades, 1810-1830, the population increased more than two and one-half times. Since 1830 the state has grown less rapidly, the rates varying considerably from decade to decade. The highest rate of increase in that period, 22.6 per cent, was for the decade 1870-1880 and the lowest rate, 8.1 per cent, was for the last decade, 1900-1910. The numerical increase for the last decade is smaller than that for any decade since 1870.

A comparison of the rates of increase for the state with those for the United States, as given in the preceding table, shows that from 1790 to 1830 the increase during each decade was much more rapid for the state than for the country as a whole. During this 40 -year period the population of the state increased a little more than nineteen times, while that of the United States increased less than three and onethird times. Since 1830, on the other hand, the
growth during each decade has been less rapid for the state than for the United States, the population of the state increasing three and one-fifth times during this period, while that of the country as a whole increased a little more than seven times. During this period, 1830-1910, only two decades, 1870-1880 and 1890-1900, showed rates of increase for the state equaling two-thirds the rates for the United States, while during the decade, 1850 to 1860, the rate of increase for the state was less than onethird and from 1900 to 1910 , less than one-half the rate for the country as a whole.
Principal cities.-Tennessee has 26 cities. Memphis, the largest, has a population of 131,105 , and Nashville, the second city, a population of 110,364 . Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Jackson, with 44,604, 36,346, and 15,779 inhabitants, respectively, are the other cities in the state having over 10,000 inhabitants. There are also 3 cities having from 5,000 to $10,000,6$ having from 2,500 to 5,000 , and 12 having less than 2,500 inhabitants. The aggregate population of the 26 cities is 396,833 , or 18.2 per cent of the total population of the state.

Table 2 shows the population in 1910 of all the cities of the state with comparative figures, where possible, for 1900 and 1890. The following table shows the population of the cities having in 1910 over

15,000 inhabitants, as reported at each census since their incorporation either as cities or towns, so far as figures are available, together with the increase during each decade.

| city and census year. | Population. | INCREASE ${ }^{1}$ OVER PREceding census. |  | city and census year. | Population. | INCREABE 1 OVER PRE-CEDNG CENSUS. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number. | Per cent. |  |  | Number. | Per cent. |
| Chatianooga: |  |  |  | Knorrille-Continued. |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{1900}$......... | 44,604 <br> 30,154 | 14,460 1,054 | 47.9 3.6 | 1860. 1850 | (8) 0 |  |  |
| 1890.. | 29, 100 | 16, 208 | 125.7 | 硡. | 2,010 |  | - |
| 1880. | 12,892 | 6,799 | 111.6 | Memphis: |  |  |  |
| 1870. | 6,093 |  |  | ${ }_{100}^{1910 . . . . . . ~}$ | 131,105 | 28,785 | 28.1 |
|  |  |  |  | 1900....... | 162,320 $0.4,455$ | 37,825 30,903 | 68. 6.8 02.0 |
| Jackson: | 15,779 |  | 8.7 | $1880 .$. | 33,592 | $-6,634$ | $-16.5$ |
| $1900 .$. | 14,511 | 4,472 | 44.5 | 1870 | 40,226 | 17,603 | 77.8 |
| 1890. | 10,039 | 4,662 | 86.7 | $1880 .$. | 22,623 | 13,782 | 155.9 |
| 1880.. | 5,377 | 1,258 | 30.5 |  | 8,841 |  |  |
| $18700 .$. | 2, 407 | 1, 1,412 | 71.1 139.3 | Trashrille: |  |  |  |
| 1850....... | 21,006 |  |  | $1910 .$. | 110,364 | 29,499 | 36.5 |
|  |  |  |  | 1890... | 86,168 | $\begin{array}{r}4,087 \\ 32,818 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6.2 75.7 |
| Enoxtlle: |  |  |  | 1880. | 43,350 | 17, 485 | 67.6 |
| 1910. | 36,346 | 3,709 | 11.4 | 1870. | 25, 505 | 8,877 | 52.3 |
| $1890 .$. | 22,535 | 12,842 | 132.5 |  | 10,165 | 6,823 3,236 | ${ }_{46.1}^{67}$ |
| 1880.. | 9,693 | 1,011 | 11.6 | 1840. | 6,929 | 1,363 | 24.5 |
| 1870... | 8,682 |  |  |  | 5,566 |  |  |

Of the cities included in this table, Chattanooga and Nashville are the only ones showing a higher rate of increase for the last decade than for the preceding decade. Chattanooga shows the highest rate of increase during the last decade, namely, 47.9 per cent, and Jackson the lowest, 8.7 per cent.
Memphis has had a substantial growth of population during each decade since 1850 except that from 1870 to 1880 , which showed a decrease of 16.5 per cent. The rate of increase for the last decade, however, was less than half that for any of the other decades showing increases.

The growth in the population of Nashville from 1830 to 1890 was rapid and comparatively regular, the increase for the first decade being about onefourth, or 24.5 per cent, and the rates of increase for the other decades ranging from 46.7 to 75.7 per cent. The growth of the city during the decade 1890-1900 was small. During the decade 1900-1910 the growth was substantial, the numerical increase being larger than that recorded for any other decade except one, 1880-1890.

Counties.-Tennessee has 96 counties. The population of these counties ranges from 2,784 in Van Buren County to 191,439 in Shelby County.

The following territorial changes have been made in the counties of Tennessee since 1900: Part of Lauderdale County was annexed to Mississippi County, Arkansas, in 1905, and part of Wayne County was annexed to Perry County in 1909.

Fifty-nine counties increased in population during the last decade, the rates of increase ranging from two-tenths of 1 per cent in Hardeman and Perry

Counties to 58.2 per cent in Campbell County, and the absolute increases from 15 in Perry County to 37,882 in Shelby County. Thirty-one counties showed a larger rate of increase than was shown for the state as a whole, which, as before stated, was 8.1 per cent. Thirty-seven counties decreased in population during the last decade, the rates of decrease ranging from less than one-tenth of 1 per cent in Jackson County to 18.2 per cent in Meigs County, and the absolute decreases from 3 in Jackson County to 2,345 in Montgomery County. During the preceding decade, 18901900, only eight counties in the state showed a decrease in population. The aggregate increase of population from 1900 to 1910 in the 59 counties that showed an increase was 197,253; the aggregate decrease of population in the 37 counties that showed a decrease was 33,080 . The difference, 164,173 , is, of course, the total increase of population in the state.

The maps on page 572 show the increase or decrease in the total and the rural population, respectively, of each county of Tennessee during the last decade. In the counties shown in white the population decreased; for the other counties the different rates of increase are indicated by differences in shading.

Density of population.-The total land area of the state is 41,687 square miles. The average number of persons to the square mile in 1910 was 52.4 ; in 1000 and 1890 it was 48.5 and 42.4 , respectively. The average number per square mile for the United States as a whole in 1910 was 30.9. In density of population Tennessee ranks thirteenth among the states.

The density of population is given by counties in Table I of Chapter 2 and in the maps on page 573,
both for the entire population and for that living in rural territory, excluding in the latter case the population of places of 2,500 or more, but not excluding the land area of such places.

Shelby County, with 801 square miles, has the largest area, and Trousdale County, with 106 square miles, has the smallest area. Davidson County, containing Nashville city, has the highest density of any county, namely, 292.5 persons per square mile, while Van Buren County, with 9.5 persons per square mile, has the lowest density.

Minor civil divisions.-The political divisions into which counties are subdivided are collectively termed "Minor civil divisions." In Tennessee the counties are divided into 1,242 primary divisions, comprising that number of civil districts. There are also 189 secondary divisions, comprising 26 cities and 163 incorporated towns. These secondary divisions usually form parts of their respective districts, but one city is coextensive with the civil district in which it
is located, and another includes within its limits two districts and part of another, while a third includes one district and parts of four others.

Urban and rural population compared.-The follow. ing table presents the population of Tennessee at the censuses of 1910, 1900, and 1890, respectively, distributed among cities and towns grouped according to specified limits of population, together with the percentage of the total population contained in each group at each of the censuses named. The classification is based upon the population of each place as it existed at each census. Bristol town, Tennessee, and Bristol city, Virginia, each separately incorporated, are together commonly known as Bristol city, which had a joint population of 13,395 in 1910, 9,850 in 1900, and 6,226 in 1890 . For the purposes of this table the group of urban places, in which Bristol town is classed, is determined by the joint population of Bristol city and not by the population of Bristol town, which was 7,148 in 1910, 5,271 in 1900, and 3,324 in 1890.


As shown by the above table, the urban territory of the state in 1910-that is, the cities and incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more-contained 441,045 inhabitants, or 20.2 per cent of the total population, while $1,743,744$ inhabitants, or 79.8 per cent, lived in rural territory. The urban territory as it existed in 1900-that is, the cities and incorporated towns then having 2,500 inhabitants or more-contained 326,639 inhabitants, or 10.2 per cent of the total population, while $1,693,977$ inhabitants, or 83.8 per cent, lived in rural territory. There has thus been a slight increase in the proportion of urban population. For the United States as a whole the urban population constituted 46.3 per cent of the total population in 1910 and 40.5 per cent of the total population in 1900.

In 1910 Memphis and Nashville, the two cities in the state having over 100,000 inhabitants, contributed 11.1 per cent of the total population of the state; in 1900 and 1890 the proportion of the population of the state in these two cities was 9.1 and 8 per cent, respectively. The smaller urban places, or those outside of Memphis and Nashville, contributed 9.1 per
cent of the total population of the state in 1910, 7.1 per cent in 1900, and 5.5 per cent in 1890.
The urban population of the state is contained in 14 cities and 15 towns, while the rural population is in 160 cities and incorporated towns of less than 2,500 inhabitants and in unincorporated communities. The 160 cities and towns of less than 2,500 inhabitants each have an aggregate population of 133,940 , or 6.1 per cent of the total population of the state. These places comprise 50 having from 1,000 to 2,500 inhabitants each, with a combined population of 82,$649 ; 47$ having from 500 to 1,000 inhabitants each, with a combined population of 32,911 ; and 63 having less than 500 inhabitants each, with a combined population of 18,380 .
The above table shows further that in all cities and incorporated towns, including those of less than 2,500 inhabitants, there was in 1910 a population of 574,985 , or 26.3 per cent of the population of the state. The population of all cities and incorporated towns, as they existed in 1900, was 400,723, or 19.8 per cent of the population of the state.

Table I of Chapter 2 shows that of the 21 counties of Tennessee which contained urban population in 1900, 18 had a larger and 2 a smaller proportion of urban population in 1910 than in 1900, while 1 had the same proportion. Of the remaining counties which were wholly rural in 1900, 6 had a considerable proportion of urban population in 1910.
In order to compare the rate of growth in urban and rural communities it is necessary in each case, as previously explained, to consider the changes in population which have occurred in the same territory from one decennial census to another. With this end in view places classed as urban or rural according to their population in 1910 are taken as a basis and the aggregate population in 1910 and in 1900 of the same places is then compared. Thus, as shown in the table in the next column, the total population in 1910 of the cities and towns which at that time had 2,500 inhabitants or more was 441,045 ; in 1900 the total population of these same places (so far as separately reported) was 335,722 . It may be noted that the latter figure exceeds the total population in 1900 of the cities and towns which at that time had over 2,500 inhabitants each, 326,639 (see table on page 570 ), by 9,083 . The difference is the result of the passage, since 1900, of certain communities from the rural to the urban class and of the annexation of territory during the same period.

A comparison of the total population in 1910 of cities and towns having a population of not less than 2,500 each with the total population of the same places in 1900, as given in the next table, shows an increase of 31.4 per cent. This represents the rate of growth of urban communities as thus defined. During the same period the rural population, comprising that of the remainder of the state, increased only 3.5 per cent. The population of urban areas thus increased almost
nine times as fast as rural. For the United States as a whole urban population increased 34.9 per cent in the last decade and rural population 11.2 per cent. As shown by Table I of Chapter 2 there are 45 counties in Tennessee in which the population living in rural territory decreased, and 2 in which the urban population decreased, Maury and Montgomery being the only counties which decreased in population in both rural and urban districts.

In the following table the population for the state as a whole is distributed so as to show, for 1910 and 1900, the combined population of the cities having, in 1910, 100,000 inhabitants or more, from 25,000 to 100,000, and of cities and towns having from 2,500 to 25,000 inhabitants, respectively, and the population of the remainder of the state.

${ }^{1}$ Exchusive of population (115) of territory ceded to Arkansas in 1906.
From this table it appears that the group of cities and towns having from 2,500 to 25,000 inhabitants increased in population during the last decade more
than four times as rapidly as the state as a whole, increased in population during the last decade more
than four times as rapidly as the state as a whole, while the other two groups, comprising the cities of from 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants and the cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more, increased less than four times as rapidly. The rate of increase for rural population was less than one-half that for the population of the state as a whole.艮
PER CENT of increase or decrease of popdlation of tennessee, by counties: 1900-1910.



 TOTAL POPULATION.
RURAL POPULATION.

## ingrease <br> 

nure porale


Table 1.-POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890.
〔The numbers refer to civil districts. For changes in boundaries, ete., between 1900 and 1910 , see footnotes; for those between 1890 and 1900 , see Reports of the $T$ welf th Cersus: 1000, Vol. I, Table 5.1


Table 1.-POPULATION OF MINOR GIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890-Continued.
The numbers refer to civll districts. For changes in boundaries, etc., between 1900 and 1910 , see footnoteg; for those between 1800 and 1900, see Reports of the $T$ wellth



Table 1.-POPULATION OF MTNOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890—Continued.
[The numbers refer to civil districts. For changes in bounderies, etc. between 1900 and 1910 , see footnotes; for those between 1890 and 1900 , seo Reports of the Tweltit


Table 1.-POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890-Continued.
[ 7 he numbers refer to eivil districts. For changes in boundaries, ete., between 1000 and 1910 , see footnotes; for those between 1890 and 1900 , see Reports of the Twelfth


Table 1.-POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890-Continued.
[The numbers refer to civil districts. For changes in boundaries, etc., between 1900 and 1810 , see footnotes; for those between 1880 and 1900 , see Reports of the Twelith


| manor crvil division. | 1910 | 1000 | 1890 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hawkins County-Contlnued. |  |  |  |
| No. $5^{\text {27 }}$ | 3,000 | 2,831 |  |
| No. 62 | 3,888 | 4,155 | 3,339 |
| No. ${ }^{20}$ | 3,252 | 3,264 | 3,038 |
| Haywood Oounty. | 25,910 | 25,180 | 28,858 |
| No. 1. | 1,387 | 1,403 |  |
| 2 | 2,435 | 2, 002 | 2,000 |
| No. 3 | 2,420 | 2,300 | 2,215 |
| No. 4 | 1,567 | 1,647 | 1,587 |
| No. 5 |  | $\stackrel{2}{2} 127$ | 1,877 |
|  | 1,717 $\mathbf{6}, 217$ | 1,552 4,860 | 1,1650 |
| No. ${ }_{\text {Brownsville }}$ city | 2,888 |  | 8, 210 |
| No.8. | 1,886 | 2,409 | 2,380 |
|  | 2,549 | 2,545 | 2,32 |
| No. 10 | 1,884 | 1,931 | 1,767 |
| No. 11. | 2,271 | 2,060 | 1,988 |
| No. 12. | 312 | ${ }^{341}$ | ${ }^{288}$ |
| Henderson County | 17,080 | ${ }^{20} 18,117$ | ${ }^{80} 18,338$ |
| No. 1 | 2,963 |  |  |
| No. ${ }^{\text {No. }}$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2} 729$ | , | .... |
| No. 6 , including Lexington tow | 3,801 |  |  |
| Lexington town... | 1,607 | i,999 | 7iis |
| No. 6. | 2,824 |  |  |
| No. 7, Including Sardis town | ${ }^{2,180}$ |  |  |
| Henry County | 25,434 | 24,808 | 21,070 |
| No. 1, including Paris city | 6,785 | 4,990 |  |
| Pa Pris cily ... | 8,881 | 8,018 | 1,917 |
| No. $2{ }^{283}$ an.............. | 1,311 | 2,015 | 1,891 |
| No. 4, 4 including Henry town | 2,140 | 2,216 | 2,357 |
| No. 5 , 24 Including Cotage Grove tow | 2,044 | 2,016 | 1,968 |
| - Cottape Grove town $31 . . . . . . . . . . .$. | ${ }^{2} 15$ | 2,016 | 1,80 |
| No. 6, ${ }^{\text {se }}$ including Puryear town | 1,888 | 2,082 | 1, 1808 |
| Purycar town ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 254 |  |  |
|  | 1,229 | 1,158 | 1,24 |
| No. ${ }^{28}$ | 1,128 1 1287 | 1,185 | 1,048 |
| No. 1010 | 1,091 | 1, 1 '518 | 1,347 |
| No. 11 a | 1,506 | 1,636 | 1,028 |
| No. 1248 | 1,718 | 1,742 | 1.718 |
| No. 13 4 | 1,244 | 1,182 | 1,130 |
| No. $144^{4 .}$ |  |  |  |
| No. $15 \%$.. | 1,260 | . | .... |
| Hickman County | 16, 527 | 16,867 | 14,499 |
| No. 1, Including Centerville town. | 3,138 | 2,703 | 1,872 |
| No. $2 . .1$ entill. | 1,097 | 743 | 859 |
| No. 3. | 584 | 617 | 694 |
| No. 4. | 1,687 | 1,612 | 1,383 |
| No. 5. | 1,680 | 1,556 | 1,560 |
|  | 1,974 1,796 | 1,172 1,903 | 1,078 1,581 |
| No. 8. | 1,048 | ${ }_{883}$ | 327 |
| No. 9 | 997 | 1,149 | 851 |
| No. 10 | 850 | 955 | 853 |
| No. 12 | 1,036 | 805 | 1,429 |
| No. 13. | 803 | 1,085 | 021 |
| No. 14 | 619 | 401 | 459 |

4 Organized from old Nos. 11 and 12 in 1903.
${ }_{26}^{26}$ Organlzed from old Nos. $2,3,13,17$, and 19 in 1003.
if Organized from old Nos. 10 and 20 in 1903.
${ }_{28}^{27}$ Organized from old Nos. 8 and 9 in 1903.
${ }^{28} 80$ Organized from old Nos. $4,5,16$, and 18 in 1903.
${ }_{31}^{20}$ No comparison of population can be made; county redistricted 191903 and 1805;
${ }_{3}^{31}$ Incorporated in 1909, Organized from old Nos. 3 and 21 in 1903; part taken to form part of No. 15 In 190\%
${ }_{3}^{3}$ Organized from old Nos. 2 and 0 in 1903.
34 Organized from old Nos. 9 and 10 in 1903
35 Incorporated in 1907 . 10 . 13 and 14 in 1903; part taken to form part of No. 15 In 1907.

37 Organized from old Nos. 4 and 17 in 1803.
${ }_{89}^{28}$ Organized from old Nos. 18 and 22 in 1903.
t0 Organized from old Nos. 16 and 23 in 1903 ; part taken to form No. 14 in 1905.
41 Organized from old Nos. 7 and 24 in 1903.
43 Organized from old Nos 15 and 20 in
44 Organized from part of new No. 10 in 1005.
45 Organized from parts of new Nos. 2 and oin 1907.

Table 1.-POPULation OF MINOR OIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890 -Continued.
(The numbers refer to civil districts. For changes in boundaries, etc., between 1900 and 1910 , see footnotes; for those betweea 1500 and 1900 , see Iteporta of the $T$ welfth

| MINOR CIVLL drvision. | 1010 | 1900 | 1800 | MINOR CIVIL division. | 1.10 | 1900 | 1990 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Houston County. | 6,224 | 6,476 | 6,890 | Johnson County. | 13,101 | 10,889 | 8,868 |
| No. 1. | 848 | 763 | 875 | No. 1 | 1,933 | 1,217 | 1,092 |
|  | 348 | 324 | 420 | No. 2, Including Mountain City town | 2,323 | 1,800 | 1,535 |
| No. | ${ }^{622}$ | 6872 | 493 |  | 599 | (15) | , 249 |
| No. 4 , Including | 1,997 | 2,270 | 1,635 | N0.3......................................... | 1,121 | 1,125 | 1,063 |
| Erin town | 822 | 479 | 490 |  | 1,273 | 1, 1,035 | 785 |
| No. | 415 | 516 | 537 | Bullet tovin' | 419 |  |  |
|  | 754 | 810 | 443 | No. 6. | 8 Cal | 823 | 63 |
| No. 8. | 624 | 632 | 535 | $\text { No. } 7 .$ | 1,161 | 1,023 | 870 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1,273 | ${ }^{624}$ | 888 |
| Humphreys County. | 13,808 | 18,898 | 11,720 | No. 10. | 771 | 735 | 571 |
| No. 1. | 870 | 717 | 635 |  |  |  |  |
| No. 3. | 828 | 956 | 028 | Knor County. | 94,187 | 1874,302 | 1650,567 |
| No.3. | 1,483 | 1, 891 | 1,424 | No. 1, comprising wards 1 to 9 of Knoxville city. | 24,804 |  |  |
| No, 5, including part of Mcewen | 1,192 | 994 | 763 | Total for 1 notrille city, comprising Nos. 1 |  |  |  |
| McEwen town (part of) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | ${ }_{601}^{291}$ |  |  | and 12 and part of No. 2.................. Ward 1 | 36,546 | 52,637 | \%2,835 |
| No. 6 , including Waverly town. | 1,873 | 1,620 | 1,418 | Ward F ...................................... | 1, 3 S6 |  |  |
| No. Waverly town ............... | 947 | 780 |  |  | 1,505 |  |  |
| Ward | $4 s t$ |  |  | Warat |  |  |  |
| Wards |  |  |  | Wards | 2,293 |  |  |
|  | 442 | 455 | 495 | Wrard 7 | 6,994 |  |  |
| No. 8. | 953 | 963 | 760 | Wrards. | 2,180 |  |  |
|  | 724 | 725 | 526 | Ward 9 | 6,216 |  |  |
| No. 10, including part of MoEwen | 1,264 | 1,212 | 1,026 | Ward 10 | 4,677 |  |  |
| McEtven town (part of). | 640 | 567 | 470 |  | 7,005 |  |  |
| No. 12 | 799 | 910 | 765 | City towns and ward 11 of Knoxville city ...... | 23,412 | 1410,348 | 9,153 |
| No. 13. | 999 | 830 | 803 | Knoxville city (part of) ..................... | 7,005 | 3,886 |  |
| No. 14. | ${ }_{593}$ | 518 | 472 |  | 6,120 |  |  |
| No. 15. | 593 | 499 | 530 | Patk City town <br> Ward 1 $\qquad$ | 5748 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Wards | 768 |  |  |
| Jacksom County. | 15,036 | 15,089 | 13,825 | Ward | ${ }_{898} 88$ |  |  |
| No. 1, including Gainesboro town | 2,262 | 2,187 | 2,157 | Ward | 618 |  |  |
| dainesboro town ${ }^{3}$......... |  |  |  | Ward | 744 |  |  |
| No. 2................... | 985 793 | 886 | 878 | Ward | 208 |  |  |
| No. 4 | 960 | 872 | 817 | No. $3{ }^{19}$..... | 5,149 | 5,911 | 4,899 |
| No. 5. | 1,500 | 1,605 | 1,513 | No. ${ }^{\text {ana }}$. | 2,579 | 4,349 | 3,187 |
| No. 6. | 584 | ${ }_{5}^{53}$ | ${ }^{384}$ | No. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,919 | 2,992 | 2,498 |
| No. 7. | 529 | 586 | 730 | No. ${ }^{\text {Nas }}$ | 3,159 | 1,310 | 1,097 |
| No. 8 | 1,353 | 1,504 | 1,092 | No. $8,{ }^{24}$ ncluding Lonsdale town. | 13,399 | 8,143 | 5,501 |
| No. 10. | 784 | ${ }^{6} 638$ | , 677 | Lonsdale tou'n ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 8, 391 |  |  |
| No. 11. | 1,264 | 1,382 | 1,322 | No. $9^{25} \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 2,366 | $\frac{3}{2}, 463$ | 2,239 |
| No. 12. | 1,073 1,022 | 896 | 795 | N0. 11 | 1,986 | 2,232 | 2,055 |
| No. 13. | 1,022 | 895 | 811 | No.12, 36 comprising ward 10 of Knoxvile city. | 4,477 |  |  |
| No. $16 . .$. | 366 | 417 |  | No. $13^{97}$ | 2,500 2,325 |  |  |
| James County | 6,210 | 8,407 | 4,803 | N0.16 ${ }^{\text {29, }}$ | 1,871 |  |  |
| No. 1 | 355 | 371 | 515 | Lake County | 8,704 | 7,868 | ${ }^{5} 5,804$ |
| No. 2. | 330 | 818 |  |  | 658 | 696 |  |
| No. ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{611}$ | 815 | 550 | No. 2 , induding Tip tonvile town. | 1,489 | 1,300 | 1,194 |
| No. 5 | 565 | 617 | 1,358 | Tiptonville town ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . . . . . |  |  |  |
| No. 6. | 537 | 462 | 363 | No. 3 . | 1,160 | 883 | ${ }_{737}$ |
| No. 7 | 516 | 500 362 | 703 | No. 5 - inctuding Ridgely lown | 2,156 | 1,530 | , |
|  |  |  | 289 | N- Hidgely town ${ }^{\text {. . . }}$. | 619 |  |  |
| No.10.. | 1,117 | 1,036 | ......... | No.6. | 804 1,215 | 1,062 | 1 |
| Jeffexson County. | 17,755 | [18,500 | 116,478 | No. 8 | 221 | 232 |  |
| No. 1, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ including Dandridge to | 2,678 | 2,812 | 2,696 | Landerdale County ${ }^{28}$ | 21,105 | ${ }^{3} 21,971$ | 18,758 |
| Dandridge town ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1,435 |  |
|  | 1,607 | 2,212 | 2,001 | No. 2, Inciuding ripley town. | 4,549 | 3,880 | 3,380 |
| No. 4, including Jefferson City to | 2,932 |  |  | Pipley town.......... | 2,011 | 1,640 | ${ }^{688}$ |
| Jefferson City town ${ }^{\text {a }}$........ | 1,998 |  |  | No. 3, ineluding Henning town | 2, 688 | 2,182 | 1,84 |
| No. 5. | ${ }^{956}$ | 1,081 | 873 1,469 |  | 526 | 830 | 1,026 |
| No. 610 No. 711 | 2, ${ }^{1,620}$ | 1,043 | 1,409 | No. 5. | 670 | 1,143 | 1,115 |
| No. 819. | 2,350 | 2,586 | 1,789 | No. ${ }^{\text {No. }}$ | 1, 1,753 | 1,818 | 1,390 |
| No. 915. | 1,107 | 1,235 |  |  |  |  |  |

19 Organized from old Nos. 13 to 15 and 21 in 1903; part taken to form No. 14
in 1908 . 20 rganized from old Nos. $16,17,22$, and 23 in 1903; part talien to form No. 15
in 1908 Organized from old Nos. 4, 5 , and 18 in 1903; part taken to form part of No. 13 in 1908
$2:$ Organized from old Nos, 6 and 20 in 1903.
${ }^{23}$ Part of No. 8 annexed in 1008 . 12 in 1003; part annexed to No. 7 in 1908
${ }^{24}$ Crganized from ord Nos. 8 日nd 12 in 1903 .
${ }^{2} 8$ Number changed from 24 in 1903 . 5 in
${ }_{27}{ }^{36}$ Number changed from parts of Nos. 2 and 5 in 1905.
${ }_{28}^{22}$ Organized from part of No. 31 nl 1908 ,
${ }_{29}$ Organized from part of No. 4 in 1908.
se County total ineludes popalation (1,505) of Nos, 1 and 7 , not returned separately in 1890.
${ }_{\text {s }}^{3}$ Incort annexed to to Canadian townsalp, Mississippl County, Arizansas, in 1905. ${ }^{2 s}$ County total includes popalation (115) of Distriet No. 16, an island In the Misslssippi Miver, annexed to the state of Arkansas since 1900 .
a Inecryorated in 1901.
${ }_{4}^{8}$ Part faken to form part of No. 17 in 1901.

Table 1.-POPulation of minor CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890-Continued.
[The numbers refer to civil distriets. For changes in boundaries, etc., between 1900 and 1910 , see footnotes; for those betrueen 1890 and 1900 , see Reports of the $T$ welth


Table 1.-POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1000, AND 1800-Continued.
[The numbers refer to civil districts. For changes in boundaries, etc. between 1900 and 1910 , see footnotes; for those betwean 1899 and 1900 , see Reports of the Twelfth

| MINOB CIVIL division. | 1910 | 1900 | 1890 | minor civil mivision. | 1910 | 1900 | 1890 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Madison County-Continued. |  |  |  | Monroe County-Continued. |  |  |  |
| No. 15, including Jaokson city. | 18,505 | 16,554 | 11,742 | No. 10. | 1,425 | 1,189 | 819 |
| Jackson city | 15,779 | 14,511 | 10,038 | No. 11 | 422 | 523 | 527 |
| Ward ${ }_{\text {Ward }}$ | $2,87 I$ 3,604 |  |  | No. 12 | 965 | 980 | 929 |
| Wards. | ${ }_{6}^{6,249}$ |  |  |  | 2, 675 |  | $\begin{array}{r}794 \\ 1,054 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Ward 4 | 4,255 |  |  | No. 1 | 1,100 | 1,091 | 1,034 |
| No. 16...... | 1,153 | 1,245 | 1,175 | No. 16 | 3,107 | 1,109 | 1,038 |
| No. $17 . .$. | 1,222 | 1,253 | 1,298 | No. 17. | 479 | ${ }^{668}$ | 689 |
| No. 101......... | 1,355 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } 19 . \\ & \text { No. } 20 . \end{aligned}$ | 1,500 | 1,038 | 639 478 |
| Mariou County | 18,820 | 17,281 | 218,411 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Montromery Counts | 83,672 | 88,017 | 29,697 |
| No. ${ }^{\text {No. }} 2$ | 3,133 | 3,621 |  | No. 1 | 1,986 | 2.526 |  |
| No. 85 | 2,607 | 1,917 |  | No. 2 | ${ }^{1} 886$ | 1,174 | 1,072 |
| No. $4{ }^{4}$ | 1,903 | 2,250 | ........ | No. 3 | 1,645 | $\underline{1}, 503$ | 1,481 |
|  | 1,447 | 1,883 | ......... |  | 1,980 | 2,090 | 1,406 |
| No. 6,5 Inclu towns and Rlehard City $\qquad$ | 5,191 | 3,627 |  |  | 1,036 | 1,320 | 3, 174 |
| Orme town ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |  |  |  | No. 7 | 1,204 | 1,432 | 1,142 |
| Richard City ${ }^{10}$ | 394 |  |  | No. | 048 | ${ }^{967}$ |  |
| South Pttuburg to | 8,108 | 1,788 | 1,479 |  | 1,35is | 1,391 | 1,086 |
| No. 711. | 3,079 | 2,617 |  | No. 10 | 799 | ${ }_{9} 83$ |  |
| No, $8^{11}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | No. 12 including clarksvile city. | 8,8,548 | 10, 318 | 8,824 |
| Marshall County | 16,872 | 18,763 | 18,906 | Ward 1 | \% 628 |  |  |
| No. $1^{14}$ | 2,841 | 3,252 | 3,581 | Ward | 691 |  |  |
| No. 213 | 2,834 | 3,115 | 3,239 | Ward | 299 |  |  |
| No. 3 , including Belrast and Low Belfast town ${ }^{18}$ | 6,096 | 4,787 | 4,209 |  | 1,1058 |  |  |
| Letisburg town | 1,850 |  |  | Wrard | 1, 498 |  |  |
| No. $4^{11}$ Including Cornersville | 2,681 | 3,148 | 3,294 | Ward | 654 |  |  |
| - Cornersulle town ${ }^{18}$. | 3, 2920 | 4.461 | 4.583 | Ward | 2,013 |  |  |
| No. ${ }^{19}$. | 3,620 | 4,461 | 4,580 | No. 13..... | 1,616 |  | 601 |
|  |  |  |  | No. 14. | 469 | 556 | 543 |
| Maury County. | 40,458 | 42,708 | 88,112 | No. 15 | 1,179 | 1,231 |  |
| No. 1 1. | 3,619 | 3,370 | 3,010 | No. 17 | 1,283 | 1,337 | 1,232 |
| No. $2^{11}$.......... | 3,071 | 3,568 | $\stackrel{2,732}{ }$ | No. 18 | 900 | 1810 |  |
| No. $3^{2, n}$ Inoluding Spring Hill to | 3,639 | 3,697 | 3,871 | No. 19 | 1, 1,248 | 1,295 1,092 | 1,054 |
| No. 42 | 3,202 | 3,508 | 3,790 | No. 21 | 1, 760 | 727 | 623 |
|  | 3,085 | 3,371 | 3,622 | No. 22 | 953 |  |  |
| No. $0^{35}$ | 3,411 | 3,828 | 4,057 |  |  |  |  |
| No. 7 , 20 Lncluding Mount | 6,675 | 7,772 | 3,240 | Moors | 4,800 | 6,706 | 5,975 |
|  | 2,212 | 2,005 | 4,331 | moora |  |  |  |
| No. , including Colu |  | 9,363 | 8,859 | No. 1, including Lyn | 1,044 | 1,066 | 1,075 |
| Columbia cily ${ }^{\text {³ }}$ | 6,754 | 6,058 | 8, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Lynchbutg low |  |  | 500 |
| Ward 1. | 1,939 |  |  |  | 404 |  |  |
| Ward | 1,829 |  |  | No. 3 | 353 | ${ }^{425}$ | ${ }^{399}$ |
| Ward | 2,4,98 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. 1020. | 1,836 |  |  | No. 5 | 348 | ${ }_{424} 29$ | 5022 |
|  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { No. }}{ }$ | 245 | 310 | 322 |
| Melga 00 | 6,181 | 7,491 | 6,980 | No. | 439 | 758 | 773 |
| No. 1. |  | 1,366 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{114}$ |
| No. 210 | 1,564 | 1,993 | 2,015 | No. 1 | 839 | 382 | 1 |
| No. 3 , 1 neciuding | 2,018 | 2,361 | 2,221 |  |  |  |  |
| Necatur town | 1,471 | 1,771 | 1,507 | Morgan Coun | 11,468 | 9,587 | 7,639 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1,782 | 971 |  |
| Monroe Count | 20,710 | 18,585 | 15,329 | No. 2, including Brushy Moun | 2,253 | 1,776 | 22 |
|  |  |  |  | Brashy Mountain town |  |  |  |
| No. 1, Including sweatwater town | 3,089 1,850 | 2,709 1,710 | 1, 879 | No.3.................... | 988 | 910 | 808 |
| No. $2 .$. | ${ }_{518}$ | ${ }^{616}$ | 532 | No. 5. | 1,104 | 1,141 | 1,075 |
| No. 3. | 386 | ${ }^{393}$ | 415 | No. 6 | 797 | 881 | ${ }^{62}$ |
| No. 4. | 489 | 519 <br> 346 | 442 | ${ }^{\text {No. }} \mathrm{N}$ | 217 | 307 | 24 |
| No. 6 | ${ }_{315}$ | ${ }_{283} 34$ | 445 | No. | 255 | 341 |  |
|  | 1,123 | 1,092 | 994 | No. 10 | 1,161 | ${ }_{7}^{678}$ |  |
| No.8. | 1,380 | 1,319 | 1,106 | No. 11 |  |  |  |
| No.0. | 1,115 | 826 | 769 | No |  |  |  |
| 1 Organized from parts of Nos. 3 to 6 in 1903. <br> No comparison of population can be made; county redistricted between 1890 nd 1000 . <br> ${ }^{2}$ Organzzed from old Nos. 1 and 2 in 1905. <br> 4 Organized from old Nos. 3 and 15 in 1905. <br> - Organized from old Nos. 6 and 131 n 1905. <br> - Organized from old Nos. 9 to 11 In 1905. <br> 7 Organized from old Nos. 4 and $5 \ln 1005$. <br> $80_{\text {rganized from old }}$ Nos. 14 and 16 in 1905. <br> - Incorporated la 1902. <br> ${ }^{10}$ Incorporated in 1907. <br> 11 Organized from old Nos. 7 and 8 in 1905. <br> 13 Organized from old No. 12 in 1905. <br> 12 Organized from old Nos. 8 to 10 In 1805. <br> 14 Organized from old Nos. $6,7,11$, and 16 in 1905 . <br> ${ }^{130}$ Organized from old Nos. 5, 12 , and 15 in 1905 and part of No. 4 annexed in 1909. <br> 13 1 neorporsted in 1909 . Organized from old <br> 19 Incorporatad in 1001. <br> 20 Organized from old Nos. 1 to 4 and 18 in 1905. <br> 20 Organized from old Nos. 1, 17, and 18 in 1903. <br> 21 Oreanized from old Nos. 19 and 20 in 1913. <br> 23 Organized from old Nos. 22,23 , and 25 In ish3. <br> as organized from old Nos. 3, 4, 21, and 24 in 1903. <br> 24 Organized from old Nos. 5 and 6 in 1913. <br> "s organized from old Nos. 7, 8, and 11 in 1903. <br> ${ }^{26}$ Organized from ofd Nos. 12 and 13 in 1003. <br> ${ }^{77}$ Organized from old Nos. 2, 10, and 14 to 16 in 1803; part taken to form No. 10 <br> in 1005. <br> 29 Incorphrated as a clity in 1007. <br> ${ }^{29}$ Organized from part of new No. 8 in 1005. <br> ${ }^{30}$ organized from old Nos. 2 and 3 in 1005. <br> ${ }^{2}$ Organized from old Nos. 4 to 6 in 1905. <br> ${ }^{22}$ Incorporated in 1905. <br> ${ }_{31}$ No. 22 organized from part of No. 10 in 1900. <br> ${ }^{34}$ Incorporated in leva. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[The numbers rofer to civil districts. For changes in boundarles, etc, between 1000 and 1910, see footnotes; for those between 1880 and 1900 , soe Reports of the Twellth


Table 1.-POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890-Continued.
[The numbers refer to civil districts. For changes in boundaries, etc., between 1000 and 1910 , see footnotes; for those between 1890 and 1900 , spe Reports of the Twelfth

| MINOR GIVEL DIYTITON. | 1810 | 1000 | 1890 | minor civil mivion. | 1910 | 1000 | 1890 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ratherford County-Continued. |  |  |  | Shelby County-Continued. |  |  |  |
| No. 10. | 1,071 | 1,185 | ${ }^{1,217}$ | No. O, incluating Eada town. | 3,236 | 3,141 |  |
|  | 1,419 1,319 | 1,642 | 1,629 1,782 |  | ${ }_{3,}^{81}{ }^{81}$ |  |  |
| No. 12.17 .1 | 6,993 | 1, ${ }_{5}^{1,531}$ | 1,782 5,327 | No. la, induding Collierville town............... | 3, 649 | 3, 518 | 696 |
| No. Murfreesboro city ................................ | 4,679 | 9,990 | 3; 339 | No. 11, including Germantown town. | 3,008 | 2,807 |  |
| Ward $1 . . .$. | ${ }_{785}^{669}$ |  |  | No. Germantown town................ | 2, 847 | ${ }_{2} 870$ | 488 |
| Ward ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 949 |  |  | No.12................... | 2,20 | -2,562 |  |
| Ward | 696 |  |  | No. 14, exclusive of part of Memphis city | 6,496 | 2,555 | ....... |
| Ward | 878 |  | ..... | No. 15, exclusive of part of Memphis city........ | 4,788 | 3,154 |  |
| Wo. Ward 6 | 785 715 | 820 | 930 |  | 2,093 | 1,848 1,43 |  |
| No. $15 . .$. | 886 | 000 | 1,027 | No. 18,0 inchadiag Binghamton town but ex- |  |  |  |
| No. 10. | 703 | 912 | 850 | clusive of part of Memphls eity ...... | 6,850] | 4,184 |  |
| No. 17, | $\begin{array}{r}793 \\ 1300 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 888 1,271 | + 8789 | Binghamion town.......... | 1,675 | 1882 | ...... |
| No. Na 19 | 1,300 | 1,271 | 1,480 850 | No. 19 exclusive of part of Memphis city.... | 1,212 | 1,546 |  |
| No. 20 | 1,596 | 1, ${ }^{1536}$ | 1,563 | Nos. $14,15,18$, and 19....................... | 131,105 | 102,320 | 64,495 |
| ${ }^{\text {No. }}$ No. 22. | 88818 | 1,171 700 | 1,090 731 |  | S,908 |  |  |
| No. 23 | 1,127 | 1,327 | 1,379 | Ward ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2,745 |  |  |
| No. 24. | 008 | 1,057 | 1,879 | Ward 4. | 2, 364 |  |  |
| No. 25. | 606 | 738 | 844 | Ward 6. | 7, 4,848 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Fard 7 | 71,675 |  |  |
| Scott County . | 12,047 | 11,077 | 9,794 | FFard 8 | $0_{1} 1158$ |  |  |
| No. 1. | 239 | 376 | 308 | Ward 10. | 4,80s |  |  |
| No. 2 | 1,258 | $\frac{1}{1}, 128$ | 1,894 | Wrard it. | 0,777 |  |  |
| No. 3. | 2,508 | 2,300 | 2,065 | Ward 12. | ${ }_{7,887}^{9,247}$ |  |  |
|  | 025 | 435 | 253 | Ward 14 | 3,788 |  |  |
| No. 6. | 896 | 920 | 713 | Ward 15. | 6, 1925 |  |  |
| No. 7 | 732 | 73 | 548 | Ward 18. | S, |  |  |
|  | 2,626 | 1,845 | 1,693 | Ward 18. | 6,110 |  |  |
| No. 10. | 967 | 549 | 442 | Ward 19. | 7,880 |  |  |
| No. 11 | 237 | 200 |  | Ward 20. | 1,691 |  |  |
| No. 12 | 406 | 459 | 550 | Ward ${ }^{\text {Wat }}$ | 8,676 |  |  |
| No. 14. | 471 | 461 |  | Ward 29. | S,467 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Ward 4 | ${ }_{6,598}^{6,848}$ |  |  |
| Sequatchle County | 4,202 | 3,826 | 8,027 | Ward 26 | 2,975 |  |  |
| No. 1. | 422 | 403 | 393 | Ward 88. | t,600 |  |  |
| No. 2. | ${ }_{260}^{641}$ | 402 255 | 248 304 3 | Ward 29. | 1,238 |  |  |
| No. A , induding Duniap tow | 1,678 | 828 | 849 |  |  |  |  |
| Dunlap town ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 1,168 |  |  | Smith County | 18,548 | 18,026 | 18,404 |
| No. 5............. | ${ }_{512}^{298}$ | 315 623 | ${ }_{653}^{291}$ |  | 2,718 | 2,644 | 2,339 |
| No. ${ }^{\text {No. }} 7$ | 275 | 300 | 243 |  | 004 |  |  |
|  | 116 | 140 | 146 | No. 2 9, $\ldots$........................................ | 3,837 | 2,667 3,098 | 2,367 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1,984 | 2,459 | 2,504 |
| Sevier County. | 22,298 | 22,021 | 18,761 | No. 512 | 1,928 | 2,047 | 1,941 |
|  |  |  |  | No. 6.12 ineluding Gordonsville town. | 2,621 |  |  |
| No. 1 | 1, 1,786 | 1,715 1,377 | 1, 1,583 | No. 714. | 3,189 | 3,432 | 3,255 |
| No. | 1, 105 | 1,385 | 1,324 | No. 71. |  |  |  |
| No, 4............... | $\stackrel{1}{1,296}$ | 1,362 2,592 | 1,995 |  | 14,880 | 15,284 | 12,198 |
| No. 5, including Sevierville tor | 2,861 | 2,592 | 1,835 | Stowart County. |  |  |  |
| No. Sevierville....... | ${ }_{902}$ | 851 | 674 | No, 1........................................... | 925 | 1,160 | 706 |
| No. 7 | 1,029 | 1,273 | 1,232 | No. 2. | 1,638 <br> 1,608 | 1, 1,581 | 1,203 |
| No. 8 | 1,233 | ${ }_{1}^{1,335}$ | 1,300 | No. ${ }^{\text {No. }}$ | 1,507 | 1,611 | 1,329 |
| No. Na | 1,122 1,869 | 1,984 | 1,676 | N0. 5 | 1,428 | 1,396 | 1,058 |
| No. 11 | 2,020 | 1,716 | 1,325 | No. 0 | 2,218 1,789 | 2,449 | 1, 1,208 |
| No. 12 | 748 | 873 | 693 | No. N | 1,122 | 1,114 | ${ }^{920}$ |
| No. 13 | 1,185 | 1,018 | 304 | No. ${ }^{\text {No. }}$ | 1,078 | 1,048 | 796 |
| No. 15 | ,742 | ${ }^{2} 763$ | 768 | No. 10. | 827 | 898 | 714 |
| No. 16 | 646 | \$02 | 652 | No. 11 | ${ }_{366}$ | 348 | 268 |
| No.17.. | 978 | 992 |  | No.12........................................ |  |  |  |
| Shelby County | 191,439 | 168,567 | 3112,740 | Sullipan County. | 28,120 | 24,936 | 20,879 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No.1. | 3,527 | 3, 499 | ....... | No.1. | 1,717 |  | ${ }^{1,567}$ |
| No. 2, including Millington town. | 3,717 | 3,691 |  | No. ${ }^{\text {No. }}$ | 924 | 713 | 793 |
| No. Millington town ${ }^{2}$........... | 3, 100 | 3,192 |  | N0.4. | 830 | 832 | 793 |
| No. 4 | 1,739 | 1,891 | ........ | No. 5. | 1,721 | 1,415 | 1,817 |
| No. 6 , including Eaielgh and Thomastown |  |  |  | No. 0 | 878 | ${ }_{86} 6$ | 822 |
| towns................................ | 3,661 | 3, 879 | 199 | No. N | 717 | 838 | 701 |
| Raleigh town........ | ${ }_{391}^{240}$ | 189 |  | No. ${ }^{\text {Nab }}$ | 1,129 | 9850 | 823 |
| No. 7 Inamastown town. | 3,039 | 2,659 |  | No. 10 | ${ }_{997}^{691}$ | 745 772 | 680 1,049 |
| Barllett town.............................. | ${ }^{265}$ | 200 |  | No. 11 | 877 | 721 | 755 |
| No. Ellendale town 1 | 3, 088 | 2,476 |  | No. 13 | ${ }_{8} 835$ | 8884 | 8 |
| No. Arincluding Aringt | 477 |  |  | No.14.................................. | 857 | 846 | 812 |

## 1 Incorporated in 1000.

Incorporated in 1903.
${ }^{2}$ No comparison of population for 1890 can be made; information as to changes in minor civil divisions incomplete.

Incorporated $\ln 1000$.
Incorporated in 1905.
; Organized from old Nos. 1, 14, and 20 in 1009.

8 Incorporated in 1001
10 Organized Irom old Nos. $0,4,6$, and 21 in 1000
${ }^{11}$ Organized from old Nos. 12, 13, and 15 ta 1909.
12 Organised from old Nos. 17 and 191212009.
12 Organized from old Nos. 7,9 , and 15 in 1000 .
14 Orgaized from old Nos. $8,10,11,16$, and 22 in 1009 .

Table 1.-POPULATION OF MINOR OIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890-Continued
[The numbers refor to civil districts. For changes in boundaries, etc, between 1900 and 1910 , se9 footnotes; for those between 1890 and 1900 , see Reports of the Twellth


## STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

Table 1.-POPULATION OF MNOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890-Continued.
[The numbers refer to civil districts. For changes in boundarles, etc., between 1900 and 1910 , see footnotes; for those between 1890 and 1900, see Fieports of the Tweifth Census: 1000, Vol. I, Table 5.j


Table 2.-POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES: 1910, 1900, AND 1890.

| CTTY OR TOWN. | County. | 1010 | 1800 | 1890 | CTTY OR TOWN. | County. | 1910 | 1900 | 1800 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adams town. | Robertsan. | 542 |  | 234 | Carthage town. | Smith. | 904 |  |  |
| Allens Creck tow | Wayne.. | 490 |  | .... | Celina town..... | Glay- | 1, 4697 |  |  |
| Arlington town. | Shelby.. | 477 |  | . | Centerville town | Dickson | 1,237 |  |  |
| Ashland city. | Cheatham. | -641 |  |  | Chattanooga city | Hamilton | 44, 604 | 30,154 | 29,100 |
| Athens city.. | McMinn... | 2,264 | 1,849 | 2,224 | Chattanooga city |  |  |  |  |
| Bartlett town. | Shelby | 203 | 200 |  | Clarksville elty. cleveland dity. | Montromery Bradieg.... | 8,548 5,549 | 9,431 3,858 | 7,924 2,863 |
| Bellast town... | Marshall | 110 |  | 715 | Clifton town.. | Wayne... | 711 | 039 | 529 |
| Bellbuckle town | Bedford.. Crockett. | 466 753 | 606 758 | 600 | Clifty town. | Cumberland. | 506 |  |  |
| Bells town Big Sandy | Crockett. <br> Benton... | 753 380 | 708 | (6) | Clifty town... | White. | 1,050 | 1,111 | 1,198 |
| Hinghamton tow | Shelby.. | 1,673 | 382 |  | clinton town.... |  | 1,040 1,102 | 1,111 | 1,108 |
| Blowmington Springs to | Putnam.... | 166 |  |  | Coal Creek town. | Shelby. | 1882 | 889 | 698 |
| Blufi City town.... | Sullivan.... | 540 1.070 | 1.035 | 1,100 | Columbla city... | Matry. | 5,754 | 6,052 | 8,370 |
| Bolivar town. | Hardeman. | 1,070 | 1,035 | 1,100 | Cookeville towi. | Putnara.. | 1,848 |  |  |
| Bonair town. | White... | 517 | 901 |  | Cornersville to wn | Marshall. | 290 |  |  |
| Bristol town ${ }^{1}$ | Sullivan. | 7,148 | 5,271 | 3,324 2,516 |  | Henry. | 215 |  |  |
| Brownsville city. | Haywood. | 2,882 | 2, G45 | 2,516 | Cavington town..... | Tipton.... | 2,090 | 2,787 | 1,067 |
| Brushy Mountain town | Morgan. . | 858 |  |  | Crosspille town. | Cumberland | 763 |  |  |
| Butler town. | Johnson... | 499 |  |  | Cumberland Gap town. | Claiborne. | 347 | -...... |  |
| Cades topza | Glbson. | 161 | 399 | 330 | Dandridge town... | Jafferson. | 447 |  |  |

Table 2.-POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES: 1910, 1900, AND 1890-Continued.

| CITY OR TOWN. | County. | 1910 | 1900 | 1890 | CITY OR TOWN. | County, | 1010 | 1900 | 1880 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dayton city. | Rhea. | 1,991 | 2,004 | 2,719 | Millington town. | Shelby.. | 554 |  |  |
| Decatur town. | Melgs....... | 1,165 |  |  | Monteray town.. | Putnam. | 1,107 |  |  |
| Decherd town | Franklin... | 1, 1,022 |  |  | Mortison town... | Harren.. |  |  |  |
| Dlekson town. | Dickson.. | 1,850 | 1,363 | 938 | Morristown town <br> Moscow town... | Hamblen. <br> Fayette.. | $4,007$ | 2,973 | 1,999 |
| Drescen town | W |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dunlap town. | Sequatchle. | 1,106 |  |  | Mount Pleasant town. | Maury. | 1,973 | 2,007 |  |
| Dyer town. | Gibsan.... | 3,166 | 1,204 | ${ }_{2} 0008$ | Mountain City town. | Johnson | ${ }^{1}, 592$ | 2,007 | ${ }_{268}^{468}$ |
| Dyersburg eity | Djer..... | 4,149 | 3,647 | 2,008 | Mountain Vlew town. | Knox.. | 1,436 |  |  |
| Eads town.... | Shelby... | ${ }_{3}^{81}$ |  |  | Munford town...... | Tipton. | 329 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Murireesporo city | Rutherf | 4,679 | 3,899 | 3,739 |
| Elizabethton town | Carter. | 2,478 |  |  | Nashville elty. | Davidson | 110,364 | 80,865 |  |
| Elkton town... | Ghes | 179 |  |  | Newbern town. | Dyer. | 1,602 | 1,433 | - 1,2168 |
| Ellendale town | Shelby. | 943 |  |  | Newport tow |  | 2,003 | 1,630 | ${ }^{1}, 2688$ |
| Erin town.... | Houstor <br> Unical. | 1, ${ }^{943}$ |  |  | obion town. | Oblon | 1,293 | 1,034 | 660 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Ollver Springs | fronn | 700 |  |  |
| Etowah town.. | memion | 1,685 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finettevile town | Lincoln. | 3,439 | 2,708 | 2,410 | Orme town.. | Marlon. | 653 |  |  |
| Franklin town | Willamso | 2,924 | 2,180 | 2,250 | Paris city. | Kenry. | 3,881 | 2,018 | 1,9i7 |
| Gainesboro town | Jachson. | 408 |  |  | Park City town Petersburg town | Knox.2 | 5,126 | 411 | 290 |
| Gallatin town | Sumner | 2,399 | 2,409 | 2,078 | Pleasant HIIl to | Cumbe | 227. |  |  |
| Gates town. | Lauderdala | 292 | - 167 | 204 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Germantown to | Sholby. | 224 | 270 | . 268 | Portland town <br> Pulaskl town. |  | 2,028 |  |  |
| Gibson town. | Wesson |  |  |  | Pulsik town. Puryear town | Henry. | 2,028 | 2,838 | 2,274 |
| Gleason town | Weakley. | 388 |  |  | puryear town. Raleigh town. | Shelby | 240 | 279 | 138 |
| Gordonsburg town. | Lewis... | 422 |  |  | Ravonsc | Putnam | 481 |  |  |
| Gordonsville town. | Smith..... | 245 | 393 |  | Ravascrottowa |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Junotion town | Hardeman.. | ${ }_{5}$ | 393 |  | Rhestown town. |  |  | 158 |  |
| Green Brier town. Greeneville town. | Robertson <br> Grbene... | 1,920 | 1,817 | 1,779 | Richard City | Marlon. | 324 |  | ......... |
|  |  |  |  |  | Rddgely town | Lake. | 510 |  |  |
| Greenfield town. | Weaklo | 1,510 |  |  | Ridgetop tow | Robertso | ${ }_{2}^{43}$ |  |  |
| Halls town.. | Lauderda | 882 | 395 | ${ }_{710} 4$ | Ripley town. | Lauderda | 2,011 | 1,640 | 882 |
| Harriman city | Roane. | 3,061 | 3,442 | 710 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Henderson eity | Chester. | 1,087 |  |  | Rives town. | Obion. | 468 |  |  |
| Henning town. | Lauderdalo | 582 |  |  | Rochwood town | Roant | 3,660 | 2,849 | ${ }^{2,305}$ |
| Heary town. | Henry. | 198 |  |  | Rossville town. | Fayette. |  | 1,386 | ,153 |
| Humboldt town. | Gibson. | 3,446 | 2,866 | 1,837 | Rutherford town | Glbson. | 766 | 677 | 636 |
| Huntingdon tow | Carroll. | 1,112 | 1,332 | 707 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Troline town... | Cunberland. |  |  |  | 8t. Elmo town. | Haminton | 2,420 |  |  |
| Jecksboro tow | campbell.. | 834 | 621 | 374 | Samburg tow | Oblon. | 111 |  |  |
| Jackson clty. | Madtion. | 15,779 | 14,511 | 10,039 | Saulsbury tow | Hardeman | 199 |  |  |
| Jefferson City to | Jefferson | 1,328 |  |  | Selmer town: | McNairy | 629 | 588 | ......... |
| Jellico city... | Campbell. | 1,862 | 1,283 | 758 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Johnson City tow | Washington. | 8,502 | 4,645 | 4,161 | Sevierville town. | Eevier. | 675 |  |  |
| Jonesboro tewn. | Washingto | 806 | 854 | 937 | Sharon town. | Weakley | 608 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 8uelby Fill | Bedford | 2,869 | 2,230 | 1,823 |
| Kenton town. | \{ Gibson | 815 |  | 395 | Somerville town. | Fayatt | 1,387 | 771 |  |
| Kingston town | Roane. | 824 | 548 |  | South Fulton city | Obion. | 1,391 | 455 | ${ }^{62}$ |
| Knoxville city | Knox. | 36,346 | 32,637 | 22,535 | South Pittsburg town. | Marlon. | 2,106 | 1,789 | 1,479 |
| La Foilette city. | Campbell. | 2,816 |  |  | Sparta town... | White. | 1,409 | 895 | 712 |
| La Grange town.. | Fayetto. | 308 | 355 | 500 | Spencer tow | Van Bure | 210 |  |  |
| Lafayette town. | Macon. | 678 |  |  | Spring City | Rhea.: Maury | 1,039 695 | 640 | 588 |
| Lawranceburg cit | Lawrence | 1,687 | 823 |  | Sprig tow |  |  |  |  |
| Lebanon town... | Wlisoa. | 3,659 | 1,956 | 1,883 | Springfield town. | Robertson | 2,085 | 1,732 | 1,372 |
| Lenoir clty town. | Loudon. | 3,392 |  |  | Summertown city | Lawrence |  |  |  |
| Lewisburg town... | Marshall | 1,830 | 1,421 | 031 | Sweetwatar town | Monroo. | 1,850 | 1,716 | 878 |
| Lexington town. | Henderson | 1,497 | 1,332 | 715 | Thomastown tow | Sluelby | ${ }_{391}^{888}$ | 186 |  |
| Livingston town | Overtor. | 1,421 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Longylew town | Bedlord | 2103 | 180 |  | Tiptonville town. | Lake. | 843 |  |  |
| Lookout Mountain to | Knox... | 2,391 |  |  | Toone town.. | Hardema | 245 | 241 | 254 |
| Lookout Mountain | Bamiton | 631 | 452 |  | Trimble tow | Dibson | 2,402 | 2,328 | 1,693 |
| Loudon town. | Loudon. | 995 | 875 | 942 | Troy town. | obion. | 520 | 416 | 304 |
| Lynchburg town | Miore.... | 408 | 417 | 500 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lynnville town. | Gles. | 596 |  |  | Tullahoma town. | Coffee. | 3,049 | 2,684 | 2,439 |
| MoEwen town | Humphrey日 | 661 |  |  | Union City town. | Oblon. | 4,389 | 3,407 | 3,411 |
| MaKenzie town | Carr | 1,322 | 1,206 | 1,166 | Vfola town. | Warren. | 177 |  |  |
| Medinnvilie town. | Warren | 2,299 | 1,880 | 1,677 | Wartrace town. | Bedford. | 659 | 642 | 686 |
| Manchester town | Coffee. | 963 |  |  |  |  | 517 |  |  |
| Martin elty. | Weakley | 2,228 | 1,730 |  | Waverly town. | Humphrey | 947 | 780 |  |
| Maryville town. | Blount. | 2,381 |  |  | Waynesboro town | Wayne... | 357 |  |  |
| Masen town... | Tipton..... | 391 | 448 | 252 | West Point tow | Lswrence | 370 |  |  |
| Mayland town. | Cumberland |  |  |  | Westmorelan | Sumner. | 298 |  |  |
| Medina town. | Glibson. | 320 |  |  | White Bluff town. |  | 419 |  |  |
| Memphls city. | Ehelby-. | 131,105 | 102,320 | 64,495 | Whiteville town. | Hardem | 741 | 468 | 209 |
| $\frac{M 1 d d l e t o n ~ t o w n ~}{\text { Milan }}$ | Hardema |  |  |  | Winchester town | Franklin. | 1,351 | 1,338 | 1,313 |
| Milan town | Gibson. | 1,605 | 1,082 | 1,540 | Woodbury town. | Cannon. | 604 | 468 | 576 |

## Ohapter 2.

## COMPOSITION AND OHARACTERISTIOS OF THE POPULATION.

Introduction.-The first chapter having given the number of inhabitants of Tennessee by counties and minor civil divisions, the decennial increase and the density of population, and the proportions urban and rural, the present chapter deals with the composition and characteristics of the population. The two chapters cover all the principal topics of the population census except occupations and ownership of homes.

Description of the tables.-The greater part of this chapter consists of five general tables, which present statistics of color, nativity, parentage, sex, citizenship, illiteracy, school attendance, and dwellings and families, as follows: Table I for the state and counties; Table II for cities of 25,000 inhabitants or more; Table III for places of 10,000 to 25,000 ; Table IV for places of 2,500 to 10,000 ; and Table $V$ for wards of Memphis and Nashville, the only cities of more than 50,000.

A series of summary tables (numbered 1 to 15) reproduces from the general tables the more important state and city totals, and presents also certain additional data relative to state of birth, age, and marital condition.

On account of the wide differences in characteristics among the different classes of the population, the statistics on each subject are shown according to race, and for the whites according to nativity and parentage. Classification according to nativity and parentage is scarcely necessary for the other races, since nearly all negroes and Indians are native born of native parentage, and nearly all Chinese and Japanese either foreign born or of foreign parentage.

The white population is divided into four groups: (1) Native, native parentage-that is, having both parents born in the United States; (2) native, foreign parentage-having both parents born abroad; (3) native, mixed parentage-having one parent native and the other foreign born; (4) foreign born. As the second and third classes do not differ greatly in characteristics, they are combined in some of the tables; in a few cases all three native white classes are combined.
Since marked differences often exist between urban and rural communities with respect to the composition and characteristics of the population, the two classes are distinguished in comection with several of the subjects. Urban population, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, includes that of all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, the remainder being classified as rural.

The census inquiry as to school attendance was merely as to whether the person enumerated had attended any kind of school at any time between September 1, 1909, and the date of enumeration, April 15, 1910.

The Census Bureau classifies as illiterate any person 10 years of age or over who is unable to write, regardless of ability to read.

Color and nativity (Table 1).-Of the total population of Tennessee, $1,711,432$, or 78.3 per cent, are whites, and 473,088 , or 21.7 per cent, negroes. The corresponding percentages in 1900 were 76.2 and 23.8, respectively. In 79 of the 96 counties less than onefourth of the population are negroes; in Fayette and Haywood Counties, however, the proportion is more than two-thirds ( 75 per cent and 68.4 per cent, respectively). (See also map on page 617.)
Native whites of native parentage constitute 75.7 per cent of the total population of the state and 96.7 per cent of the white population. Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage constitute only 1.7 per cent of the total population, and foreign-born whites only 0.8 per cent.

Of the urban population, 57.2 per cent are native whites of native parentage; of the rural population, 80.4 per cent. The corresponding proportions for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage are 5.9 and 0.7 per cent, respectively. The percentage of foreign-born whites is 2.9 in the urban population and 0.3 in the rural; the percentage of negroes is 34.1 in the urban and 18.5 in the rural.

Sex (Table 2). -In the total population of the state there are $1,103,491$ males and $1,081,298$ females, or 102.1 males to 100 females. In 1900 the ratio was 102.2 to 100 . Among the whites there are 103.3 males to 100 females, and among the negroes 97.6. For all native whites combined the ratio is 102.9 to 100 , as compared with 152.4 to 100 for the foreign-born whites. In the urban population there are 95.4 males to 100 females, and in the rural, 103.8 .

State of birth (Tables 3 and 4).-Of the native popu-lation-that is, population born in the United States86.5 per cent were born in Tennessee and 13.5 per cent outside the state; of the native white population, 12.6 per cent were born outside the state, and of the native negro, 16.9 per cent. Persons born outside the state constitute a much larger proportion of the native population in urban than in rural communities.

Foreign nationalities (Tables 5 and 12).-Of the foreign-born white population of Tennessee, persons born in Germany represent 21.1 per cent; Russia, 13.5; Ireland, 12.4; England, 11.1; Italy, 11; Canada, 6.2; Switzerland, 4.3; Austria, 3.5; Scotland, 3; all other countries, 14. Of the total white stock of foreign origin, which includes persons born abroad and also natives having one or both parents born abroad, Germany contributed 25.6 per cent; Ireland, 19.6; England, 11.4; Russia, 7.5; Italy, 6.6; Canada, 5; Switzerland, 4.2; Scotland, 3.4; Austria, 2 per cent.

Voting and militia ages (Table 6).-The total number of males 21 years of age and over is 552,668 , representing 25.3 per cent of the population. Of such males, 78.4 per cent are whites and 21.6 per cent negroes. Native whites represent 76.6 per cent of the total number and foreign-born whites 1.8 per cent. Of the 10,112 foreign-born white males of voting age, 5,444 , or 53.8 per cent, are naturalized. Males of militia age- 18 to 44 -number 423,088 .

Age (Tables 7, 8, and 13).-Of the total population, 13.5 per cent are under 5 years of age, 23.4 per cent from 5 to 14 years, inclusive, 20.6 per cent from 15 to $24,25.6$ per cent from 25 to 44 , and 16.8 per cent 45 years of age" and over. The foreign-born white population comprises comparatively few children, only 5.1 per cent of this class being under 15 years of age, while more than five-sixths ( 83.9 per cent) are 25 years of age and over. The negro population comprises a somewhat smaller proportion of children under 15 than the native white population of native parentage.

The urban population shows a smaller proportion of children than the rural and a larger proportion of persons in the prime of life. Migration to the city explains this at least in part. Of the urban population, 33.7 per cent are from 25 to 44 years of age, inclusive, and of the rural population, 23.5 per cent.

School attendance (Table 9). -The total number of persons of school age-that is, from 6 to 20 years, in-clusive-is 738,478 , of whom 438,547 , or 59.4 per cent, attended school. In addition to these, 5,409 persons under 6 and 7,234 of 21 and over attended school. For boys from 6 to 20 years, inclusive, the percentage attending school was 59.2; for girls, 59.6. For children from 6 to 14 years, inclusive, the percentage attending school was 72.1. The percentage for children of this age among native whites of native parentage was 75.2; among native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 83.6; among foreign-born whites, 78.9; and among negroes, 60.1. (See Table I.) In urban communities the percentage of children of that age attending school was 77.5; in rural communities, 71.1.

Illiteracy (Table 10).-There are 221,071 illiterates in the state, representing 13.6 per cent of the total population 10 years of age and over, as compared with 20.7 per cent in 1900. The percentage of illiteracy is 27.3 among negroes, 9.7 among native whites, and 8.3 among foreign-born whites. It is 9.9 for native whites of native parentage, as against 1.8 for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage.

Illiterates are relatively fewer in urban than in rural communities, the percentages being 8.9 and 15 , respectively. The rural percentage exceeds the urban for each class of the population except the foreign-born whites, most of whom arrive in this country when past the school age, and among whom the percentage of illiteracy is the same in urban as in rural communities.

For persons from 10 to 20 years of age, inclusive, whose literacy depends largely upon present school facilities and school attendance, the percentage of illiteracy is 8. (See Table I.)

Marital condition (Tables 11 and 14).-In the population 15 years of age and over, 35 per cent of the males are single and 27.3 per cent of the females. The percentage married is 59.1 for males and 60 for females, and the percentage widowed 5.2 and 11.7, respectively, The number reported as divorced, comprising 0.4 per cent of the males and 0.8 per cent of the females, is believed to be too small, because of the probability that many divorced persons class themselves as single or widowed.
That the percentage single is so much smaller for women than for men is due largely to the fact that women marry younger. Thus 18.3 per cent of the females from 15 to 19 years of age are married, as compared with 3.1 per cent of the males; and 58.1 per cent of the females from 20 to 24 years are married, as compared with 35.4 per cent of the males. In the next age group, 25 to 34 years, the percentages are 77.2 and 71.6 , respectively, while in the age groups 35 to 44 and 45 and over the percentage married is higher among the males. That there is a larger proportion of widows than of widowers may indicate that men more often remarry than women, but, since husbands are generally older than their wives, the marriage relationship is more often broken by death of the husband than by death of the wife.

For the main elements of the population the percentages of married persons among those 15 years of age and over are as follows: Foreign-born whites, 63.2 for males, 62.2 for females; native whites of native parentage, 59.9 and 61.6 , respectively; native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 53.8 and 53.4 , respectively; negroes, 56.4 for males and 55.5 for females.

These percentages by no means indicate the relative tendency of the several classes as regards marriage. To determine that, the comparison should be made by age periods, since the proportion married in any class is determined largely by the proportion who have reached the marrying age. Similarly, the proportion widowed depends largely on the proportion past middle life. The percentage married, both for males and females, is higher in rural than in urban communities.

Dwellings and families.-The total number of dwellings in Tennessee is 444,814 , and the total number of families 462,553 , indicating that in comparatively few cases does more than one family occupy a dwelling. (See Table I.) The average number of persons per dwelling is 4.9 , and the average number per family, 4.7.

Table 1.-COLOR, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.

| class of porulation. | number. |  |  | fer cent of total. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1910 | 1900 | 1890 | 1910 | 1900 | 1890 |
| the state. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total population.... | 2,184,789 | 2,020, 618 | 1,767, 518 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100. 0 |
| White. | 1,711,432 | 1,540,186 | 1,336,637 | 78.3 | 76.2 | 75.6 |
| Negro.. | 473,088 | 480, 243 | 430, 678 | 21.7 | 23.8 | 24.4 |
| Indian. |  | 108 | 146 51 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| All other ${ }^{2}$ | 2 |  |  | (1) |  |  |
| Total native. | 2,166,182 | 2,002,870 | 1,747,489 | 90.1 | 99.1 | 98.9 |
| Total foreign born. ....... | 18, 607 | 17,746 | 20,029 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| Native white, total | 1,692,973 | 1,522,600 | 1,316,738 | 77.5 | 75.4 | 74.5 |
| Native parentage. | 1,654,696 | 1,481, 638 | 1,283,481 | 75.7 | 73.3 | 72.6 |
| Foreign parentage | 20,572 | 21,281 | 17,10 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Mixed parentage....... | 17,705 | 19,683 | 15,547 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Foreign-born white....... drban population. | 18,459 | 17,586 | 19,899 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| Total | 441,045 | 326, 639 | 238,394 | 100. 0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| White.. | 290,431 | 195,420 | 143, 435 | 65.9 | 59.8 | 60.2 |
| Negro................. | 150,506 | 131,144 | 94,893 | 34.1 | 40.1 | 39.8 |
| Indlan, Chinese, Japa- | 108 | 75 | 61 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Native white, total. | 277,833 | 184,462 | 131,240 | 63.0 | 56.5 | 55.1 |
| Native parentage. | 252,188 | 150,028 | 112,369 | 57.2 | 49.0 | 47.1 |
| Forign parentage...... | 14,821 | 24,534 | 18,871 |  |  | 7.9 |
| Mixed parentage........ Foreign-born vhite. | 10,824 12,598 | 10,058 | 12,195 | 12.5 2.9 | 3.4 | 5.1 |
| rural poptlation. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 1,743,744 | 1,693,977 | 1,529,124 | 100,0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| White.. | 1,421,001 | 1,344,766 | 1,193,202 | 81.5 | 79.4 | 78.0 |
| Negro. | 322,582 | 349,099 | 335,780 | 18.5 | ${ }^{20} 6$ | 22.0 |
| Ind., Chi., and Jap....... | 161 | 112 | 142 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Native white, total. | 1,415,140 | 1,338,138 | 1,185,498 | 81.2 | 79.0 | 77.5 |
| Native parentage. | 1,402,418 | 1,321,708 | 1,171,112 | 80.4 | 78.0 | 70.6 |
| Forelgn parentage. | 5,751 6,971 | 16,430 | 14,386 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}0.3 \\ 0.4\end{array}\right.$ | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Foreign-born white. . . . . . | 5,801 | 6,628 | 7,704 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 |

${ }^{1}$ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. $\quad 2$ Includes 1 Ifindu and 1 Forean.
Table 2.-SEX, FOR THE STATE AND PRINCIPAL CITIES. [See also Tables 7, 8, and 13.]

| class of population. | 1910 |  |  | 1900 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male. | Fernale. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Males } \\ & \text { to } 100 \end{aligned}$ females. | Male. | Female. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Malos } \\ \text { to } 100 \\ \text { females. } \end{gathered}$ |
| the state. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total population. | 1, 103,491 | 1,081, 298 | 202.1 | 1,021,224 | 999,392 | 102.2 |
| White. | 869, 022 | 841, 810 | 103.3 | 782,702 | 757,484 | 103.3 |
| Negro................ | 233, 710 | 239, 378 | 97.0 | 235,388 | 241, 855 | 98.6 |
| Ind., Chi., Jap., and | 159 | 110 | 144.5 | 134 | 53 | ${ }^{(1)}$ |
| Native white, total.... | 858, 475 | 834, 408 | 102.9 | 772,411 | 750, 189 | 103.0 |
| Native parentage.... | 839, 497 | 815, 109 | 103.0 | 751,719 | 729,917 | 103.0 |
| Foreign parentage... | 10, 206 | 10,360 | 95.5 | 10,801 | 10,480 | 103.1 |
| Mixed parentage. | 8,772 | 9,023 | 97.2 | 9,891 | 7,792 7,295 | 141.1 |
| Foreign-born white.... | 11,147 | 7,312 | 152.4 | 10,291 | 7,295 | 141.1 |
| Urban population. | 215,340 | 225,705 | 95.4 | 160, 379 | 166, 260 | 96.5 |
| Rural population. | 888,151 | 855,593 | 103.8 | 860, 845 | 833,132 | 103.3 |
| CITES OF OVER 25,000. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chattanooga. | 22,429 | 22, 175 | 101.1 | 15,142 | 15,012 | 100.9 |
| Knoxvilie. | 17,621 | 18,725 | 94.1 | 15,771 | 16,866 | 93.5 |
| Memphis. | 66,270 | 64, 835 | 102.2 | 52,284 | 50,036 | 104.5 |
| Nashville. | 52, 155 | 58,209 | 89.6 | 38,356 | 42,509 | 90.2 |

${ }^{1}$ Ratio not shown, the number of femates being less than 100.
Table 3.-NATIVE POPULATION, DISTINGUISHED AS BORN IN STATE OR OUTSIDE STATE.

| class of population. | 1910 | 1900 | 1890 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Urban: } \\ & 1910 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rural: } \\ & 1910 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total native population | 2,186,182 | 2,002,870 | 1,747,489 | 428,329 | 1,737, 853 |
| Born in state.. | 1,873,227 | 1,733,987 | 1,516,797 | 300, 532 | 1,572, 6195 |
| Born outside state | 292,955 | 205, 88.3 | 230, 692 | 127,797 298 | $\begin{gathered} 105,158 \\ 0.5 \end{gathered}$ |
| Native white popu | 1,692,973 | 1,522,600 | 1,316,738 | 277, 833 | 1,415,140 |
| Born in state. | 1,479,902 | 1, $1,288,893$ | 1,153,739 | 197, 141 | 1,282, 661 |
| Born outside state 1 | 213.071 | ${ }^{1} 193.707$ | 162,909 | 80, 692 | 132, 379 |
| Por cent outside sta | 12.6 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 29.0 | 9.4 |
| Native negro population | 472,889 | 480, 151 | = 430,751 | 150,485 | 322,534 |
| Bornin state. | 399, 173 | 405.1007 | 363, 088 | 103.362 | 259.811 |
| Born outside stato | 79.816 | 75, 144 | 67, 693 | 47.073 | 32.743 |
| Per cent outside st | 16.3 |  |  | 31.3 | 10.2 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Inciudes persons born in United States, state not speeffed; persons born in outlying possessions, or at sea under United States llag; and Anierican eltizens born abroad. <br> ${ }^{2}$ Includes native Indians, Chinese, and Japanese, but the numbers are small. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 4.-State or division of birth.

| place of bimth. | total. |  | ${ }^{\text {Walte: }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { NEGRO: } \\ 1910 \end{gathered}$ | PER CENT OXTOTAL: 1910 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1010 | 1900 |  |  | Total. | White. | $\underset{\mathrm{Nro}}{\mathrm{Nr}}$ |
| Total native. | 2,166,182 | 2,002,870 | 1,692, 973 | 472,9E9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Tennessee. | , 873,227 | 1,733,687 | 1, 47, 682 | 398, 173 | 86.5 | 87.4 | 83.1 |
| Other etates | 2392,955 | 268,883 | 213,071 | 79,816 | 13.5 | 12.6 | 16.9 |
| Kentucky | 41, 4030 | 35, | 20, 8.8 | \%, 061 | 2.1 | ! 1.2 | ${ }^{5.5}$ |
| Georgia. | 33, 395 | 38, 51 | 20,814 | 13,075 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 2.8 |
| Alabama. | 99,739 | 27,703 | 18,6,67 | 11, 127 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 2.4 |
| North Carolina., | 29, 060 | 28,405 | 24,277 | 4,783 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.0 |
| Virginia. | 23,229 | 25,953 | 18,402 | 4,825 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Ohio... | 10, 948 | 10,353 | 9,883 | , 3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Arkaneas | 10,129 | 8,737 | 6,747 | 3,377 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Indiana. | 7,812 | 7,454 | 7, ted | 211 | 0.4 | 0.4 | (1) |
| Milinols. | 7,726 | 6,907 | 7,183 | 542 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Missouri......... | 6,690 | 5,981 | 5,943 | 727 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| South Carolina... | 6,314 | 6, $0^{2} 2$ | 3,107 | 3, 207 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| ${ }_{\text {Texas }}$ Penti........ | 5.592 | 4,506 | 4,045 | 627 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Newrybrania.... | 4,759 4,181 | 3,963 | 4,580 | 179 79 | 0.2 | 0.3 | (1) |
| Allother ${ }^{\text {a }}$.. | - 24,468 | 18,435 | 4,102 20,864 | 4,569 | ${ }^{0.2}$ | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Dew Enisions. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New England.... | 1,970 | 1,731 | 1,695 | 75 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (1) |
| Middle Athantic.... | 9,475 | 8, 588 | 9,197 | 278 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| East North Central. | 29,418 | 27,624 | 28,243 | 1,173 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 0.2 |
| West North Central | 10,619 | 9,446 | 9, E29 | 988 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| South Atlantle.... | 95,981 | 102,238 | 6, 9,503 | 26, 444 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 5.6 |
| EastSouth Central. | 1,991,097 | 1,833,105 | 1,544,503 | 434,423 | 91.9 | 91.8 | 92.3 |
| West South Central | 19,587 | 15,531 | 14,234 | 5,335 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| Mountain.. | 804 | 347 | 744 | 110 | (1) | (1) | (a) |
| Pacific. | 645 | 435 | 581 | 58 | (1) |  |  |
| Other 2. | 6,536 | 3,513 | 4,424 | 2,111 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |

Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent
${ }^{2}$ Includes persons born in United States, state not specified; persons born in outlying possessions, or at sea under United States lag; and American eitizens born

Table 5.-FOREIGN WHITE STOCK, BY NATIONALITY.

| foreign country in WHich BOEN, OR, IT NATIVE, IN WHICH PARENTS WEEE BOEN: | white population of foreign uhti or foreign patentage: 1910 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { For- } \\ & \text { eign- } \\ & \text { born } \\ & \text { white } \\ & \text { popula- } \\ & \text { tion: } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total. |  | Forejgr born. |  | Native. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Both | One |  |
|  | Num. | P'er cent. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num: } \\ & \text { berer. } \end{aligned}$ | Per cent. | parents roreign born. | parent Toreig born. |  |
| All countries | 56, 826 | 100. 0 | 18,459 | 100.0 | 20, 572 | 17, 795 | 17, 588 |
| Austria. | 1,141 | 2.0 | 037 | 3.5 | 346 | 158 | 319 |
| Canada-French | 315 | 0.6 | 91 | 0.5 | 44 | 180 | 118 |
| Canade-Other | 2,565 | 4. 4 | 1,050 | 5.7 | 258 | 1, 197 | 908 |
| Denmark. | 369 | 0.6 | 103 | 0.9 | 87 | 119 | 117 |
| England. | 6, 496 | 11.4 | 2,043 | 11.1 | 1,321 | 3, 132 | 2,205 |
| France. | 1,091 | 1.9 | 305 | 1.7 | 293 | 493 | 330 |
| Germany | 14,532 | ${ }^{25.6}$ | 3,963 | 21.1 | 6,076 | 4, 553 | 4,583 |
| Greece. | 440 | 0.8 | $\mathrm{Brax}^{4}$ | 2.0 | ${ }_{4}^{45}$ | 84 | 38 |
| Hungary | 735 | 1.3 | 376 | 2.0 | 267 | 92 | 296 |
| Ireland. | 11,144 | 19.6 | 2,296 | 12.4 | 4, 564 | 4,284 | 3,366 |
| Italy... | 3,758 | 6.6 | 2,033 | 11.0 | 1,224 | 501 | 1,222 |
| Norway. | 242 | 0.4 | 89 | 0.5 | $7_{4}^{4}$ | 79 | 141 |
| Roumania | 4.241 | 7.5 | 2,454 | 13.5 | 1,505 | 242 | 1,153 |
| Scotland. | 1,913 | 3.4 | 511 | 3.0 | 414 | 838 | 544 |
| Sweden | 851 | 1.6 | 363 | 2.0 | 237 | 281 | 337 |
| Switzerland........... | 2,397 | 4.2 | 8013 | 4.3 | 764 | 833 | 1,004 |
| Turkey. | 294 | 0.5 | 179 | 1.0 | 55 | 30 | 34 |
| Wales. |  | 1.5 | 252 | 1.4 | 262 | 317 | 300 |
| All other. | 13,187 | 5.6 | 305 | 1.7 | 12,631 | 251 | 511 |

ITncludes native whites whose parents were hornin diferent foreign countrias; for example, one parentin Ireland and the other in Scotland.

Table 6.-Males of voting and militia ages.

| chass of porulation. | Malen of votpeg age21 AND OVED. |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { MALES OF } \\ \text { MLITA } \angle G E- \\ 18 \text { TO } 44 . \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. |  | Ter cent. |  |  |  |
|  | 1910 | 1900 | 1910 | 1900 | 1910 | 1900 |
| Total | 552,668 | 487, 380 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 423,088 | 384, 249 |
| White. | 433,631 | 374, 046 | 78.4 | 77.0 | 329,313 | 294, 721 |
|  | 119, 14. | 112, 236 |  |  | 93,709 | 89,45 |
| Indian, Chinese, Jananese, and all other. | 05 | 98 | (1) | (1) | \%60 | 76 000313 |
| Native white. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 423,319 | 365, 537 | 70.6 | 78.0 | 324,287 | 206,313 |
| Native parentage. | 411,260 | 376,921 | 74.4 | 72.6 | 315, 443 | 230, 109 |
| Foreim or mixed parentage.. | 12, 119 | 11,916 0,503 | 1.2 | 2.4 2.0 | 5,844 5,026 | 10,204 4,408 |
| Foreign-born whito............ | 10, 122 | 0,503 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 5,026 | 4,403 |

[^1]Table 7.-Age, for the State.

| AGE PERIOD. | total porulation. |  |  |  | Native white. |  |  |  | foreign-borm whife. |  | NEGRO. |  | TND., CRI.,$\begin{gathered} \text { OTmer. } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Natlve parentage. |  | Foreign or mixed parentage. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1910 | 1900 | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | ${ }_{\text {Fen }}$ |
| All ages, numbe | 2,184,780 | 2,020, 616 | 1,103, 491 | 1,081,298 | 839,497 | 815, 109 | 18,978 | 19,389 | 11,147 | 7, 312 | 233,710 | 239, 378 | 159 |  |
| Under 5 years.. | 294,591 | 274, 923 | 150,221 | 144,370 | 120,353 | 114, 439 | 1,553 | 1,234 |  |  |  | 28,335 |  | 110 |
| Under 1 year | 62, 403 | 57, 671 | 31,839 | 30,564 | 25,697 | 24,343 | , 336 | 1812 | ${ }^{4}$ | 崖 | 5,800 | 5,906 | 2 | 13 |
| 5 to 9 ycars... | 269,019 | 264,745 | 136,096 | 132,923 | 108,596 | 103,202 | 1,518 | 1,469 | 201 | 174 | 27, 767 | 28,078 | 14 | 10 |
| 10 to 14 years. 15 to 19 years. | $\begin{array}{r}243,328 \\ \hline 237,672\end{array}$ | 243,773 <br> 226,580 | 124,001 119,086 | 119,327 118,586 | 95, 259 <br> 90,140 | 90,911 | 1,688 1,809 | 1,065 | 234 418 | $\begin{array}{r}226 \\ 320 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 28,838 26,705 238 | 26,508 27658 | 12 | 19 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 211,093 | 201, 405 | 101, 009 | 110, 034 | 74,895 | 80, 197 | 1,639 | 1,875 | 782 | 496 | 23, 677 | 27,658 27,510 | 14 | 12 |
| 25 to 29 years. | 177,423 | 161, 898 | 85, 375 | 92, 048 | 63,192 | 66,974 | 1,542 | 1,820 | 1,039 | 645 | 19,588 | 22,600 | 14 | 8 |
| 30 to 34 years. | 145,809 | 12,4, 690 | 72, 602 | 73,207 | 54,637 | 54, 121 | 1,687 | 1,863 |  | 673 | 15, 308 | 16,540 | ${ }_{0}$ | ${ }_{10}^{9}$ |
| 35 to 39 years. | 135,123 | 108, 9288 | 68, 160 | 66,963 | 50,693 | 48,907 37,173 | 1,734 <br> 1,506 | 1,875 1,697 | 1,005 | 663 656 | 14,709 0,617 | 15,509 | 14 | 10 |
| 40 to 44 years. | 99,803 86,257 | 89,969 78,935 | 49,238 43,459 | 50,505 <br> 42 <br> 98 | 37,074 31,886 | 37,173 <br> 31,160 | 1,506 1,197 | 1, 1,314 | 1,030 | 656 650 6 | 9,617 9,225 |  | 11 | 8 |
| 50 to 54 years. | 86,855 | 76,712 | 49, 116 | 37,739 | 35,689 | 28, 336 | 1,243 | 1,026 | 982 | 574 | 11,236 | 7,800 | ${ }_{14}^{14}$ | 8 |
| 55 to 69 years. | 61,208 | 52,830 | 33,690 | 27,518 | 25,178 | 21,455 | 712 | ${ }^{584}$ | 775 | 469 | 7,019 | 5,004 | 6 | 8 |
| 60 to 64 years. | 49,514 | 40,015 | 26, 140 | 23,374 | 20,037 | 17,968 | 454 | 358 | +803 | 556 795 | 4,843 | 4,491 | 3 | 1 |
| 65 to 74 years. 75 to 84 y | 60,220 <br> 19,695 | 47,869 <br> 15,834 | 31,538 <br> 9,966 | 28,682 9,729 | 23,812 7,518 | 22,287 7,331 | 524 | 398 | $\begin{array}{r}1,374 \\ \hline 104\end{array}$ | 795 298 | 5,824 $\mathbf{1}, 887$ | 5,202 1,987 | 4 | 1 |
| 85 to 94 years. | 3,147 | 2,396 | 1,480 | 1,661 | ,980 | 1,041 | 26 | 22 | 55 | 57 | 1,425 | 1,541 | 1 | 2 |
| 95 years and over | 402 | 342 | 168 | 234 | 48 | 57 | 2 | 2 | 4 |  | 114 | 175 |  |  |
| Age unknown.. | 3,630 | 7,772 | 2,140 | 1,490 | 1,425 | 817 | 18 | 23 | 13 | 11 | 683 | 639 | i |  |
| All ages, per cen | 100.0 | 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 5 years. | 13.5 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.4 | 14.3 | 14.0 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 12.1 | 11.8 | 12.6 | 11.8 |
| 5 to 9 years... | 12.3 | 13.1 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.7 | 12.7 11.2 | 88.7 |  |  | 2.4 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 8.8 | 9.1 |
| 10 to 14 years. | 11.1 | 12.1 11.2 | 11.2 10.8 | 11.0 11.0 | 11.3 | 11.2 10.9 | 8.7 9.5 | 8.6 9.6 | 2.1 | 3.1 <br> 4.4 | 11.5 11.4 | 11.1 | 7.5 | 17.3 |
| 20 to 24 y cars. | 9.7 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 10.2 | 8.9 | 9.8 | 8.6 | 9.7 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 10.1 | 11.5 | 10.1 |  |
| 25 to 34 years. | 14.8 | 14.2 | 14.3 | 15.3 | 14.0 | 14.9 | 17.0 | 19.0 | 17.9 | 18.0 | 14.9 | 16.4 | 14.5 | 17.6 |
| 35 to 44 years. | 10.8 | 9.7 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 17.1 | 17.9 | 18.3 | 18.0 | 1.0.4 | 11.1 | 15.7 | 12.7 |
| 45 to 64 ycars... | 13.0 3.8 | 12.3 | 13.8 3 | 12.2 | 13.4 3.9 | 12.1 3.8 | 19.0 3.7 | 16.9 2.7 | 32.1 | 30.8 15.7 | 13.8 3.5 | 11.3 | 18.2 | 13.6 |
| $\underline{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.3 | 3.1 | 1.8 |

Table 8.-AGE, FOR URBAN aND RURAL population.

| age period. | total. |  |  |  | native white. |  |  |  | FOREIGN-BORN WHITE. |  |  |  | NEGRO. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male. |  | Famale. |  | Male. |  | Female. |  | Male. |  | Fernale. |  | Male. |  | Fermale. |  |
|  | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. |
| Allages, number. . | 215,340 | 888,151 | 225,705 | 855,593 | 137, 628 | 720,847 | 140,205 | 694, 293 | 7,267 | 3,880 | 5,331 | 1,981 | 70,375 | 163,335 | 80, 131 | 158,247 |
| Onder 5 years. | 20,706 | 129,515 | 20,139 | 124, 231 | 14,679 | 107, 227 | 14,151 | 101,822 |  | 18 |  |  | 5, 992 | 22, 253 | 5,961 | 22,374 |
| 5 Under 1 year | 4,427 10,132 | -27,412 | 4,179 19,532 | 26,385 113,391 | 3,150 13 13 | 22,883 95,062 | 12,943 | 21,712 91,562 | 13 | 50 | 1 125 | 19 <br> 4 | $\frac{1,274}{5,929}$ | 4,528 21,838 21 | 1,235 | 4, 4,671 |
| 10 to 14 years. | 18,377 | 105,624 | 19,510 | 99,817 | 12,356 | 84, 561 | 12,837 | 79,739 | 168 | 66 | 179 | 47 | 5, 852 | 20, 286 | 6,489 | ${ }_{20}^{21,772}$ |
| 15 to 19 years. | 20.755 | 98,331 | 23,734 | 94, 852 | 13,358 | 78,591 | 14,855 | 75,741 | 319 | 99 | 259 | 61 | 7,073 | 19,632 | 8,617 | 19,041 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 24,281 | 76,728 | 27,849 | 82, 235 | 15,156 | 61,378 | 16,344 | 65,728 | 581 | 201 | 402 | 94 | 8,535 | 15, 142 | 11,099 | 18,411 |
| 25 to 34 years. | 42,120 | 115,851 | 44,911 | 120,344 | 26,004 | 95, 054 | 26,419 | 98,359 | 1,435 | 565 | 997 | 321 | 14,669 | 20, 227 | 17,483 | 21,657 |
| 85 to 44 years. | 30,668 | 88,730 | 30,835 | 80,693 | 18,996 | 72, 016 | 18,695 | 70,857 | 1,459 | 576 | 961 | 358 | 10,195 | 14, 131 | 11, 177 | 15,466 |
| 45 to 64 years. | 31, 423 | 120,982 | 30, 523 | 100, 906 | 19,425 | 97,051 | 18,817 | 83,384 | 2,275 | 1,302 | 1,581 | 668 | 9,708 | 22,615 | 10,118 | 16,846 |
| All ages, per cent.- | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100,0 | 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 5 years. | 9.6 | 14.6 | 8.9 | 14.5 | 10.7 | 14.9 | 10.1 | 14.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 8.5 | 13.6 | 7.4 | 11.0 |
| 5 to 9 years. | 8.9 | 13.2 | 8.7 | 13.3 | 9.5 | 13.2 | 9.3 | 13.2 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 8.4 | 13.4 | 7.9 | 13.7 |
| 10 to 14 years. | 8.5 | 11.8 | 8.6 | 11.7 | 9.0 | 11.7 | 9.2 | 11.5 | 2.3 | 1,7 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 8.3 | 12.8 | 8.1 | 12.6 |
| 15 to 19 years. | 9.6 | 11.1 | 10.5 | 11.1 | 9.7 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 10.1 | 12.0 | 10.8 | 12.0 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 11.3 | 8.6 | 12.3 | 9.6 | 11.0 | 8.5 | 11.7 | 9.5 | 8.0 | 5. 2 | 7.5 | 4.7 | 12.1 | 9.3 | 13.9 | 10.3 |
| 25 to 34 years........... | 19.6 | 13.0 98 | 19.9 | 14.1 | 18.9 | 13.2 | 18.8 | 14.2 | 19.7 | 14.6 | 18.7 | 16.2 | 20.8 | 12.4 | 21.8 | 13.6 |
| 35 45 45 to 64 64 y y | 14.2 14.6 | $\begin{array}{r}9.8 \\ 13.6 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 13.7 13.5 | 10.1 | 13.8 14.1 | 10.0 13.5 | 13.3 13.4 | 10.2 | 20.1 | 14.8 33.6 | 18.0 29.7 | 18.1 <br> 33.7 <br> 1 | 14.5 13.8 18.8 | $\begin{array}{r}8.7 \\ 13.8 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 13.9 12.6 | 9.7 10.6 |
| 65 years and over.. | 3.2 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 13.4 3.4 | 3 | 11.6 | 35.7 <br> 2 | 14.9 | 38.7 17.9 | 18.8 3.0 | 13.8 3.8 | $\begin{array}{r}12.6 \\ 3.2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10.6 3.4 |

Table 9.-SOHOOL ATTENDANCE.

| AGE TERTOD. | rotal. |  |  | native Wemte. |  |  |  |  |  | FOREIGN-BORNWHITE. |  |  | wegro. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Natlve parentage. |  |  | Foreign or mixed parentage. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Number. | Attending school. |  | Number. | Attending school. |  | Number. | Attending school. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber. } \end{gathered}$ | Attending school. |  | $\underset{\text { Num. }}{\substack{\text { bur. }}}$ | Attending school. |  |
|  |  | Number. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Number. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \end{array}$ |  | Number. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Number, | $\overline{\text { Por }} \begin{aligned} & \text { cent. } \end{aligned}$ |
| the state. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 to 20 years, inclusive | 738,478 | 438,547 | 59.4 | 563, 168 | 354, 091 | 62.9 | 10,099 | 6,466 | 64.0 | 1,740 | 802 | 46.1 | 163,397 | 77,168 | 47.2 |
| Male. | 371,988 | 220, 124 | 59.2 | 285, 149 | 180, 284 | 63.2 | 5,012 | 3,139 | 62.6 | 1,962 | 817 | 43.1 | - 80,822 | 36, 208 | 44.9 |
| Femalo. | 368,490 | 218, 423 | 59.6 | 278,009 | 173, 807 | 62.5 | 5,087 | 3,327 | 65.4 | 778 | 385 | 49.5 | 82,575 | 40,885 | 40.5 |
| 6 to 9 years.. | 212,375 | 129,733 | 61.1 | 165,048 | 100,002 | 64.2 | 2,400 | 1,729 | 72.0 | 322 | 231 | 71.7 |  | 21,761 | 48.8 |
| 10 to 14 years. | 243,328 | 188,741 | 81.7 |  | 158, 145 | 84.9 | 3,323 | 3, 1,058 | 92.0 | 460 | 386 | 83.9 | 53,344 | 37,134 | 69.6 |
| 15 to 17 years. | 143,781 138,994 | 80, 875 | 56 | 109,039 | 65, 616 | 60.2 | 2,161 | 1,250 | 58.1 | 389 | 144 | 37.0 | 32,173 | 13,852 | 43.1 |
| 18 to 20 years. | 138,994 | 29,198 | 21.0 | 102,901 | 24,328 | 23.6 | 2,215 | ${ }_{423}$ | 19.1 | 569 | 41 | 7.2 | 38,297 | 4,406 | 13.2 |
| Under 6 years. . <br> 21 years and over <br> Total attending school |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5,409 \\ 7,234 \\ 451,190 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,480 \\ 5,934 \\ 364,485 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ 146 \\ 6,692 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 51 \\ 859 \\ 859 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 803 \\ 1,009 \\ 79,116 \end{array}$ | ......$\ldots$$\ldots$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| urban porulation <br> 6 to 14 years | $\begin{aligned} & 68,642 \\ & 54,729 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 53,203 \\ 16,237 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 77.5 \\ 29.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42,458 \\ & 31,529 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34,110 \\ & 10,753 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80.3 \\ & 34.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,523 \\ & 2,887 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,015 \\ & 1,032 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 581 \\ & 749 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 466 \\ & 143 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80.2 \\ & 19.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,073 \\ & 19,556 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,607 \\ 4,307 \end{array}$ | 70.722.0 |
| 15 to 20 years. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 85.6 \\ & 35.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 to mural population. | 387,061228,046 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 to 20 years. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 275,271 \\ 93,836 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71.1 \\ & 41.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 308,760 \\ & \mathbf{1 8 0}, 411 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 230,037 \\ 79,191 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74.5 \\ & 43.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,200 \\ & 1,489 \end{aligned}$ | $1,772$ | $80.5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 201 \\ & 209 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 151 \\ 42 \end{array}$ | 75.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 75,854 \\ & 45,914 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43,288 \\ & 13,951 \end{aligned}$ | 57.1 30.4 |

Table 10.-ILliterate persons 10 years of age and over.

| class of population. | вотн sexms. |  | malk. |  | тemale. |  | class of fortlation. | boti emexs. |  | male. |  | тebare. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. | Per cent. | $\underset{\text { ber. }}{\substack{\text { num- }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber. } \end{aligned}$ | Per cent. |  | Number. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Por } \\ \text { cht. } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Num- } \\ \text { ber. }}}{\text { nen }}$ | $\underset{\text { Per }}{\text { cert. }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Nump: } \\ \text { ber. }}}{\text { nen }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Per }}^{\text {Pent. }}$ |
| THE STATE. Totaliliterate, 1910. | 221,071 | 13.6 | 112,986 | 13.8 | 108,085 | 13.4 | ubban population. Totaliliterate, 1910. | 32, 212 | 8.9 | 13,811 | 7.9 | 18,401 | ${ }^{9.8}$ |
| Native wilite....... | 120, ${ }^{12083}$ | 0.7 9.9 | 62,853 02,537 | 10.0 | 58,113 57,847 | 9.5 | Native white.................... | - 4,002 | 2.2 | 2, 21.318 | 2.3 | 2, 2,604 | 2.6 |
| Foreign or mixod parentage.. |  | 1.8 | ${ }^{316}$ | 2.0 | 296 | ${ }_{1}^{1.6}$ | Foreign or mixime parentage. | , 107 | 0.5 | ${ }^{36}$ | ${ }^{0.3}$ | 777 | ${ }^{0.6}$ |
| Frorigh-born white....................... | -1,4881 | 8.3 27.3 | 49, 782 | ${ }^{67.8}$ | 40,758 | ${ }_{26.9}^{11.9}$ | Foreign-born white. | 26,157 | 20.7 | 11,026 | 15,4 | 35, 141 | 22.3 |
| Totalilitorate, 1900. |  | 20.7 | 150,047 | 20.1 |  | 21.4 | meral population. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native white............ | 157,396 | 14.2 |  | ${ }^{13.6}$ | 80, 217 | 14.8 | Totallilterate, 1910 | 188,859 | 15.0 | 99,145 | 15.5 |  | 14.5 |
|  | 156, ${ }_{1}$,544 | 14.6 | ${ }^{75,90}$ | 13.4 | ${ }_{40,}^{805}$ | 3.0. | Native white $\begin{gathered}\text { Native prentage.............. }\end{gathered}$ | 115, 488 | 11.4 | 60,246 | 11.7 | 55,243 | ${ }_{41}^{11.1}$ |
| Foreign-born white............ |  | 9.7 |  | 7.9 |  | ${ }_{41}^{12.3}$ | Foreign or mixed parentage. | ${ }_{473}^{475}$ | 8, 8.6 | $\frac{380}{272}$ | ${ }^{5} 7.0$ | ${ }_{201}^{195}$ | ${ }^{4.15}$ |
| Nogro........................ | 147,784 | 41.6 | 72,728 | 41.4 | 75,056 | 41.8 |  | 72,374 | 30.9 | 38,356 | 32.2 | 34,018 | 29.6 |

Table 11.-Marital condition of persons 15 years of age and over.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{class of population and haz period.} \& \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{males 15 years or age and over.} \& \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{femaleg 15 years of age and over.} \\
\hline \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total \({ }^{1}\)} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Single.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Married.} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Wid. owed.} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{vir} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total. 1} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Single.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Martied.} \& \multirow{2}{*}{Wid-} \& \multirow{2}{*}{\(\underset{\text { voresi. }}{\substack{\text { Di }}}\)} \\
\hline \& \& Number. \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Per } \\
\& \text { cent. }
\end{aligned}
\] \& Number. \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Pr } \\
\& \text { cor }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& \& Number. \& \(\underset{\substack{\text { rent } \\ \text { cent }}}{ }\) \& Number. \& Per
cent. \& \& \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { TAE STATE. } \\
\text { Total, } 1910 \text { Total, } 1900 . . . . . . . .
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 633,173 \\
\& 6829,901 \\
\& 601
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 242,482 \\
\& 244,795
\end{aligned}
\] \& 35.0. \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 409,478 \\
\& 340,118
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 59.1 \\
\& 65.6
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 35,783 \\
\& 30,480
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
3,074 \\
1,799
\end{array}\right|
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 684,678 \\
\& 614,874
\end{aligned}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\({ }^{186,773}\) \\
187,466
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{39.5}^{27.3}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 411,118 \\
\& 446,848
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
50.0 \\
\sigma 6.8
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
79,932 \\
76,664
\end{gathered}
\] \& \({ }_{3}^{5,685}\) \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\({ }_{2} 15\) to 19 years................................} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{119,088
101009
10,093} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{114,681} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
96.3 \\
6.8 \\
6.8 \\
\hline 2.8
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3,709 \({ }_{35}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{33
315
816
8} \& 118, 5 \& 95, 113 \& \& \({ }_{\substack{21,645 \\ 63,940}}\) \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
2,018 \\
\begin{array}{c}
2,747 \\
8,469 \\
11,2658
\end{array}
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 165,255 \& \({ }_{27,191}^{4}\) \& \({ }_{16.5}\) \& 122, 563 \& 77.2 \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{35}^{25}\) to to 44 years. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
12,776 \\
11,283 \\
555
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
25.9 \\
\hline 0.9 \\
5.8 \\
25.8
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- 157,4798} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{84.0
80.5
37.3} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- \(\begin{array}{r}765 \\ 1,076 \\ 19\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\xrightarrow{11,125}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{8.8
6.5.
2.5} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{163.454} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{39.2}^{60.1}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{85, 313} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,079} \\
\hline 45 yeurs sand \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{ive whit} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{( 517,289} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 34.9 \\
\& 81.6 \\
\& 81.3
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 310,019 \\
\& 28.871
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
\begin{gathered}
28,871 \\
1 \\
1 \text { fil' } 7060
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 59.9 \\
\& \frac{5175}{76.7}
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
23,167 \\
597 \\
5,153
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\left.\begin{array}{|c|}
1,688 \\
186 \\
888
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
87.7 \\
13.6 \\
13.6
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 61.6 \\
\& 877.7 \\
\& 80.6 \\
\& 89.6
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 15 to 24 y yars. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 25 to 44 years.
45 years and \& \&  \& \({ }_{5.5}^{18.3}\) \& 119, 000 \& 81.9 \& 17,354 \& 667 \& 129,635 \& 3,276 \& 7.2 \& 81,015 \& \& \& \\
\hline Foreign or mixed \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
14,249 \\
3,48 \\
6,469 \\
6,469 \\
4,314
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5,858 \\
\& 3,148 \\
\& 2,189 \\
\& \hline 631
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 41.1 \\
\& 91.3 \\
\& 33.5 \\
\& \hline 2.5
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 7,659 \\
\& 4,270 \\
\& 4,130
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 53.8 \\
\& \begin{array}{c}
78.8 \\
63.6 \\
75.8
\end{array} .
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{629
147
476
476} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 69 \\
\& \mathbf{3}_{5}^{52} \\
\& 32
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
14,731 \\
3,738 \\
7,155 \\
3,815
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5,033 \\
\& 2,658 \\
\& 1,761 \\
\& 1,741
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 34.2 \\
\& \hline 6.5 \\
\& \hline 6.9 \\
\& \hline 101
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 7,870 \\
\& 8,812 \\
\& 4,860 \\
\& \hline 2,191
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 53.4 \\
\& 2.7 \\
\& 67.9 \\
\& 57.9
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{116
11
78
28} \\
\hline 15 to 24 years \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{45}^{25}\) years and aterser \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 10.1 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Forelgn-born white \({ }^{2}\). \\
15 to 24 years. \\
45 years and over.
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2,911 \\
\& \hline \\
\& \hline
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
27.3 \\
87.3 \\
29.3 \\
12.6
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 6,734 \\
\& 6,734 \\
\& 2,7610 \\
\& 3,832
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 63.2 \\
\& \hline 11.2 \\
\& \hline 88.4 \\
\& 70.8
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
948 \\
3 \\
72 \\
871
\end{gathered}
\]} \& 35 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
6,863 \\
\hline 816 \\
2,637
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{14.1
54.2
12.1
St} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4,270 \\
\& 238 \\
\& 2,180 \\
\& 2,180
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{62.4
43.9
82.7} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,884

1,84
124} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{24
24
${ }^{2}$
10
10} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{22}$ \& 3,399 \& 204 \& 6.0 \& 1,730 \& 50.8 \& 1,449 \& <br>

\hline \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 52,87 \\
& 3,87 \\
& 31,542 \\
& 11,447
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{gathered}
35.0 \\
\begin{array}{c}
79.9 \\
19.8 \\
59.8
\end{array}
\end{gathered}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{| 88,020 |
| :--- |
| 10,130 43,168 |
| ${ }_{31}{ }^{31,350}$ |} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{gathered}
56.4 \\
20.1 \\
72.9 \\
777.3
\end{gathered}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
11,099 \\
3,51 \\
3,65 \\
6,777
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

\left|$$
\begin{array}{c}
1,282 \\
147 \\
768 \\
765
\end{array}
$$\right|

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{gathered}
25.9 \\
\hline 77.6 \\
11.6 \\
3.6
\end{gathered}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 55.5 \\
& \hline 78.6 \\
& \hline 72.4 \\
& \hline 2.4
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}2,344 \\ 4.550 \\ 4,450 \\ \hline 850\end{array}$} <br>

\hline Negro ${ }_{15}$ 2 $\mathrm{to} 24 . \mathrm{ye}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 25 to 44 year \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline urbas poput \& \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{38.1
88.6} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{86, 373} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{55.0
16.1} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{8,825} \& 1,189 \& 186,524 \& 47,946 \& 28.8 \& \& \& 27,664 \& 2,315 <br>
\hline Total \& 157, 125 \& 59, 898 \& \& \& \& \& 1,1313 \& 51, 583 \&  \& ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{6.8}$ \& - ${ }^{172,128}$ \& \& ${ }_{8}^{1,194}$ \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{15}$ to 24 years \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{6}^{17.6}$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{18,767}$} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{${ }_{33.3}^{48}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{16,962}$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{1,337
7
716} <br>

\hline 4th years and over \&  \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
2,5056 \\
217 \\
210
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

21.8
\] \& 29,308 \& ${ }_{22}^{76.7}$ \& 5,606G \& 8 \& ${ }^{3,538}$ \& ${ }^{2} 14$ \& 21.2 \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{$$
\begin{gathered}
34,933 \\
4,9,93 \\
1,977 \\
1,87 \\
18.859
\end{gathered}
$$} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 39.6 \\
& 44.0 \\
& \hline 48.6 \\
& 28.6
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{gathered}
48,686 \\
4,4783 \\
4,7877 \\
4,78
\end{gathered}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
5.2 \\
51.5 \\
63.1
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
3,570 \\
\begin{array}{r}
344 \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{array} \mathbf{5 2 5} \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{gathered}
404 \\
56 \\
53 \\
\hline 23
\end{gathered}
$$
\]} \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{27,754

3,799

798} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 31.0 \\
& \begin{array}{c}
150.6
\end{array} .
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{55.2

5.7
59.1
49} \& 11,471 \& <br>

\hline Native white-Native paratuge \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{\substack{1,216}}^{1,216}$ \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{| 716 |
| ---: |
| 97 |
| 21 |
| 1,481 |} <br>

\hline Native whito-Foreign or mixed \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{25,5}$ \& 30, 3 , 26 \& \& 13,783 \& <br>
\hline Negro. . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. \& \& \& 35.9 \& 28,503 \& 54.2 \& 4,331 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline rurat population. \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{${ }^{836,048}$} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{${ }_{\text {180, }}^{182,584}$} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{34.1} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{323,105

32,177} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{18.4} 8.3$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{26,958}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,885} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 518,154 \\
& 178,157
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 138,827 \\
& 108
\end{aligned}
$$
\]

$$
105,331
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{gathered}
26.8 \\
59.5 \\
\hline 919
\end{gathered}
$$
\]} \& 322,898 \& 62.3 \& 52, 288 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,862} <br>

\hline Total \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \&  \& 81.9 \& 2, 12,030 \& <br>
\hline 15 to 24 years \& 202, 581 \& \& 16.3 \& (162,24 \& 80.1 \&  \& ${ }_{7}^{190}$ \& ${ }_{13,}^{20108}$ \& 8,569 \& 5.4 \& 84,473 \& 63.5 \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} <br>

\hline \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{gathered}
157,263 \\
157,145 \\
\hline 1,145
\end{gathered}
$$} \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
8,327 \\
338
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 29.5 \& \& 50.0 \& \& 11 \& 952 \& 259 \& 27.2 \& 405 \& 42.5 \& \& <br>

\hline Age unknown \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1.284 \& \& \& 27.0 \& 2e2, кx) $^{\text {c }}$ \& 68.0 \& 35,051 \& 1,977 <br>
\hline Native white-Native \& 429,060 \& 145, ${ }_{1}^{1,765}$ \& ${ }_{35.8}^{34.0}$ \& ${ }^{2}, 2,886$ \& 58.1 \& \& \& \% \& 1,294 \& ${ }_{3}^{30.7}$ \& $\stackrel{2,499}{1,315}$ \& ${ }^{57.6}$ \& ${ }_{368}^{464}$ \& <br>
\hline Native white- Foreign or m \& 3,746 \& \& 24.0
34.6 \& $\underset{56,517}{2,36}$ \& ${ }_{5}^{63.5}$ \& 6,4238 \& 12
576 \& 95,034 \& 24,805 \& ${ }_{26,1}$ \& 56,532 \& 67, \& 12,450 \& 863 <br>
\hline Negro. \& 98,258 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

TAble 12.-FOREIGN WHITE STOOK, BY NATIONALITY, FOR CITIES OF 100,000 OR MORE.

| MOREIGN COUNTRY IN Which bonn, or, IF Natres, in which PARENTS WERE born. | WHITE POPULATION OF fOREIGN BIPTI OR FOREIGN parentage; 1010 |  |  |  |  |  | For-eignborn white papulation:1900 | boreign country in WHICH BORN, OR, IE native, in Whicit PARENTSWERE BORN. | White population of foreign biath or foreign parentage: 1910 |  |  |  |  |  | For. <br> elga- <br> born <br> white <br> popula- <br> tlon: <br> 1900 <br>  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total. |  | Foreign born. |  | Native. |  |  |  | Total. |  | Forcign born, |  | Native. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Both | One |  |  |  |  |  |  | Both | One |  |
|  | Num- | $\underset{\text { Pent. }}{\text { Per }}$ | Num- | Per | parents foreign | parent |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { ber. } \end{aligned}$ | Perst. | Num- | Per | parents | parent |  |

MEMPHIS.

| All countries. | 18,605 | 100.0 | 6,467 | 100.0 | 7,245 | 4,893 | 5,069 | Italy. | 2,116 | 11.4 | 1,140 | 17.6 | 742 | 234 | 728 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Austria. |  | 2.5 | 261 | 4.0 | 135 |  | 94 | Mexico. | 13 | 0.1 | 10 | 0.2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Canada--French | 112 | 0.6 | 32 | 0.5 | 21 | 59 | 36 | Norway. | 38 | 0.2 | 11 | 0.2 | 11 | 16 | 6 |
| Canada-Other | 648 | 3.5 | 302 | 4.7 | 62 | 284 | 154 | Roumania | 23 | 0.1 | 19 | 0.3 |  |  | 1 |
| Denmark. | 113 | 0.6 | 61 | 0.9 | 21 | 31 | 30 | Russia. | 1,546 | 8.3 | 947 | 14.0 | 526 | 73 | 387 |
| England. | 1,544 | 8.3 | 530 | 8.2 | 303 | 711 | 367 | Scotland | 464 | 2.5 | 138 | 2.1 | 86 | 240 | 9 |
| France.... | 407 | 2.2 | 114 | 1.8 | 117 | 176 | 104 | Sweden | 321 | 1.7 | 135 | 2.1 | 79 | 109 | 110 |
| Germany. | 5,129 | 27.6 | 1,429 | 22.1 | 2,282 | 1,418 | 1,510 | Switzerland | 272 | 1.5 | 95 | 1.5 | 91 | - 86 | 95 |
| Greece. | 250 | 1.3 | 230 | 3.6 | 11 | 9 | 9 | Turkey | 24 | 0.1 | 18 | 0.3 | 2 | 4 | 8 |
| Holland. | 72 | 0.4 | ${ }_{71}^{22}$ | 0.3 | 22 |  | 13 | Walcs. | 11,148 | 0.4 | ${ }_{78}^{23}$ | 0.4 | ${ }_{11} \stackrel{20}{20}$ | 35 | 12 |
| Hungary. |  | 0.7 19.9 |  | 11.1 | 44 1,660 |  | 47 | Al | ${ }^{1} 1,142$ | 6.1 | 78 | 1.2 | 11,005 | 59 | 135 |
| Ireland... | 3,707 | 19.9 | 803 | 12.4 | 1,6e0 | 1,244 | 1,130 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NASHVIGLE.

| All countries | 10, 144 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Austria. | 220 |  |
| Canada-French. | 36 |  |
| Canada-Other. | 303 |  |
| Denmark. | 27 |  |
| England. | 892 |  |
| France. | 199 |  |
| Germany. | 2,577 |  |
| Greeco. | 85 |  |
| Holland. | 24 |  |
| Hungary | 380 |  |
| Ireland. | 2,728 | 20. |

${ }^{1}$ Includes native whiles whose parents were born in different foreign countries; for example, one parent in Ireland and the other in Scotland.
Table 13.-AGE, FOR OTTIES OF 25,000 OR MORE.

| age period. | L. |  | TE. |  | FOREIGN-BORN WHITE. |  | NEGRO. |  | age period, | total. |  | native White. |  | FORETGN-bORNWHITE. white. |  | negro, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Malc, | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fe- } \\ \text { male. } \end{gathered}$ | Male. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fe- } \\ & \text { male, } \end{aligned}$ | Male. | Fe male. | Male. | Fe. male. |  | Male. | Fe male. | Male. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fo. } \\ & \text { male. } \end{aligned}$ | Male. | Fe malo. | Malo. | Fe male. |
| Ohattanooga | 22,429 | 22,175 | 12,806 | 12,522 | 773 | 559 | 8,848 | 9,094 | Memphis. | 66,270 | 64, 835 | 37, 113 | 35, 010 | 3, 853 | 2,614 | 25,259 | 27,182 |
| Under 5 yeara.. | 2,010 | 1,927 | 1,233 | 1,205 | 5 | 6 | 172 | 716 | Under 5 years | 5,483 | 5, 273 | 3, 728 | 3,367 | 18 | 10 | 1,884 | 1,895 |
| 5 Under 1 year. | 1,759 | 1,804 | 1, 293 | 1,044 |  | 21 | 160 707 | 153 | 5 to 9 yder 1 year | 1,143 4,873 | 1,091 5,171 | -768 | 696 3,169 | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 82 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 | 1874 1.787 | 1,394 |
| 10 to 14 years | 1,753 | 1,798 | 1,103 | 1,058 | 18 | 29 | 632 | 711 | 10 to 14 years | 4,554 | 4,907 | $\stackrel{3}{3,836}$ | 3, 2,981 | ${ }_{91}^{82}$ | 94 | 1,626 | 1,828 |
| 15 to 19 years. | 2,072 | 2,258 | 1,212 | 1,290 | 34 | 31 | 826 | 967 | 15 to 19 years | 5,679 | 6,289 | 3,246 | 3,519 | 191 | 127 | 2,240 | 2,641 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 2,822 | 2,983 | 1,559 | 1,598 | 53 | 37 | 1,210 | 1,327 | 20 to 24 years | 8,073 | 8,534 | 4,395 | 4,238 | 859 | 239 | 3,313 | 4,055 |
| 25 to 34 years.. | 4,910 | 4,884 | 2,683 | 2,573 | 168 | 117 | 2, 059 | 2,194 | 25 to 34 years. | 15,534 | 14,708 | 8,212 | 7,225 | 848 | 524 | 6,463 | ${ }^{0,048}$ |
| 35 to 44 years. | 3,375 | 3,075 | 1,859 | 1,658 | 157 | 118 | 1,358 | 1,299 | 35 to 44 years. | 10,593 | 9,281 | 5,664 | 4,960 | 773 | 408 | 4,145 | 3,859 |
| 45 to 64 years..... | 2,900 | 2,680 | 1,700 | 1,648 | $\stackrel{239}{ }{ }^{29}$ | 145 | 1,050 | 887 | 45 to 64 years. | 9,154 | 8,392 | 4,881 | 4,507 | 1,149 | 724 | 3,113 | 3,156 |
| 85s years and over. | 859 139 | 676 80 | ${ }_{62} 6$ | 421 26 | $\begin{array}{r}78 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 53 | ${ }^{159}$ | 202 | 65 years and over. | 1,737 | 2,120 | 746 | 053 | 339 | 376 | 652 | 760 |
| Age unknown.... |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 75 | 52 | Age unknown. | 590 | 160 | 500 | 01 | 8 | 1 | 86 | 68 |
| Knorrille. | 17,621 | 18,725 | 13,600 | 14,323 | 420 | 863 | 3,600 | 4,038 | Nashrille. | 52,155 | 58,209 | 34,341 | 36,497 | 1,577 | 1,416 | 18, 229 | 20,204 |
| Under 5 years. | 1, 6306 | 1,581 | 1,322 | 1,316 | 1 | 2 | 283 |  |  | 5,132 | 5,040 | 3,770 | 3,670 |  | 5 | 1,356 | 1,385 |
| Under 1 ye |  | 1, 334 | - 2.240 | $\begin{array}{r}276 \\ 1,254 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 242 | 58 | 5 Under 1 year | 1,121 | 1,018 | 806 | 761 | 3 | 3 | 313 | 1 2567 |
| 10 to 14 years | 1,561 | 1, 133 | 1,250 | 1,329 | 8 | 6 | 303 | 301 | 10 to 14 years. | 4, 478 | $\stackrel{4}{5,118}$ | ${ }_{3,216}$ | 3,312 | ${ }_{39}$ | 4 | 1,473 | 1,765 |
| 15 to 19 years. | 1,935 | 2,199 | 1,531 | 1,701 | 16 | 14 | 388 | 484 | 15 to 19 years. | 5,425 | 6,177 | 3,556 | 3,905 | 54 | 71 | 1,815 | 2,201 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 2,084 | 2,428 | 1,610 | 1,844 | 31 | 21 | 437 | 563 | 20 to 24 years. | 5,656 | 0,909 | 3,727 | 4, 140 | 94 | 81 | 1,833 | 2,688 |
| 25 to 34 years. | 3,340 | 3,580 | 2, 492 | 2,634 | 73 | 62 | 775 | 883 | 25 to 34 years | 9,085 | 11,148 | 5,963 | 6,773 | 232 | 218 | 2,887 | 4,157 |
| 35 45 to 44 years. | 2,491 2,529 | 2,575 2,460 | 1,809 | 1,913 <br> 1,835 | 86 | 72 | 595 | 590 | 35 to 44 years. | 7,115 | ${ }_{8}^{8,166}$ | 4,628 | 4,923 | 316 | 223 | 2,169 | 3,020 |
| 45 to 64 years..... | 2,529 | 2, 6606 | 1, 338 | 1,835 | 134 | 105 | 462 | 520 | 45 to 64 years | 8,151 | 8,544 | 5,000 | 5,115 | 528 | 494 | 2,622 | 2,984 |
| 66 years and over. | 464 | 606 97 | 334 72 | 458 39 |  | 6 2 | ${ }_{52}^{63}$ | 81 56 | "65 years and over. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,876 \\ 17 \end{array}$ | 2,270 26 | 1,001 9 | 1,275 13 | 275 1 | 249 2 | 600 7 | 746 11 |

Table 14.-Marital CONDITION, FOR CITIES OF 25,000 OR MORE.
[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

${ }^{1}$ Total includes persons whose marital condition is unknown.
Table 15.-INDIAN, CHINESE, AND Japanese population for principal counties.


Table I.-COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE
[ Per cent not shown where base is less than 100 .

| subject. | $\operatorname{STME}_{\operatorname{Tres} .1}$ | Anderson. | Bediord. ${ }^{1}$ | Benton. | Bledsoe. | Blount. ${ }^{1}$ | Bradley. ${ }^{1}$ | Campbell. | Cannon. | Cartoll. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPULATHON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total population, 1010. | 2,184,789 | 17,717 | 22,667 | 12,452 | 6,329 | 20,809 | 16,386 | 27,387 |  |  |
| 1900............. | 2, 020,616 | 17,634 | 23,845 | 11, 888 | 6,626 | 19, 206 | 15,759 | 17,317 | 12, 12212 | 23,971 |
| 1830. | 1,767,518 | 15,128 | 24,739 | 11, 230 | 6,134 | 17,589 | 13,607 | 13, 486 | 12,197 | 24,250 |
| 1880. | 1, 542, 359 | 10,820 | 26,025 | 9,780 | 5,617 | 15, 985 | 12, 124 | 10,005 | 11, 859 | 23,630 22,103 |
|  | 1,258, 520 | 8,704 | 24,333 | 8,234 | 4,870 | 14, 237 | 11, 052 | 7,445 | 10,502 | - 219,447 |
| Increase, 1900-1010.... | $164,173$ | 83 | -1,178 | 564 | -207 | 1,003 | 577 | 10,070 |  |  |
| Per cent of increase. | $\begin{gathered} 8.1 \\ 253.098 \end{gathered}$ | 0.5 2.500 | $1,1.9$ -4.89 -8. | 4.7 | -4.5 | 8.3 | 3.7 | 10,012 | $-1,296$ -10.7 | -270 |
| Per cent of increase. | ${ }^{253,098} 14.3$ | 2,506 16.6 | $-8.64$ | 5.98 | 8.0 | 1,617 9.2 | 2,152 15.8 | 3,831 28.4 | -0.60 | ${ }^{620}$ |
| Land area (square miles). | 41,687 | 337 | 514 | 456 | 391 | 571 | 336 |  |  |  |
| Population per square mile, 1910... | 52.4 | 52.6 | 44.1 | 27.3 | 18.2 | 36.4 | 48.6 | 59.0 | 40.4 | 619 387 |
| Rural population per square mile, 1010 ................. <br> Urdan and Rural Territiony. | 41.8 | 52.6 | 38.5 | 27.3 | 16.2 | 30.4 | 32.1 | 53.0 | 40.4 | 38.7 |
| Urban, 1910-Places of 2,500 or more in 1010. | 441, 045 |  | 2,869 |  |  |  | 5,549 | 2,810 |  |  |
|  | 3351722 |  | 2,236 |  |  |  | 3,858 | 2,866 |  | ....... |
| Haral, 1910-Remainder of county in 19i0............ | 1,743,779 | 17,717 | 19,708 | 12,452 | 6,329 | 20,809 | $\begin{array}{r}43.8 \\ 10,787 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 669.4 |  |  |
| Samo territory in $1900 . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 21,684,779 | 17,634 | 21,609 | 11,888 | 6,626 | 19,206 | 11,901 | -16,951 | 12,121 |  |
| Per cent of increase, 1900-1910.......... | 3.5 326,699 | 0.5 | -8.4 | 4.7 | -4.5 | 8.3 | -9.4 | 15.0 | -10.7 | 24,250 |
| Rura, 1900-R Remainder of county in 1900.. | 1,693,977 | 17,634 | 23,845 | ii,888 | 6,620 | 10,208 | 11,901 |  |  |  |
| Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, $1010 \ldots \ldots . . . . .$. | 20.2 |  | 12.7 |  |  |  | 34.0 | 10.3 | 12,121 | 24,250 |
| Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1900................. <br> COLOR AND NATIVITY |  |  |  |  |  |  | 24.5 |  |  |  |
| White...... | 1,711,432 | 16,786 | 17,181 | 12,112 | 6,938 | 19,584 |  |  |  |  |
| Number in 1900. | 1,540, 186 | 16,516 | 17, 677 | 11,548 | 6,151 | 17, 591 | 19,072 | 16,701 | 10,232 11,266 | 18,930 18,689 |
| Number in 1800. | 1, 530,637 | 18,986 | 18,542 | 10,618 | 6,634 | 16,011 | 11,838 | 12, 207 | 11, 144 | 18,688 17,008 |
| Negro. | 473, 088 | 921 | 5,486 | 340 | 391 | 1,221 | 1,717 | 1,887 | 580 |  |
| Number in 1900 | 480, 248 | 1,188 | 6, 268 | 540 | 475 | 1, ${ }^{1,67 \%}$ | 8,085 | ${ }_{616}$ | ${ }_{827}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6,681}$ |
| Black........... | 450,678 | 1,184 | 6,196 <br> 3,924 <br> 6 | 617 304 | 600 280 | 1, ${ }^{677}$ | 1,771 | ${ }^{559}$ | 858 | 6,604 |
| Mulatto. | 118,697 | 192 | 1,562 | 336 | 111 | - 888 | 1, ${ }_{5} 146$ | 1,584 303 | $\begin{aligned} & 361 \\ & 218 \end{aligned}$ | 3,851 1,200 |
| Ind., Chi., Jap., and all other (see Tables 1 and 15)... | 269 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 9 | 27 | 13 |  |
| Native white-Native parentage. | 1,654, 600 | 16,585 | 17,048 |  | 5,898 | 19,455 | 14,420 | 24,804 |  |  |
|  | 1,481, 686 | 10,175 | 17,488 | 11,866 | 6,109 | 17, 408 | 15,477 | 16,516 | 11, 2101 | 18,200 18,668 |
| Native white Foreiga or mixed parentage | 38,367 | 150 | 95 | 37 | 27 |  | 130 | 334 | 17 |  |
| Native white-Foreign parentage | 40,964 20,572 | 2481 | 78 43 | 64 18 | 39 9 | 142 24 | 145 55 55 | 215 | 58 | 8 |
| Native white-Mixed parentage. | 17,795 | 96 | ${ }_{52}$ | 19 | 18 | 24 67 | ${ }_{75}^{55}$ | 1168 | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | 36 |
| Foreign-born white.. Number in 1900 | 18, 459 | 61 | 38 | 9 | 13 | 38 | 60 | 335 | 15 | $\begin{array}{r}69 \\ \hline 5\end{array}$ |
| Per Cent of Total Population. |  | 100 | 41 | 18 | 9 | 41 | 60 | 170 |  | 23 |
| Native whito-Native parentage. | 75.7 | 93.6 | 75.2 | 96.9 | 03.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Per cent in $1900 . . . . . . . . . .$. | 79.5 | 91.7 | 79.8 | 84.8 | 88.8 | 90.6 | ${ }_{85.5}^{88.3}$ | ${ }_{9}^{90.6}$ | 94.3 92.6 | 78.4 |
| Native white-Foreign or mixed parentage | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.2 | O.1 |
| Foreign-born white. | 2.0 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Per cent in 1900. | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.2 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 0.1 |
| Negro.. | 21.7 | 5.2 | 24.2 | 2.7 | 6.2 | 5.2 5.9 | 0.89 10.5 | 1.0 6.9 | 0.1 5.4 | 0.1 |
| Per cent in 100 | 23.8 | 8.8 | 26.5 | 4.5 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 19.2 | 9.6 | 6.8 6.8 | ${ }_{23.0}^{21.1}$ |
| Foreign-Born White: Born in |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alstria......... |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada-French. -... | 91 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16 |  |  |
| Canada-Other | 1,050 | 5 | 1 | 4 | i | 6 | ii | 12 | 1 | 2 |
| England. | 2,043 | 2 | 7 |  | - |  |  |  |  | 5 |
|  |  |  | 10 |  | 2 | 8 | 14 | 38 |  | 3 |
| Holland | 374 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hinngary. | 378 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ireland. |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |
| Italy... | 2, 2,038 |  | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 8 |  | 5 |
| Norway... Roumania. | 89 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{3}$ |
| Russia. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scotland. | 2, 564 | 3 | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ |  |  |  |  | 23 | 3 |  |
| Sweden-.... | 383 |  |  |  | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | ......... | 1 |
| Turkey..... | 800 179 |  | 2 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| Wales. | 252 | 16 |  |  | 2 |  |  | $\because 22$ |  | 1 |
| Other foreign countries. | 305 |  |  |  | 2 | 1 | 1 |  | ........... | ........... |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada-Other. | 346 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |  |
| Denmark...... | 288 87 | 1 |  | 1 |  | 3 | 8 |  |  |  |
| England.. | $1,3221$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| France. |  |  |  | 1 |  | 3 | 13 | 16 |  | 1 |
| Germany | 6,076 | 9 | 6 | 3 |  | 7 |  |  |  |  |
| Hungary |  |  |  |  |  | 7 | 10 | 24 | 1 | 7 |
| Ireland.. | $\begin{array}{r} 207 \\ 4,564 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italy.... | $\begin{aligned} & 4,224 \\ & 1,24 \end{aligned}$ |  | 9 | 11 |  | 6 | 0 | 9 |  | 12 |
| Norway. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 54 |  | 6 |
| Russia. | 1,505 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scotland. |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 22 |  |  |
| Sweden. | 4237 |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 |  | 1 |
| Wales... |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2, ${ }_{752}^{282}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | 16 | 2 | 3 |  |  | 13 |  | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | 2 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 19 | 1 | 7 |

POPULATION FOR TEEE STATE AND FOR GOUNTIES.
A minus sign ( - ) denotes decrease.]

'Native whites having both parents born in countries other than specifed, and also those having both parents of forelgn birth but born in different countries.

Table 1.-COMPOSITION AND CHaRaCTERISTICS OF THE


POPULATION FOR THE STATE AND FOR COUNTIES-Continued.

${ }^{8}$ Native whites having both parents born in countries other than specifed, and also those having both parents of foreign birth but bron in alferent countries.

Table I,-COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTIOS Of THE


POPULATION FOR THE STATE AND FOR COUNTIES-Continued.

${ }^{8}$ Native whites having both parents born in countries other than specified, and also those having both pareats of foreign birch but born in diferent countries.

Table 1.-COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE


## STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

POPULATION FOR THE STATE AND FOR COUNTIES-Continued.


[^2]Table 1.-COMPOSition and characteristics of the


POPULATION FOR THE STATE AND FOR COUNTIES-Continued.

| subuect. | Houston. ${ }^{1}$ | Humphreys. ${ }^{1}$ | Jackson. ${ }^{1}$ | James. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Jeffer30n. ${ }^{2}$ | Jolinson. | Know. | Lake. ${ }^{1}$ | Landerdade. | L.aw reme. | Lewis. ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SEX |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total... Male. | 3,146 | 7,161 | 7,659 | 2,688 | 8,928 | 6,600 | 46,485 | 4.622 | 10,765 | 9,057 | 8,116 |
| Femal | 3,078 | 6,747 | 7,377 | 2, 212 | 8,827 | 6,581 | 47,702 | 4,082 | 10,340 | 8,512 | 2,117 |
| White..-Male. | 2,703 | 6, 558 | 7,493 | 2,444 | 8,125 | 6,409 | 40,356 | 2,882 | 5,921 | 8,550 | 2,649 |
| Female | 2,611 | 6,149 | 7,241 | 2,274 | 7,931 | 6, 405 | 41,120 | 2, 574 | 5,630 | 8,040 | 2,530 |
| Negro.. $\frac{\text { Male }}{\text { Female........ }}$ | 443 <br> 407 | 603 593 | ${ }_{136}^{160}$ | ${ }_{238}^{254}$ | 803 | 191 | 6.128 | 1,760 | 4.844 | 49 S | 407 |
| MALES OF VOTING AGE |  | 598 | 136 | 238 | 830 | 186 | 6,581 | 1,503 | 4,710 | 471 | 387 |
| Total number | 1.545 | 3,299 | 3,282 | 1,282 | 4,210 | 2,833 | 24,801 | 2,359 | 5.092 | 4,219 |  |
| Number in 1900 | 1,545 | 3,203 | 3, 178 | 1,281 | 4190 | 2,811 | i9,049 | 1, $2 \times 2$ | 6,075 | 3,750 | 1,0\% |
| Native white-Native parentage. | 1,253 | 2,928 | 3,215 | 1,124 | 3,799 | 2,736 | 10,939 | 1,349 | 2,850 | 3,671 | 1,138 |
| Number in 1000. | 1,263 | 2,200 | 3,077 | 1,194 | 3,688 | 2,109 | 14,687 | 1,340 | 2,264 | 3,103 | 866 |
| Native white-Foreign or mixed parentage | 38 | 69 |  | 17 |  | 4 | 728 | 25 |  | 216 | 21 |
| Number in 1800. | ${ }^{56}$ | 110 | 0 | 18 | 19 | 5 | 745 | 45 | 3 | 290 | 80 |
| Native whito-Forelgn parentage | 21 | 45 |  | T | 7 | 2 | 430 | 12 | 12 | 147 | 20 |
| Native white-Mixed parentage | 17 | 24 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 298 | 13 | 16 | 69 | 1 |
| Foreign-born white. . Number in 1900 .. | ${ }_{89}^{44}$ | 30 |  | 4 | 12 | 5 | 554 | 13 | 27 | 105 | 84 |
| Negro. | 210 | 272 | 6.5 | 137 | 352 | 78 | 3.559 | 9 | 2.187 | 226 | 283 |
| Number in $1900 . .$. | 224 | 951 | 91 | 185 | 45 | 81 | 3,005 | 570 | $2,1 \%$ | 244 | 105 |
| Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| Per Cent of total. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native white--Native parentage.. | 81.1 | 88.8 | 98.0 | 87.7 | 90.2 | 96.9 | 80.5 | 57.2 | 56.0 | 87.0 | 76.8 |
| Native white-Foreign or mixed parentage | 2.5 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 5.1 | 1.4 |
| Foreign-born white...... | 2.8 | 0.9 |  | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 3, ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |
| Negro................................................. | 13.6 | 8.2 | 2.0 | 10.7 | 9.1 | 2.8 | 1.4.4 | 41.2 | 42.9 | 6.4 | 3,1 |
| Naturalized.... | 27 | 23 |  | 2 | 0 | 2 | 275 | 8 | 14 | 84 | 41 |
| Having first papars.... | 3 |  |  |  | 1 |  | 19 |  | , |  | 6 |
| Unknown... | 8 | 6 |  | 2 | 5 | 3 | 181 | 5 | 4 | 15 | 6 |
| ILITTERAGY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illiterate Males of Voting Age. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total number illterate. | 168 | 568 | 649 | 248 | 822 | 579 | 2,519 | 588 | 288 | 677 | 318 |
| Per cent initerato. | 10.7 | 17.2 | 19.8 | 19.4 | 19.5 | 20.5 | 10.2 | 25.0 | 19.4 | 10.0 | 21.5 |
| Per cent in 1900 | 16.8 | 21.4 | 23.3 | 20.8 | 28.1 | 28.0 | 19.7 | 20.0 | 88.7 | 19.9 | 2.2 .4 |
| Native white, number | 120 | 440 | 618 | 177 | 662 | 545 | 1.20\% | 216 | 185 | 575 | 224 |
| Per cent illiterate. | 0.3 | 14.7 | 10.2 | 15.5 | 17.3 | 30.0 | 8.5 | 15.7 | 6.4 | 14.8 | 19.3 |
| Foreign-born white, number illiterate | 3 | 5 |  |  |  | 1 | 17 |  | 2 |  | 1 |
| Per cent illiterate. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.1 |  |  |  |  |
| Nogro, number illiterato | 5 | $45.2$ | 31 | 52.6 | 41.9 | 30 | 23. 6 | 33.4 | 3 ti 5 | 43.48 | 34.7 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Persons 10 Years Ofd and Orer. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total number. | 4,579 | 0,780 | 10,375 | 3,785 | 12,950 | 8,158 | 73,018 | 6,416 | 15,300 | 12,399 | 4,193 |
| Number iliterate | 400 | 1,460 | 1,949 | 600 | 1,870 | 1,611 | B, 446 | 1,615 | 2.612 | 1,696 | 766 |
| Per centilliterate. | 8.7 | 14.9 | 18.8 | 15.9 | 14.4 | 17.6 | 8.8 | 25.2 | 17.1 | 13.7 | 18.3 |
| Native white, number. | 3,830 | 8,867 | 10,158 | 3,415 | 11,718 | 8,903 | 61,510 | 3,857 | 8.347 | 11, 513 | 3,489 |
| Number illiterate. | 291 | 1,136 | 1,8\%0 | 440 | 1,505 | 1,542 | 4,641 | 672 | 498 | 1,461 | 585 |
| Per cont illiterate. | 7.6 | 12.8 | 18.3 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 17.3 | 7.5 | 17.3 | 6.0 | 12.7 | 16.0 |
| Forelgn-born white, number | 75 | 49 |  | 8 | 18 | 7 | 1,051 | 17 | 40 | 183 | 99 |
| Number illiterate. | 6 | 8 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 50 |  | 3 |  | ? |
| Per centillitorate. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.8 |  |  |  |  |
| Negro, number .... | 674 | 804 | ${ }_{89}^{217}$ | 362 159 | 1,214 | ${ }^{248}$ | 10.453 1.754 | 2,512 |  |  | ${ }_{178}^{684}$ |
| Number illiterate. | 15.3 | 36.6 | 89 41.0 | 159 43.9 | 30.1 | 27.4 | ${ }_{16.8}^{1.754}$ | 37.5 | 30.5 | 32.5 | 28.1 |
| Persons 10 to 20 Years, inclusive, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total number. | 1,529 | 3,385 | 3,898 | 1,269 | 4,445 | 3.388 | 22,600 | 2,179 | 5,435 | 4,220 | 1,493 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SCHOOL AGE AND ATMENDANOE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive........... Number ettending school |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,143 1,053 |
| Number attending schoo | 1,144 53.0 | 2,843 58.2 | 3,147 56.2 | ${ }_{6}^{1.190}$ | (1,185 | 3,457 71.3 | [8,4.7 | 38.4 | 4 | $3,14.1$ 56.1 | 49.1 |
| Per cent attending school. |  | 58.2 | 56.2 | 65.0 | 66.8 | 71.3 | (\%) 1 |  |  |  | 4.1 |
| Number 6 to 9 years. | 629 | 1,520 | 1,706 | 538 | 1,820 | 1,463 | 8,113 | 846 | 2,185 | 1,937 | 645 |
| Number attonding sc | 274 | 912 | ${ }^{967}$ | 380 | 1,238 | ${ }^{980}$ | 5,504 | 364 | 2974 | ${ }^{1}, 003$ | ${ }^{276}$ |
| Number 10 to 14 years. | 725 | 1,565 | 1,917 | ${ }_{518}^{600}$ | 2,083 1,854 | 1,654 | ${ }_{8}^{8,9648}$ | -933 | 1,748 | 2,012 | ${ }_{551}$ |
| Number attending school |  | 1,189 | 1,141 1,055 | 562 362 | 1,224 | 1.959 | 6.183 | 603 | 1,466 | 1,165 | 409 |
| Number 15 to 17 years. Number attonding scho | 415 | 927 | 1, 548 | 319 219 | 1,224 -791 | 699 | 3,136 | 206 | , 77 | ${ }_{6} 644$ | 179 |
| Number 18 to 20 years.... | 339 | 853 | 923 | 307 | 1,135 | 785 | 6,455 | 643 | 1,491 | 1,043 | 308 |
| Number attending school. | 98 | 215 | 191 | 73 | 302 | 210 | 1,169 | 56 | 236 | 249 | 47 |
| Persons 6 to 14 Years, inclusive. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total number. | 1,354 | 3,085 | 3,623 | 1,138 | 3,906 | 3,117 | 18,075 | 1,771 | 4.733 | 3,949 | 1,366 |
| Number attendiag school | 800 | 2,101 | 2,408 | 898 | 3,092 | ${ }_{8}^{2,589}$ | 14,152 78.3 | ${ }_{50.8}^{801}$ | $\frac{2,748}{58.1}$ | 2.563 64.9 | 60.58 |
| Per cent attending school.. | 59.1 | 68.1 | 66.5 | 78.9 | 79.2 | 81.5 | 78.3 | 50.8 | 58.1 | 64.9 | 60.5 |
| Native white-Native parentage, number | 1,102 | 2,780 | 3.549 | 1,017 | 3,527 | 3,009 | 15,561 | 1,158 | 2.460 | 3, 615 | 1,129 |
| Number attending school........ | 644 | 1,938 | 2,364 | 811 | 2,824 | 2,450 | 12,239 | 703 | 1, 6107 | 2,321 | 684 |
| Per cent attending school.. | 58.4 | 69.7 | 06.6 | 79.7 | 80.1 | 81.4 | 78.7 | 60.7 | 65.3 | 64.2 | 60.6 |
| Native white-Foreign or mixed parentage, num | 27 |  |  |  |  | 11 | 377 |  | 11 |  | 63 |
| Number attending school.. | 10 | 11 |  | 6 |  | 9 | 88.8 | 12 | 10 | 84 |  |
| Per cent attending school... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Negro, number.............. | 137 | 150 |  |  | 283 | 80 | 1.551 | 186 | 1.129 | 158 | 108 |
| Per cent attending school | 60.8 | 52.6 |  | 70.4 | 70.5 |  | 73.9 | 30.6 | 50.0 | 67.5 | 62.1 |
| DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dwellings, number |  |  |  | 1092 | 3.620 | 2,594 | 18,672 | 1,948 | 4,204 | 3, ¢34 | 1,241 |
| Families, number.. | 1,318 | 2,813 | 2,950 | 1,101 | 3.660 | 2,012 | 19,914 | 1,546 | 4,355 | 3. 6 m | 1,254 |

Table I.-COMPOSItion and oharacteristios of the

| subject. | Lnacoln. ${ }^{1}$ | Loudon. ${ }^{1}$ | McMinn, 1 | McNairy ${ }^{\text {t }}$ | Macon. 1 | Madison. ${ }^{1}$ | Marion. | Marshall. | Maury. | Molgs. | Monroe. 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| population |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total population, 1910. | 25,908 | 13,612 | 21,046 | 16,356 | 14, 559 | 39,357 | 18,820 | 16,872 | 40,458 | 0,131 |  |
| 1900................ | 26,304 | 10,838 | 19,163 | 17,760 | 12,881 | 36,333 | 17, 281 | 18,763 | 42, 703 | 7,491 | ${ }^{20,585}$ |
| 1890. | 27,382 | 0, 273 | 17,890 | 15,510 | 10,878 | 30,497 | 15,411 10910 | 18,900 | 38,112 | 6,930 | 151,329 |
| 1888. | 26,960 28,050 | 0,148 | 15,069 13,969 | 17,271 12,728 | 9,321 | 30,874 23,480 | 10,910 6,841 | 19,259 16,207 | 39,904 36,289 | 7,117 4,511 | 14,283 |
|  | 28,050 |  | 13,969 | 12,720 | 0,633 |  |  | 10, 207 | 36,289 | 4,511 | 12,589 |
| Increase, 1800-1910. | -396 | 2,774 | 1,883 | $-1,404$ | 1,678 | 3,024 8.3 | 1,539 8.9 | -1,891 | $-2,247$ -5.3 | -1,360 |  |
| Per cent of increas | $\underline{-1.5}$ | ${ }^{25.6}$ | 18.8 1,273 17.2 | -7,9 | 13.0 2,003 | 8.3 <br> 5,836 | 8.9 1,870 | ${ }_{-10.1}^{-143}$ | $-{ }_{4}^{-5.3}$ | -18.2 ${ }_{\text {5 }}$ | ${ }_{3}^{1,5}$ |
| Increase, $1890-1900$.... Per cent of increas | $-1,078$ -3.9 | 1.565 | 1,273 | 2,250 14.5 | 2,003 | 19.1 | 12.1 | -0.8 | 4,591 12.0 | ${ }^{5611}$ | 3,256 21.2 |
| Land area (square miles). | 587 | 219 | 432 | 588 | 286 | 552 | 504 | 378 | 582 | 199 |  |
| Population per square mile, 1910 | 44.1 | 62.2 | 48.7 | 27.8 | 50.9 | 71.3 | 37.3 | 44.6 | ${ }_{69}^{69.5}$ | 30.8 | 30.8 |
| Rural population per square mile, 1910. | 38.3 | 46.7 | 48.7 | 27.8 | 50.9 | 42.7 |  |  | 59.6 | 30.8 | 30.8 |
| Urban and rural termiory. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban; 1910-Places of 2,500 or more in 1910. | 3,439 | 3,392 |  |  |  | 15,779 |  |  | 5,754 |  |  |
| Same places in $1900 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 2,708 |  |  |  |  | 14,511 |  |  | 6,052 |  |  |
| Per cent of increase, 1900-1010. | 27.0 |  |  |  |  | 8.78 | 18,820 |  |  |  |  |
| Rural, 1910-Remainder of county in 1910 | 22,469 | 10,220 | 21,046 | 16,356 | 14,559 | 23,578 | 18,820 | 16,872 | 34,702 | 6,131 | 20,7i6 |
| Same territory, 1900......19 | 23,596 -4.8 | ${ }_{-5.7}^{10,838}$ | 19,163 9.8 | 17,760 -7.9 | 12,881 13.0 | 21,822 8.0 | 17,281 8.9 | 18,763 | ${ }_{-5.3}^{36,61}$ | 7,491 -18.2 | 18,685 |
| Urban, 1900-Places of 2,500 or more in 1000 | 2,708 |  |  |  |  | 14,511 |  |  | 6,052 |  |  |
| Rural, 1900-Remainder of county in 1900 | 23,596 | 10,838 | 19,163 | 17,760 | 12,881 | 21,822 | 17,281 | 18,763 | 36,651 | 7,491 | 18,585 |
| Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, 1910. | 13.3 | 24.9 |  |  |  | 40.1 |  |  | 14.2 |  |  |
| Per cent in places of 2,500 or more, $1900 \ldots$ | 10.3 |  |  |  |  | 39.9 |  |  | 14.2 |  | ....... |
| - COLOR AND Nativity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whito.. | 20,400 | 12,048 | 19,154 | 14,799 | 13,827 | 23,184 | 16,531 | 13,458 | 24,287 | 5,565 | 19,530 |
| Number in 1900. | 20,220 | 9,471 | 17, 165 | 15,318 | 12,007 | 10,57\% | 15,176 | 14,603 | 24, 238 | 6,8,88 | 17, 365 |
| Number in 1890. | 21,123 | 7,852 | 15,701 | 13, 689 | 10,030 | 15,824 | 13,031 | 14,412 | 22,201 | 6,291 | 14,070 |
| Negro. | 5,502 | 964 | 1,892 | 1,557 | 732 | 16,167 | 2,289 | 3,414 | 16, 169 | 566 | 1,167 |
| Number in 190 | 6,084 | 1,560 | 1,987 | 2, 442 | 874 | 10,754 | 8,105 | 4,260 | 18, 164 | 668 | 1,222 |
| Number in 1890 | 6,2as | 1,456 | 2,128 | 1,881 | 781 | 14,069 | 2,379 | 4 4 494 | 15,010 | 698 | 1,247 |
| Black. | 4,410 | 804 | 1,419 | 1,103 | 535 | 12,595 | 1,613 |  | 11,369 | 324 |  |
| Mulatto | 1,092 | 160 | 473 | 454 | 197 | 3,572 | 676 | 897 | 4,800 | 242 | 509 |
| Ind., Chi., Jap. and all other (see Tables 1 and 15). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native whito-Native parentage. | 20,200 | 12,590 | 19,036 | 14,737 | 13,808 | 22,385 | 16,072 | 13,430 | 23,939 | 5,552 | 19,401 |
| Number in $1800 . . . . . . . . .$. | 20, 018 | 0,304 | 17,018 | 15, 193 | 11,977 | 18,592 | 14,695 | 14,478 | 25,958 | 6,798 | 17,268 |
| Native white-Foreign or mixed parentage | 110 | 45 | 85 | ${ }^{47}$ | 14 | -586 | 300 |  | 222 | 10 | 48 |
| Number $\mathrm{ln} 1800 . . .$. | 154 | 81 | 125 | 107 | 25 | 719 | 416 | 20 | 378 | 28 |  |
| - Native whito-Forelgn parentage | 28 | 16 | 26 | 5 | 3 | 294 | 107 | 4 | 102 | , | 16 |
| Foreign-born white................ | 82 30 | 29 13 13 | 59 39 | $\frac{42}{15}$ | 11 | ${ }_{213}^{292}$ | 1199 | 10 | 120 | 6 | ${ }^{37}$ |
| Fordgn-born White. | 48 | ${ }_{26}^{13}$ | ${ }_{22}^{33}$ | 18 | 5 7 | ${ }_{261}^{213}$ | 165 | $\stackrel{14}{5}$ |  | ${ }_{6}^{8}$ | ${ }_{80}^{27}$ |
| Per Cent of total Population. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native white-Native parentage. | 78:2 | 92,5 | 90.4 | 90.1 | 94.8 | 56.9 | 85.4 | 79.6 | 59.2 | 90.6 | 93.9 |
| Per cent in 1900. | 76.1 | 86.4 | 88.8 | 85.5 | 93.0 | 61.8 | 84.5 | 77.2 | 56.1 | 90.8 | 82.8 |
| Native white-Foreign or mixed pare | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Per cent in 1900. | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Forejign-born white. | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | (2) | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 0.1 |
| Per cent in 1900 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 1.0 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Negro... | $\stackrel{21.2}{ }$ | 7.1 | 9.0 | 9. ${ }^{\text {9 }} 8$ | 5.0 | 41.1 | 12.2 | 20.2 | 40.0 | 9.2 | 5.6 |
| Per cent in 1900. | 29.1 | 12.5 | 10.4 | 18.8 | 6.8 | 46.1 | 12.2 | 22.7 | 42.5 | 8.9 | 6.6 |
| FOREIGN NATHONALITIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada-Other.. | 5 | 2 | 11 | 3 |  |  |  |  | 10 |  | 6 |
| Denmark. |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| England. | 1 | 3 | 3 |  | 2 |  | 51 |  | 16 |  | 3 |
| France... | - | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 18 48 | ${ }_{16}^{2}$ | 3 | + 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Greece. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Holland. |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hungary | 2 |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italy Itand. | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | 1 | 6 | 10 | .......... | 30 5 | 9 6 |  | 14 |  | 3 <br> 3 |
| Norway |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{6}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Roumania. |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scotland | 1 |  | 4 |  |  | 2 | 11 | .......... | 5 | . |  |
| Sweden. |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 3 | - | 1 |  |  |
| Turkey... |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1}{5}$ |  |  | 1 |  |  |
| Wales. |  | 1 |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |
| Other foreign countries. | 1 |  |  | 1 |  | 6 |  | $\ldots \cdots \cdots$ | 6 |  |  |
| Nattve White: Both parents bornin- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada--French. |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Germany. | 9 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 83 | 16 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All others of foreign parentage ${ }^{8}$ | 5 |  |  |  |  | 3 56 |  | 1 | 28 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |

POPULATION FOR THE STATE AND FOR COUNTLES-Continued.

| subject. | Lincoln. ${ }^{1}$ | Loudon. ${ }^{1}$ | McMinn. ${ }^{1}$ | McNairy. | Maron. ${ }^{1}$ | Madisin. | Marim. | Marchall. | Matre. | Meig. | Monroc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GEX |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total... Male. | 12,967 | 6,926 | 10,543 | \&,284 | 7,388 | 19,465 | 9,929 | 8,435 | 20,396 | 3.042 | 10,711 |
| Female | 12,941 | 6,686 | 10,603 | 8,072 | 7,171 | 18,892 | 8,801 | 8,437 | 20,000 | 3,088 | 10,005 |
| White...Male. | 10,236 | 6, 444 | 9,601 | 7,564 | 7,019 | 11.20 | 8.673 | 6,2m | 12, 3 20] | 2.762 | 111,134 |
| Femal | 10.170 | 6,204 | 8, 513 | 7,45 | 6,815 | 11.464. | 76 \% | 6,703 | 11, 937 | 2,893 | 9, 402 |
| Negro... Male. | 2,731 | 482 | 942 | $7{ }^{78}$ | 376 | 7,749 | 1,43 | 1,689 | 8 8,046 | 430 | 067 |
| Temal | 2,771 | 482 | 950 | 76 | 376 | 8 8, 4, ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1.033 | 1,74 | 8.123 | 206 | 600 |
| MALES OF VOTING AGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total number. | 6,293 | 3,189 | 4,900 | 3,863 | 3,456 | 10,024 | 4,785 | 4,422 | 10,703 | 1,383 | 4,878 |
| Number in 1000 | 6,289 | 2,467 | 4,278 | 4,040 | $3,9{ }^{2}$ | d,20, | 4,60 | 4, 5.7 | 11, 2 d | 1,6i0) | 4,006 |
| Native white-Native parentage. | 5,041 | 2,946 | 4,414 | 3,513 | 3.063 | 6,636 | 0,802 | 3,mm | 6.456 | 1,26 | 4,583 |
| Number in 1900............ | 4,908 | 2,190 | 3,709 | 0,509 | 2.85 | 4,880 | 2,544 | 8,723 | 6,208 | 1,400 | 3,776 |
| Native white-Foreign or mixed paren | 40 | 14 | 24 | 19 | 4 | 213 | 112 |  | 84 |  | 21 |
| Numbet in $1000 . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 60 | 2 | 34 | 4 | 8 | $1 m^{3}$ | 69 | 7 | 134 | 18 | 28 |
| Native white-Foreign parentage | 12 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 122 | 0 | 4 | 29 | 3 | ${ }^{8}$ |
| Foreivn-born white. | 16 | 7 | 23 | 10 | 5 | 116 | 104 | 13 | F | 3 | 19 |
| Foreign-mber in 1000 | 27 | 14 | 10 | 13 | 7 | 162 | (th) | \% | 18 n | 9 | 14 |
| Negro... | 1,190 | 222 | 439 | 921 | 161 | 3.633 | 707 | 735 | 4,047 | 109 | 246 |
| Number in 1900........ | 1,449 | 298 | 44 | 509 | 163 | $8,56 \%$ | 548 | 859 | 4,797 | 129 | 850 |
| Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Per Cent of total. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native white--Native parentage. | 80.1 | 92.4 | 00.1 | 50.9 | 93.1 | 60.2 | 60.7 | 8.9 | 60.3 | 91.3 | 94.0 |
| Native white-Forcign or mixed parentage | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Foreign-born while.. | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Negro.............. | 18.9 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 4.7 | 30.4 | 34.8 | 16.6 | 38.2 | 7.9 | 5.0 |
| Citzensmi of Foreign-Born White. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Naturalized.. | 12 |  | 6 | 4 | 4 | Es | 34 | 3 | \% | 1 | 11 |
| Having first papers. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | fit | 1 |  |
| Alien....... | 1 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 114 | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | 爰 | 19 | 1 | ${ }_{3}$ |
| ILLITERACY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illiterate Males of Voting Age. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total number illiterate. | 1,172 | 418 | 870 | 548 | 741 | 1,322 | 744 | 542 | 2,317 | 279 | 1,044 |
| Yer cent illiterato. | 18.6 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 14.2 | 21.4 | 14.2 | 1 i .5 | 12.3 | 21.6 | 20.2 | 91.4 |
| Pet cent in 1900 | 21.4 | 19.0 | 19.8 | 18.6 | 27.6 | 91.8 | $\underline{4} 4.8$ | 16.5 | 20.7 | 29.9 | 4.6 |
| Native white, number illitera | ${ }_{686}$ | 354 | 521 | 433 | 681 | 269 | \%69 | 2 fta | 610 | 248 | 057 |
| l'er cent illiterate. | 13.5 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 12.3 | 20.7 | 4.3 | 14.3 | 7.2 | 0.3 | 18.7 | 20.8 |
| Foreign-born white, number illitera | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 7 |  | 8 |  | 1 |
| Per cent illiterate. |  |  |  |  |  | 0.9 | 6.76 |  |  |  |  |
| Negro, number illiterate Per cent illiterate... | 40.8 | 28.8 | 33.7 | 33.5 | 37.3 | 28.8. | 23.8 | 37.5 | 41.6 | 37.0 | 33.3 |
| Persons 10 Years ${ }_{\text {Old }}$ and Over. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total number..... | 19,056 | 9,889 | 15,161 | 11,679 | 10,423 | 29,777 | 13,406 | 12,873 | 30,535 | 4, 2381 | 14,748 |
| Number | 2,809 | 997 | 1,816 | 1,425 | 1,812 | 3,714 | 1,792 | 1.280 | 5,543 | 631 | 2.388 |
| P'er cent illiterate. | 14.7 | 10.1 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 17.4 | 12.5 | 13.4 | 9.9 | 18.2 | 14.9 | 16. 3 |
| Native white, number. | 15,031 | 9,156 | 13,729 | 10, 517 | 9.005 | 17,680 | 11,450 | 10,305 | 18,252 | 3,667 | 13,878 |
| Number iliterate. | 1.580 | 852 | 1,421 | 1,129 | 1.659 | 695 | 1,401 | 562 | 1,398 | ${ }^{331}$ | 2,185 |
| Per cent illiterate. | 10.5 | 9.3 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 16.7 | 3.9 | 12.2 | 5.3 | 7.7 | 13.7 | 15.7 |
| Forelgn-born white, number | 29 | 13 | 32 | 15 | 5 | 209 | 145 | 14 | 124 | 3 | 27 |
| Number illiterate... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  | ${ }^{3}$ | 8.12 |  | ${ }_{0} 12$ |  |  |
| I'er cent illiterate.. |  |  |  |  |  | 11.4 | ${ }_{1,781}^{8.3}$ | 2,441 | 12.159 | 366 | 84 |
| Negro, number.... | 3,996 | 720 | 1,4004 | 1,097 | ${ }_{1}^{513}$ | 11,952 | 1,789 | -428 | 4. 123 | 100 | 205 |
| Number illiterate. | 1,228 | 143 | ${ }^{2394}$ | ${ }_{26} 295$ | 20.8 | 25.3 | 21.3 | 29,2 | 34.0 | 27.3 | 24.6 |
| Per cent illiterate. | 30.7 | 19.9 | 28.1 | 26.9 | 29.8 | 20.3 | 1.3 | 4.2 |  |  |  |
| Persons 10 to 20 Years, inclusive. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totai number. | 6,283 | 3,610 | 5,262 | 4,014 | 3.636 | 9.4.42 | 4,564 | 3,082 | 9,365 1,072 | 1,442 84 | $\begin{array}{r}5,349 \\ \hline 8.29\end{array}$ |
| Number illiterate. | 567 0.0 | 5194 | 7.9 | ${ }_{6}^{669}$ | 11.0 | 78 | 6.3 | 6.3 |  | 5.8 | 8.0 |
| Per cent illiterate. | 0.0 | 5.4 | 7.9 | 6.7 | 11.0 | . 8 | 6.3 |  |  |  |  |
| SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive |  |  |  |  | 5,166 3,041 | 13.225 7,525 | 6,490 4,230 | 3,487 $\mathbf{3 , 6 0 7}$ | 13,269 7.059 | 2,544 | B, 166 |
| Number attending scho | 5.193 58.6 | 2,826 58.4 | 5,303 70.3 | ${ }_{4}^{3.694}$ | 3, 8.9 | 7.825 6.9 | ${ }_{6}$ | 65.7 | 83.2 | 71.7 | 68.2 |
|  |  | 1,395 | 2,252 | 1,749 | 1,530 | 3,675 | 1,926 | 1,855 | 3,874 | 712 | 2,221 |
| Number attending sis | 1,606 | ${ }_{831}$ | 1,649 | 1,108 | 92 | 2,125 | 1,423 | 1,093 | 2.237 | 510 | 1.547 |
| Number 10 to 14 years. | 2,933 | 1,701 | 2.572 | 1,946 | 1.719 | 4,295 | $2,0{ }^{2} 5$ | 1,652 | 4,322 | 620 | 2.472 |
| Number attending schoo | $\stackrel{2}{28} 2$ | 1,407 | 2,230 | , 1093 | 1,347 | $3,4.45$ | 1,183 | 1,0\%0 | 2,626 | $3 / 8$ | 1,482 |
| Number 15 to 17 years.. | 1,681 | 975 | 1,424 | 1.059 | 54 | 1.460 | ${ }_{715}$ | 6\%10 | 1,224 | 234 | 094 |
| Number attending school | -947 | ${ }^{532}$ | 1, 9.250 | ${ }_{4}^{4855}$ | 935 | ${ }_{2}^{1}, 685$ | 1,316, | 1, 20 | 2,447 | 317 | 1,395 |
| Number 18 to 20 years..... Number attending scho | 1,679 | 155 | ${ }^{1}$ | 37 | 901 | 448 | 98 | 2 E 2 | 36 | 119 | 37 |
| Persong 6 to 14 Years, inclusive. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total number | 5,518 | 3,996 | 4,854 | 3,695 | 3.249 | 7.970 | 3691 | 1 3.407 | 8.19 | 1,419 | ${ }_{3}^{4,693}$ |
| Number attending school | 3, 888 | 2,238 | 3,879 | 2,701 | 2.248 |  | 3.247 | -6.5 | 66.7 | 88.4 |  |
| Per cent attending sehool... | 70.5 | 72.3 | 79.9 | 73.1 | 70.8 | 63.8 | 81, 4 | \%8.5 | 66.7 | 88.4 | 81.3 |
| Native white-Native parentage, number. | 4,191 | 2,856 | 4,3,7 | 3,331 | 3.053 | 4. ${ }^{26} 9$ | 3, 3 , 39 | - ${ }^{2.587}$ | 4,741 3.453 | 1,259 1,609 | 4,376 <br> 3,542 <br> 8.5 |
| Number attending school. | 3.042 | 9.062 | 3.529 | 2,455 | 3.10 | \% |  |  | 73.5 | 88.1 | 82.1 |
| Per cent attending school.. | 72.6 | 72.2 | 80.4 | 74.6 | 7.0 |  | ${ }_{58}$ | ${ }^{0.8 .8} 1$ |  |  | 5 |
|  |  |  | 15 | 5 | ........ | 7 | 49 |  | 23 | 1 | 3 |
| Number attending school.................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| for cent attending school. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foreien-born white, number. |  |  | 1 |  |  | 11 |  |  | 2 |  | 1 |
| Number attending school. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fer cent attending sehool. |  |  | 451 | 85 | 166 | - 36 | 31 | 1 819 | 3,414 | 151 | 207 |
| Negro, number............. | ${ }^{1} 883$ | 168 | 334 | 211 | 111 | 12912 | 311 | 1507 | 1,956 | $8{ }^{131}$ | -210 |
| Por cent attending school. | 63.5 | 22.7 | 74.1 | mal | 60.9 | 61.3 | 78.0 | 61.9 | 57.3 | 8.4 | 70.0 |
| DWELLINGS AIJD FAMIILES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dwellings, numb | 5, 404 | 2,852 | 4,254 | 43.39 | 3.449 | 8 8,025 | 3.727 | 7 3 ,652 | 8.810 | 1,243 12050 | 3.085 |
| Families, number | 5, 520 | 2,746 | 4,359 | (3,4(1) | 8,081 | 18.80 sm | 3,806 | - 3,460 | 0.062 | 1,2:0 | 4,083 |

${ }^{3}$ Native whites having both parents born in countries other than specifed, and also those having both parentsof foreigh birth but born in diferent countries

Table I.-COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERIStios OF THE


POPULATION FOR THE STATE AND FOR COUNTIES-Continued.


Table I.-COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF The


POPULATION FOR THE STATTE AND FOR COUNTIES-Continued.


3 Native whites having both parents born in countries other than specified, and also those having both parents of foreign birth but born in different eounties.

Table I--COMPOSItion AND CHaracteristics of the


POPULATION FOR THE STATE AND FOR COUNTIES-Continued.

${ }^{3}$ Native whites having both parents born in countries other than specified, and also those having both parents offoreign birth but born in different countiles.

TABLE II.-COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR OITTES OF 25,000 OR MORE.
[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100 .

| subsect. | Total, Cities NAMED. | Chatta nooga. | Knox- | Merrphis. ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nash- } \\ & \text { ville. } \end{aligned}$ | SUBJECT. | Total, cities NAMED. | Chatta nooga. | Knox- | Memphis. ${ }^{1}$ | Nash. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POPULATION |  |  |  |  |  | males of voting age |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total population, 1010. | 322, 419 | 44,604 | 36,346 | 131,105 | 110,364 | Total number | 99,973 | 14,299 | 10,591 | 44,309 |  |
| 1100 | 240,976 | 30, 154 | 32, 637 | 102, 320 | 30,565 | Number in 10 | 71,744 | 9,183 | 9,015 | 31,405 | 20, 20.701 |
| 1890 | 192, 248 | 29,100 | 22, 515 | 64, 405 | 76,168 | Native white-Native parentage. | 51,894 | 7,262 | 7,420 | 19,781 |  |
| 1870 | 80, 8066 | 12,802 6,033 | 8,683 | - 40,220 | 25, 660 | Number in 1900.. | 32, 020 | 4, 101 | 6,109 | 11, 772 | 17, 17.178 |
| Increase, 1900-1910 | 70.443 | 14,450 | 3,709 | 23, 78\% | 29,499 | Number in 1900. | 6,484 | 645 | 484 589 58 | 3,817 3,250 | 2,196 |
| Per cent of in | 31.1 | 47.9 | 11.4 | 27.1 | 36.5 | Native white-Foreign parentage. | 4,591 | 382 | 509 301 | 3,250 2,404 | 2,061 1,414 |
| Increase, $1890-1800$ | 53, 5178 | 1,054 | 10,102 | 37,825 | 4,697 | Native white-Mixed parentage. | 2,581 | 263 | 183 | 1,353 | 1,414 |
| Per cent of in | 27.9 |  | 44.8 | 88.6 | 6.2 | Foreign-born white. Number in 1900. | $\begin{aligned} & 5,908 \\ & 5,126 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 690 \\ & 6.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 380 \\ & 448 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,403 \\ & 0,407 \end{aligned}$ | 1,435 |
| White. |  |  |  |  |  | Negro | 34,948 | 5,700 | 2,297 | 17,238 | 1,16\% |
| Number in 100 | 215, 489 | 26, 712 | 25, 278 | ${ }_{52}$ | 75,7913 | Numb | 27,466 | 3,804 | 1,085 | 14,251 | +1,713 |
| Number in 1890 | 115, 170 | 16,525 | 16,102 | ${ }_{5 \overline{5}, 766}$ | 4f,773 | Ind., Chi., Jap., and all other | 51 | 2 | 1 | 40 | - 8 |
| Negro. | 114,544 | 17,942 | 7,638 | 52,441 | 36,523 | Per Cent of total. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number in 1 | 100, 49.5 | 13, 122 | 7,359 | 49.010 | 80, 04 | Native white-Native parentage. | 51.9 | 50.8 | 70.1 | 44.0 | 66 |
| Black. | 80, 281 | 11,056 | 6, 6.898 | -38, | 24,585 | Native white-Forcign or mixed par.. | 7.2 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 8.7 | 7.1 |
| Mulatt | 34, 203 | 6,886 | 1,541 | 13,849 | 11,987 | Foretgn-born white | 5.9 | 4.8 30.9 | 3.6 | 7.7 | 4.7 |
| Indian. | 48 |  | 2 | 44 | 2 |  |  | 9.9 | 21.7 | 3.9 | 31.6 |
| Chinese. | 32 | 2 |  | 33 | 2 | Citzensitip of Foreign-Born White. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Japaneso. | 2 |  |  | 2 | 4 | Naturalized... | 3,169 | 361 | 193 | 1,664 |  |
| All other. | 2 |  |  |  | 2 | - Having first paper | 341 | 51 | 13 | 1,004 | ${ }_{80} 5$ |
| Native white-Native parentage. | 173, 097 | 23,035 | 20,300 | 59,985 | 63,687 | Allon. | 1,122 | 04 | 50 | 808 | 170 |
| Number in 1000. | 118,471 | 18,851 | 22, 464 | 36, 566 | 40,620 | Unkno | 1,276 | 184 | 124 | 734 | 234 |
| Native white-Foreign or mixed par.. Number in 1500 | 23,205 e2, Ofi | 2,293 2,210 1,20 | 1, 1,028 | 12, 138 | 7,151 | InLItERACY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native white-Foreign parentage. | 13,704 | 1,339 | 920 | 7,245 | 4,200 | Inliterate Males of Voting Age. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native white-Mixed parentage. | 9,501 | 954 | 703 | 4,893 | 2,951 | Total number illiterat |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foreign-born white. | 11,575 | 1,332 | 783 | 6, 467 | 2,893 | Per cent illiterate. | 8.1 | 10.1 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 2,901 |
| Number in 1900 | 3,354 | 991 | 898 | 5,069 | 3,002 | Per cent in 1000 | 15.6 | 14.7 | 10.5 | 18.5 | 14.3 |
| Per Cent of Total population. |  |  |  |  |  | Native white, number illite | 891 | ${ }_{2}^{104}$ | 272 | ${ }^{77}$ | 378 |
| Native white-Native parentage | 53.7 | 51.6 | 72.4 | 45.8 | 57.7 | Por cent initerate | 1.5 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 1.9 |
| Per cent in 1900. | 46.1 | 45.9 | 68.8 | 95.7 | 60.2 | Foreign-born white, numberilliterate- | 351 | 24 | 12 | 249 | 66 |
| Native white-Foreign or mixed par. | 7.2 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 9.3 | 6.5 | Per centiniterate. | 5.9 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 7.3 | 4,6 |
| Per cent in 1909 | 9.0 | 7.3 | 5.9 | 10.5 | 8.9 | Negro, number illiterate | 6,881 | 1,251 | 349 | 2,825 | 2,456 |
| Forelgn-born white | 4.0 | 3.0 | ${ }_{2.7}^{2.2}$ | 4.9 6.0 | 2.7 $\$ .7$ | Per centiliterate | 19.7 | 21.9 | 15.2 | 16.4 | 25.3 |
| Negro. | 35.5 | 40.2 | 21.0 | 40.0 | 33.1 | Pergons 10 Years Old and Over. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Per cent in 19 | 40.8 | 43.5 | 0.6 | 48.8 | 87.2 | tal num | 267,935 | 37, 064 | 30,105 | 10,305 |  |
| SEX |  |  |  |  |  | Number liliterate | 22,409 | 3, 666 | 1,942 | 8,855 | 7,947 |
| Total. Male. | 158,475 | 22,429 | 17, 621 | 66,270 | 52,155 | Per cent illiterate | 8.4 | 9.9 | 6.5 | 8.0 | 8.8 |
| Fer | 183,944 | 22,175 | 18, 725 | 64, 835 | 58,209 | Native white, number | 159,132 | 20,773 | 22,790 | 58,954 | 56,615 |
| White. Male. | 104,483 | 13,579 | 14,020 | 40,906 | 35,918 | Number illiterate | 2,661 | 475 | 973 | 282 | ${ }^{981}$ |
| Fern | 103,304 | 13,081 | 14, 1880 | 37,624 | 37,913 | Per cent illiterat | 1.7 | 2.3 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 1.6 |
| Negro.. Mnia. | 53,036 | 8,848 | 3,600 | 25, 259 | 10,229 | Foreign-born white, nu | 11,265 | 1,281 |  |  |  |
| FOREIGN NATIONAIITIES | 60, 008 | 0,094 | 4,038 | $\underline{27,182}$ | 20,294 | Number flliterate | 948 | -85 | 30 |  | 205 |
| FOREIGN NATIONALITIES |  |  |  |  |  | Per cent illite | 8.4 | 6.6 | 4.7 | 0.9 | 7.0 |
| Foreign-Born White: Born in- |  |  |  |  |  | Negro, number | 97,455 | 15,008 | 6,553 | 44,976 |  |
| Austria. | 333 | 19 | 12 | 261 | 91 | Number juliterat | 18,778 | 3,104 | 932 | 7,932 | 6,810 |
| Canada-French | -44 | 9 | 4 | 32 | 6 | Per cent illiterat | 19.3 | 20.7 | 14.2 | 17.6 | 22.0 |
| Canada--O <br> Denmark. | 587 | 107 | 50 | 302 | 128 | Persons 10 to 20 Years, inclusive. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Engrark. | 1,034 | 142 | 93 | 61 530 | 9 269 | Total number | 65,748 | 8,958 |  |  |  |
| France. | ${ }^{2} 201$ | ${ }_{24}$ | ${ }_{6}$ | 114 | 269 57 | Number illiterate | 2,144 | ${ }^{8} 391$ | , 306 | +831 | 24,042 |
| Germany | 2,410 | 262 | 165 | 1,429 | 554 | Per cent illiterate | 3.3 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 2.6 |
| Greeco. | 350 | 34 | 23 | 230 | 63 | SCHOOL AGE AND |  |  |  |  |  |
| Holland. | 38 | 9 |  | 22 | 7 | ATTENDANCE |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hungar | 312 | 23 | 40 | 71 | 177 | Total number 6 to 20 years. |  |  |  | 32,462 |  |
| Ireland | 1,581 | 118 | 88 | 803 | 572 | Number attending school | 47, 940 | 6,833 | 5,747 | 17,169 | ${ }_{18}{ }^{1} 191$ |
| Mexico | 1,233 24 | 10 | 22 | 1,140 | 91 | Per cent attending school. | 55.2 | 58.0 | 53.6 | 62.9 | 57.2 |
| Norwey | 18 | 3 |  | 11 | 4 | Number 6 to 9 years. | 21,032 | 2,832 | 2,456 |  | 7.761 |
| Rouman | 67 | 5 | 4 | 19 | 39 | Nurnber attending | 14, 122 | 2,119 | 1,620 | 5; 465 | 4,928 |
| Russia. | 2,077 | 428 | 106 | 947 | 596 | Number 10 to 14 years. Number attending | 26, 105 | 3,551 | 3,197 | 9,401 | 8,886 |
| Sootlan | 312 | 50 | 35 | 138 | 89 | Number 15 to 17 years. | 22,446 17,726 | 3,088 2,355 | 2,639 2,304 | 7,177 6,488 | -8,859 |
| Swede | 195 |  | 8 | 133 | 33 | Number a trending schooi | 17,397 | 2,158 | 1,066 | 2,887 | 3,286 |
| Turkey. | ${ }^{298}$ | 13 | 1. | 95 | 105 | Number 18 to 20 years.. | 21,917 | 3,052 | 2,768 | 8,530 | 7,567 |
| Wales. | 96 | 21 | 44 | 23 | ${ }_{8}^{61}$ | Number attending school........ | 2,975 | 468 | 422 | 910 | 1,175 |
| Other foreign countries.............. | 140 | 21 | 10 | 78 | 25 | Persons 6 to 14 Tears, molusive, |  |  |  |  |  |
| Natrue White: Both por |  |  |  |  |  | Total number. | 47,137 | 6,383 | 5,653 | 17,444 | 17,657 |
| Austria. - | 261 | 19 | 6 | 135 | 101 | Number attending sehool | 36,568 | 5,207 | 4,259 | 13,372 | 13,780 |
| Canada-Fren | 2 x | 1 |  | 21 | 6 | Per cent attending school. | 77.6 | 81.6 | 75.3 | 76.7 | 77.8 |
| Canada-Oth | 122 | 13 | 17 | 62 | 30 | Native white-Native parentage. | 27,956 | 3,410 | 4,372 | 9,083 | 11,031 |
| Denmark | 32 | 2 |  | 21 | 9 | Number attending school. | 22,469 | 2,906 | 3,337 | 7,463 | 8,763 |
| France. | 180 | 18 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 303 | 166 43 | Per cent attending school | 80.4 | 85.2 | 76.3 | 82.1 | 79.1 |
| Germany | 4,062 | 356 | 220 |  | ${ }^{4}$ | Natue white--Foreign or mix | 3, 134 | 406 | 218 | 1,609 | ${ }_{760} 901$ |
| Greece | 4,43 | 17 |  | 2,282 | 1,204 15 | Per cent attending school | 85.7 | 91.6 | 87.6 | 84.6 | 84.1 |
| Holland. | 37 | 6 |  | 22 | 9 | Foreign-born whito |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hungary | 238 | 13 | 25 | 44 | 156 | Number attending school | 435 | 8 | ${ }_{28}^{31}$ | 225 | 109 |
| Ireland. | 3,468 | 225 | 247 | 1,600 | 1,330 | Per cent attending school. | 80.0 |  |  | 76.0 | 80.1 |
| Italy.. | 822 | 5 | 7 | 742 | 68 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia. | 1,239 | 304 | 74 | 520 | 335 | Number attending sch | 15,496 10,74 | 3,486 | 1,032 | 4,440 4,317 | - 4,008 |
| Scotland | 244 | 34 <br> 14 <br> 1 | 34 | 80 | 90 | Per cont attending school | 15,974 70.8 | 7,856 | 68.1 | 67.0 | 74. |
| Sweden... | ${ }_{261}^{121}$ | 14 | ${ }_{31}^{13}$ | 79 | 15 | DWELLINGS AND FAMTITE |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wales. | 118 | 44 | 48 | ${ }_{20}$ | 124 | Dwellings, number |  |  |  |  |  |
| All others of foreign parentage ${ }^{2}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,793 | 161 | 124 | 1,023 | 487 | Families, number.. | $\begin{aligned} & 64,741 . \\ & 75,716 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,02323 \\ 10,580 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,890 \\ & 7,905 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,710 \\ & 31,154 \end{aligned}$ | 20,077 |

${ }_{1}$ For changes in boundaries, etc., seo page 017.
2 Native whites having both parents born in countries other than specifed, and also those having both parents of foreign birth but born in different countries.

TAble III.-COMPOSITION AND OHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR PLACES OF 10,000 TO 25,000.


[^3]$74881^{\circ}-13-40$
fable IV.-COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR PLACES OF 2,500 TO 10,000 .


1 For changes in boundaries, etc., see page 617.

TAble V.-COMPOSITION AND CHARAOTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR WARDS OF CITIES OF 50,000 OR MORE. MEMPHIS.


Table $\%$--COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTIGS OF THE POPULATION FOR WARDS OF CITIES OF 50,000 or MORE-Continued.
NASHVYLER.


# PER CENT OF NEGROES IN TOTAL POPULATION OF TENNESSEE, BY COUNTIES: 1910. 



## NOTES REGARDING CEANGES IN BOUNDAFIES, ETC.

Island No. 25 ceded to Arkansas in 1905.

## counties.

Bedrond.-Part taken to form part of Moore in 1872.
Blownt.-Part taken to form part of Loudon in 1870.
Bradley.-Part taken to form part of James in 1871.
Carter.-Part taken to form part of Unicol in 1875.
Chester.-Organized from parts of Fardeman. Henderson, MeNairy, and Madison in 1882 and parts of Henderson and MoNairy annexed in 1886 and 1887 , respectively.

Clamonne.-Part annexed to Union in 1873.
Clay.-Organized from parts of Jaokson and Overton in 1870.
Cofree.-Part of Grundy annexed in 1874.
Crogketr--Organized from parts of Dyer, Gibson, Haywood, and Madison in 1872.

Dickson,-Part taken to form part of Houston in 1871.
DYer,--Parts taken to form parts of Lake and Crockett in 1870 and 1822, respedtively.

Fentress.-Part taken to form part of Pickett in 1881.
Franklin.-Pert taken to form part of Moore in 1872.
Gibson,-Part taken to form part of Crockett in 1872.
Gures.-Part annexed to Marshall in 1870.
Grainger,--Part taken to form part of Hamblen in 1870 and part annexed to Onion in 1873.

Grundy.-Part annexed to Coffey in 1874.
Hamblen.-Organized from parts of Grainger, Hawkins, and Jefferson in 1870.
HAMILTON,-Part taken to form part of James in 1871.
Fancock.-Part annexed to Hawkins in 1870.
Hardeman.-Part taken to form part of Chester in 1882.
Ha whins.-Part taken to form part of Hamblen in 1870; part of Hancock annexed in 1870.

Haywood.--Part taken to form part of Crockett in 1872.
Henderson.-Part taken to form part of Chester in 1882 and part annexed to Chester in 1886.

Hichman.-Part annexed to Lewis in 1897.
Houston-Organized from parts of Dickson, Humplureys, Montgomery, and Stewart in 1871.

Humphreys.-Part taken to form part of Houston in 1871.
Jackson.-Part taken to form part of Clay in 1870 .
James.-Organized from parts of Bradley and Hamilton in 1871.
Jefferson.-Part taken to form part of Harmblen in 1870.
Lake.-Organized from parts of Dyer and Obion in $187^{\circ}$.
Lavderdale.-Island No. 25 ceded to Arkansas in 1005.

Lewns-lyarts of Hickman and Wayne annexed in 1897
Lnncoln.-l'art taken to form part of Moore in 1872.
Loudon.-Organized from parts of Blount, MoMini, Monroe, and Reno in 1870.
McMinn,-Part taken to form part of Loudon in $1 \mathrm{~S}_{\mathrm{F}}^{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{l}$.
MCNAmy.-Pari taken to form part of Chester in 1682 and part anmexed to Chester in 1887.

Macon.--Part taken to form part of Trousdale in 1670; part of Sumner anmexed in 1873.

Madison--I Parts taken to form gat of Crockett in 1822 and part of Chester in 1882.

Marsmall.- Part of Giles annexed in $18 \% 0$.
Monroe.-lourt taken to form part of loudon in 1870.
Montgomezy.-Iart taken to form part of Houston in 1871.
Moone.- Organized from parts of Bedforl, Franklin, and Lincoln in 1872.
Obion.-Fart taken to form part of Lake in 1870 ; yart of Weakley annexed in
1870.

GVenton.--1'urts daken to form parts of lay and Piekett in 1870 and 1881, respectively.

Pekrx.-Fart of Wayne anmexed in 1909.
Prckert.-Organized from parts of Fentress and overton in 1881.
RoANE.-Part taken to form part of Doadon in 1670.
Smith. - Part taken to form part of Trousdade in $18 \% 0$.
Stewart.-I Iart taken to form part of Houston in Isil.
SUMNER - Part taken to form part of 'Iroustale in 1870 and part annexed to Maconin 1873.

Trodsdale.--Organized from parts of Macon, Smith, Sumner, dud Wilson in 1870.

Unicol.-Organized from parts of Carter and Wgahington in 1875.
Unon--Parts of Claibome and Grainger annexed in 1873.
Washingron.-Part taken to form part of Unitai in 1 f 75.
Wayne. - Part annexed to Lewis in 1607 and part to Ferry in 1006
Weakley.--Part anmexed to Obion in 1870.
Whason.--Part taken to form wart of Trousdade in 1580.
incomforatel flaces.
Chattanooga.- larts of ohe Civil Districts Nos sand 10 annexod in 1905 and part of No. 6 annexed in 1904 .

Clevelant.-Peirt of Civil District No. 1 annexed in 19 me.
Knoxvile.-North Knoxville and West Knowvile towns annexol between 1890 and 1900.

Lenota City.-Tucorporated in $190 \%$.
Memrins.-Part of (ivil District No. 18 (Lenox town) annexed in 1009.
Nasurille,-Farts of old Civil Mistricts Nos. $9,10,13,17$, and 1 K annexed in 1906 mid pert of now No. 11 amnexes in 1907; part unmexad to new No. 6 in 1907. Parr City--Incorporated in $140 \%$.

## Chapter 3.

## STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE STATE AND ITS COUNTIES.

Introduction.-This chapter presents a complete statement of the statistics of agriculture for Tennessee collected at the census of 1910. Statistics of farms and farm property relate to April 15, 1910; those of farm products, expenses, and receipts are for the calendar year 1909.

Definitions.-To assist in securing comparability for its statistics of agriculture, the Bureau of the Census provided the enumerators with certain definitions and instructions, the more important of which were essentially as given below.
Farm.-A "farm" for census purposes is all the land which is directly farmed by one person managing and conducting agricultural operations, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household or hired employees. The term "agricultural operations" is used as a general term referring to the worls of growing crops, producing other agricultural products, and raising animals, fowls, and bees. A "farm" as thus defined may consist of a single tract of land, or of a number of separate and distinct tracts, and these several tracts may be held under different tenures, as where one tract is owned by the farmer and another tract is hired by him. Further, when a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each is considered a "farm."

In applying the foregoing definition of a "farm" for census purposes, enumerators were instructed to report as a "farm" any tract of 3 or more acres used for agricultural purposes, and also any tract containing less than 3 acres which produced at least $\$ 250$ worth of farm products in the year 1909.
Farmer.-A "farmer" or "farm operator," according to the census definition, is a person who directs the operations of a farm. Hence owners of farms who do not themselves direct the farm operations are not reported as "farmers." Farmers are divided by the Bureau of the Census into three general classes according to the character of their tenure, namely, owners; tenants, and managers.
Farm owners include (1) farmers operating their own land only, and (2) those operating both their own land and some land hired from others. The latter are sometimes referred to in the census reports as "part owners," the term "owners" being then restricted to those owning all their land.
Farm tenants are farmers who, as tenants, renters, or croppers, operate hired land only. They were reported in 1910 in three classes: (1) Share tenants-those who pay a certain share of the products, as one-half, one-third, or one-quarter; (2) share-cash tenants-those who pay a share of the products for part of the land rented by them and cash for part; and (3) cash tenanls--those who pay a cash rental or a stated amount of labor or products, such as $\$ 7,10$ bushels of wheat, or 100 pounds of seed cotton per acre.

Managers are farmers who are conducting farm operations for the owner for wages or a salary.
Farm land.-Farm land is divided into (1) improved land, (2) woocland, and (3) all other unimproved land. The same classification was followed in 1880. At former censuses, except that of 1880, farm land was divided into improved land and unimproved land, woodland being included with unimproved land. Improved
land includes all land regularly tilled or mowed, land pastured and cropped in rotation, land lying fallow, land in gardens, orchards, vineyards, and nurseries, and land occupied by farm buildings. Woodland includes all land covered with natural or planted forest trees, which produce, or later may produce, firewood or other forest products. All other unimproved land includes brush land, rough or stony land, swamp land, and any other land which is not improved or in forest. The census classification of farm land as "improved land," "woodland," and "other unimproved land" is one not always easy for the farmers or enumerators to make, and the statistics therefore must be considered at best only a clowe approximation.

Total value of farm products.-No attempt has been made at this census to compute or even to estimate approximately the total value of farm products. Among the numerous difficulties which stand in the way of obtaining a total which would be at once comprehensive, free from duplication, and confined exclusively to the products of a definite period of time are the following:
(1) The duplication resulting from the feeding of farm crops to farm live stock, when the value both of the products derived from such live stock and of the crops are included in the saroe total. In 1900 an attempt was made to eliminate this duplication by menns of an inquiry as to the total value of the products of each farm fed to the live stock on that farm, but, aside from the fact that this would not eliminate the duplication where the products of one farm are fed to the live stock of another farm, it is believed that the farmers were unable to make even approximately accurate answers to the inquiry, and it was aceondingly not included in the schedule for 1910 .
(2) The fact that farmers may buy domestic animals during the census year, which are subsequently sold or slaughtered during the same year, and that it is impossible to eliminate the duplication accurately; and the further fact that the value of domestic animals sold or slaughtered, or of forest products cut, during a given year (as well as some other minor items) does not usually represent a value created wholly during that year, and that it is quite impossible to ascertain the value created during the year.
(3) The fact that the returns for some products are incomplete. The returns for all products are to a considerable extent estimates made by the farmers. Special dificulty was encountered in cases where the person in possession of the farm in April, 1910, when the census was taken, was not in possession of it during the crop year 1909. In such cases the farmer was not always able to report completely and accurately the products of the land for the preceding year. It is probable that the returns for the principal crops are in general fairly accurate, but that those for minor crops and for dairy and poultry products are frequently underatatements, particularly because the home consumption was disregarded or underestimated. In the belief that no accurite result conld be obtained from such an inquiry, the Bureau of the Census did not even attempt to ascertain the total quantity and value of certain by-producte, such as straw and cornstalke, which are of considerable importance, the schedule calling only fur the value of such by-products sold.
PER CENT OF LAND AREA IN FARMS, AND AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM LAND PER ACRE, IN TENNESSEE, BY COUNTIES: 1910.

PER CENT OF LAND AREA IN FARMS.
[Per cent for the state, 75.1.]
[Average for the state, \$18.53.]


## FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY.

Tennessee ranks seventeenth in population and thirty-third in land area among the states and territories of continental United States. The surface of the state rises from an altitude of about 250 feet along the Mississippi River to altitudes in excess of 3,000 feet in the mountains of the eastern border. The state falls naturally into three main divisions. Western Tennessee consists of a low Coastal Plain region, prevailingly less than 350 feet above sea level, bordered by alluvial bottom lands along the Mississippi River. It comprises a level or gently rolling stretch of country extending to the Tennessee River. Middle Tennessee stretches from the vicinity of the Tennessee River eastward to the Cumberland Plateau. It consists of two main parts, the elevated Highland Rim and the centrally located Limestone Basin. The Highland Rim attains to altitudes of 1,200 feet and even to altitudes of 1,300 or 1,400 feet along its extreme eastern margin. Eastern Tennessee comprises the Cumberland Plateau, which rises gently from the high altitudes of the Highland Rim and overlooks the great limestone valley of eastern Tennessee, which is a continuation southward of the Great Valley of Virginia. This is bounded to the east by the Appalachian Ranges along the extreme eastern line of the state.
The Limestone Basin is undulating to hilly, and the altitudes range from 500 feet above sea level to 900 feet. The Cumberland Plateau rises to an altitude in excess of 2,000 feet. The limestone valley of eastern Tennessee is rolling to hilly in its immediate surface features, although comprising altitudes less than that of the adjacent plateau and mountain system. The limestone valley ranges in altitude from 700 or 800 feet to altitudes in excess of 1,000 feet. There are numerous small included ranges and ridges within the valley. The extreme eastern Appalachian Mountain section rises from altitudes of 1,000 feet to altitudes above 3,000 feet in the higher mountains along the eastern border.

The soils of western Tennessee consist of heary loams and clays in the alluvial bottom lands along the Mississippi River. The loess covering of western Tennessee gives rise to large stretches of silty loams. The Coastal Plains soils along theTennessee River are principally sandy and sandy loam soils. Within this section cotton, tobacco, wheat, and oats constitute the principal crops grown upon the different soils. The soils of the Highland Rim consist of gray silty loams, stony loams, and heary clay soils. The Limestone Basin region is occupied by brown loams, silty loams, and clay loams very similar to those of the blue grass region of Kentucky, to the Great Valley of Virginia, and to the
limestone valley of eastern Tennessee. The soils of the Cumberland Plateau are derived principally from sandstone and shale rock and consist of loams, silty loams, and prevalently of fine sandy loams and stony loams. The soils of the limestone valley are principally heavy brown loams and clay loams. These soils are similar to those of the limestone basin of central Tennessee and to the blue grass region of Kentucky. Within the Appalachian Mountain region the soils are chiefly derived from the sandstone and shale rocks and are simidar to those of the Cumberland Plateau.

The two maps on the opposite page show, for the different counties, the proportion of the total land area which is in farms and the average value of farm land per acre. Of the state's entire land area approximately three-fourths ( 75.1 per cent) is in farms. As shown by the first map, the farm land falls nowhere below 20 per cent of the land area of any county and occupies over 95 per cent of the area of 15 counties. Eleven counties have from 90 to 95 per cent of their land in farms, and 22 from 80 to 90 per cent. The proportion is from 60 to 80 per cent in 29 counties, or more than one-fourth of all the counties in the state. In 9 counties the proportion is from 40 to 60 per cent, and in 10 from 20 to 40 per cent. Counties of each of these several classes are found in various parts of the state. It may be noted, however, that most of the counties in which less than 60 per cent of the land area is in farms are located in the mountainous regions of the state.
The average value of farm land per acre for the state as a whole is $\$ 18.53$, and, as shown by the second map, in a majority of the counties, well distributed over the state, the average is $\$ 10$ to $\$ 25$ per acre. In 23 counties the average is less than $\$ 10$ per acre, while in 16 counties it is $\$ 25$ to $\$ 50$, of which 5 are located near the Mississippi River, in the extreme western part of the state, 6 in the Limestone Basin, and 5 in the limestone valley. The average is $\$ 50$ to $\$ 75$ per acre in 2 counties, Shelby, lying in the extreme southwestern corner of the state, and Davidson, in the north central part, in which counties are located, respectively, the cities of Memphis and Nashville.

Progress during the decade 1900 to 1910.-Between 1900 and 1910 there was an increase of 21,389 , or 9.5 per cent, in the number of farms in Tennessee, as compared with an increase of 8.1 per cent in the population and of 6.3 per cent in the acreage of improved farm land. During the decade the total farm acreage decreased slightly, the decrease being 1.5 per cent. On account of the increase in the number of farms and of the decrease in the farm acreage, the
average size of farms, which was 90.6 acres in 1900, had decreased to 81.5 acres in 1910.

The total value of farm property, which includes that of land, buildings, implements and machinery, and live stock (domestic animals, poultry, and bees), is $\$ 612,521,000$ and has increased by $\$ 271,319,000$, or 79.5 per cent, since 1900. Land alone increased in value 83.9 per cent, compared with an increase of 82 per cent in the value of live stock, of 72.8 per cent in that of buildings, and of 39.8 per cent in that of implements and machinery.

In considering the increase of values in agriculture the general increase in the prices of commodities in the last 10 years should be borme in mind.

The average value of a farm, including its equipment, is $\$ 2,490$, an increase of $\$ 971$, or 63.9 per cent, over that in 1900. The average value of land per acre has advanced $\$ 8.60$, or 86.6 per cent, since 1900 .

The following table summarizes for the state the more significant facts relating to population and land area, the number, value, and acreage of farms, and the value of all other farm property in 1910 and 1900:

| NUMBER, AREA, AND VALUE Of farms. | $\underset{(\text { April } 15)}{1910}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1900 \\ (\text { June 1) } \end{gathered}$ | Incrimas, ${ }^{\text {t }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Amount. | Per cent. |
| Population. | 2,184, 789 | 2, 020,616 | 164,173 | 8.1 |
| Number of all farms...... ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 246, 012 | 224, 623 | 21, 389 | 9.5 |
| Approximate land area of the state. | 26, 679, 680 | 26, 679, 680 |  |  |
| Lmproved land in farms. | $20,041,657$ $10,890,484$ | $20,342,058$ $10,245,950$ | $-300,401$ 644,534 | -1.5 6.3 |
| Average acres per farm. | 81.5 | 90.6 | -9.1 | $-10.0$ |
| Value of farm property: Total. | \$612, 520, 836 | \$341, 202, 025 | \$271, 318, 811 | 79.5 |
| Land. | 371, 415, 783 | 202, 013, 790 | 169, 401, 993 | 83.9 |
| Buildings....... | 109, 106, 804 | 63, 136, 960 | 45, 969, 844 | 72.8 |
| Implements and machinery........ | 21, 292, 171 | 15, 232, 670 | 6, 059,501 | 39.8 |
| Domestic animals, poultry, and bees | 110, 706, 078 | 60, 818, 605 | 49, 887, 473 | 82.0 |
| Average value of all property per farm. Average value of land per acre........ | $\$ 2,490$ | $\$ 1,519$ $\$ 9.93$ | $\$ 971$ $\$ 8.60$ | 83.9 |

! A minus sign ( - ) denotes decrease.

Population, number of farms, and farm acreage: 1850 to 1910.-The table following presents, for the state as a whole for each census from 1850 to 1910 , inclusive, a statement of the total population, the number of farms, and the acreage of farm land and of improved land in farms. It also gives the percentage of the land area in farms, the percentage of farm land improved, and the percentage of increase during each decade in the number of farms and in the land in farms.

${ }^{1}$ A minus $\operatorname{sign}(-)$ denotes decrease.
In the 60 years since 1850 the population of the state has increased continuously and quite uniformly from $1,002,717$ to $2,184,789$, or 117.9 per cent. The number of farms in Tennessee, which is now 246,012, has increased continuously since 1850, the increase for the entire 60 years amounting to 173,277 . During the last decade the increase was 9.5 per cent, and that
between 1890 and $1900,28.8$ per cent. The most important changes took place between 1860 and 1880.

The land surface of Tennessee is approximately $26,679,680$ acres. Of this area, $20,041,657$ acres, or 75.1 per cent, are included in farms. This amount of farm land is less by 300,401 acres, or 1.5 per cent, than that reported in 1900. A decrease of considerably more than 400,000 acres is recorded in the farm acreage in the counties in the mountainous parts of the state, where much woodland and other unimproved land probably reported as in farms in 1900 was not so reported in 1910. The amount actually included in farms has not changed greatly since 1850 , there being at that time 71.2 per cent of all land of the state included in farms. Slight decreases are recorded for three of the six decades covered by the table. The largest decrease occurred between 1860 and 1870, amounting to 5.3 per cent. This was doubtless due to the effects of the Civil War. Ten years later, in 1880, the land reported as being in farms was almost identical with that reported in 1860. In addition to some recovery in farming, there was a special effort made in 1880 to secure a full report. The large acreage thus reported accounts in a measure for the apparent decrease during the following decade.

Of the total farm acreage, $10,890,484$ acres, or 54.3 per cent, are reported as improved land. For the entire period covered by the table the number of acres
of improved land has continuously increased. During the 60 years an unbroken rise has occurred in the proportion which improved land has formed of all land in farms. It should be noted, however, that the increase in improved acreage has not kept pace with the increase in number of farms.
Values of farm property: 1850 to 1910.-The agricultural changes in Tennessee since 1850, as reflected in the values of the several classes of farm property, are shown in the table which follows:


1 A minus sign ( - ) denotes decrease.
${ }^{2}$ Computed gold values, being 80 per cent of tho currency values reported.
The total wealth in the form of farm property is $\$ 612,521,000$, an increase of $\$ 271,319,000$, or 79.5 per cent, over the amount in 1900. Of the total value in 1910 nearly four-fifths ( 78.4 per cent) is contributed by land and buildings, 18.1 per cent by live stock, and 3.5 per cent by implements and machinery. The value of land and buildings is $\$ 480,523,000$, an increase of $\$ 215,372,000$, or 81.2 per cent, simce 1900 .
In 1850 the total value of farm property was $\$ 133,189,000$, and by 1860 it had increased to $\$ 340,036,000$, a gain of 155.3 per cent. The total value in 1860 was greater than at any succeeding census until 1900, and the value of land and buildings greater than at any later census until 1910. A considerable decrease occurred between 1860 and 1870, due to the destructive effects of the Civil War. Since 1870 the value has continuously increased. An uninterrupted advance since that time has also occurred in the value of implements and machinery, and since 1880 in that of live stock. In all three classes the absolute gain during the last decade has been greater than that during any other decade covered by the table.
Average acreage and values per farm : 1850 to 1910.The average size of a Tennessee farm decreased continuously from 261 acres in 1850 to 81.5 acres in 1910, rhich is at a rate of nearly 30 acres each decade. The decrease during the last decade, however, was only 9.1 acres. In 1850 and in 1860 the "plantation" was the common farm unit in a considerable part of the state, as it had been during the first half of the century. The relatively high average size of farms at those two censuses is partly accounted for by the fact that each plantation was reported as one farm. During the last 50 years most plantations have gradually been divided into small parcels of land largely operated
by tenants. Each tenant holding of the plantation is reported as a farm, and each tenant as a farmer, whether or not the owner of the property lives on the plantation and directs the operation. This accounts for the fact that during the last 50 years the number of farms reported increased 195.7 per cent, while there was an increase of only 60.3 per cent in the acreage of improved farm land, and a decrease of 3 per cent in the total amount of land in farms.
In the case of many plantations, most of the land in these plantations is now worked by tenants, each of whom is reported as a farmer and the land operated by him as a farm, yet there is a supervision by the owner, so that in a sense the entire plantation may be said to constitute a single farm. The Bureau of the Census has recently made an investigation of the extent to which the plantation unit of farm management still prevails, the results of which will appear in a later report.
Bearing in mind the definition of a farm as it applies to conditions in Tennessee, it is to be noted that the average value is $\$ 2,490$, of which $\$ 1,053$ represents the value of land and buildings, $\$ 450$ that of live stock, and $\$ 87$ that of implements and machinery. Although the aggregate value of farm property was advancing, the average value per farm fell from $\$ 1,910$ in 1870 to $\$ 1,566$ in 1880 , and again from $\$ 1,794$ in 1890 to $\$ 1,519$ in 1900 . These decreases were no doubt due chiefly to the division of the larger places into smaller farms operated by tenants. This movement seems to have slackened, yet by reason of the great rise in values the farm, notwithstanding its smaller size, has a much greater average value than 10 years ago.
The average value of land and buildings per acre increased from $\$ 8.94$ in 1870 to $\$ 13.03$ in 1900 , and to $\$ 23.98$ in 1910. Thus it is to be noted that whereas the increase during the 30 years prior to 1900 amounted to only $\$ 4.09$ per acre, that during the last decade amounted to $\$ 10.95$. Before the war there had been an upward movement in average value per acre, the value in 1850 being $\$ 5.15$, and that in 1800, $\$ 13.13$. The decrease of over $\$ 4$ per acre between 1860 and 1870 was probably largely due to the effect of the war.
The changes which have taken place during the past 60 years in the average acreage of Tennessee farms and in the average values of the various classes of farm property, as well as in the average value per acre of land and buiddings, are shown in the following table:

| CENSUS YEAP. | Average acres perfarm. | average value per fatm. ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  | Average value of land and buildings per acre. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All farm } \\ & \text { property. } \end{aligned}$ | Lanh ond builining. | Implements and machinery. | Domestic animals, poultry, and bees. |  |
| 1010. | 81.5 | \$2,490 | \$1,083 | \$37 | \$450 | \$23.08 |
| 1900. | 90.6 | 1,519 | 1,180 | 68 | 271 | 13, 03 |
| 1890. | 115.9 | 1,794 | 1,302 | 57 | 345 | 12.04 |
| 1880. | 124.8 | 1,5iff | 1,243 | 55 | 264 | 10.00 |
| 1870: | 165.7 | 1,910 | 1,481 | 50 | 373 | 8. 91 |
| 1860. | 250.9 | 4,128 | 3,294 | 103 | 731 | 13.13 |
| 1850... | 261.0 | 1,831 | 1,345 | 74 | 412 | 5.15 |

[^4]Farm tenure: 1880 to 1910.-The following table shows the distribution of the farms of the state according to character of tenure at each census since 1880:

| TENURE. | 1910 | 1900 | 1890 | 1880 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of all farms. | 246,012 | 224, 623 | 174,412 | 165, 650 |
| Farms operated by owners and managers. | 144, 851 | 133,483 | 120,622 | 108,454 |
| Farms consisting of owned land only .- | 120,081 | 118,545 | ${ }^{1}$ ) | ( ${ }^{1}$ |
| Farms consisting of owned and hired land | 24,044 | 13,652 | ${ }^{1}$ ) | ${ }^{1}$ |
| Farms operated by managers. ........ | 826 | 1,286 | ( ${ }^{2}$ | (1) |
| Farms operated by tenants............. | 101,061 | 91, 140 | 53,790 | 57,196 |
| Share tenants..... ........................ | 68, 2.47 | 62,792 | 34,028 | 37,930 |
| Cash tenants...... | 27,436 |  |  |  |
| Tenure not specified | 2,494 | 28,348 | 19,762 | 19,266 |
| Per cent of farms operated by- |  |  |  |  |
| Owners and managers... | 5.5 .9 | 59.4 | 60.2 | 65.5 |
| Tenants.. | 41.1 | 40.6 | 30.8 | 34. 5 |
| Bhare and share-cash | 28.9 | 28.0 | 19.5 | 22.9 |
| Cash and nonspecifled............. | 12.2 | 12.6 | 11.3 | 11.6 |

1 Not reported separately.
${ }^{2}$ Share-cash tenants were doubtleas largely included with share tenants in 1000, 1890, and 1880 .

The number of all farms, and therefore of all farm operators, is 246,012 . Of the farm operators, 144,125 are classified as owners, 826 as managers, and 101,061 as tenants. Of the owners, 120,081 operate exclusively land owned by them, while 24,044 operate land which they rent in addition to that which they own. Tenants are further distributed according to the character of their tenancy; thus 68,247 are reported as share tenants, 2,884 as share-cash tenants, 27,436 as cash tenants, and for 2,494 no report relative to character of tenure was secured.
While the total number of farm operators in the state increased by 80,362 , or 48.5 per cent, since 1880 , the number of tenant farms increased by 43,865 , or 76.7 per cent. The tenants formed 34.5 per cent of all farm operators in 1880, and this proportion rose to 41.1 per cent in 1910. The proportion of tenants was indeed somewhat less in 1890 than in 1880, but in 1900 it was considerably larger, and in 1910 increased slightly. No data were secured prior to 1880 concerning the number of farms operated by tenants.

For the sake of comparison with the earlier figures, the share and share-cash tenants of this census have been grouped together, and likewise the cash tenants and those for whom the form of tenure is not specified. During the whole period covered by" the table the share group has been much larger than the cash group. The share group now, as in 1900, is more than twice as large as the cash group, but in 1890 and 1880 was a little less than twice as large.

The next table shows, for white and colored farmers combined and for each class separately, the total and improved acreage and the value of land and buildings for farms operated by owners (including part owners), managers, and tenants, respectively.

| FARMS OPERATED HY— | ALL LAND IN FARMS <br> (ACRLS). |  | IMPROVED LAND IN TARMS (ACRES). |  | Value of land and BTLLDINGS. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1810 | 1900 | 1910 | 1900 | 1910 | 1000 |
| All farmers | 20, 041,657 | 20, 342, 058 | 10,890, 484 | 10,245,950 | \$480, 522,587 | \$265, 160,750 |
| Owners... | 14,672,637 | 14, 523,975 | 7, A61, 499 | 6,906,099 | 332,367,052 | 181,871,630 |
| Managers.... | 334,929 | 5 383,754 | 115,918 | 143,989 | 10,992, 818 | 6,676,790 |
| Tenants..... | 5,034,091 | 5, 434, 329 | 3,313,007 | 3,195,912 | 137, 162,117 | 76,602,330 |
| White. | 18,435,579 | 18,791,962 | 9,728, 208 | 9, 209,149 | 438, 330, 021 | 244, 500, 800 |
| Owners. | 14,081,901 | 14, 030,151 | 7,111, 807 | 6, 635,165 | 320,187,872 | 176,594,590 |
| Managers | 317,247 | 371,788 | 109,140 | 137,038 | 10,188, 313 | $6,288,760$ |
| Tenants.. | 4,036,371 | 4,300,023 | 2,507,261 | 2,436,946 | 107, 953,836 | 61,677,250 |
| Colored. | 1,608, 078 | 1, 550, 096 | 1, 162, 276 | 1, 036, 801 | 42,192, 566 | 20,580, 150 |
| Owners... | 590,676 | 493,824 | 349,692 | 270, 934 | 12,179,780 | 5,277, 040 |
| Managers.... | 17,682 | 11,966 | 6,778 | 6,901 | 804,505 | 388,030 |
| Tenants: | 997,720 | 1,044,308 | 805,806 | 758, 966 | 29,208, 281 | 14,925,080 |

The following table shows, for white and colored farmers combined and for each class separately, the per cent distribution by tenure groups of the items in the preceding table, and also of the number of farms:

| FALMS OPERATED BY- | PER CENT Of TOTAL. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of farms. |  | All Iand in farms. |  | Improved land in farms. |  | Value of land and buildings. |  |
|  | 1010 | 1900 | 1910 | 1900 | 1910 | 1900 | 1910 | 1800 |
| All farmers........ | 100. 0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100,0 |
| Owners. | 58.6 | 58.9 | 73.2 | 71.4 | 68.5 | 67.4 | 69.2 | 68.6 |
| Managers. | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| Tcnants. | 41.1 | 40.6 | 25.1 | 26.7 | 30.4 | 31.2 | 28.5 | 28.9 |
| White | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100, 0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Owners. | 64. 2 | 64.4 | 76.4 | 74.7 | 73.1 | 72.0 | 73.0 | 72.2 |
| Managers. | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| Tenants. | 35.4 | 35.0 | 21.9 | 23.4 | 25.8 | 26.5 | 24.6 | 25.2 |
| Colored. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Owners. | 27.9 | 27.8 | 30.8 | 31.9 | 30.1 | 20.1 | 28.9 | 25.6 |
| Managers. | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Tenants. | 71.9 | 71.9 | 62.1 | 67.4 | 60.3 | 73.2 | 60.2 | 72.5 |

It will be seen that, in 1910, 73.2 per cent of all land in farms was in farms operated by their owners (including part owners), 1.7 per cent in farms operated by managers, and 25.1 per cent in farms operated by tenants, the percentage for managers and for tenants being slightly lower and that for owners higher than in 1900.

Of all land in farms operated by white farmers, 76.4 per cent was in farms operated by their owners, and 21.9 per cent in tenant farms, while of that in farms operated by colored farmers, 36.8 per cent was in farms operated by owners, and 62.1 per cent in tenant farms. The proportion of farm land which was in farms operated by owners increased between 1900 and 1910 for each class of farmers, the increase being rather more pronounced in the case of colored than white farmers.
As shown by the next table the average size of farms operated by managers in 1910 ( 405.5 acres) was about four times as great as that of farms operated by owners ( 101.8 acres), which was in turn about twice as large as that of farms operated by tenants (49.8 acres). The average size of farms operated by owners
and by tenants decreased from 1900 to 1910, while that of farms operated by managers increased materially. In 1910 the percentage of farm land improved was highest for tenant farms and lowest for those operated by managers.
The average size of farms operated by white farmers in 1910 ( 88.8 acres) was more than twice as large as that of farms of colored farmors ( 41.9 acres); both classes of farms have decreased in size between 1900 and 1910. The proportion of land improved was larger for farms of colored farmers than for those of white farmers, being, respectively, 72.4 and 52.8 per cent of the total acreage in each class of farms.

| YARMSOPERATEDBY | AVRRAGE ACRES PER FARAM. |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { PbR GENT } \\ \text { OF FARM } \\ \text { LAND } \\ \text { MPROVED. } \end{gathered}$ |  | average value or LaND AND bULLDNGS. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All land. |  | Improved land. |  |  |  | Per farm. |  | Per acre. |  |
|  | 1910 | 1900 | 1910 | 1900 | 1910 | 1900 | 1910 | 1900 | 1910 | 1900 |
| All farmers | 81.5 | 00.6 | 44.3 | 45.6 | 54.8 | 50.4 | \$1,053 | 1,180 | \$23. 98 | \$13, 03 |
| Owners. | 101.8 | 109.9 | 51.8 | 52.2 | 50.9 | 47.6 | 2,306 | 1,376 | 22.65 | 12,52 |
| Managers | 405,5 | 208.4 | 140.3 | 111.9 | 34, 6 | 37.5 | 13,308 | 5,192 | 32.82 | 17.40 |
| Tenants. | 49.8 | 59.6 | 32.8 | 35.1 | 65, 8 | 58.8 | 1,357 | 840 | 27.25 | 14.10 |
| White. | 88.8 | 98.5 | 46.8 | 48.3 | 52.8 | 49.0 | 2,110 | 1,282 | 23.78 | 13.01 |
| Owners.. | 105.5 | 114.3 | 53.3 | 54.0 | 50.5 | 47.3 | 2,400 | 1,438 | 22.74 | 12.59 |
| Managers. | 409.4 | 308.8 | 140.8 | 113.8 | 34.4 | 36.9 | 13,140 | 5,223 | 32.11 | 16. 91 |
| Tenants.. | 54, 0 | 65.8 | 34.1 | 30.5 | 62.1 | 55.5 | 1,469 | 924 | 20.75 | 14,05 |
| Colored. | 41.9 | 45.7 | 30.3 | 30.6 | 72.4 | 66, 9 | 1,101 | 607 | 26.27 | 13,28 |
| Owners. | 51.2 | 52.4 | 32.7 | 28.7 | 59.2 | 54.9 | 1,138 | 560 | 20.62 | 10.69 |
| Managers. | 346.7 | 145.9 | 132.9 | 84.2 | 38.3 | 57.7 | 15,775 | 4,732 | 45.50 | 32.43 |
| Terants. | 36.2 | 42.8 | 29.2 | 31.1 | 80.8 | 72.7 | 1,060 | 612 | 29.28 | 14.29 |

Farm mortgages: 1890 to 1910.-The Eleventh Census (1890) was the first to collect data relating to mortgage debt on farms. The basis of the returns was the "farm home" occupied by its owner. The same class of information was secured by the population schedules of the Twelfth Census (1900). The agricultural schedules of the Thirteenth Census (1910) secured practically the same information, except that the basis was "owned farms" instead of "owned farm homes"-a difference involving, however, no appreciable incomparability.

The following table relates to farms operated by persons owning all or part of the land, and shows for 1910 (1) the number of such farms reported as free from mortgage; (2) the number reported as mortgaged; and (3) the number for which no mortgage reports were secured. Comparable items are included for 1900 and 1890.


[^5]In 1910 the total number of farms owned in whole or in part by the operators was 144,125 . Of this number, 118,285 were reported as free from mortgage; 24,006 were reported as mortgaged; and for 1,834 no report relative to mortgage indebtedness was obtained. The number of mortgaged farms constituted 16.9 per cent of the total number of owned farms, exclusive of those for which no mortgage report was obtained. The percentage is considerably higher than it was in 1890, and somewhat higher than in 1900. It may be noted that the percentages given for the three censuses are comparable, but that the number of mortgaged and unmortgaged farms reported in 1890 is not entirely comparable with the numbers reported at the later censuses because at the census of 1890 the farms for which no reports were secured were distributed between the two classes of mortgaged and unmortgaged farms. It can be seen, however, that from 1890 to 1910 the increase in the number of mortgaged farms was greater than that in the number free of mortgage.
The statement of mortgage debt and of the value of mortgaged farm property is restricted to the farms of those farmers who own all of their land and report the amount as well as the fact of indebtedness. Of the 24,006 farms reported as mortgaged, 18,778 are wholly owned by the farmers, and for 17,362 of these the amount of mortgage debt is reported. Only these last-mentioned farms are included for 1910 in the next table, which presents data relating to mortgaged farms for 1910 and 1890. In this connection it should be noted that in 1890 the amount of mortgage debt of farms with incomplete reports was estimated according to the percentages and averages obtained from farms with full reports, but that no such estimate is here made for 1910. The table gives a comparative statement of the value of mortgaged farms owned entirely by their operators and the amount of indebtedness, together with the average value of such farms, the average debtper farm, and the average equity per farm for 1910 and 1890. Data regarding the amount of mortgage debt were not obtained in 1900.

|  | OWNED FARMS OR PARM homeg mortgackid. |  | micrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $1910{ }^{1}$ | 1890 ${ }^{\text { }}$ | Amount. | Per cent. |
| Number. | 17,362 | 3,431 |  |  |
| Value-Land and buildings. | \$47, 232,069 $\$ 12,026.330$ |  |  |  |
| Amount of mortgage debt... | 812, 0.30 .7 | -2,20,40.1 |  |  |
| Averaga value per farm.... | \$2,720 | \$1,663 | 81,057 | 63.6 |
| Average deht per farm...... | ${ }^{71727}$ | \$6067 | \$997 | 10.0 |
| A verage oquity per farm.... | \$1,993 | \$0968 | 8997 | 100.1 |

[^6]The average debt of mortgaged farms increased in the 20 years from $\$ 667$ to $\$ 727$, or 9 per cent. During this same period the average value of such farms increased from $\$ 1,663$ to $\$ 2,720$, or 63.6 per cent. Thus the owner's equity increased from $\$ 996$ to
$\$ 1,993$, or more than doubled. As a result of the greater relative increase in the total farm value than in the total farm debt, the mortgage indebtedness, which was 40.1 per cent of the value of the mortgaged farm in 1890, was only 26.7 per cent of this value in 1910.

Farms by size groups: 1910 and 1900.-The following table shows the distribution of farms by size groups at the censuses of 1910 and 1900:


Nearly three-tenths ( 29.4 per cent) of the farms in Tennessee are from 20 to 49 acres in size, nearly onefourth ( 24.4 per cent) from 50 to 99 acres, and over one-sixth ( 16.9 per cent) from 100 to 174 acres. Thus more than seven-tenths of all the farms in the state are between 20 and 174 acres in size. About onefifth of the total number are under 20 acres in size, while the farms of 175 acres or over constitute about one-tenth of the total. A comparison of the distribution of farms by size groups in 1910 and 1900 discloses the fact that increases occurred in each of the groups from 3 to 99 acres, while each of the groups embracing farms of 100 acres and over show decreases. The number of places "under 3 acres" reported as farms is now about one-eighth as great as 10 years ago. This decrease may be due to a different interpretation by the enumerators as to what constitutes a small farm, or may represent an actual decrease in that type of farm.
Farms of 20 to 49 acres and of 50 to 99 acres each constituted 25.6 per cent of the total number operated by white farmers, and farms of 100 to 174 acres, with 18.9 per cent of the total, ranked next in importance;
among colored farmers, 49.8 per cent of the farms were of 20 to 49 acres, and 18 per cent and 17.9 per cent were farms of 10 to 19 acres and 50 to 99 acres, respectively. Of the farms operated by colored farmers 74 per cent were farms of less than 50 acres, as compared with 43.9 per cent of the farms of white farmers.
The following table shows the total and improved acreage and the value of land and buildings for farms of various size groups, consolidating into one group the farms of less than 20 acres (numbering in all 47,341 ), and also the farms of between 175 and 499 aeres (numbering 22,450 ):

| SIZE GROUP: | ALL IAND IN FARMS <br> (ACRES). |  | IMPROWEN IAND IN FAIMS (ACRES). |  | Value of land and - buildings. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1910 | 1900 | 1910 | 1900 | 1910 | 1300 |
| Total..... | 20, 041,657 | 20, 342, 058 | 10,890,484 | 10,245,850 | \$480,522,587 | 265,150,750 |
| Under 20 acres. | 547, 322 | 430, 110 | 501, 007 | 384, 235 | 31, 506, 673 | 12,848,370 |
| 20 to 49 acres... | 2,240,374 | 1,937,942 | 1, 800, 374 | 1,509,172 | 74, 475, 941 | 33,491, 100 |
| 50 to 99 acres.. | 4, 147,088 | 3,935,990 | 2, 581, 648 | 2,371, 529 | 104, 019, 266 | 54,032,240 |
| 100 to 174 acres. 175 to 499 acres. | 5.206 .020 | $5,371,931$ | 2,802,232 | 2,734, 766 | 113,199, 169 | 65, 883, 500 |
| 175 to 499 acres. | 5,724,087 | $6,216,250$ | 2,619,991 | 2,658,987 | 120,220, 288 | 76,322,580 |
| 500 to 999 acres. 1,000 acres and | 1, 189, 042 | 1,285,379. | 422,571 | 407, 131 | $23,618,950$ | 13,012,000 |
| over. | 937, 718 | 1,164,456 | 162, 661 | 180, 130 | 13,482,310 | 8,060,900 |

The following table shows the per cent distribution, by size groups, of the items presented in the preceding table, and also of the number of farms:

| SILE GROOP. | PER CENT OF TOTAL. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of farms. |  | All land in farms. |  | Improved land in farms. |  | Value ofland and buildings. |  |
|  | 1910 | 1900 | 1910 | 1900 | 1910 | 1900 | 1910 | 1900 |
| Total. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Under 20 acres. | 19.2 | 16.3 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 4.8 |
| 20 to 49 acres. | 29.4 | 27.4 | 11.2 | 9.5 | 16.5 | 14.7 | 15.5 | 12.6 |
| 50 to 99 acres. | 24.4 | 25.5 | 20.7 | 19.3 | 23.7 | 23.1 | 21.6 | 20.7 |
| 100 to 174 acres. | 16.9 | 18.9 | 26.2 | 26.4 | 25.7 | 26.7 | 23.6 | 24.8 |
| 175 to 499 geres. | 9.1 | 10.8 | 28.6 | 30.6 | 24.1 | 20.0 | 25.0 | 28.8 |
| 500 to 999 acres. | 0.8 | 0.9 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| 1,000 acres and over | 0.2 | 0.3 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 3.8 |

Of the total farm acreage of the state in 1910, 28.6 per cent was in farms of 175 to 499 acres, and 26.2 per cent in farms of 100 to 174 acres, these two being from the standpoint of aggregate acreage the most important size groups. There were no notable changes between 1900 and 1910 in the per cent distribution of the farm acreage by size groups, the proportion in farms of under 100 acres showing a slight increase, and that in farms of 100 acres and over a corresponding decrease.

As shown by the next table, the percentage of farm land improved diminishes as the average size of the farms increases. For this reason and also because buildings have normally a higher value in proportion to farm acreage on small than on large farms, the average value of land and buildings per acre of land also diminishes with the increase in the size of the farms; it is much higher for the farms under 20 acres in size than for those of any other group.

| SIze group. | PER CENT OF FARM LAND IMPROVED. |  | average value of land and bulldings. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Per farm, |  | Per acre. |  |
|  | 1910 | 1900 | 1910 | 1900 | 1910 | 1900 |
| Total. | 54.3 | 50.4 | 91,953 | \$1, 180 | \$23, 88 | 812.03 |
| Onder 20 acres... | 91.5 | 89.3 |  |  | ${ }^{57} .57$ | 29.87 |
| 20 to 49 acres. | 80.4 | 77.9 | 1,031 | 545 | 33.24 | 17.28 |
| 50 to 99 acres.. |  |  |  | 1959 | 25.08 | 13.96 |
| 100 to 174 acres. | 53.3 | 50.9 | 2,725 | 1,551 | 21.54 | 12.26 |
| 175 to 499 acres.. | 45.8 | 42.8 | 5,355 | 3,144 | 21.00 | 12.28 |
| 500 to g99 actes..... | 30.5 17.3 | 31.7 15.5 | 12,577 28,030 |  | 19.86 14.38 | $\begin{array}{r}10.12 \\ 7.44 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 1,000 aeres and over | 17.3 | 10.5 | 28,030 | 16,302 | 14.38 | 7.44 |

- Color and nativity of farmers: 1910.--Prior to the census of 1910 no attempt was made to secure information on the farm schedules concerning the nativity of farmers. The table which follows shows the color and nativity of farm operators by character of tenure for 1910.
Of the farmers in Tennessee, 207,704, or over fivesixths of the total number, were whites and 38,308 , or 15.6 per cent, nonwhites. All but 883 of the white farmers werenative born; while of the nonwhite farmers nearly all, 38,300 , were negroes, only 8 being Indians.

It is significant to note the form of tenure among these different classes. Thus, of the native white farmers, 35.5 per cent were tenants, as compared with only 17.8 per cent among the foreign-born white farmers. Among nonwhite farmers the tenants constituted over seven-tenths ( 71.9 per cent) of the total number.
Of the 883 foreign-born white farmers in Tennessee in 1910, 248 were born in Germany, 131 in Switzerland, 110 in England, 99 in Ttaly, and 80 in Ireland. Other European countries were represented by a total of 205 farmers, and non-European countries by 10 .


## DOMESTIC ANIMALS, POULTRY, AND BEES.

Domestic animals on farms: 1910.--The census of 1910 was taken as of April 15, and that of 1900 as of June 1. Since a great many domestic animals are born during the six weeks between April 15 and June 1 , and on the other hand a considerable number of older animals are slaughtered or die during the same period, the numbers of the different classes of animals for the two censuses are not closely comparable, and the same is true in somewhat less. degree of the values. For this reason the figures for 1900 are not presented in this chapter, but in the general reports of the census the figures for the several states will be presented and the extent to which their comparability is affected by the change in the date of enumeration will be discussed.

Of the total number of farms enumerated, 234,060, or 95.1 per cent, report domestic animals of some kind, the number without any domestic animals being 11,952 .
Cattle are reported by 85.4 per cent of all farms, "dairy cows" by 83.5 per cent, and "other cows" by 17.3 per cent. The total number of cows increased materially during the decade, and the average value of "dairy cows" increased from $\$ 25.30$ to $\$ 30.22$, while that of "other cows" decreased from $\$ 19.40$ to $\$ 17.52$. In 1900 the census was taken as of date June 1, after all the spring calves were born, and the group "calves" included all cattle less than one year of age, while the census of 1910 was taken as of April 15, and only calves born in 1910 were included in the comparative group. As a result the number of
calves decreased from 236,000 to 114,187 and their average value decreased from $\$ 6.81$ to $\$ 6.12$.

Horses are reported by 62.5 per cent of all the farms in the state, but only 10 per cent report yearlings and 6 per cent report spring colts. The average value of mature horses is over twice that reported in 1900. Mules are reported by one-half of the farms in the state. Their number is about four-fifths that of horses and their average values slightly greater than those of horses.

The next table summarizes the statistics of domestic animals for the state, recorded as of April 15, 1910. Cattle and sheep are divided into age and sex groups, while horses, mules, and swine are presented by age groups only.
Sheep are reported from 29,987 farms, or 12.2 per cent of all the farms in the state. Of the 29,087 farms, 82.9 per cent report spring lambs, the number of the latter being 75.5 per cent of the number of ewes. The average flock in the state, including all classes, is about 27 sheep, while in 1900 it was 13.
Of all farms, 73.9 per cent report swine, the average number being about eight per farm reporting. About one-fifth of the farms report spring piss, which number is only slightly over one-fourth of all swine, this relatively small proportion being due largely, no doubt, to the early date of enumeration. The average value of the swine reported as "hogs and pigs born before January 1, 1910," is $\$ 6.39$, while that of spring pigs is $\$ 2.06$.

| AGE AND SEX GHOUP. | FARMS heporting. |  | antmals. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. | Percent of all farms. | Wumber. | Value. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aver- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { value. } \end{gathered}$ |
| Total. | 234,060 | 95.1 |  | \$106,608,122 |  |
| Cattle.. | 209,990 | 85.4 | 996,529 | 20,600,718 | \$20.76 |
| Dairy cows (cows and heifers kept for milk, born belore Jan, 1, 1909). |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other cows (cows and heifers not kept for milk, born before Jan. 1, | 20i, 360 | 83.5 | 397,104 | 11,990,755 | 30.22 |
| 1909)........... | 42,623 | 17.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 119,718 \\ & 132,649 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,097,049 \\ & \mathbf{1}, 536,217 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.52 \\ & 11.58 \end{aligned}$ |
| Heifers born in 1909..... | 70, 294 | 28.6 |  |  |  |
| Calves born after Jan. i, | 79,931 | 32.5 | 114,187 | 698,481 | 6.12 |
| Steers and bulls born in 1909. | 41,059 | 10.7 | 116,197 |  |  |
| Steers and buils born | 41,053 | 10.7 |  | 1,547,409 | 13.32 |
| before Jan. 1, 1909. | $\begin{array}{r} 18,739 \\ 34 \end{array}$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l} 7.6 \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 115,345 \\ 1,329 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,782,362 \\ 29,445 \end{array}$ | 24.1222.16 |
| Unclassified cattle. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Horses......................... | 158,838 | 62.6 | 349,709 | 30,320,044 | 112.44 |
| Mares, stallons, and geld. ings born before Jan, 1, |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1909 . . . . . . . . . .$. | $\begin{array}{r} 152,291 \\ 24,582 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61.9 \\ & 10.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 300,397 \\ 32,698 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35,981,004 \\ 2,467,838 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 119.81 \\ 75.47 \end{array}$ |
| Colts born in 1909 .......- |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1910. | 14,727 | 6.0 | 16, 664 | 871,202 | 52.22 |
| Mulos......................... | 123,887 | 50.4 | 275.855 | 35,100,810 | 12\%. 24 |
| Mules born before Jan. 1 , |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1909................. | 116,85613,905 | 47.55.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 240,282 \\ 20,456 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,489,724 \\ 2,150,423 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 135.21 \\ 81.19 \end{array}$ |
| Mule colts born in 1909... |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,1910... | 8,028 | 3.3 | 9,087 | 460,663 | 50.69 |
| Asses and burros............. | 3,785 | 1.5 | 7,889 | 1,075,066 | 134.57 |
| Swino.......................... | $\begin{array}{r} 181,844 \\ 174,182 \\ 52,018 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73.9 \\ & 70.8 \end{aligned}$ | 1,387,988 | 7,329,622 | 5.88 |
| Hogs and pigs born before Jan. 1, 1910. |  |  | 1,031,137 |  |  |
| Pigs born after Jan. ${ }^{\text {a }}$, |  |  | $3508,801$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,593,762 \\ 735,860 \end{array}$ | 6.37 |
| 1910. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | $21.1$ |  |  | 2.06 |
| Sheep....................... | ${ }^{49,087}$ | 12.2 | 795,033 | 3,009,196 | 3.78 |
| Ewes born before Jan. 1, 1910. | 29,060 |  |  |  |  |
| Rams and wethers born |  | 11.8 | 429,902 | 1,897,708 | 4.41 |
| before Jan. $1,1910 . . . .$. | 16,031 | 6.5 | 40,435 | 186,379 | 4.61 |
| 1010. . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {. }}$, | 24,868 | 10.1 | 324,696 | 925, 111 | 2.85 |
| Goats... | 4,859 | 2.0 | 43,560 | 82,866 | 1.80 |

Poultry on farms: 1910 and 1900.-The following table gives the numbers of the various kinds of poultry reported in 1910 and 1900, together with their value and the number of farms reporting each kind in 1910:

| KIND. | $\stackrel{1910}{1910}_{(\text {pril })}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1900 \\ (\mathrm{June} 1) \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tarms reporting. |  | Number of fowls. | Value. | Number of fowls. |
|  | Number. | Per cent of all farms. |  |  |  |
| Chickens................ | $\begin{array}{r} 222,711 \\ 222,447 \end{array}$ | 90.590.4 | $8,056,145$ | \$8,757,337 | 6,971,737 |
|  |  |  |  | 3,299,008 | 6,184,210 |
| Turkeys...... | $\begin{array}{r} 222,447 \\ 32,016 \end{array}$ | 13.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 7,341,469 \\ 118,514 \end{array}$ | 3,29, 211,394 | $\begin{aligned} & 193,397 \\ & 202,432 \end{aligned}$ |
| Ducks..... | 21,922 | 8.917.0 | 142,392 | 21,394 |  |
| Geese......... | 41,901 |  | 366,63768,841 | 170,85618,463 | (1) 391,698 |
| Puinea fowls. | 12,811 1,597 | 8.20.6 |  |  |  |
| All other ${ }^{\text {Pr.. }}$ | 1,597 122 |  | 17,688 704 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,618 \\ & 1,695 \end{aligned}$ | (2) |
|  |  | (l) |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Included with ehtekens.
${ }^{2}$ Not reported.
reported 50 widd geese, valued at $\$ 1 f 0$ reported 600 peatowls, valued at $\$ 1,575$; 5 farms reported 50 wid geese, valuod at $\$ 110$, and i farm reported 4 pheasants, valued at $\$ 10$.
i Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
The increase in the number of fowls on Tennessee farms during the last decade was $1,084,408$, or 15.6 per cent, while the increase in value was 65.1 per cent. The number of farms reporting poultry increased from 207,562 to 222,711 , or 7.3 per cent. Of the farms
reporting poultry, all but 264 report chickens, which class represents over nine-tenths of the number and about seven-eighths of the value of all poultry. While chickens have increased in number, all other classes separately reported in 1910 diminished. The value of poultry and the number of farms reporting were obtained in 1900 for the total of all fowls only, and not for each kind as in 1910.
Bees on farms: 1910 and 1900. The number of farms reporting bees has decreased from 38,225 in 1900 to 27,706 in 1910 , or 27.5 per cent. The number of colonies of bees decreased from 225,788 to 144,481 , or 36 per cent, and their value decreased from $\$ 486,536$ to $\$ 340,619$, or 30 per cent. The average value per colony 'was $\$ 2.36$ in 1910 , as against $\$ 2.15$ in 1900 . The average value of bees per farm reporting was $\$ 12.73$ in 1900 and $\$ 12.29$ in 1910. About one farm out of every nine reports bees.
Domestic animals not on farms: 1910.-Most of the domestic animals not on farms are found in cities, towns, and villages. Statistics for such animals are shown below. No provision was made by law to secure data pertaining to poultry and bees not on farms. In the table below age groups are omitted for the sake of brevity; but it may be noted that in cities and villages a comparatively small proportion of the animals of each class arein the younger age groups.

| KIND. | Number of inclosures reporting. | ANIMALS. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number. | Value. | Average value. |
| Total. | 50,626 |  | \$10,307, 140 |  |
| All cattle.... | 31,577 | 55,292 | 1,606,067 | \$29.05 |
| Diorses........ | 30, 396 | 36,854 | 1,372,816 | 37.20 |
| Morses.. | 23,520 | 43,753 | $6,079,213$ | 138.94 |
| Asses and burros | 4,371 280 | 14,302 453 | 2,167, 605 | 151.56 |
| Swine. | 17,205 | 555,729 | 85,914 349,449 | 189.66 |
| Sheep. | 17282 | $\begin{array}{r}3,487 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 12,525 | 6. 3.59 |
| Goats. | 716 | 2,060 | 6,367 | 3.08 |

Horses are by far the most important class of domestic animals not on farms when value is considered; but the number of swine and of cattle (including dairy cows) is greater than the number of horses.

Domestic animals on farms and not on farms: 1910.The following table gives the total number and value of domestic animals, distinguishing those on farms from those not on farms:

| Knfo. | dombstic antmals. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total. |  | On farms. |  | Not on farms. |  |
|  | Num- | Value. | Num- ber. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| Total. <br> All cattle. | 051 | 1116,915, 288 |  | \$106, 608, 122 |  | \$10, 307, 140 |
| Dairy cows | 433, 958 | 22,290, 785 | 996, 529 | 20,690,718 | 55, 292 | 1,608, 007 |
| Horses........... | 433, 488 | 13, 4532,571 | 397,104 349 | 11,999,755 | 36,854 | 1,372,816 |
| Mules............. | 290, 157 | 37,268, 415 | 275, 855 | 39, 3 , 100,810 | 43,753 14,302 | $6,079,813$ $2,167,605$ |
| Asses and burros.. | 8, 442 | 1,160,980 | 7,989 | 1,075,066 | - 4.53 | 2, 85,914 |
| Swine............. | $1,443,667$ | 7,679, 071 | 1,387,938 | 7, 329,622 | 55, 729 | 349,443 |
| Sheop............ | 798, 520 | 3,021, 721 | 795,033 | 3,009, 198 | 3,487 | 12,525 |
| Groats.............. | 45, 626 | 80,033 | 43,560 | 82,686 | 2,066 | 6,367 |

The total value of all domestic animals in the state in 1910 was $\$ 116,915,000$, of which the value of animals not on farms constituted 8.8 per cent.

## LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS.

The returns for live stock products obtained at the census of 1910, like those for crops, relate to the activities of the calendar year 1909. It is impossible to give a total representing the annual production of live stock products for the reason that, as shown elsewhere, the total value of products from the business of raising domestic animals for use, sale, or slaughter can not be calculated from the census returns. Even if this value could be ascertained and were added to the value of the crops the sum would not correctly represent the total value of farm products, because, as already more fully explained, duplication would result from the fact that part of the crops are fed to the live stock.

Dairy products : 1909 and 1899.-The following table shows the principal statistics relative to dairy products in 1909, with cortain comparative statistics for 1890:


1 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cont.
The number of farms reporting clairy cows on April 15,1910 , was 205,360 , but only 184,825 reported dairy products in 1909 . That there should be this difference is not surprising. Doubtless some farmers who had dairy cows in 1910 had none in 1909, while other farmers neglected to give information for the preceding year, or were unable to do so, perhaps because the farm was then in other hands. Dairy products in general are somewhat less accurately reported than the principal crops. This is particularly the case as regards the quantity of mill produced. The number of farms which made any report of milk produced ducing 1909 was 183,807 (slightly less than the total number reporting dairy products), and the number of dairy cows on such farms on April 15, 1910, was 359,000 . The amount of milk reported was $117,102,000$ gallons;
assuming that there were the same number of cows in 1909 as in 1910 , this would represent an average of 326 gallons per cow. In considering this average, however, it should be borne in mind that the quantity of milk reported is probably deficient and that the distinction between dairy and other cows is not always strictly observed in the census returns.
By reason of the incompleteness of the returns for milk produced, the Census Bureau has made no attempt to determine the total value of dairy products for 1909 . For convenience a partial total has been presented comprising the reported value of milk and cream sold as such and sold on the butter fat basis and the reported value of butter and cheese made, whether for home consumption or for sale. The total thus obtained for 1909 is $\$ 8,715,000$, which may be defined as the total value of dairy products exclusive of milk and cream used on the farm producing. Only a small proportion of the milk reported as produced by Tennessee farmers in 1009 was sold as such. The batter made on farms in 1909 was valued at $\$ 7,393,000$.

Comparisons are made between 1909 and 1899 for but few of the census items relating to dairy products, for the reason that in 1899 estimates were made for farms with incomplete reports, which was not done at the census of 1910. The figures for milk produced and milk sold are particularly affected, but those for butter and cheese are approximately comparable. The table shows a material increase between 1899 and 1909 in the amount of butter made and a decrease in the production of cheese.

Wool: 1909 and 1899.-The next table gives statisties as to the production of wool on furms, the figures being partly based on estimates. ${ }^{1}$

The total number of sheep of shearing age in Tennessee on April 15, 1910, was 470,000 , representing an increase of 52.8 per cent as compared with the number on June 1, 1900 ( 308,000 ). The approximate production of wool during 1909 was 496,000 fleeces, weighing $1,854,000$ pounds, and valued at $\$ 466,000$. Of these totals about one-fifth represents estimates. The number of fleeces produced in 1909 was 43.1 per cent greater than in 1899. The average weight per fleece in 1909 was 3.7 pounds, as compared with 4 pounds

[^7]in 1899, and the average value per pound was 25 cents, as compared with 19 cents in 1899.

|  | Number of farms reporting. | Sheep of shearing age. | WOOL PRODUCED. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Flecees (number). | Weight (pounds). | Value. |
| Sheep of shoaring age on farms April 15, 1010. | 20, 431 | 470,337 |  |  |  |
| Wool produced, as reported, 1909. | 21,345 |  | 304,037 | 1,475,841 | \$360,751 |
| On farms reporting sheep April 15, 1910. | 19, 603 | 348,940 | 367,964 | 1,375, 508 | 346,003 |
| On other farmas............. | 1, 682 | 31:,010 | 26,073 | 100,243 | 23,688 |
| Total production of wool (partly estimated): |  |  |  |  |  |
| (1909................. |  |  | 495, 979 | 1,854,172 | $460,459$ |
| 1890. |  |  | 346,715 | 1,395,295 | $208,351$ |
| Incrase, 1890 to 1009. |  |  | 149,204 | 458,877 | 203,108 |
| Per cent of increase. |  |  | 43.1 | 32.9 | 77.1 |

Goat hair and mohair: 1909 and 1899.-Although 4,859 farmers reported 43,560 goats and kids on their farms April 15, 1910, only 115 reported the production of goat hair or mohair during 1909. These farmers reported 1,342 fleeces, weighing 3,428 pounds and valued at $\$ 1,053$. Although the production is still unimportant, some increase is shown over that in 1899.

Poultry products: 1909 and 1899.-The statement below gives data relative to the production and sale of eggs and poultry:

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

The total number of fowls on Tennessee farms on April 15, 1910, was 8,056,000. Of the 222,711 farms reporting fowls, 24,003 did not report any eggs produced in 1909, and 24,141 did not report any poultry raised in 1909. The production of eggs actually reported for the year 1909 was $39,352,000$ dozens, valued at $\$ 6,794,000$. According to the Twelfth Census reports, the production of eggs in 1899 was $31,808,000$ dozens, the value being $\$ 3,115,000$. The latter figures, however, are somewhat in excess of the actual returns at that census, because they include estimates made to cover those cases where the schedules reported
fowls on hand without reporting the production of eggs. In order to make the returns for 1909 comparable with those published for 1899 , similar estimates have been made, the method of estimate and the justification therefor being substantially the same as in the case of wool. The total production of eggs in 1909, including these estimates, was $42,043,000$ dozens, valued at $\$ 7,258,000$. The total production of poultry in 1909, including estimates made on the same basis as for eggs, was $17,415,000$ fowls, valued at $\$ 5,774,000$.

Honey and wax: 1909.-Although, as noted elsewhere, 27,706 farms reported 144,481 colonies of bees on hand April 15, 1910, 10,123 of these farms, with 30,164 colonies on hand April 15, 1910, made no report of honey or wax produced in 1909. The actual returns show the production of $1,468,123$ pounds of honey, valued at $\$ 175,791$, and 28,864 pounds of wax, valued at $\$ 7,271$; the true totals are doubtless somewhat above these figures.

Sale or slaughter of domestic animals on farms: 1909 and 1899.-The following statement presents statistics relating to the sale or slaughter of domestic animals by Tennessee farmers during the year 1909, with certain items for 1899:

|  | FARMSREPORTING. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of of } \\ & \text { animals. } \end{aligned}$ | valite. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. | Per cont of all farms. |  | Total. | Average |
| 1909-All domestic animals: |  |  |  | \$37, 637,861 |  |
| Slaughtered. |  |  |  | 12,209, 506 |  |
| Calves: Sold | 40,097 | 18.7 | 114,620 | 792,033 | \$0.91 |
| Slaughtered. | 2,010 | 1.2 | 9,548 | 61,648 | 6.46 |
| Other cattle: Sold. | 83,836 | 34.1 | 540, 891 | 11,569,903 | 21.39 |
| Slaughtered. | 10,838 | 4.4 | 33,483 | 590, 407 | 17.6 |
| Horses: <br> Sold | 22,486 | 9.1 | 39,011 | 3,885,888 | 99.0 |
| Mules: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asses and buriors: | 30,327 | 12.3 | 78,170 | 10,753, 877 | 137,57 |
| Sold.......... | 644 | 0.3 | - 1, 535 | 214,304 | 139.6 |
| Ewine: Sold | 74,122 | 30.1 | 1,082,134 | 8,480,007 | 7.84 |
| Slaughtered. | 163,764 | 66.0 | 742,123 | 11,494, 380 | 15.40 |
| Sheep: <br> Sold |  | 5.8 |  |  | 4.2 |
| slaughtered.. | 3,722 | 1.5 | 13,400 | 1, 54,078 | 4.01 |
| Goats: sold. ene | 1,167 | 0.5 | 9,988 | 20,776 | 2.0 |
| Slaughtered................. | 1,080 | 0.4 | 4,563 | 8,933 | 1.9 |
| 1899-All domestic animals: |  |  |  | 11, 121, 141 |  |
| Slaughtered.. |  |  |  | 8,350, 040 |  |

The total value of domestic animals sold during 1909 was $\$ 37,638,000$, and that of animals slaughtered on farms $\$ 12,210,000$, making an aggregate of $\$ 49,845$, 000. This total, however, involves considerable duplication, resulting from the resale or slaughter of animals which had been purchased by the farmers during the same year.

The value of the cattle (including calves) sold during 1909 represented about one-third of the total value of animals sold, and the value of mules and of swine sold constituted most of the remainder.
The census of 1900 called for the receipts from the sale of all domestic animals raised on the farms report-
ing and the total value of those slaughtered during 1899 , which amounted, respectively, to $\$ 11,121,000$ and $\$ 8,350,000$. The item of salesis not closely comparable with that for 1909 , when the inquiry covered all sales,
whether of animals raised on the farms reporting or elsewhere. It is believed, however, that in many cases the returns for 1899 also included receipts from sales of animals not actually raised on the farms reporting. CROPS.

Summary: 1909 and 1899.-The following table summarizes the census data relative to all of the farm crops of 1909 and 1899. It includes not only general farm crops, but also flowers and plants, nursery products, and forest products of farms. In comparing one year with the other it should be borne in mind that acreage is on the whole a better index of the general
changes or tendencies of agriculture than either the quantity or the value of the crops, since variations in quantity may be due largely to temporarily favorable or unfavorable climatic conditions, and variations in the value of the crops are largely affected by changes in prices. (See also discussion of "Total value of farm products.")

|  | ACRES. |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { PER cent of } \\ \text { LMproved } \\ \text { Land } \\ \text { OCUPIED. } \end{gathered}$ |  | value of prolucta. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1509 | 1899 | Increase. ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  | 1909 | 1899 | Inerease. ${ }^{\text {I }}$ |  | Per cent of tothi. |  |
|  |  |  | Amount. | Fercent. | 1009 | 1803 |  |  | Amount. | Percent. | 1009 | 1899 |
| All crops. |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$120, 603,211 | 870,745,242 | 845,900, 969 | 70.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Crope with acreage reports | 6, 365, 143 | 6,680,504 | -315,361 | -4.7 | 58.4 | 65.2 | 108,517,637 | 63,943,034 | 44,573,603 | 69.7 | 89.9 | 90.4 |
| Cereals................ | 4, 136,647 59,280 | $5,055,328$ 107,939 | -918, 6818 | - 18.2 | 38.0 0.5 | 49.31 | 54,302, 278 | 34,914, 8192 | 18,3877,656 | 49.8 | 45.88 | 82.3 |
| Hay and forage....... | 1, 052,816 | 645,617 | 407, 199 | -63.1 | 9.7 | 6.3 | 12,617,538 | 6, $1,211,573$ | 5, 805,901 | -44.4 | 10.5 | 9.6 |
| Tobacco ................. | 90,468 | 71,849 | 18,019 | 25.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 5, 061,681 | 2,745,495 | 2,913,186 | 1166.0 | 4.7 | 3.9 |
| Cotton (including cotton seed).......... | 787,510 | 623,137 | 164, 379 | 26.4 | 7.2 | 6.1 | 20, 082,187 | $9,166,688$ | 11,515,499 | 125.6 | 17.1 | 13.0 |
| Sugar crops. .......................... | 53, 074 | 31,364 | 21,710 | 69.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1,148,742 | 647,129 | 501, 613 | 77.5 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Sundry minor crops....................- | 1,354 67,179 | 3,463 50,477 | $-2,109$ | -60.9 | ${ }^{(2)} 0$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 3, 31,052 | 1.701,039 | - $\begin{array}{r}-16,430 \\ 1,714,50\end{array}$ | -34.6 | ${ }^{(12)} 2$ | $\stackrel{0.1}{2}$ |
| Other vegetables....................... | 100, 055 | 75,408 | 24, 647 | 32.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 7,015,686 | 3,445, 53 | 3, 570, 133 | 103.6 | Fi. 8 | 4.9 |
| Flowers and plants and nursery products | 4, 215 | 2,978 | 1,237 | 41.5 | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 1,042,282 | 650, 112 | 392, 10 | 60.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Small fruits............................ | 12,539 | 12, 944 | -405 | -3.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | , 922,613 | 503,092 | (30) 3 (20 | 65.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Orops with no acreage reports |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12,188, 674 | 6,801,308 | 5,387, 360 | 79.2 | 10.1 | 0.6 |
| Seeds. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 93,054 | 104,935 | -10,481 | -10.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Fraits and nuts. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.562.668 | ${ }^{8} 1,606,054$ | 1,850, 614 | 111.8 | 3.0 | (2) 3 |
| Maple sugar and sirup. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,33 $8,510,710$ | 5,086,624 | 3,424, 998 | 2146.7 67.3 | $\stackrel{(2)}{7} 1$ | ${ }^{(2)} 7$ |
| Miscollaneous......... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20,009 | 3,359 | 16, 10.60 | 495.7 | (2) | (2) |

The total value of crops in 1909 was $\$ 120,706,000$. Of this amount, 89.9 per cent was contributed by crops for which the acreage as well as the value was roported, the remainder consisting of the value of by-products (straw, garden and grass seeds, etc.) derived from the same land as other crops reported, or of orchard fruits, nuts, forest products, and the like. The combined acreage of crops for which acreage was reported was $6,365,143$, representing 58.4 per cent of the total improved land in farms ( $10,890,484$ acres). Most of the remaining improved land doubtless consisted of improved pasture, land lying fallow, house and farm yards, and land occupied by orchards and vineyards, the acreage for which was not reported.
The general character of Tennessee agriculture is indicated by the fact that somewhat less than one-half ( 45.8 per cent) of the total value of crops in 1909 was contributed by the cereals, about one-sixth ( 17.1 per cent) by cotton, and about one-tenth ( 10.5 per cent) by hay and forage. The remainder, representing in value 26.6 per cent of the total, consisted mostly of potatoes and other vegetables, forest products, tobacco, and fruits and nuts.
The total value of crops in 1909 was 70.6 per cent greater than in 1899, this increase being no doubt due in part to higher prices. There was a decrease of 4.7 per
cent in the total acreage of crops for which acreage was reported, the principal absolute decrease being that in the acreage of cereals, and the principal absolute increase that in the acreage of hay and forage.
General farm crops, minor grains and seeds, and sundry minor crops: 1879 to 1909.-The next table presents statistics for 1909 regarding coreals, other grains and seeds, hay and forage, potatoes, tobacco, cotton, and sundry minor crops.
The leading crops covered by the table, in the order of their importance as judged by value, are corn, $\$ 45,819,000$; cotton, $\$ 17,967,000$; hay and forage, $\$ 12,618,000$; wheat, $\$ 6,913,000$; tobacco, $\$ 5,662,000$; cotton seed (estimated), \$2,716,000; and oats, $\$ 2,378,000$. It should be noted, however, that vegetables, exclusive of potatoos and sweet potatoes and yams, are more important than most of the crops presented in this table; the statistics for vegetables appear in a later table.
The total acreage of the combined cereals is about four times as great as that of hay and forage, and their value is almost four and one-half times as great. The leading cereal is corn, it having an acreage and value about three-fourths and five-sixths as great as the cereals combined. Of the others, wheat and oats rank in the order named in both acreage and value.
"Other tame or cultivated grasses" ranks first in acreage and second in value among the hay and forage crops, while "timothy and clover mixed" stands second in acreage and first in value. "Clover alone" and "grains cut green" are third and fourth, respectively, in both acreage and value. "Timothy alone" ranks fifth. These five crops combined constitute about seven-eighths of the entire crop.

Cotton, which after corn is the leading crop in value, has an acreage about one-fourth as great but a product more than one-third as valuable. The acreage is less than that of hay and forage, but the product is nearly one and one-half times as great in value.

Tobacco, with an acreage far smaller than that of wheat, has a value which falls a little below it. Potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams are crops of considerable importance.

| CROP. | Farms reporting. | Acres harvested. | QUANTTTE. |  | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Amount. | Unit. |  |
| Cereals, total Corri. |  | 4, 136,647 | 70, 148, 649 | Bu.. | \$55, 302, 278 |
|  | 211,119 | 3, 144,948 | 67, 652, 459 | Bu.. | 45, 819, 093 |
| Wheat (common winter).. | 44,432 44,013 | 342,086 | 4, 220,692 | Bu. | 2,378,464 |
| Emmer and speli.......... | -1,013 | 610, 561 | 6,516,539 |  | 6, 913,395 |
| Earley......... | 248 | 2,567 | 53,201 | Bu.. | 7 |
| Buckwheat | 831 | 2,867 | 33,249 | Bu.. | 5,363 |
| rye. | 3, 166 | 22,798 | 140,925 | Bn... | 25, 078 |
| Kafir conn and milo matze. | 45 | - 119 | 1.529 | Bra. | 29,845 1,093 |
| Other grains and seeds with ucreage report, total 1 . Dry edible beaps. Soy beans. $\qquad$ Dry peas. |  | 59,280 |  |  |  |
|  | 5,312 | 59,280 23,393 | 703,283 19,520 | Bu... | 677, 169 |
|  | ${ }^{51}$ | -256 | 19,523 | Bu. | 40,966 |
|  | 10, 175 | 236,640 | 133,924 | Bu. | 87 |
|  | 2, 64 | 18,952 | 547,240 |  | 45, 43.4 |
| Seeds with no acreage report, total. | \%, 4 | 18, | 347,240 | Bu. | (t5 |
| Timothy ceed | 78 | (3) | 1,055 | B12.. | 83, 054 |
| Clover seed. | 475 | (3) | 1,023 | Bu.... | 1,894 |
| Millet seed.. | 216 | (3) | 45,932 | Bu...- | 31,121 |
| Other tame grass seed..... | 152 | (3) | 7,477 | Bu.... | 48,336 11,055 |
| Flower and garden seeds. | 47 | (3) |  |  | 1,568 |
| Hap and forage, total....... | 103,360 | 1,052,816 | 1,077,836 |  |  |
|  | 13,527 | -121, titit |  | fons. | 12, 617, 538 |
| Timothy and dover mixed | 18,473 | 215, 024 | 230, 304 | Tons. | 1,585, 620 |
| Clover alone. . . . . . . . . . . | 18,603 | 198,578 | 201020 | Tons. | 2,836, 721 |
| Alfalfa. | ${ }^{1845}$ | 15,323 | -10,600 | Tons. | 2.353, 241 |
| Millet or Hungarian grass. | 17, 433 | 72,230 | 71, 11 | Tons. | 138, 525 |
| Other tame or cultivated | 17.48 | 72, 230 | 71,811 | Tons. | 845, 430 |
| wrasses.................. | 23,719 | 237,723 | 218,482 | Tons. | 2,621,015 |
| Wrains salt, or preen. . | 5,022 | 28, 489 | 26, 521 | Tons. | - 263,834 |
| Coarse forage.... | 28,012 6,163 | 140,6488 20,133 | 136, 674 | Tons. | 1,712, 025 |
| Foot forage. | 6,103 4 | 29,133 | 60, 780 | Tous. | 200, 343 |
| Potatoes... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sweet potatoe | 111, 8607 | 40,963 | 2,922, 713 | Bu. | 1,700,233 |
| Tobacco.... | 80,361 25,637 | 26, 216 | 2,504, 400 | Bu... | 1,625,056 |
| Cotton. | 67, 663 | 90,468 787,516 | 68,756, 599 | Ibbs.- | 5,661, 681 |
| Cotton seed (estimated) | 67,603 | 787,516 | 264, 662 | Bales | 17,966,517 |
| Sundry minor crops, total |  |  | 132,278 | Tons. | 2,715, 670 |
| Broom corn... | 2,220 | 1,344 1,348 | 347,004 | Lbs.. | 31,072 27.733 |
| Qusang. |  | 6 |  |  | 3,292 |

Includes small amounts of broom eorn seed, sorghum cane seed, and sunflower
4 A considerable amount of this acreage is probably a duplication of other crop
2
acreage.
3 The entire acreage from which these seeds were secured is believed to be included in tho acreage given elsewhere for hay and forage, fowers and plants, ete.
Includes small amounts of hemp and hops.

* Includes small arnounts of hemp and hops.

The fluctuations in the acreages of some of the principal crops during the past 30 years are shown in the table following.
Of the six crops included in the next table, the acreages of but two, hay and forage and tobacco, show a constant increase during the 30 years, which is the more rapid in the case of hay and forage. The acreage of cotton reached its maximum in 1909, but the
slow advance since 1879 was broken by a decrease from 1889 to 1899. The acreage of corm in 1909, while slightly greater than that of 30 years before, was somewhat less than in 1899. The acreage of oats fluctuated throughout the 30 years, with a decrease for the period. The acreage of wheat shows the greatest variation, the high points being in 1879 and 1899, the low points in 1889 and 1909. The latter is the lowest for the period.

| czor year. | acres marvesten, |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Corn. | Oats. | Wheat. | Hay and | Tabacco. | Cotton. |
| 18999........... | ${ }^{3,146,348} 8$ | 342,086 |  | 1,032, 816 |  |  |
| $18890 . . . . . . . .$. |  | 588,138 | 1, ${ }^{867,36121}$ | - 645,617 | 71, 840 | ${ }^{623,187}$ |
| 1870... | 2,904,873 | 468, 566 | 1, 106, 563 | 191, 61 | 41, 532 | 724, 787 |

The following table shows for 1909 and 1899 the percentage which the farms reporting specified crops represented of all farms, the percentage of improved land devoted to these crops, and the percentage of increase or decrease in the acreage of each crop during the decade, together with the average yields and average values per acre for 1909:

| CROP. | PEE CENT OF FARMS meporting. |  | PER CENT OF IMPROYED LAND. |  | Por cent of increase in acres 1899 to $1900^{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AVERAGE } \\ & \text { YILLD } \\ & \text { PER ACRE. } \end{aligned}$ | AVERAGE VALUE PTR ACRE. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1909 | 1899 | 1909 | 1899 |  | 1909 | 1909 |
| Corn. | 85.8 | 92.0 | 28.9 | 32.9 | $-6.8$ | 21.5 Bu. |  |
| Oats | 18.1 | 16.6 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 45.4 | 13.8 Bu. | 6,95 |
| Wheat...... | 17.9 | 38.5 | 5.7 | 13.9 | $-56.5$ | 10.5 Bu. | 11.15 |
| Hay and fora | 42.0 | 52.7 | 9.7 | 6.3 | 63.1 | 1.02 Tons. | 11.98 |
| Tobacco. | 10.4 | 12.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 25.9 | 760.0 Lbs. | 62.58 |
| Colton. | 27.5 | 23.8 | 7.2 | 6.1 | 26.4 | 0.34 Bale. | 22.81 |

Out of every 100 farmers in the state, corn is reported by 86 ; hay and forage, by 42 ; cotton, by 28 ; oats, by 18; wheat, by 18; and tobacco, by 10 . Of these percentages, corn, wheat, hay and forage, and tobacco are decreases, oats and cotton, increases, compared with their status of 1899. It may be noted, in connection with the fact that the percentage of farms reporting hay and forage decreased during the decade from 52.7 per cent to 42 per cent, that this decrease is more apparent than real and is due to the omission of "cornstalks" at the census of 1910. Hence the percentages pertaining to this crop for the years 1899 and 1909 are not comparable.

The six crops included in the preceding table cover about 55 per cent of the improved land of the state. Corn and wheat show decreases, while oats, hay and forage, tobacco, and cotton show increases in the proportion of improved land occupied. The decrease in the acreage of the combined cereals is 918,681 acres, or 18.2 per cent; the increase in that of hay and forage, 407,199 acres, or 63.1 per cent.
The average value per acre of the cereals is $\$ 13.37$. Of the important cereals, corn stands above this average, oats and wheat below it. In average value per acre the combined cereals was greater than that of
hay and forage by $\$ 1.39$, slightly over one-fifth that of tobacco, and more than one-half that of cotton.
In acreage corn is found quite evenly distributed throughout the state, with, however, the larger acreages located almost entirely in the western and central parts. Obion County, in the northwestern corner, is the leading county in the production of this crop. The largest actual gain is reported for Obion County; the largest actual loss for Wilson County. Of the total cotton acreage more than nine-tenths is reported by those counties lying between the Mississippi and Tennessee Rivers, Shelby County, in the southwestern corner of the state, reporting the largest acreage. Of these counties only 2, Hardeman and McNairy on the southern boundary, show decreases. The largest absolute increase is reported for Dyer County. In the acreage of hay and forage only 2 counties show decreases, Jackson and Pickett, located about the middle of the northern part of the state. Knox County, in the eastern portion of the state, reports the largest acreage. In the acreage of wheat every county but 1 shows a decrease, Obion County reporting the greatest loss. More than nine-tenths of the total tobacco acreage is reported by 12 counties, nearly all of which lie along the western half of the northern boundary. Robertson County, with 17,655 acres, or nearly one-fifth of the total acreage, is the leading county. Oats are grown pretty generally throughout the state. For Maury County the largest acreage is reported. Four counties-Maury, Williamson, Marshall, and Rutherford-forming a compact group near the center of the state, report almost one-sixth of the acreage of oats. The acreage of potatoes is quite evenly distributed throughout the state. Maury County reports the largest acreage. Sweet potatoes and yams are also found generally spread throughout the state. Shelby County reports the greatest acreage.
Vegetables, flowers and plants, and nursery prodncts: 1909 and 1899.-The table which follows shows details with regard to vegetables (not including potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams; which appear elsewhere), and also with regard to flowers and plants and nursery products.
In 1909 the total acreage of potatoes and other vegetables was 167,234 and their value $\$ 10,430,975$. Excluding (so far as separately reported ${ }^{1}$ ) potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams, the acreage of vegetables was 100,055 and their value $\$ 7,016,000$, both acreage and value being decidedly greater than in 1899.
The raising of flowers and plants and of nursery products was also of some importance in Temnessee, 4,215 acres being devoted to them in 1909, and the output being valued at $\$ 1,042,282$. Most of the product was raised on farms where these branches of agriculture were carried on as an important business.

[^8]

1 Does not include 10,191 farms which reported that they had vegetable gardens but gavo no information as to their prodtucts.

Less than one-tenti of 1 per cent.
Small fruits: 1909 and 1899-The following table shows data with regard to small fruits on farms:


1 Reported in small fractions.
Strawberies are by far the most important of the small fruits raised in Tennessee, with blackberries and dewberries ranking next. The total acreage of small fruits in 1909 was 12,539 and in 1899, 12,944, a decrease of 3.1 per cent. The production in 1909 was $13,895,000$ quarts, as compared with $15,200,000$ in 1899, and the value was $\$ 924,000$ in 1909, as compared with $\$ 593,000$ in 1899.
Orchard fruits, grapes, nuts, and tropical fruits: 1909 and 1899.-The following table presents data with regard to orchard fruits, grapes, nuts, and tropical fruits. The acreage devoted to these products was not ascertained. In comparing one year with the other the number of trees or vines of bearing age is on the whole a better index of the general changes or tendencies than the quantity of product, but the data for the censuses of 1910 and 1900 are not closely comparable, and the product is therefore compared, although variations may be due largely to temporarily favorable or unfarorable climatic conditions.
The total quantity of orchard fruits produced in 1909 was $6,485,000$ bushels, valued at $\$ 3,459,000$. Apples contributed nearly three-fourths of this quantity, peaches and nectarines most of the remainder. The production of grapes in 1909 amounted to 1,979,480 pounds, valued at 885,423 ; that of muts to 783,570 pounds, valued at $\$ 14,041$; and tropical fruits, produced in 1909 , were valued at $\$ 4,127$.

The production of all orchard fruits together in 1909 was 15.8 per cent more than that in 1899, while the production of grapes decreased decidedly. The value of orchard fruits increased from $\$ 1,480,000$ in 1899 to $\$ 3,459,000$ in 1909, and that of grapes decreased from $\$ 120,199$ in 1899 to $\$ 85,423$ in 1909 . It should be noted in this connection that the values for 1899 include the value of more advanced products derived from orchard fruits or grapes, such as cider, vinegar, dried fruits, and the like, and may therefore involve some duplication, while the values shown for 1909 relate only to the products in their original condition.

| CROP. | TRELSS OR VINES of bearing AGE: 1.910 |  | THEES OR VINESNOT OFBEARING AGE:1910 |  | Probuct. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1909 | 1899 |
|  | Ferms ing. | Number |  |  | Farms reporting. | Number. | Quan- | Value. | Quantity. |
| Orchard fruits, total |  | 8,959, 070 |  | 3,734, 080 | 6,484, 650 | 3, 458, 077 | 5,598, 688 |
| Apples............ | 123, 415 | 4,838, 922 | 67,300 | 2, 117,240 | 4,640, 444 | 2, 172,475,5 | 5,387,775 |
| preaches and nedtarines.......... | 101, 871 | 13, 113, 737 | 44, 328 | 1,190,727 | 1,579,019 | 1,055, 379 | 77,678 |
| F'ears... | 41, 261 | 239, 407 | 28,015 | 174, 1703 | - 83,557 | 78, 448 | 43, 609 |
| Plums and prunes | 32,581 | 499, 627 | 12,302 | 108,510 | 139,093 | 86,743 | 73,315 |
| Cherries. | 30.997 | 201, 830 | 1fi, 742 | 128,406 | 36,303 | 60,294 | 11,688 |
| A pricots | 2.58 | 4,337 | 1,617 | 3,517 | 1, 677 | 1,657 | 211 |
| Quinces..........- | 5,764 | 17, 159 | 3,227 | 10,785 | 4,421 | 4,045 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Mulberries........ Unclassified....... | 8 | 51 | 3 | 214 | 36 | 36 | (d) 35,412 |
| Grapes. | 23,675 | 338,758 | 8,1.29 | 76,040 | 1,979,480 | 85, 423 | 4,355,122 |
| Nuts, total. |  | 424,926 |  | +7,404 | - 783, 570 | 414,041 | 659,660 |
| Pecans.. | 389 | 2.167 | 609 | 3. 3 (\%) | 25,581 | 2,568 | 7.810 |
| Hack walnuts.... | 1,289 | 18.225 | 3011 | 3.538 | 708, 097 | 9, 194 | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Chestnuts......... | 92 | 1,302 | 11. | 214 | 16, 400 | 1,197 | (2) |
| Hiekory nuts.... Unclassified. | 35 | 1,840 | 2 | 12 | 23,246 | 568 | $0 \text { (2) }{ }^{(2)}, 850$ |
| Tropicalfrults, total........... |  | 区2,703 |  | 6880 |  | 54,127 |  |
| Figs. | 617 | 2,287 | 220 | 793 | 68,535 | 4,070 | 5,600 |

${ }^{1}$ Expressed in bushels for ordhard fruits and pounds for grapes, nuts, and figs. 2 Included with "unctassified."
a Consists of products not separately named by the enumerator, but grouped under the desirmation "all other.
anclides Persian or English valnuts, almonds, Japanese chestnuts, Japanese Falnuts, Spanish walnuts, white walnuts, Spanish chestnuts, chinquapins, and tazelnuts.

The following table shows the quantities of the more advanced products manufactured by farmers from orchard fruits and grapes. Values were not called for on the schedule.

| Prondet. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { FARMS } \\ & \text { REPORTING: } \\ & 1909 \end{aligned}$ |  | QUANTITY PRODUCED. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Percent } \\ \text { of all } \\ \text { farms. } \end{array}\right.$ | Unit. | 1909 | 1804 |
| Clider. | 4,734 | 1.9 | Cals . . | 213,916 | 295, 218 |
| Vinegar | 8,645 | 3.5 | Gals ... | 191, 1015 | 180, 338 |
| Wine and grape jaic | 1,903 | 0.8 | Gals ... | 16,576 | 28, 567 |
| Dried fruits ........ | 13,252 | 5.4 | Lbs.... | 857,903 | 2,533,810 |

Sugar crops: 1909 and 1899.-The table below shows data with regard to maple trees and their products, and also for sugar beets and sorghum cane. The total value of sorghum cane and sirup produced in 1909 was $\$ 1,146,000$, as compared with $\$ 647,000$ in 1899 .

| PRODUCT. | TARMS Reporting. |  | Acres. | PRODUCT. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. | Percent of all farms. |  | Amount. | Unit. | Value. |
| Maple sugar and sirup: <br> Tatal 1900 |  |  |  |  | " |  |
| Total, 1909 <br> Surar made | 1164 | (2) 0.1 | 14,107 |  |  | \$1,333 |
| Sugar made......- | 115 | (3) |  | 4,326 | Lbs.... | 881 |
| Sirup niade...... | 89 | ${ }^{2}$ |  | 373 | Gals ... | 452 |
| Sugar made....... |  |  |  | 1,160 | Lbs..... | 336 167 |
| Sirup made. |  |  |  | 171 | Gals... | 168 |
| Sugar beets, $1909^{3} \ldots$ | 123 | ( ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 167 | 429 | Toins... | 2,810 |
| Sorghum cane: Total, 19094 |  |  |  |  |  | 1,145,020 |
| Cane growi. | 47,130 | 19.2 | 52,807 | 205, 901 | Tons... | 1,145, 032 |
| Sirup made ....... | 42,416 | 17.2 |  | 2,076,339 | Gals ... | 981,497 |
| 'I'otal, $1899 . . . . . . .$. |  |  |  |  |  | 647,129 |
| Cane grown...... | 45,461 | 20.2 | 31,364 | 226,523 | Tons... |  |
| Cane sold as such. |  |  |  | 21,880 | Tons... | 61,703 |
| Sirup made...... |  |  | . | 2,047,055 | Gals ... | 585,336 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Number of trees. <br> 4 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. |  |  | ${ }^{3}$ Used as root forage. <br> ${ }^{4}$ Includes cane used as coarse forage. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Forest products: 1909 and 1899.-The census schedules for 1910 called for the "value of all firewood, fencing material, logs, railroad ties, telegraph and telephone poles, materials for barrels, bark, naval stores, or othor forest products cut or produced in 1909, whether used on farm, sold, or on hand April 15,1910;" and also, in a separate item, for the "amount received from sale of standing timber in 1909." There were 132,750 farms in Temnessee (54 per cent of all farms in the state) which reported forest products in 1909, the total value of such products being $\$ 8,510,710$, as compared with $\$ 5,086,624$ in 1899, an increase of 67.3 per cent. Of the value in $1909, \$ 4,559,591$ was reported as that of products used or to be used on the farms themselves, $\$ 3,050,280$ as that of products sold or for sale, and $\$ 900,839$ as the amount received for standing timber. It should be noted that forest products not produced on farms are not included.

Miscellaneous crops: 1909.-Straw and cornstalks derived as by-products from the production of grain and corn have a considerable value for feed and other purposes. They are, however, mainly consumed on the farms producing them. The Census Bureau made no attempt to ascertain the total quantity or value of these products, but the schedules called for the quantity and value of those sold during the year 1909. The returns show that 413 farmers in Tennessee sold 2,002 tons of straw, for which they received $\$ 10,330$, and that 846 farmors sold 1,273 tons of cornstalks and leaves, for which they received $\$ 9,679$.

## SELECTED FARM EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS.

Farm expenses: 1909 and 1899.-The next table shows the number of farms reporting expenditures for labor, feed, and fertilizer at the census of 1910, as well as the sums expended in 1909 and 1899.

Of the farmers in Tennesses, over one-third (36 per cent) hire labor, and the total expenditure is $\$ 8,448,000$, or an average of $\$ 95.28$ per farmer hiring. Of the total amount expended, $\$ 1,411,000$ is in the form of
rent and board. During the decade the total expenditure for labor increased by $\$ 3,718,000$, or 78.6 per cent. For no census prior to 1910 were reports secured of the value of rent and board furnished or tabulation made of the number of farmers reporting expenditure for labor.


Nearly three-tenths ( 28.5 per cent) of all the farmers report some expenditure for feed, while 21.7 per cent report the purchase of fertilizer. The total amount, $\$ 1,216,000$, reported as paid for fertilizer shows an increase of $\$ 318,000$, or 35.4 per cent, since 1899 , and in 1909 averaged $\$ 22.74$ per farm reporting. At prior censuses no tabulation was made of the number of

## COUNTY

Tables 1 to 6 , which follow, present by counties the more important agricultural data collected at the Thirteenth Census, 1010.
Table 1 shows the population, number of farms, land and farm area, value of farm property, and number and value of domestic animals and of poultry and bees, as of April 15, 1910. Comparative data for June 1, 1900, are given in italics for certain items.
Table 2 gives the number of farms, the farm acreage, and the value of farm property operated by owners, tenants, and managers, collected as of April 15, 1910. Statistics of farm mortgages are included in this table. (See explanation in text.) Comparative data for June 1, 1900, are given in italics for certain items.
Table 3 gives statistics pertaining to the products of live stock on farms (dairy products, poultry and eggs, honey and wax, and wool and mohair); also the number and value of domestic animals sold or slaughtered on farms for the year 1909.
Table 4 shows the total value of farm crops and the principal classes thereof, together with the acreage (or trees of bearing age) and production of the principal crops for the year 1909.
Table 5 gives statistics relating to selected farm expenses for 1909 and also shows the receipts from the sale of feedable crops.
Table 6 shows the number and value of domestic animals in barns and inclosures not on farms, by classes, together with the number of dairy cows and mature horses and mules, on April 15, 1910.
Change of boundaries.-In comparing the data secured in 1910 with that of 1900 , the following changes in county boundaries should be considered: A part of Wayne County was annexed to Perry County in 1909
farmers reporting expenditures for fertilizer. The expenditure for feed amounts to $\$ 3,571,000$ and averages $\$ 50.85$ per farm reporting.

Receipts from sale of feedable crops: 1909.-An effort was made at the census of 1910 to secure as complete a statement as possible of the sales as well as the production of the more important feedable crops (that is, crops ordinarily fed to live stock). The following table summarizes the data reported:


1 Lesss than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
While the total amount expended by Tennessee farmers for the purchase of feed in 1909 was $\$ 3,571,000$, the total receipts from the sale of feed by those reporting sales amounted to $\$ 6,714,000$.

## tables.

and Island No. 25, of Lauderdale County, was ceded to Arkansas in 1905.

Changes in 1900 figures.-After the volumes of the Twelfth Decennial United States Census (1900) had been printed, a further detailed study and analysis of the data there presented brought to light certain errors in the total farm acreage of Union County. The corrected acreage is 140,932 , and not 152,918 as shown in the county tables.
Explanation for 1910 figures.-The boundaries of the counties in the state of Tennessee are very irregular, and many of the county lines have not been surveyed and marked on the ground. It is, therefore, impossible to secure a map that shows with absolute accuracy the correct location of the county lines. Further, the original surveys on which the areas of farms are described in deeds are based on lines run by a magnetic compass, and are, therefore, more or less inaccurate, and sometimes exaggerate the actual areas. As a result of these conditions, in a few counties the areas of farm land reported by the census enumerators and that of all land reported by local assessors for tax purposes exceed the total land area computed by planimeter measurements from state and county maps. In some cases this probably represents land actually situated in adjoining counties and in others an exaggerated statement of the land actually located in the county. These conditions affect the areas of Hamblen, Loudon, Macon, Robertson, Smith, and Trousdale Counties, giving them a larger farm area in 1910 than the land area as computed, and giving to Hamblen, Macon, Robertson, Smith, and Trousdale Counties larger assessed areas in most years than the land surface of these counties as computed from maps.

Table 1.-FARMS AND FARM PROPBRTY,
[Comparative data for June 1, 1900, in italics.]

${ }^{1}$ Includes animals, age or sex not specified.

BY COUNTIES: APRIL 15, 1910.
[Comparative data for June 1, 1000, in ftalles. $\mid$


Table 1.-FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY,
[Comparative data for June 1, 1900, in italics.]

i See explanation for 1910 figures at close of text.

BY COUNTIES: APRIL 15, 1910-Continued.


Table 1.-FARMS AND farm PRoperty, [Comparative data for June 1, 1500, in italics.]

${ }^{1}$ Change of boumdary. (See explanation at closa of text.)

[^9]BY COUNTIES: APRIL 15, 1010-Continued.
[Comparative data for June 1, 1000, in italics.]


Table 1.-Farms and Farm property, Comparative data for June 1, 1000, in italics.]


BY COUNTIES: APRIL 15, 1910-Continued.
[Comparative data for June 1. 1000, in Italies.]


Table 1.-Farms and farm property, By COUNTIES: APRIL 15, 1910-Continued.
[Comparative data for June 1,1900 , in ttalles.]


Table 2.-NUMBER, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF FARMS CLASSIFIED BY TENURE; COLOR AND NATIVITY OF FARMERS; AND MORTGAGE DEBT, BY COUNTIES: APRIL $15,1910$.

${ }^{1}$ No mortgage reporta were secured for farms operated by tenanta and managers. (See explanation in text.)
Table 3.-LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS, AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES: 1909.


[^10]Table 2.-NUMBER, AOREAGE, AND VALUE OF FARMS CLASSIFIED BY TENURE; COLOR [Comparative data for June 1, 1800, in italics.]

${ }^{1}$ No mortgage reports were secured for farms operated by tenants and managers. (See explanation in text.)
Table 3.-LIVE STOCK PRODUOTS, AND DOMESTIC ANImals

|  | LIVE STOCE PRODUGTS <br> Dairy Prodacts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Dairy cows on tarms reporting dairy products. | 2,991 | 2,778 | 4,889 | 3,528 | 1,494 |  |  | 1,570 | 3,749 3 3 |
| $\frac{2}{3}$ | Dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced ......... | - $\begin{array}{r}2,989 \\ 937,163\end{array}$ | 2,778 807,327 | 1, ${ }_{\text {a }}^{4,88,178}$ | 1,334,461 | 537, 832 | 691, 351 | 1,462,098 | 540,604 | 1,328,230 |
| 4 |  | 54,367 |  | 10,988 10 | 1, 17,210 | 2,148 | 14,683 | 1, 18,351 | ${ }^{625}$ | 7,514 |
| 5 | Cream sold. .................................-gailons... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 24 |
| 6 | Butter fat sold.............................. pounds. . |  | 6 |  | 80 |  | 90 | 100 |  |  |
| 7 | Butter-Produced........................... pounds. . | 301,417 | 305,046 | 842,116 | 414,461 | 222, 372 | ${ }^{285}, 722$ | 453,596 | 166,932 |  |
| 8 | sold. $\qquad$ | 70,001 | 20,970 | 103,846 | 63,270 | 26,860 | 35,343 | 82, 324 | 2,274 | ${ }^{56,692}$ |
| +980 | Cheose-Produced. ....................................unds.. |  |  |  |  | 5 |  | 415 |  | ${ }_{261}$ |
| 11 | Value of dairy products ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . dollars... | 65,107 | 46,093 | 96,014 | 84,033 | 40,843 | 45,202 | 86,431 | 25, 554 | 71,844 10,44 |
| 12 | Receipts from sale of dairy products........dollars... Poultry Products | 20,055 | 3,383 | 17,050 | 14,701 | 5,316 | 7,881 | 19,200 | 451 | 10,441 |
| 13 | Poultry-Raised.............................number. | 99, 951 | 121,928 | 272,707 | 163,030 | 91,108 | 89,791 | 216,484 | 100,781 | 203,985 88,949 |
| 14 |  | 33,507 | 34, 639 | 84,651 | 67,237 | 27,200 | 30,618 101,173 | $\begin{array}{r}87,697 \\ 475,234 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 31,281 168,880 | 591, 313 |
| 15 |  | 236,558 127,592 | -515, 8984 | 528,609 308,389 | 196,880 96,385 | 194,381 102,863 | 191,173 <br> 106,962 | - 4756,103 | 113,748 | 468,291 |
| 17 | Value of poultry and eggs produced..........dollars... | 78,641 | 118,697 | 163,797 | 99,455 | 60, 108 | 51,541 | 176, 760 | 63, 848 | 182,018 |
| 18 | Receipts from sale of poultry and eggs....... dollars... Honey and Wax | 35,702 | 82, 294 | 76,772 | 45,881 | 27,181 | 24,011. | 103, 583 | 32,464 | 117,582 |
| 19 | Honey produced............................pounds. . | 31,701 | 22,349 | 11,269 | 16,349 | 3,525 | 2,500 | 41,626 | 6,788 | 37,451 |
| 20 | Wax produced. ...........................pounds. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}11 \\ \times 1,469 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 58 290 |  |  | 4,701 |
| 21 | Value of honey and wax produced...........dollars... Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair | 4,542 | 2,578 | 1,463 | 2,198 | 485 | 290 | 4,829 | 896 | 4, |
| 22 | Wool, fleaces shorn........................number.. | 1,945 | 8,873 | 1,709 | 676 | 544 |  | 1,931 | 3,051 | 1,860 |
| 23 | Mohsir and goat hair, feeces shorn..........number. | 1,290 | 6,923 | 1,34 1,830 |  | 588 | 7 529 | 2,556 ${ }^{4}$ | 2,551 | 1,860 |
|  | DOMESTIC ANIMALS SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | Calves-Sold or slaughtered...............number-. | 1,305 | 726 | 2,553 |  | 377 | 725 | 789 | 1,011 |  |
| 26 | Other cattle-sold or slaughtered..........number.. | 4, 687 | 5,068 | 5,098 | 3,278 | 1,813 | 1,617 | 6,882 | 3, 775 | 6,548 |
| 27 | Horses, mules and asses and burros-Sold. .number-. | 1,012 | 2,455 | 1,402 | 347 | 264 | 381 | 794 | 10.752 | 15,735 |
| 28 | Swino-Sold or slaughtered.................number. |  | $\begin{array}{r}28,314 \\ 7 \\ \hline 683\end{array}$ | 22,157 2,689 | 5,213 | 11,979 | 7,093 833 | 8,446 | 16,752 1,488 | 1, 1,888 |
| 29 | Sheep and goats-Sold or slaughtered.......number.- | 1,041 | 7,683 | 2,689 | 782 | 378 | 833 | 871 | 1,488 |  |
| 30 | Receipts from sale of animals............. dollars. . | 206,319 | 544,504 | 312,488 | 111,288 | 116,850 | 66,677 | 254, 155 | 234,044 | 345,481 105,001 |
| 31 | Vaine of animals slaughtered............... dollars... | 83,373 | 111,156 | 213,950 | 78,572 | 102,366 | 77,589 | 121,566 | 73,569 | 105,00 |

[^11]AND NATIVITY OF FARMERS; AND MORTGAGE DEBT, BY COUNTIES: APRIL 15, 1010- continued,
[Comparative data for June 1, 1900, in italics.]

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& Coffee. \& Crockett. \& Cumberland. \& Davidson. \& Decatur. \& Dekalb. \& Dickson, \& Dyer. \& Fayette. \& Fentres. \& Framiza. \& Gilson. \& Giles. \\
\hline 3
4
4 \& ( \(\begin{gathered}1,473 \\ 1,337 \\ 69.6 \\ 68.4 \\ 6.4\end{gathered}\) \& ( \(\begin{array}{r}1,328 \\ 1,175 \\ 43.8 \\ 45.8 \\ 45.8\end{array}\) \& \({ }^{986}\)
888
78.0
78.6 \& 2,140
2,126
64.3
64.1 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
1,038 \\
9.34 \\
54.7 \\
61.8
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1,618 \\
\& 1,6.617 \\
\& 63.7 \\
\& 60.1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1,888 \\
\& 1,4,4 \\
\& 74.4 \\
\& 74.3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1,9: 8 \\
\& 1,154 \\
\& 31.7 \\
\& 10.3
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \&  \& 1, \& 3,413
8.602
51.7
54.8 \&  \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5 \\
\& 6 \\
\& 7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
143,309 \\
75,885 \\
2,554,873
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
91,471 \\
66,2,27 \\
3,004,2120
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
79,717 \\
20,789 \\
820,265
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
103,863 \\
107,650 \\
13,428,840
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
144,424 \\
44,908 \\
1,264,2027
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
152,394 \\
74,875 \\
3,185,471
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
214,229 \\
89,461 \\
2,780,704
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
109,449 \\
72,154 \\
4,984,360
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
144,667 \\
77,02 i \\
2,244,644
\end{array}
\] \&  \&  \&  \&  \\
\hline 8 \& 1,247 \& 1,118
210 \& 804
81 \& 1,770 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 810 \\
\& 228
\end{aligned}
\] \& 1,381 \& 1,617 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 954 \\
\& 314 \\
\& \hline 14
\end{aligned}
\] \& 4 \& \({ }_{609}^{69}\) \& \({ }^{1,408}\) \& 2,735 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,947 \\ \hline 6.9\end{array}\) \\
\hline 10
112
12 \& 1,398
11
64 \& 1,234
\(\cdots 94\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}1913 \\ 19 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,801 \\
92 \\
247
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
983 \\
3 \\
52
\end{array}
\] \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,585 \\ \cdots \\ \hline 13\end{array}\) \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,659 \\
14 \\
213
\end{array}
\] \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,191 \\ \cdots 9 \\ \hline 17\end{array}\) \& 6813
88
88 \& \(\begin{array}{r}657 \\ 18 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 1,417
14
140 \& 3,137
88
488 \& 2,183
3
404 \\
\hline 13
14
18
16 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
684 \\
608 \\
29.9 \\
\hline 1.9
\end{array}
\] \& 1,705
1,365
56.2
58.1 \& ( \(\begin{array}{r}262 \\ 21.80 \\ 21.9\end{array}\) \& 1,135
1,144
34.1
3.14 \& ( \(\begin{gathered}855 \\ 8074 \\ 45.1 \\ 48.2\end{gathered}\) \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
919 \\
36.28
\end{array}
\] \&  \&  \& 4,445
9,765
80.7
78.1 \& 32.64 \(\begin{gathered}382 \\ 384\end{gathered}\) \& \% \({ }^{8 / 8}\) \& 8,186
8,44
48.2
48 \& 2,541
10,865
49.3 \\
\hline 17
18
18
18 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
42,741 \\
725,934 \\
735,223
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
54,142 \\
45,395 \\
1,730,786
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
37,713 \\
4,721 \\
311,210
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
74,661 \\
45,430 \\
5,820,442
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
28,340 \\
19,720 \\
507,480
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
44,925 \\
26,525 \\
94,568
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
34,217 \\
18,199 \\
504,677
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
92,2419 \\
47,875 \\
4,066,448
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
207,824 \\
15,29 \\
3,088,050
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
37,502 \\
8,018 \\
214,76
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
5,64 \\
3,488 \\
02,599
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
104,929 \\
84,388 \\
3,657,434
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
102,548 \\
82,105 \\
3,365,464
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 20 \\
\& 21 \\
\& 22 \\
\& 23 \\
\& 23
\end{aligned}
\] \& 542
13
78
1 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
693 \\
60 \\
.932 \\
.20
\end{array}
\] \& 74
9
148
31 \& 474
744
757
500
60 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
793 \\
24 \\
30 \\
20
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
845 \\
20 \\
49 \\
5
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
525 \\
23 \\
95 \\
95 \\
3
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,348 \\
83 \\
1,267 \\
30
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,486 \\
58 \\
2,760 \\
141
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
240 \\
2 \\
26 \\
26 \\
64
\end{array}
\] \& 418
15
70
7
2 \& 2,007
107
1,043
29
29 \& 2,041
98
347
10 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 24 \\
\& 25 \\
\& 25
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
610 \\
2 \\
22
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,186 \\
518 \\
5
\end{array}
\] \& 260
2 \& 935
11
189 \& 770
785 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
893 \\
\hdashline-2
\end{gathered}
\] \& 600
1
45 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
2,257 \\
4 \\
467
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
750 \\
3,687
\end{array}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{c}
329 \\
\(\cdots\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 6 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
2,373 \\
5 \\
8018
\end{array}
\] \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,622 \\ \hline 019\end{array}\) \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 27 \\
\& 28 \\
\& 28 \\
\& 30 \\
\& 31
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
10 \\
11 \\
3,466 \\
2,023 \\
88,900 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \& 89 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 2 \\ 11 \\ 4 \\ 800 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
51 \\
48 \\
30,881 \\
11,889 \\
2,611,450
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
3 \\
8 \\
2,173 \\
27676 \\
21,670
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
4 \\
21 \\
593 \\
4420 \\
24,750
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
2 \\
18 \\
530 \\
330 \\
12,000
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
6 \\
16 \\
999 \\
096 \\
\hline 82,720 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
10 \\
44 \\
5,56 \\
3,586 \\
81,805 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
12 \\
5 \\
16,751 \\
233 \\
93,400
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
93 \\
27 \\
5,85 \\
2,835 \\
90,250
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
79 \\
1,038 \\
659 \\
30,400
\end{array}
\] \&  \\
\hline 32

3
33
34
3 \& 1,280
179
14 \& 950
350
28 \& 885
68
7 \& 1,789
389
18 \& 953
70
9 \& 1,510
90
18 \& 1,569
312
5
5 \& 860
368
45 \& $\begin{array}{r}729 \\ 788 \\ \hline 29 \\ 34 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}618 \\ \hline 28 \\ 29 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 1,345
217
10 \&  \& 2,0008
5002
22 <br>
\hline 35
36
36
37
38

38 \& | 142 |
| :---: |
| 291,248 |
| 8024 |
| 27.5 |
| 27.5 | \&  \& \%

45
45,740
14,40

30.9 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
277 \\
2,161,595 \\
50,9654 \\
23.6
\end{array}
$$ \& 107,175

24
24.828
23.2 \& 65
113,030
28,930
25.6 \& 254
344
34038
81,469
23.7 \&  \& 4207
42208
161,129
38.2 \& 29,74
2,755
4,725
40.8 \&  \&  \& $1,120,202$
319,368 28.5 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES: 1909-Continued.


Table 2.-NUMBER, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF FARMS CLASSIFIED BY TENURE; COLOR
[Comparative data for June 1, 1900, in italics.]

|  |  | Grainger. | Greene. | Grundy. | Hamblen. | Hamilton. | Hancock. | Hardeman. | Hardin. | Hawkins, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | FARMS OPERATED BY OWNERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | Number of farms.............. Number of farms in 1000 | 1,641 | 3,514 8,189 | 4518 | 1,087 | ${ }_{1}^{1,046}$ | 1,146 $i, 004$ | 1,306 1,277 | 1,499 | 2,448 |
| 3 | Per cent of all farms.... | 69,0 | 74.9 | 80.8 | 76.8 | 64.4 | 63.0 | 36.3 |  | ${ }^{8,8888}$ |
| 4 | Per cent of all farms in 1000 | 63.7 | 75.0 | 84.1 | 78.4 | 61.5 | 61.8 | 38.7 | 40.1 | 70.1 |
| 5 | Land in farms...............................atere | 147,893 | 292,185 | 59,584 | 84,007 | 80,230 | 113,628 | 200,725 | 209,880 |  |
| 0 | Improved land in farms . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .aeres. . | 88,133 | 204,784 | 15,456 | 61, 291 | 41,632 | 59,611 | 65,897 | 64,165 | 145,115 |
| 7 | Value of land and buildings....................dollars.. | 3,128,232 | 8,643,276 | 685,690 | 3,147,766 | 2,671,258 | 2,099,004 | 1,769,348 | 2,136,974 | 5,656,308 |
|  | Degree of ownership: <br> Farms consisting of owned land only | 1,204 | 2,839 | 418 | 899 | 797 | 926 | 1,176 |  |  |
| 9 | Farms consisting of owned and hired land. | 1,247 | 2,675 | 33 | 188 | 249 | 220 | 130 | 502 | 1,994 |
|  | Color and nativity of owners: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Native white... | 1,594 | 3,443 | 427 | 1,024 | 916 | 1,114 | 1,004 | 1,417 | 2,353 |
| 12 | Foreigno and othern white......... |  | 68 |  | 62 | 100 | 31 | 237 |  | 1 |
| 13 | Number of farms... |  |  | 107 | 329 | 572 | 672 |  |  |  |
| 14 | Number of farms in | 6.8 | 1,039 | 84 | 315 | 629 | 618 | 1,094 | $1, \frac{188}{}$ | ${ }_{988}^{977}$ |
| 15 | Per cent of all farms. | 30.7 | 24.6 | 10.2 | 23.1 | 35.2 | 37.0 | 63.6 | 52.0 | 28.5 |
| 16 | $P$ er cent of all farms in 1900 | 30.1 | 24.8 | 15.7 | 26.1 | \$7.5 | 38.1 | 60.5 | 50.5 | 29.7 |
| 17 | Land in farms.............................arers. | 35,603 | 57,961 | 9,322 | 21,631 | 41,139 | 17,812 | 132,873 | 64,414 | 43,922 |
| 18 | Improved land in farms ..................ares.... | 21,821 | 43,974 | 3,130 | 16,434 | 1, 24,793 | 12, 222 | -75,768 | 43,799 | 30,595 |
| 19 | Valne of land and buildings....................dollars.. | 682,450 | 1,728,912 | 116,445 | 737,614 | 1,596, 425 | 425,236 | 1,541,000 | 1,246, 112 | 1,172,733 |
| 20 | Form of tenancy: | 064 | 1,061 |  | 271 | 396 | 621 |  |  |  |
| 21 | Share-cash tenant | 14 | 13 | 1 | 10 | 20 | 25 |  |  | 13 |
| 22 | Cash tenants.. | 48 | 47 | 38 | 39 | 147 | 8 | 854 | 163 | 31 |
| 23 | Tenure not specified | 5 | 33 |  | 9 |  | 18 | 134 | 15 | 4 |
|  | Color and nativity of temants: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{24}{25}$ | Native white. | 710 | 1,117 | 100 | 314 | 527 | 043 |  | 1,411 | 942 |
| 26 | Foreign-bora white. | 21 | 37 |  | 15 | 43 | 29 | 1,307 |  | 35 |
|  | FARMS OPERATED BY MANAGERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27 | mber of farms. |  | 21 |  | 9 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
| 28 | Number of farme in 1900 |  | 10 | $i$ | 6 |  | i | 25 | 10 |  |
| 29 | Land in farms................................acres | 3,565 | 4,275 |  | 1,297 | 1,540 |  | 12,830 | 1,775 | 961 |
| 30 | Improved land in farms. | 1,705 | 2,276 |  | 997 | 1,290 |  | 5,106 | 460 |  |
| 31 | Value of land and buildings....................doliers. | 124,100 | 118,370 |  | 55, 100 | 49,900 |  | 240,790 | 17,000 | 53,700 |
|  | MORTGAGE DEBT REPORTS ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | For all farms operated by owners: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 32 | Numbers free from mortgare debt. | 1,473 | 2,967 | 421 | 870 | 921 | 1,025 | 1,081 | 1,273 | 2,056 |
| 33 | Number with mortgage deltt.... | 159 | 536 | 28 | 207 | 117 | 120 | 189 | 212 |  |
| 34 | Number with no mortgage report. . . . . . . . . . . . | 9 | 11 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 36 | 14 | 5 |
|  | For farms consisting of owned land only: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35 | Number feporting debt and amount............ | 117 | 365 | 26 | 154 | 95 | 77 | 120 | 129 | 288 |
| ${ }_{37}^{36}$ | Value of their land and buildings...... dollars.. | 271,670 | 915,451 | 36, 550 | 614,370 | 353, 580 | 170,820 | 188,440 | 245,055 | 781,685 |
| 37 | Amount of mortgage debt ............dollars. | 36,685 | 204, 967 | 7,385 | 136, 568 | 67,153 | 40, 022 | 63,683 | 69,097 | 179,186 |
| 38 | Per cent of value of land and buildings........- | 13.5 |  |  | 22.2 | 19.0 | 23.4 | 33.8 | 23.2 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Change of boundary. (See explanation at close of text.)
Table 3.-LIVE stook PRODUCTS, AND DOMESTIO ANIMALS


[^12]AND NATIVITY OF FARMERS; AND MORTGAGE DEBT, BY COUNTIES: APRII 15, 1910-Contimued.
[Comparative data for June 1, 1900, in italics.]

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& Haywood. \& Henderson. \& Henry. \& Hickman. \& Houston. \& Humphreys. \& Jackson. \& James. \& Jefferson. \& Johnson. \& Kıox. \& Lake. \& Laulerdale. \({ }^{1}\) \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1 \\
\& 2 \\
\& 3 \\
\& 1
\end{aligned}
\] \& 1,208
1,125
28.9
90.8 \&  \& \begin{tabular}{c}
2,431 \\
2,368 \\
\hline 6.9 \\
64.9 \\
64.0
\end{tabular} \& 1,308
1,356
69.1
72.0 \& 571
7895
71.4 \& 1,012
.986
88.1
60.6 \& 1,412
1,388
55.8
56.8
56.4 \& 428
463
66.1
66.1 \&  \& 1,419
1,269
86.69
84.6 \&  \&  \& 1,065
10605
30.2
\(\$ 8.8\) \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5 \\
\& 6 \\
\& 7
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
125,317 \\
81,027 \\
3,066,636
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
249,979 \\
91,781 \\
1,910,846
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
272,641 \\
137,920 \\
4,559,650
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
182,891 \\
68,481 \\
2,388,868
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
71,418 \\
24,013 \\
888,450
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
176,658 \\
50,336 \\
2,346,049
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
133,038 \\
58,344 \\
2,683,835
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
65,342 \\
24,046 \\
627,776
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
134,176 \\
93,762 \\
4,065,360
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
107,84, \\
54,8, \\
2,664,2028
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
225,706 \\
140,2061 \\
9,350,681
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
14,170 \\
8,704 \\
7(2,023
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
84,689 \\
3,984 \\
3,122,117
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline 8 \& 1,032 \& 1,507
328 \& 2,035
396 \& 1,201 \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
487 \\
84 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{189}^{823}\) \& 1,181 \& 359
75 \& 1,283
190 \& 1,24
136 \& 2,861 4 \& \begin{tabular}{|l|}
87 \\
30
\end{tabular} \& 863
282 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 100 \\
\& 112 \\
\& 12
\end{aligned}
\] \& 733
4
561 \& 1,741
\(\cdots 94\) \& 2,160
7
264 \& 1,245 \& 502
24
45
4 \& 977
2
23 \& \begin{tabular}{r|}
1,401 \\
10 \\
10
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
412 \\
4 \\
14
\end{array}
\] \& 1,405 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,405 \\
12 \\
12 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{r}
3,118 \\
\hline 60 \\
162
\end{tabular} \& 112
4
4 \& 841
3
241 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 18 \\
\& 14 \\
\& 15 \\
\& 16
\end{aligned}
\] \& 8,196
2,508
71.1
68.7 \& 1,297
1,21
41.3
40.6 \& 1,364
1,367
35.9
35.9
35.2 \& ( \(\begin{gathered}600 \\ 309 \\ 30.3 \\ 20.1\end{gathered}\) \& 198
194
25.6
28.0 \&  \& 1,115
17.027
44.1
4.4 \& 201
360
36.9
46.3 \& 510
702
26.8
89.6 \& 214
1318
15.5
15.5 \& 872
1.085
20.5
20.1 \& ( \(\begin{aligned} \& 702 \\ \& 888 \\ \& 85.5 \\ \& 85.5\end{aligned}\) \&  \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 17 \\
\& \frac{18}{18} \\
\& 18
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
124,003 \\
102,169 \\
2,910,230
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
54,877 \\
32,044 \\
617,683
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
68,173 \\
43,146 \\
1,299,287
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
37,800 \\
21,141 \\
926,843
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
8,706 \\
4,895 \\
127,344
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
47,541 \\
1,15,734 \\
1,157,849
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
48,441 \\
31,713 \\
\mathbf{i} 400,679
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
29,617 \\
13,903 \\
386,020
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
48,881 \\
35,981 \\
1,583,254
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
8,361 \\
4,858 \\
317,488
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
52,904 \\
2,47,131 \\
2,43,0 \pi 2
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
43,914 \\
2,17,170 \\
2,130
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
114,409 \\
69,512 \\
3,317,186
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 30 \\
\& 21 \\
\& 22 \\
\& 23
\end{aligned}
\] \& 1,184
1,90
1,974
18 \& 1,008
81
196
12
12 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
964 \\
30 \\
362 \\
8
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
409 \\
25 \\
142 \\
24
\end{gathered}
\] \& 154
12
31
1 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
599 \\
14 \\
107 \\
4
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
850 \\
40 \\
189 \\
6
\end{gathered}
\] \& 222
3
25 \& 489
1
22
28 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
165 \\
89 \\
39 \\
2
\end{array}
\] \& 605
20
169
109
42 \& 124
26
54.5
7 \& 1,143
1,40
1,201
60 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 24 \\
\& 25 \\
\& 20
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
619 \\
2,576
\end{array}
\] \& 1,141
1
155 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,003 \\
1 \\
360
\end{array}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{c}
568 \\
\(\cdots \ldots\) \\
\hline 32
\end{tabular} \& 173
3
22 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
700 \\
\hline 24
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{|r|}
1,103 \\
\(\cdots \cdots 12\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}242 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 8\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}525 \\ 1 \\ 14 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 213 \& \(\begin{array}{r}834 \\ 4 \\ 34 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 516
1
185 \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,082 \\ 1,410 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 27 \\
\& 28 \\
\& 20 \\
\& 30 \\
\& 31
\end{aligned}
\] \& \(\begin{array}{r}4 \\ 20 \\ 295 \\ 235 \\ 10,700 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& (r \(\begin{array}{r}6 \\ 16 \\ 1,055 \\ 252 \\ 14,376 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \&  \& \(\begin{array}{r}11 \\ 30 \\ 30,16 \\ 1,178 \\ 188,880 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
4 \\
4 \\
1,668 \\
395 \\
33,400 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
5 \\
16 \\
2,214 \\
383 \\
22,200 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \& \(\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 5 \\ 330 \\ 130 \\ 7,000 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \({ }^{5}\) \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
4 \\
1,07 \\
1,075 \\
30,088 \\
30,060
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
6 \\
2 \\
3,429 \\
1131 \\
11,700
\end{array}
\] \&  \& ( \(\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 8 \\ 325 \\ 3225 \\ 27,5 \times 10\end{array}\) \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
8 \\
989 \\
15,514 \\
147,951 \\
14,030
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 32 \\
\& 32 \\
\& 34 \\
\& 34
\end{aligned}
\] \& 822
436
40 \& 1,492
327
16 \& 1,742 \& 990
158
210 \& 509
61 \& 880
120
12 \& 1,225
161
26 \& 385
43 \& 1,137
33
4 \& 1,332
864
1 \& \(\begin{array}{r}2,821 \\ 487 \\ \hline 28\end{array}\) \& 94
9
14 \& 642
413
30 \\
\hline 36
36
36
37
38 \& 289
604,312
240.088
39.7 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
230 \\
234,578 \\
77,436 \\
33.0
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
524 \\
894,404 \\
282,477 \\
31.6
\end{gathered}
\] \& 126
236,651
68.821
29.1 \& 48

68,800
10,988
31.3 \& 88
160,355
58.511
36.5 \&  \& 35
60,200
24,085
40.0 \&  \& 75
118,910
19.799
19.1 \&  \& 20,050
4.950
24.4 \& 272
744,164
282
28.01
38.0 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES: 1909-Continued.

| $\left.\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \\ & 5 \\ & 6 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,827 \\ 5,822 \\ 1,750,297 \\ 24,555 \\ 482 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,335 \\ 3,317 \\ 1,053,362 \\ 3,100 \\ 50 \end{array}$ | 4,545 4,484 $1,471,381$ 21,470 40 | 2,946 2,402 8922,071 3,401 | 1,149 1,149 332,498 2,750 060 |  |  | 1,413 3,393 3966059 9,839 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,814 \\ 8,416 \\ 3,115,104 \\ 691,74 \\ 7,177 \\ 4,494 \end{array}$ | 1,179 1,174 36,829 13,8061 5 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,906 \\ 3,781 \\ 1,24,782 \\ 9,936 \\ 10 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 0 \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 596,376 \\ 71,313 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 386,475 \\ 16,742 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 519,787 \\ 67,751 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 203,784 \\ 37,687 \end{array}$ | 111,022 11,081 | 262,267 33,197 | 276,641 6,254 50 50 | $\begin{array}{r}138,888 \\ 55,627 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 387,480 100,957 110 100 | $\begin{gathered} 269,483 \\ 54,443 \\ 2,564 \\ 1,805 \\ 1,805 \end{gathered}$ | $1,172,411$ 611,378 50 | 114,135 11,447 | 455,640 47,104 |
| 10 11 11 | 104,443 17,045 | 61,710 3,247 | 90,215 16,676 | 37,200 7,603 | 22,957 2,737 | 51,047 | 34,887 1,141 | 28,835 13,019 | 75, $3 \times 38$ | 44,388 9,801 | 392,941 26749 | 28,814 1,090 | 80, 11,000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 14 \\ & 15 \\ & 16 \\ & 17 \\ & 178 \end{aligned}$ |  | 178,442 57,608 392,704 268,763 109,822 69,506 |  |  | 46,170 12,706 124,969 89,541 36,174 18,776 |  |  | 41,222 17823 117,954 80,270 30,038 18,465 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\left.\begin{aligned} & \frac{79}{20} \\ & 20 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | 3,167 71 391 | 5,838 <br> 275 <br> 750 | 8,511 <br> 138 <br> 982 | 7,052 1,064 1,013 | 1,792 113 233 | 7,986 <br> 198 <br> 981 | 18,937 318 1,639 | 5,610 87 672 | 16,629 153 2,275 | 15,324 321 2,012 | 2s, 280 4,37 4,536 | 3,425 315 460 | 4,018 76 452 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 23 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | 893 1,060 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,663 \\ & 1,420 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,187 \\ 2,795 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,063 \\ 20 \\ 2,548 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,455 \\ \hline 901\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,197 \\ 1,879 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,431 \\ \hdashline 4,590 \end{array}$ | 209 295 | 2,845 2,065 | 3,027 4,444 |  |  | 308 $3 \times 8$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 20 \\ & 27 \\ & 27 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,699 \\ 4,437 \\ 14,620 \\ 14 \\ 311 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,027 \\ 5,322 \\ 935 \\ 19,150 \\ 2,081 \end{array}$ | 1,990 5,964 1,064 26,375 3,350 | 1,098 5,008 1,104 26,240 2,378 2,378 | 291 1,332 183 4,960 920 |  | 1,1102 4,133 1,051 23,701 4,506 | $\begin{array}{r}7112 \\ 990 \\ 297 \\ 3,941 \\ 441 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}848 \\ 5,610 \\ 7,710 \\ 4,975 \\ 3,693 \\ \hline, 693\end{array}$ |  |  | 1,145 4,119 608 10,878 3185 157,531 |
| 30 31 | $\begin{aligned} & 143,688 \\ & 185,062 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 205,495 \\ & \mathbf{1 8 3}, 853 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 317,004 \\ & 202,525 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 423,560 \\ & 136,372 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56,121 \\ & 41,381 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59,428 \\ & 12,295 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 342,084 \\ & 137,086 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54, \mathbf{9 1 4} \\ & 30,162 \end{aligned}$ | 106,362 | 74,099 | 118,756 | 38,412 | 114,542 |

Table 2.-NUMBER, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF FARMS OLASSIFIED BY TENURE; COLOR [Comparative data for Jume 1, 1900, in italies.]

|  |  | Lawrence. | Lawls. | Lincoln. | Loudon. | McMinar. | MeNairy. | Macon. | Madison. | Marion. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | FARMS OPERATED BY OWNERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Number of farms. | 1,566 | ${ }_{975}^{373}$ | 2,002 | 78 | 1,720 1,609 | 1,608 | 1,751 | 1,578 | 734 |
| $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | Per cent of all farms. | 71.1 | 69.3 | 50.1 | 67.3 | 69.2 | 53.1 | 66.0 | 30.4 | 00. ${ }^{767}$ |
| 4 | Per cent of all farms in 1000. | 70.4 | 65.7 | 84.1 | 60.0 | 69.3 | 48.6 | 65.6 | 41.1 | 69.8 |
| 5 | Land in farms..............................acres. | 190,080 | 49,005 | 224,377 | 90,537 | 205,201 | 220,475 | 151,441 | 192,506 | ,769 |
| 0 | Improved land in farms...................acres.. | 62,946 | 13,246 | 124, 089 | 599,174 |  |  |  |  | 38,824 $1,541,292$ |
| 7 | Value of land and buidings ...........-.....dollars.. | 2,418, 802 | 528,900 | 6,709,329 | 2,017,201 | 2,902,861 | 1,408,825 | 2,474,560 | 3,543,738 | 1,541,222 |
|  | Degree of ownership: Farms ecnsisting of owned land only............ | 1,297 | 322 | 1,556 | 705 | 1,538 | 1,386 | 1,439 | - 1,302 |  |
| ${ }_{\mathbf{8}}^{\mathbf{8}}$ | Frms consisting of owned and hired land | 1,209 | 51 | ${ }_{440}$ | 61 | 182 | 222 | 312 | - 276 | 135 |
|  | Color and naturity of owners: |  |  | 1,874 |  |  |  | 1,690 |  |  |
| 11 | Native white........ | 1,44 | 27 |  | 2 | 1 |  |  | 7 | ${ }_{4} 68$ |
| 12 | Negro and other nonwhite. | 52 | 22 | 128 |  |  |  |  | 383 |  |
|  | Number of far | 627 | 162 | 1,978 | 369 | 701 | 1,409 | 896 | 2,410 |  |
| 14 | Number of farms in 1000 | 504 | 185 | 1,671 | 488 |  | 1, 5,60 |  | 8, 147 |  |
| 15 | Per cent of all farms. | 28.5 | ${ }_{34}^{30.1}$ | ${ }_{4}^{49.5} 4$ | 32.4 40.0 | 39.6 96.5 | $6{ }^{61.6}$ | $\xrightarrow{33.8}$ |  | 30.7 |
| 10 | Per cent of allyarms in 1900 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | Land in farms................................... | 33,037 | 18,053 | 90,135 | 39,845 | 57,800 | 67,736 | 32,902 | 111,128 | 27,020 |
| 18 | Improved land in farms. ................. acres.... | 17,223 |  | 69,162 | 20,236 | 35,480 | 33,777 694,088 |  | 76,065 | 13,246 |
| 19 | Value of land and buildings...................dolars. | 514,389 | 205,895 | 3,067,782 | 879,416 | 801,015 | 694,068 | 696,817 | 2,409,191 | 519,430 |
|  | Form of tenancy: | 504 | 106 | 1,779 | 319 | 724 | 1,282 |  | 1,422 |  |
| 21 | Share-cash tenorits | 33 | 10 | 36 | 3 | 8 | 20 | 24 | 28 |  |
| 22 | Cash tenants. | 72 | 45 | 1.56 | 12 | 28 | 98 | 102 | 928 | 72 |
| 23 | Tenure not specified. | 18 | 1 |  | 30 |  | 8 | 12 | 32 |  |
| 24 | Color and nativity of tenants: Native white. | 614 | 150 | 1,533 | 357 | 736 | 1,278 | 830 | 984 | 312 |
| 25 | Forcign-iorn whita. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | Negro and other non white | 12 | 0 | 445 | 12 | 23 | 128 | 60 | 1,428 | 14 |
| 27 | Number of farms.. |  | 3 | 20 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28 | Number of farms in $190 \%$. |  |  |  |  | 5 |  | 17 |  |  |
| 29 | Land in farms................................acres.... | 3,073 | 258 | 8,301 | 1,758 | 460 | 1,543 | 530 | 5,023 | 220 |
| 30 | Improved land in farms.................acres.... | 1,130 42,240 | 196 2,450 |  | 1551 26,300 | 368 10,800 | 12383 12,095 | , 209 7,000 | (150,380 | 200 7,000 |
| 31 | Value of land and buildings................d.dollars.. | 42,240 | 2,4,0 | 147,484 | 20,30 | 10,80 | $\underline{ }$ |  | 1 l | 7,000 |
|  | For all farms operated by ownors: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 32 | Number free from mortgage debt. | 1,309 | 306 | 1,462 | 605 | 1,512 | 1,370 | 1,345 | 1,288 | 661 |
| 33 | Number with mortgnme debt.. | 251 | 62 | 51. | 100 | 199 | 228 | 391 | 275 |  |
| 34 | Number with no mortgage report. <br> For farms consisting of owned land only: | 0 | 5 | 29 | 61 | 9 | 10 | 15 | 15 |  |
| 35 | Number reporting dent and amount............. | 181 | 50 | ${ }^{3}{ }^{340}$ | ${ }^{78}$ | - 1607 | [156, ${ }^{156}$ |  |  |  |
| 30 | Value of their land and buildings......dollars.. | 427,120 | 68,650 | 1,458, 425 | 145,025 | 360,373 | 155,085 56,592 | 354,750 $1.04,475$ | 399,057 131,620 | $\begin{array}{r}188,359 \\ 40 \\ \hline 1516\end{array}$ |
| 37 38 |  | 111,839 | 25.1 | 390,679 26.8 | 33,725 23.3 | 85,380 23.7 | 56,592 36.5 | 30.4. | 131,620 33.0 | 24, 4 |

${ }^{1}$ Change of boundary. (See explanation at close of text.)
Table 3.-LIVE STOCK PRODUCIS, AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS


[^13]
## STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

AND NATIVITY OF FARMERS; AND MORTGAGE DEBT, BY COUNTIES: APRIL 15, 1910-Coninued.
[Comparative data for June 1, 1800, in itallics.]


SOLD OR SLAUGETERED ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES: 1909-Continued.


TAble 2*-NUMBER, ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF FARMS CLASSIFTED BY TENURE; COLOR [Comparative data for June 1, 1900, in italles.]

|  |  | Roane. | Robertson. | Ratherford. | Scott. | Sequatchio. | Sevier. | Shelby. | Smith. | Stowart. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | FARMS OPERATED BY OWNERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Number of farms... <br> Number of farms in 1900 | ${ }_{1}^{1,360}$ | 2,114 2,088 | 2,697 8,459 | 1,007 | 353 915 | 2,267 2,100 | 1,680 1,698 | 1,806 1,667 | 1,359 |
| 3 | Per cent of all farms...... | 67,7 | 54.1 | 55.2 | 71.6 | 70.0 | 65.4 | 21.2 | 62.4 | ${ }_{60,172}^{1,172}$ |
| 4 | Per cent of all farms in 1000 | 65.7 | 61.5 | 66.7 | 68.8 | 82.2 | 65.8 | 28.2 | 68.6 |  |
| 5 | Land in farms............................. acres. | 146,785 | 222, 778 | 251,049 | $\begin{aligned} & 104,267 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41,042 \\ & \hline 15,098 \end{aligned}$ | $233,842$ | 121,808 | 155,482 | 161,129 |
| 7 | Value of land and buildings...................... docres.ars.. | 1,897, 782 | 0,483,434 | 8, 160, 105 | 984,555 | 621,131 | 4,190,318 | 0,183, 286 | 5,493,487 | 70,038 |
|  | Degree of ownership: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,979, 1914 |
| 8 | Farms consisting of owned land only. | 1,271 | 1,831 | 2,169 | 984 83 | 285 88 | 1,851 416 | 1,458 | 1,516 | 1,121 |
| 9 | Farms consisting of owned and hired land.......... Color and nativity of owners: | 89 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 | 238 |
| 10 | Native white................ | 1,288 | 1,898 | 2,144 | 1,059 | 352 | 2,242 | 1,157 | 1,738 | 1,260 |
| 12 | Foregro and other nonwhite. | 65 | 205 | 539 | 3 | 1 | 25 | 463 |  | ${ }^{81}$ |
| 13 | Number of farm | 646 | 1,786 | 2,173 | 421 | 151 | 1,199 | 6,210 | 1,087 |  |
| 14 | Number offarms in | 892 | 1,258 | 1,851 | 432 |  | 1,078 | 6,2,44 | 990 | 780 |
| 35 | Per cent of all farms. | 32.2 | 45.7 | 44.5 | 28.3 | 30.0 | 34.6 | 78.3 | 37.6 | 33.1 |
| 16 | Per cent of all farms in 1900 | 44.2 | 38.1 | 48.7 | 81.1 | 17.0 |  | 76.1 | 87.1 | 88, 9 |
| 17 | Land in farms...............................acres. | 56,441 | 70,293 | 109,197 | 27,179 | 13,708 | 52, 232 | 216,584 | 47,416 | 9,150 |
| 18 | Value of land and buildings.....................acres..... | 32,022 $1,082,183$ | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 58, } \\ \text { 2, } 355,343\end{array}$ | 77,698 $3,908,845$ | 7,746 266,824 | 4,243 150,777 | 1,183,830 | 181,144 $13,291,080$ | $\begin{array}{r}3, \\ \text { 3, } \\ \text {, } 8292 \\ \hline 202\end{array}$ | 20, 102 |
|  | Form of tenancy: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 498,221 |
| 20 | Share tenants.. | 495 | 1,596 | 1,680 | 213 | 131 | 1,035 | 1,738 | 765 |  |
| 21 | Share-cash tenants | 12 | 22 | 84 | 12 | 2 | 24 | 108 | 53 |  |
| 22 | Cash tenants. | 100 | 103 | 402 | 152 | 17 | 75 | 3,832 | 148 | 120 |
| 23 | Tenure not specifled. | 39 | 65 | 7 | 44 | 1 | 5 | 532 | 121 |  |
| 24 | Color and rativity of ten Native white. | 624 | 1,201 | 1,471 | 418 | 148 | 1,185 | 1,144 | 975 |  |
| 25 | Foreign-born white. |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 26 | Negro and other nonwhite | 22 | 684 | 701 |  | 2 | 14 | 4,994 | 112 | 73 |
| 27 | Number of farms.. |  | 10 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28 | Number of farms in 1900 | 8 |  |  | 2 | $s$ | 15 |  | 8 |  |
| 29 | Land in farms...............................acres. | 271 | 2,580 | 3,577 | 635 |  | 296 | 6,188 | 30 | 9,360 |
| 30 | Improved land in farms.................acres. | 135 | 1,475 | 2,240 | 130 |  | 105 | 3,932 |  | 1,403 |
| 31 | Value of land and buildings..................dollars.. | 5,500 | 76,920 | 173,510 | 15,300 |  | 1,602 | 067,250 | 15,000 | 110,000 |
|  | MORTGAGE DEBT REPORTS ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | For all farms operated by owners: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 32 | Number free from mortgage de | 1,241 | 1,504 | 2,359 | 81 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34 | Number with no mortgage report. | 16 | 13 | 22 | 33 | 1 | , | 137 | 25 | ${ }_{34}{ }^{3}$ |
|  | For farms consisting of owned land only: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35 | Number reporting debt and amount........... | 12981 | 1, 359 | ${ }^{231}$ | -43 | ${ }^{20}$ | ${ }_{572} 309$ | $010{ }^{152}$ | 250 | 202 |
| 36 37 | Value of their land and buildings.......doilars.- | 129,725 | 1,359,024 | 873,872 | $\begin{array}{r}49,085 \\ 9 \\ \hline 707\end{array}$ | 59,725 | 572,835 | 919,240 | 735,200 | 340,005 |
| 37 | Amount of mortgage debt .-..........dollars . | 34,954 | 460,928 | 260, 122 | 9,707 | 10,614 | 142,324 | 175,359 | 211,018 | 107,711 |
| 38 | Per cent of value of land and buildings......... | 20.9 | 33.9 | 29.8 | 19.4 | 17.8 | 24.8 | 19,1 | 28.7 | 31.7 |

${ }^{1}$ Change of boundary. (See explanation at close of text.)
Table 3.-IIVE stock products, and domestic animals

|  | LIVE STOCK PRODUOTS <br> Dairy Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products....... | 3,142 | 3,557 | 8,456 | 1,994 | 926 | 4,988 | 12,565 | 3,703 | 2,019 |
| 2 | Dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced ........ | 3, 127 | -3,556 | 8, 8,447 | 1,981 |  | 4,979 | 12, 258 | 3,692 | 2,013 |
| 3 | Mill-produeed...........................galions... | 020,334 49,385 | $1,334,955$ 34,960 | $2,677,097$ 44,990 | 587,418 13,560 | 229,235 1,652 | $1,843,549$ 9,799 | $4,269,213$ $1,454,399$ | $1,070,451$ 3,180 | 863,818 4,461 |
| 5 | Cream sold......................................gallons.... |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 44, \text { 990 } \\ 1,070 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | ${ }^{9} 79$ | 1, 4 34, 3793 |  | 4,461 |
| 6 | Butter fat sold. ............................. . pounds |  |  | 1,433 |  |  | 270 | 1,428 |  |  |
| 7 | Butter-Produced.........................pounds .. | 321,320 | 513,283 | 978,801 | 153,754 | 77,801 | 568,247 | 978,526 | 346,597 | 209,388 |
|  | Sold.............................ppunds .. | 93,516 | 109,157 | 327,913 | 19,112 | 4,994 | 95,732 | 240, 995 | 46,356 | 15,540 |
| 9 | Cheese-Produced............................ppunds .. | 200 |  |  |  |  | 710 | 700 |  |  |
| 10 | Sold.................................pounds |  |  | 250 |  |  | 425 | 700 |  |  |
| 11 | Value of dairy products ${ }^{\text {] }}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . dollars. . | 74, 892 | 100,946 | 194, 029 | 36,081 | 15,374 | 95,574 | 549,178 | 56,308 | 58,046 |
| 12 | Receipts from sale of dairy products.........dollars. . Poultry Products | 26, 550 | 25, 119 | 72,607 | 6,352 | 1,255 | 17,809 | 393, 095 | 8,395 | 3,543 |
| 13 | Poultry-Raised.............................number. | 111,579 | 289,857 | 304,947 | 61,609 | 25,729 | 262,703 | 374, 307 | 220, 441 | 118,658 |
| 14 | Sold...............................number.. | 45,319 | 77,979 | 79,828 | 13,404 | 8, 530 | 110, 673 | 76, 493 | 60,636 | 35,992 |
| 15 | Eggs-Produced............................dozens... | 301,097 | 428, 273 | 1,094, 401 | 112, 805 | 117,349 | 667, 114 | 623, 630 | 575, 140 | 290,772 |
| 16 | Sold,..............................dozens... | 209, 940 | 210, 278 | 740,387 | 32, 623 | 75, 615 | 461,357 | 195, 933 | 399,735 | 200,101 |
| 17 | Value of poultry and eggs produced........dollars... | 93,224 | 158, 141 | 282, 394 | 30,009 | 28,517 | 212,070 | 249,725 | 161, 582 | 88,539 |
| 18 | Receipts from sale of poultry and eggs. . . . . .dollars... | 54, 178 | 06, 151 | 163,727 | 10, 545 | 16, 537 | 125, 895 | 68,758 | 87,319 | 46,143 |
|  | Honey and Wax |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Honey produced..........................ppunds .. | 10, 340 | 11,803 | 32,495 | 20,395 | 6,045 | 40,599 | 6,899 | 8,718 |  |
|  | Wool, Mohair, and Goat Hair |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | Wool, fleeces shorn........................number.. | 422 | 1,748 | 14,085 |  |  | 3,067 |  |  |  |
| 23 24 | Mohair and goat hair, flepees shorn. ..........number. <br> Vatue of wool and mohair produced dollars | 35 576 | 47 2,354 | 48 11,646 | 29 3,064 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 | Value of wool and mohar prodnced........dollars... | 576 | 2,354 |  | 3,064 | 1,218 | 2,866 | 1,309 |  |  |
| 25 | Calves--Sold or slaughtered. . . . . . . . . . . . . number. | 003 | 684 |  | 943 | 178 |  |  | 15 | 990 |
| 20 | Other cattle-sold or slaughtered...........nmmber. | 3,109 | 3,221 | 13,693 | 2,554 | 1,314 | 10, 493 | 8,643 | 8,318 | 5,178 |
| 27 | Horses, mules, and asses and burros-Sold. .number.- | ${ }^{432}$ | 1,490 | 5, 314 | 256 | 191 | 1,172 | 947 | 2,828 | ${ }^{17,880}$ |
| 28 | Swine-Sold or slaughtered................number.. | 5,135 | 15,601 | 45,211 | 5,274 |  |  | 23,784 | 35,517 | $\underset{2,880}{17}$ |
| 29 | Sheep and goats-Sold or slaughtered.......rumber. | 296 | 2,550 | 16,840 | 2, 255 | ${ }^{2} 966$ | 3,176 | 2, 136 | 14,577 | 2,780 |
| 30 | Receipts from sale of animals. . . . . . . . . . . dollars. | 117,530 | 313,815 | 1,408,864 | 82,552 | 64, 139 |  |  |  |  |
| 31 | Value of animals slatghtercd.................doilars... | 66,656 | 205,720 | 259,732 | 45, 613 | 25,320 | 147, 187 | 261, 139 | 192, 172 | 120,925 |

${ }^{1}$ Excluding home use of milk and cream.
and Nativity Of Farmers; AND MORTGAGE DEBT, BY COUNTIES: APRIL 15, 1910-Continued.
[Comparative data for June 1,1900 , in italics.]

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& sallivan. \& Sumner. \& Tipton. \& Trousdale. \& Unicos. \& Union. \& Van Buren. \& Warrea. \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Washings- } \\
\& \text { ton. }
\end{aligned}
\] \& Wayne. 1 \& Weatley. \& White. \& William- \& Wilson. \\
\hline \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1,604 \\
\& 1,648 \\
\& 30.04 \\
\& 30.0
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\left.\begin{array}{c}
633 \\
683 \\
6 . \frac{16}{6.1}
\end{array}\right) .
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
599 \\
7280 \\
7.8 .8
\end{gathered}
\] \& (1,531 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
316 \\
8.59 \\
8.3 .5 \\
7.4
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
1,745 \\
7,888 \\
72.8 \\
740.4
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3,308 \\
\& \frac{2,208}{2,208} \\
\& 69.8
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \&  \&  \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
182,877 \\
118,842 \\
0,059,952
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
270,501 \\
17,706 \\
8,406,424
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
113,501 \\
3,95,529 \\
3,910,887
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
54,401 \\
1,71,{ }^{597} \\
1,727,392
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
43,732 \\
\begin{array}{c}
17,122 \\
769,107
\end{array}
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
130,607 \\
2,765,589 \\
2,89
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
45,719 \\
151938 \\
301,970
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
101,855 \\
10,685 \\
9,981,8887
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
154,855 \\
7,118,323 \\
7,031,2196
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
168,125 \\
1,085 \\
1,072,701
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
250,381 \\
0,878,58 \\
0,890,735
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
137,212 \\
2,79,121 \\
2,7072
\end{array}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
231,910 \\
149,68 \\
8,511,8857
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \& 2,012 \& 2, 288
293
2,58 \& 1,209 \& \[
{ }_{86}^{447}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 497 \\
\& 102
\end{aligned}
\] \& \({ }^{1,328}\) \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
313 \\
3 \\
3
\end{tabular} \& 1,395
300 \& 1,886 \& 800
101 \& 2,5433 \& 1,118 \& 1,560 \& 2,830 \({ }_{435}\) \\
\hline 1 \& 2,337
2
14
14 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
2,559 \\
\begin{array}{r}
13 \\
274
\end{array}
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,250 \\
350 \\
35
\end{array}
\] \& 453
49
79 \& 598 \& 1,528 \& 4 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
1,640 \\
10 \\
0 \\
05
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
2,243 \\
\frac{1}{60} \\
\hline 10
\end{array}
\] \& ¢ \({ }^{955}\) \& \[
3,204
\] \& \begin{tabular}{r}
1,276 \\
\hline 4 \\
4
\end{tabular} \& 1,640

24 \& 2,402
26 <br>

\hline \&  \& ${ }^{\text {che }}$ \&  \& ( | 249 |
| :---: |
| 81.8 |
| 88.7 |
| 88.7 | \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
\begin{array}{c}
230 \\
2197 \\
29.7
\end{array}, ~
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
4771 \\
28.5 \\
28.7
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
68 \\
17.78 \\
.46 .6
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
\frac{656}{656} \\
\substack{27.31 \\
66.6}
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
806 \\
770 \\
46.5 \\
44.8
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
633 \\
31.9 \\
88.5 \\
8.8
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \&  \&  <br>

\hline  \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
34,844 \\
1,24,8,530 \\
1,205,533
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
49,888 \\
34,81 \\
1,715,837
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
123,617 \\
10,183 \\
4,200,841
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
14,5151 \\
10,533 \\
520,910
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
6,144 \\
3,681 \\
146,775
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
17,661 \\
\text { 17, } 78 \\
313,835
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 5,096 \\
& 2,134 \\
& 51,990
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
48,697 \\
\begin{array}{c}
29,187 \\
735,876
\end{array}
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
24,0,033 \\
\text { coize } \\
001,546
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
71,39 \\
2,193,1690 \\
2,595
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
30,619 \\
20,385 \\
568,250
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
88,2675 \\
3,881,131 \\
3,824
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
70,940 \\
2,14,167 \\
2,1615
\end{array}
$$
\] <br>

\hline \& \[
$$
\begin{gathered}
592 \\
60 \\
70 \\
24
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& | 544 |
| ---: |
| 38 |
| 184 |
| 168 |
| 16 | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,519 \\
& 5,58 \\
& 2,59 \\
& 510
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

194

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
160 \\
7 \\
10 \\
47
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
420 \\
5 \\
14 \\
32
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

\left.$$
\begin{gathered}
63 \\
2 \\
2 \\
1
\end{gathered}
$$ \right\rvert\,

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
596 \\
69 \\
49
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 305 \\
& 10 \\
& 45 \\
& 45
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
688 \\
29 \\
89 \\
89
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
1,278 \\
\frac{115}{115} \\
\frac{118}{13}
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
577 \\
50 \\
38 \\
13
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 734 \\
& \hline 48 \\
& \hline 285 \\
& \hline 18
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  <br>

\hline \& 676 \& 694 \& 03 \& 208 \& 229 \& 468 \& 67 \& 616 \& 414 \& 73 \& 1,8 \& 600 \& 508 \& 809 <br>
\hline 36 \& 10 \& 62 \& 2,036 \& 41 \& 1 \& 1 \& i \& 40 \& 14 \& 32 \& 171 \& 33 \& 292 \& 192 <br>

\hline 31 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
18 \\
18 \\
11,256 \\
0,250 \\
850,500 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
16 \\
14 \\
4,70 \\
4,790 \\
239,790 \\
239
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
3 \\
77 \\
780 \\
20,745 \\
20,785
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
15 \\
130 \\
3,000 \\
\hline 50
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
200 \\
2700 \\
47,000 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
2 \\
8 \\
\frac{2}{423} \\
20,545
\end{array}
$$

\] \& $\begin{array}{r}10 \\ 6 \\ 1,36 \\ 1,160 \\ 197,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
3 \\
1,14 \\
1,160 \\
8,810 \\
8,850
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
10 \\
96 \\
1,029 \\
2888 \\
28,800 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$
\] \&  \&  \&  <br>

\hline 31 \& | 2,158 |
| ---: |
| 187 |
| 7 | \& 2,440

423
16 \& 1,129
404
71
71 \& 302
134
7 \& 550
39
10
10 \& 1,424
86
81 \& ${ }_{8}^{307}$ \& 1,538
197
8 \& 2,000
281
3 \& $\stackrel{807}{88}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}2,076 \\ \begin{array}{l}1,192 \\ \text { 28 }\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& -1,214 \& 1,409
407

10 \& | 2,250 |
| ---: |
| 198 |
| 19 | <br>

\hline 36

37
38 \&  \&  \&  \&  \& 30,27
30,885
88.824

29.2 \&  \&  \&  \& $$
\begin{gathered}
314 \\
\mathbf{1}, 453,1033 \\
104,623 \\
7.2
\end{gathered}
$$ \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

No mortgage reports wers secured for farms operated by tenants and managers. (See explanation in text.)
SOLD OR SLAUGHTERED ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES: 1909-Continued.


Table 4.-VALUE OF all cRops and principal Classes thereof, and


Less than I bale.
Table 5.-SELEGTED FARM EXPENSES


| 88, 670 | 813 | 1,334 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7,036,504 | 31,164 | 123,958 |
| 1, 411,495 | 0,061 | 23,900 |
| 53, 498 | 340 | 240 |
| 1,216, 208 | 4, 144 | 5,314 |
| 1,70,212 | ${ }^{7} 718$ | 969 |
| 3,570,551 | 20, 018 | 59,587 |
| 6,713,697 | 35,787 | 138,246 |

508
244,036
5,511
707
9,239
437
43,629
35,844

| 388 |
| ---: |
| 23,915 |
| 3,589 |
| 246 |
| 6,891 |
| 383 |
| 18,163 |
| 25,206 |


| 904 | 633 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 59,171 | 59,114 |
| 12,860 | 7,345 |
| 940 | 788 |
| 23,938 | 14,578 |
| 7814 | 761 |
| 38,722 | 45,203 |
| 53,523 | 43,917 |

822
31,75
4,668
504
8,650
655
26,45
20,432
20

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, BY COUNTIES: 1909.


2 Includes 6 bales which were reported in pounds in scattered countles.
AND RECEIPTS, BY COUNTIES: 1909.

|  |  |  | 964 | 487 | 448 | 1, 30,5 | 546 | 1.188 | 708 49.160 | ${ }_{59}{ }^{6938} 688$ | 1.5, $\begin{array}{r}357 \\ \hline 76\end{array}$ | 403, $\begin{array}{r}1,790\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | ${ }_{36} 791$ | 1,174 | 50,413 | 37, 153 | 17,849 | 158,195 | 27.803 | ${ }_{0}^{10,005}$ | 8,904 | 12,959 | 1,203 | 89,067 |
| ${ }_{3}^{1}$ | 310,523 410,835 | 19,963 | 50, 8 ,588 | 8,508 | 3,955 | 23,637 | 4,963 | ${ }_{9}^{9.056}$ | ${ }^{8,987}$ | 390 | ${ }^{185}$ | 8258 |
| 4 | - 1280 | 1,032 | ${ }^{5} 583$ | ${ }^{613}$ | ${ }_{11} 574$ | 18,041 | 7,081 7 | 7,760 | 10,837 | 0,455 | 6,619 | 8.243 1.412 |
| 5 | 3,251 | 21,926 | 13,777 | 14, 5178 | 11, 320 | 18.600 | 404 | ${ }^{7} 773$ | ${ }_{20} 56.151$ | 23,284 | 43,200 | 323,488 |
| 6 7 | 23, 691 | - $\begin{array}{r}1,082 \\ 36,532\end{array}$ | 15,685 | 19,718 | 9,805 | 19.199 | 14,269 51,786 | 23,838 99,059 | 20,151 | 23, 61,812 | -5,095 | 215, 311 |
| 8 | 41,310 | 61,941 | 34,779 | 39,806 | 13,840 | 35,712 | 51,780 |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 4.-Value of all orops and principal clanses thereof, and



| 480 | 1,090 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 25,946 | 59,579 |
| 3,967 | 14,571 |
| 377 | 5088 |
| $\mathbf{5}, 513$ | 8,548 |
| 300 | 5544 |
| 7,643 | 20,819 |
| 24,324 | 66,505 |

Table 5.-SELEGTED FARM EXPENSES

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL OROPS, BY COUNTIES: 1909 -Continued.

|  | Grainger. | Greone. | Grundy. | Hamblen. | Hamilton. | Hancock, | Hardeman. | Hardin. | Itawkins. | Haywood. | Henderson. | Henry. | Mickman. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 871, 620 | 1,762,956 | 225,314 | 630,278 | 845,823 | 431,171 | 1,510,507 | 1,310,066 | 1,100,522 | 2,700,703 | 1,340,901 | 1,848, 025 | 1,035, 654 |
| 2 | 439, 155 | 938,759 | 85, 116 | 341, 499 | 283,569 | 245, 835 | 476, 210 | 591,513 | 604,208 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 3,698 | 7,512 | 1,324 | 2,725 | 4,066 | 1,600 | 7 7, 157 | 2,858 | 4,0:0 | 75, 391 | -6, 6 , | $5_{5}{ }_{2} 8,2$ | \% 3 , |
| 4 | 103,221 | 264, 883 | 39, 657 | 119,058 | 125,800 | 36, 131 | 62, 453 | 80,960 | 18i, 532 | 166, 03.2 | 60, 380 | 402, 3 (3) | 93, 40 |
| 5 | 105,810 | 195,538 | 57,106 | 70,900 | 119,775 | 62, 512 | 96, 673 | 85, 632 | 153,869 | 121, 133 |  | (\%t, tas | 94, fis |
| 6 | 68.553 | 57,513 | 22,203 | 36, 236 | 144, 639 | 27,146 | 22,404 | 13, 413 | 45, 652 | 41,28\% | 20, | (tit) 9 at | 13,849 |
| 7 | 151,183 | 288,771 | 19,908 | 59,360 | 167,974 | 57,857 | 845, 670 | 535, 784 | 105, 911 | 1,633, 3 , 3 2id | 674, 20 | 694,8\%6 | 125, 876 |
|  | 39,965 | 88,301 | 7,302 | 28,033 | 22,359 | 24,688 | 42,863 | 45,724 | 54, 134 | 49,682 | 42, 448 | 59,039 | 42,982 |
| 8 | 626, 196 | 1,342, 640 | 112,594 | 401, 238 | 354, 808 | 386,984 | 583, 488 | 918,516 | 644,238 | 844,962 | 732, 361 | 1,205,457 | 1,002,855 |
| 10 | 27,832 | 51,132 | 5,463 | 17,141 | 18, 226 | 18,6.38 | 42, 456 | 43, 769 | 636,115 | 4b, 517 | 40,747 | 40,117 | 33, 407 |
| 11 | 508, 800 | 1,031,697 | 91,857 | 379,106 | 312,359 | 344, 521 | 529,136 | 893,624 | 781,345 | 745, 137 | 71346 | 1,093, 890 | 899, 2:4 |
| 12 | 4, 6067 | 5,450 | ${ }^{8} 831$ | 2, 573 | 1,487 | 1,246 | 354 | 1,521 | 3,162 | 1,456 | 1,472 | 1,6n5 | 4,835 |
| 13 | 51,303 | 74,640 32,390 | 10,901 | 37,754 8 8 8 | 17,067 | 8,659 4,792 | 3,1884 | 16, 149 | 49,550 | 35,893 | 17,159, | 24, 2124 | $60^{6}, 245$ |
| 14 | 7,412 | 33,390 233,116 |  | 8,240 79,769 | 1,794 24,592 | 4,792 | 142 | 412 | 14,250 | 963 | 173 | 8,142 | 4,141 |
| 15 16 | 65,708 | 233, ${ }_{2} 116$ | 9,729 | 79,769 | 24,592 | 33,724 | 1,042 | 3,737 | 120,702 | 10,099 | 1,722 | 91,502 | $33_{1} 65.5$ |
| 16 17 |  | 2,560 |  |  |  | $\stackrel{2}{9}$ | 50 |  | 208 |  |  |  |  |
| 17 18 | 88 | 2, 15 |  | 5 |  |  |  |  | 208 | 40 |  |  | 75 |
| 18 19 | 14 | 167 |  | 50 |  |  |  |  | 14 |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | 48 | 93 | 14 | 73 | 152 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 146 |  | 2 | 94 | 145 |
| 21 | 283 | 446 | 107 | 543 | 700 | 46 | 60 | 6 | 1,110 |  | 20 | 772 | 645 |
| 22 | 193 | 143 | 72 | 62 | 213 | 31 | 606 | 359 | 76 | 1,624 | 787 | 473 | 153 |
| 29 | 1,112 | 631 | 478 | 340 | 1,263 | 226 | 3,633 | 997 | 304 | 2,662 | 3,253 | 1,913 | 639 |
| 24 | 41 | 49 | 32 | 12 | 11 | 83 | 4 | 2 | 63 | 32 | 4 | 8 | 1 |
| 25 | 390 | 51 | 210 | 140 | 166 | 546 | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | 18 | 68 | 6 | 134 | 9 | 1.052 |
| 27 | 65 | 12 | 13 | 37 | 229 |  | 116 | 698 | 26 | 92 | 4,658 | 291 | 57,613 |
| 28 | 9,277 | 28,937 | 2,812 | 10,588 | 8,999 | 4,145 | 5,267 | 7,100 | 18,978 | 11,694 | 4,745 | 20,222 | 7,420 |
| 29 | 10,387 | 30, 355 | 2,988 | 11,055 | 9,854 | 3,900 | 5,250 | 5,572 | 19,713 | 10,734 | 4,381 | 18,085 | 7,014 |
| 30 | 7,390 | 26,837 | $\stackrel{2}{2,342}$ | 8, 628 | 7,232 | 3,764 | 1,117 | 3,650 | 17,168 | 3,825 | 1,672 | 17,251 | 5,990 |
| 31 | 8,335 | 28,494 | 2,356 | 9,175 | 7,954 | 3,467 | 1,206 | 3,450 | 17,615 | 4,857 | 1,590 | 15,272 | 6,011 |
| 32 | 2,091 | 9,349 | ${ }_{2}^{277}$ | 2,051 | 612 | 1,327 | 11 | 98 | 3,701 | 313 | 36 | 612 | 804 |
| 33 | 2,488 | 9,364 | 258 | 2,543 | 840 | 1,439 | 9 | 98 | 4,168 | 248 | 41. | 967 | 761 |
| 34 | 2,730 | 9,715 | 645 | 3, 6811 | 803 | 1,080 | ${ }_{9} 37$ | 129 | 7,890 | 691 | 92 | 2,291 | 1,378 |
| 35 | 3,272 | 11,370 | 692 | 4,113 | 1,064 | 891 | 21 | 98 | 8,253 | 733 | 107 | 2,196 | 1,459 |
| 36 | 59 | 209 | 46 | 36 | 259 | 14 | 934 | 345 | 486 | 714 | 424 | 15 | ${ }^{33}$ |
| 37 | 36 | 182 | 49 | 34 | ${ }^{222}$ | 11 | 928 | 228 |  | 7.132 | 2,597 | ¢2,718 | 1,349 |
| 38 | 1,385 | 964 | 381 | 1,483 | 1,270 | 212 | 3,054 3,722 | 1,824 | 1, 141 | 6,147 | 2,368 | 2,433 | 1,903 |
| 39 40 | 1, ${ }_{437}$ | 1,027 | 460 43 | $1{ }^{121}$ | 1,228 | 155 | ${ }^{2} 162$ | 1,885 | ${ }^{1} 115$ | ${ }^{2} 3$ | 52 | 70 | 49 |
| 41 | 710 | 675 | 117 | 1,020 | 455 | 220 | 344 | 70 | $55^{2}$ | 15 | 40 | 220 | 78 |
|  | 466 | 384 | 314 | 333 | 623 | 348 | 132 | 188 | 537 | 208 | 156 | 118 | 306 |
| 43 | 35,845 | 40,022 | 21,875 | 21,414 | 34,048 | 22, 206 | 13,480 | 20,796 | 42,797 | 16,988 | 14, 764 | 10,838 | 21, 659 |
| 44 | ${ }_{223}$ | ${ }^{156}$ | 138 | ${ }^{2} 239$ | 430 | 118 | 245 | 149 | 177 | 255 | 250 | [34 | $24 \%$ |
| 45 | 23,764 | 21, 923 | 12,859 | 19,872 | 30,279 | 10,357 | 22, 630 | 15,551 | 21,644 | 29,303 | 22,488 | 90, 012 | 21, 200 |
| 46 | 857 | 1,704 | 284 | 734 | 1,195 | 715 | 830 | 751 | 1,486 | 1,252 | 644 | -762 | 77 |
| 47 | 20 | 2,192 | 1 | 113 |  |  |  |  |  | $55^{5} 8$ | 2,235 | $5,2{ }^{6}, 78$ | 10,357 |
| 48 | 9,621 | 1,513,638 | 797 | 42,673 | 188 | 13,054 | 40,375 | 18,158 |  | 61, 111 | 19,923 | 9,16 |  |
| $\stackrel{49}{50}$ |  | (1) |  |  | 47 | (1) | 9,321 | 5,384 | (1) | 19,039 | 6,499 | 2,354 | 3 |
| 51 | 233 | 858 | 120 | 221 | 278 | 282 | 774 | ${ }^{298}$ | 469 | 944 | 502 | 919 | 949 |
| 52 | 1,089 | 3,668 | 325 | 904 | 708 | 1,400 | 1,243 | 1,376 | 3,048 | 3,283 | 1, ${ }^{\text {g }} 128$ | 4, 65.1 | 3, 3,281 |
| 53 | 11,119 | 19,271 | 3,451 | 9,193 | 8,786 | 11,778 | 24,485 | 17,304 | 19,301 | 47,494 | 2, 131 | 45,014 | 30,819 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 55 | 2,232 | 4,962 |  | 12,517 | 570 | 2,011 | 395 | ,487 | 3,88 | 12 | 2, |  | 2,235 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 139,374 | 53, 338 | 79, 111 | 75,656 | 76,427 |
|  | 121,092 | 149,810 | 52,305 | 52,035 | 285,195 $\mathbf{6 5}, 195$ | 68,173 | 58,203 24,486 | 73, ${ }^{755}$ | 128, ${ }^{139}$ | 50, 674 | 83, 835 | 115, 385 | 18,864 |
| 57 | 117, 103 | 162,093 | 29,956 | 53,626 | 65, 964 |  |  | 23,700 | 100,247 | 27,103 | 29, 339 | 31,228 | 32,3e2 |
| 58 | 74,787 | 95, 659 | 41,569 | 28, 659 | 80, 885 | 48,408 | -1,569 | 9,862 | 118,676 | 22,378 | 15,343 | (6), 261 | 10,503 |
| 59 | 98,719 | 138,482 | 25,385 | 43,270 | 36,145 |  | 30, 151 | 40,893 | 30,670 | 22, 058 | 41,201 | 37, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 2 | 11,602 |
| 60 | 35,303 | 42,181 | 7,662 | 17,008 | 182,911 | 14,911 | 30,151 |  | 7,876 | 25,588 | 18,740 | 50, 223 | 8,085 |
| 1 | 20,498 | 19,576 | 3,590 | 7,073 | 23,297 | 5,584 | 14,231 | 11, 303 | 7,108 | 1889 | $1,-85$ | 2, 015 |  |
| 62 | 1,581 | 2,442 | 474 | 1,523 | 7,636 | 754 | 1,062 | 1,809 | 2,108 | 1, 1 , 4 | , 538 | ${ }^{2}, 270$ | 1,987 |
| 63 | 475 | 960 | 260 | 980 | 1,540 | 222 | ${ }^{7} 80$ | , 153 | 3.375 | 1,554 | 4,820 | 2,205 | 9,233 |
| 64 | 5,998 | 3,036 | 1,511 | 2,252 | 8,681 | 2,381 | , 673 | 1,702 | 593 | 1,299 | 904 | 1,662 | 170 |
| 65 | 1,555 | 601 | 362 | 1,406 | 4,349 | 1,685 | 1,070 | 1,835 | 2,845 | ${ }^{633}$ | 2,576 | 2,186 | 1,449 |
| 60 | 3,178 | 5,700 | 1,007 | 2,368 | 4,877 | 1, ${ }_{227}$ | 1,165 | 103 | 520 | 236 | 216 | 793 | 8 |
| 68 68 | 821 | 2,283 | 348 16 | 841 157 | 200 | ${ }_{23}$ | 252 | 197 | 102 | 98 | 203 | 112 | 105 |
| 69 | 181 | 185 | 1 | 17 | 12 | 10 | 57 | 24 | 10 | 65 | 51 | 51 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 328 | 1,705 | 1,437 | 1,240 | 704 | 1,000 | 3,659 | 011 |
| 70 | 13,053 | 3,064 35,260 | 10,760 37,332 | 33,741 | 82,315 | 1,978 | 4,752 | 6,923 | 11,765 | 7,476 | 2,065 | 17,635 | 1,090 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 44 |  |  | 10 |  | 159 | 10 | 4 | 1 |
|  | 12 | ${ }_{8}^{13}$ |  |  | 44 | 7 | 94 | 10 |  | 157 | 9 | 4 | 1 |
| 74 | 5 | 88 |  | 100 | 1,225 | 50 | 1,880 | 70 |  | 2,450 | 180 | 120 |  |
| 74 | 135 | 86 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 75 | 24 | 162 |  | 107 |  |  | 116 | 4 |  | 12 |  | ${ }^{24}{ }^{24}$ |  |
| 76 | 24,913 | 114,616 | 6,829 | 127,731 | 1,366,309 | 7,234 | 113, 138 | 4,649 | 12, 347 | 30, 808 |  | 19,718 | 2,848 |
| 77 |  |  |  | 101 | 1, 1,176 |  |  |  |  |  | 1,610 | 12,155 | 2,123 |
| 78 | 5,797 | 12, 635 | 2,329 | 121, 024 | 1,315,355 | 1,566 | 112, 272 |  | 8, 2 | 30,03 | 1,011 | 12, 0 | 1 |
| 79 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 517 | 3,711 | 1,603 |  | 569 | 6,46il | 610 |
| 80 | 17, 104 | 98,041 | 3,030 | 3,600 | 28,943 | 4, 126 |  |  |  | 215 | 268 | 15 | 7 |
| 881 | 130 1,570 | r $\begin{array}{r}371 \\ 38,222\end{array}$ |  | 72 300 | - ${ }^{113} 180$ | 2,030 | 365 | 14 | 185 | 3,1810 | 350 | 300 | 2200 |

AND RECEIPTS, BY COUNTIES: 1909-Continued.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 936 | 2,437 | 1,101 | 866 | 897 | 570 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1,146 | 2,050 | 201 | ${ }_{0}^{819}$ | -92,892 | 63, 248 | 54, ${ }^{844}$ | 43,155 | 2011,498 | 56,433 | 29,432 | 52,949 | 48,365 |
| $\stackrel{2}{3}$ | 69,646 10,885 | 107, 596 | 13,220 | 60,212 13,869 | 92,892 | 12, 2180 | 13,860 | 7,717 | 19,647 | 15, 692 | 5,410 | 14,338 | 10, 186 |
| 3 4 4 | 10,885 | 22, 268 | 1,105 | ${ }^{13,869} 713$ | 15,422 | 12, 356 | 1022 | 751 | 1, ${ }^{1,46}$ | +189 | - 17,167 |  | 181 3,086 |
| 5 | 13,637 | 53,072 | 2,719 | 21,643 | 12, 278 | 6,131 | 15,623 | 14, ${ }_{6} 189$ | 21,45 1,101 | 1,062 | 17, 671 | 1,075 | , 177 |
| 6 | 735 | 1,233 | 238 |  |  |  |  | 32,626 | 33, 268 | 32,959 | 18,905 | 38,419 | 23,587 |
| 7 | 26,839 | 37, 117 | 20,477 | 24,583 | 67,216 43,535 | 23, 758 | 16, 3163 | 75, 297 | 59, 231 | 43,276 | 39,047 | 71,219 | 73, 417 |
| 8 | 30,197 | 86, 620 | 14,003 | 45,096 | 43, 535 | ※, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 4.-VALUE of all crops and Principal classes thereof, and


1 Less than 1 bale.
Table 5.--SELECTED FARM EXPENSES


| 253 | 570 | 707 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 18,740 | 52,102 | 28,703 |
| 5,286 | 8,682 | 7,905 |
| 1,138 | 78 | 160 |
| 249 | 1,627 | 1,931 |
| 8,693 | 17,988 | 1088 |
| 31,478 | 94,953 | 56,624 |

$\begin{array}{r}271 \\ 13,749 \\ 4,028 \\ 267 \\ 5,753 \\ 348 \\ 16,378 \\ 28,488 \\ \hline\end{array}$
916
75,742
17,394
855
25,016
4873
11,536
13,848
699
44,555
7,373
7,419
512
18,244
28,063
$\begin{array}{r}2,047 \\ 22,049 \\ 32,231 \\ 1,849 \\ 64,829 \\ 1,779 \\ 13,11 \\ 122,914 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\left[\left.\begin{array}{r}610 \\ 247,207 \\ 17,518 \\ \hdashline \cdots \cdots \cdots \\ \hdashline \cdots \cdots 34 \\ 31,843 \\ 25,361\end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.$
Mixily
aCREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, BY COUNTIES: 1909-Continued.


AND RECEIPTS, BY COUNTIES: 1909-Continued

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37,808 ${ }^{566}$ | -139 | 1,284 | 55,471 | 758 40.490 | $\begin{array}{r}745 \\ 23,937 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 683 21,043 | 1,095 87,268 | 32, ${ }^{347}$ | 97, 9105 | 208, $\begin{array}{r}1,671 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | ${ }_{29,981}^{386}$ | 75, 920 | ${ }_{153}^{1,2587}$ |
| 3 | 3,888 6,869 | 7,359 1,828 | 96,588 19,932 | 55,471 8,843 | - ${ }^{40,4975}$ | - 3,933 | 5,187 | 10,603 | ${ }^{3} \mathbf{3}, 608$ | 21,480 | 60,193 | 6,106 | 9,044 | 44,968 |
| 4 | 948 | 7 a | 19,748 | 8,401 | 1,065 | 1,335 | 1,050 | 693 | 106 | 65 | 58 | 78 | 61 | 1,568 |
| 5 | 29,105 | 1,626 | 12,462 | 11,715 | 17,797 | 20, 530 | 14,396 | 12,644 | 2,334 | 2,493 | 2,977 | 1,743 | 16, 960 | 45, 927 |
| ${ }^{6}$ |  | 226 |  | 305 |  | 681 | 633 | 762 | 387 |  |  | 18.3018 | 41.701 | 1,140 |
| 8 | 23, 476 | 11,881 | 39,811 | 19,237 | 37,684 | 17,928 | 21,135 | 37,361 | $\begin{array}{r}20,148 \\ \hline 61.25\end{array}$ | 51,400 114,409 | 38,921 242,343 | \% 78,248 | 41, 74.217 |  |
| 8 | 61,442 | 15,116 | 222, 597 | 58,595 | 55, 580 | 28,910 | 37,657 | 68,197 | 61,75 | 114,409 | 242,343 | 78,292 | 74,217 | 101,081 |

Table 4.-VALUE of all crops and Principal classes thereof, and


1 Less than 1 balo.
Table 5.-SELECTED FARM EXPENSES

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Labor . . . . Farms reporting. .............................................. |  |
| Fertiluer. Frarms reporting............................. dollars. |  |
|  |  |
| Feed Amount expended |  |
| Feed........Farms reporting............................................ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


| 237 | 437 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 15,274 | 23,137 |  |
| 5,375 | 2,131 |  |
| 13 | 819 |  |
| 130 | 10,896 |  |
| 161 | 619 |  |
| 8,199 | 30,764 |  |
| 29,172 | 4,687 |  |
|  |  |  | | 1,422 | 712 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 178,270 | 25,30 |
| 29,167 | 6,192 |
| 27 | 1,034 |
| 928 | 15,094 |
| 688 | 78,254 |
| 482,009 | 23,903 |
| 48,398 |  |


$|$| 518 |
| ---: |
| 30,872 |
| 4,570 |
| $\cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots$ |
| $\cdots \cdots$, |
| 22,276 |
| 42,271 |


160
8,684
743
435
7,920
381
13,728
30,049

988
40,247
7,689
1,088
14,407
1,020
39,569
53,131
660
101,49
8,40
anreage and production of principal crops, by counties: 1909-Continueni.

and receipts, by Counties: 1909-Continued.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Table 4.-VALUE OF ALL CROPS AND PRINCIPAL CLASSES THEEREOF, AND AGREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF


Table 5.-SELECTED FARM EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS, BY COUNTIES: 1909-Continued.

| Labor.... Farms reporting. | 848 | 107 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 31,520 | 3,891 | 51,468 | 83, $\begin{array}{r}1051 \\ \hline 102\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}23,849 \\ \hline 89\end{array}$ | 1,574 84,829 | 767 40,616 | - $\begin{array}{r}197,229 \\ 1825\end{array}$ | 137,215 |
| Fertilizer. . Parms reporting.................................. | 7,002 | 397 | 4,147 | 12, 218 | 4,711 | 17,209 | 9,242 | 40,912 | 30, 151 |
| Amount expended...................... doliars | 8,759 | 757 | 22,709 | 1,912 50,179 | 2,301 | + ${ }^{423}$ | - 517 | +170 |  |
| Feed. ...... Farms reporting. | 557 | 55 | 594 |  | 2, ${ }_{481}$ | 5,512 | 8, 513 | 3,262 | 1,6279 |
| Heceipts from saie of feodabie crob | 12,819 28,111 | 3,482 3,240 | 20,445 | 29,408 | 19,020 | 54,293 | ${ }_{24,215}^{515}$ | r1, 5150 | 73,423 |
| Receipts from saie of feedable crob | 28,111 | 3,240 | 77, 250 | 58,980 | 58,552 | 115,651 | 48,968 | 178,759 | 108,874 |

Table 6.-NUMBER AND VALUE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS NOT ON FARMS, DY COUNTIES: APRIL 15, 1910.


TAme 6.-NUMBER AND VALUE OF DOMESTLO ANIMALS NOT ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES: APRIL 15, 1910-Continued.


Table 6.-NUMBER AND VALUE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS NOT ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES: APRIL E- 190-Gontinued.


Chapter 4.

## STATISTICS OF MANUFAOTURES FOR THE STATE, CITLES, AND industries.

Introduction.-This chapter gives the statistics of manufactures for the state of Tennessee for the calendar year 1909 as shown by the Thirteenth Census.
The text summarizes the general results of the census inquiry, presenting a series of special tables in which the main facts printed in the general tables are given in convenient form for the state as a whole and for important industries. It also presents tables in which the statistics for the industries of the state as a whole and for a few important industries are classified by character of ownership, size of establishments, number of wage earners, and prevailing hours of labor, information which could not be presented in general tables for each industry without disclosing the facts for individual establishments.
At the end of the chapter are three general tables.
Table I gives for 1909,1904 , and 1899 the number of establishments and of persons engaged in the industries, primary power, capital, salaries and wages, cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture reported for all industries combined and for certain important industries (1) for the state as a whole and (2) for the cities of Memphis and Nashville. It also gives the same items for all industries combined for every city and town having in 1910 a population of over 10,000 but less than 50,000 .
Table II gives statistics in detail for 1909 for the state and for a larger number of industries.
Table III gives statistics in detail for 1909 for Memphis and Nashville for all industries combined and selected industries, and for each city having from 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants for all industries combined.

Scope of census: Factory industries.-Census statistics of manufactures are compiled primarily for the purpose of showing the absolute and relative magnitude of the different branches of indus. try covered and their growth or decline. Incidentally, the effort is made to present data throwing light upon character of organization, location of establishments, size of establishments, labor force, and similar subjects. When use is made of the data for these purposes, it is imperative that due attention should be given to the limitations of the figures. Particularly is this true when the attempt is made to derive from them figures purporting to show average wages, cost of production, or profits. These limitations will be fully discussed in the general report on manufactures for the United States as a whole.

The census of 1909 , like that of 1904, was confined to manufacturing establishments conducted under the factory system, as dis-
tinguished from the neighborhood, hand, and building industries. Where statistics for 1899 are given they have been reduced to a comparable basis by eliminating the later clabeses of induetries. The census does not include establishments which were idle during the entire year, or had a value of products of less than $\$ 500$, or the manufacturing done in educational, eleemognary, and penal inatitutions, or in governmental establishmente, except those of the Federal Government.

Period covered.-The returne cover the calendar year 1909, or the bueinese year which corresponds most nearly to that calendar year. The statistics cover a year's operations, except for establishments which began or discontinued bueiness during the year.
The establishment.-The term "establishment" comprises the factories, mills, or plants which are under a common ownership or control, and for which one set of books of account ia kept.

If, however, the plants conatituting an eatablishment as thus defined were not all located within the same city or state, separate reports were secured in order that the separato totals might be included in the statistica for each city or state. In some instances separate reports were secured for different industrics carried on in the same establishment.

Classification by industries.-The establithmente were assigned to the several clasees of industries according to their products of chief value. The products reported for a given industry may thus, on the one hand, include minor products very different from those covered by the class designation, and, on the other hand, may not include the total product covered by this designation, because some part of this product may be made in establishmente in which it is not the product of chief value.

Selected industries.--The general tables at the end of this chapter give the principal facte sepanately for the industries of the state. A selection has been made of the learding industrics of the state for more detailed consideration. Sometimes an industry of greater importance than some of thoes selected is omitted because it comprises so few establishments that these detailed presentations would reveal the operations of individual concerns.

Comparison with previous censuses.-Oring to the changea in industrial conditions it is not always possible to classify eatablishments by industries in such a way as to permit necurate comparison with preceding censuses. Table I, giving comparable figures for 1909, 1904, and 1809, therefore, does not embrace all tho industries shown for 1909 in Table II.
Influence of increased prices.-In considering changes in cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture, account should be taken of the general increase in the prices of commodities during recent years. To the extent to which this factor has been influential the figures can not be taken as an exact measure of increase in the volume of business.

Persons engaged in industry.-At the censuaes of 1909, 1904, and 1899 the following general classes of persons engaged in manufacturing industriea have been distinguished: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officers of corporations, (3) superintendenta and managers, (4) clerks, and (5) wage earners. In the censuses of 1904 and I899 these five clasees wero shown according to the three main groups: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) aalaried officials, clerks, ete., and (3) wage earners. The second group included the three classes of salaried officers of corporations, superiatendents and
managers, and cerks. In the present census an entirely different grouping is employed: That into (I) proprietors and officials, (2) clerks, and (3) wage earners. The first group includes proprietors and frm members, salaried officers of corporations, and superintendents and managers.

At this census the number of persons engaged in the industries, segregated by sex, and, in the case of wage earnera, also by age (whether under 16 or 16 and over), was reported for December 15, or the nearest representative day. The 15th of December was selected as representing for most industries normal conditions of employment, but where conditions were exceptional, and particularly in the case of certain seasonal industries, such as canning, the December date could not be accepted as typical, and an earlier date had to be chosen.

In the case of employees other than wage earners the number thus reported on December 15, or other representative day, has been treated as equivalent to the average for the year, since the number of employees of this class does not vary much from month to month in a given industry. In the case of wage earnors the average is obtained in the manner explained in the next paragraph.

Wage earners.-In addition to the report by sex and age of the number of wage carners on December 15 , or other representative day, a report was obtained of the number employed on the lath of each month, without distinction of sex or are. From these figures the average number of wage carners for the year has been calculated by dividing the sum of the numbers reported each month by 12. The average thus obtained represents the number of wage earners that would be required to perform the work done if all were constantly employed during the entire year. Accordingly, the importance of any industry as an employer of labor is believed to he more accurately measured by this average than by the number employed at any one time or on a given day.

The number of wage earuers reported for the representative day, though given for ench separate industry, is not totaled for all industries combined, because in view of the variations of date such a total is believed not to be significant. It would involve more or less duplication of persons working in different industries at clifferent times, would not represent, the total number employed in all industries at any one time, and would give an undue weight to semeonal industries as compared with industries in continual operation.

In particular, totals by sex and age for the wage carners reported for the representative day would be misleading becanse of the undue weight given to sensonal industries, in some of which, such as canning and preserving, the distribution of the wage earners by sex and age is materially different from that in most industries of more regular operation. In order to determine as nearly as possible the sex and age distribution of the average number of wage earners in the state as a whole, the following procedure has been adopted:

The percentage distribution by sex and age of the wage earners in each industry, for December 15, or the nearest representative day, has been calculated from the actual numbers reported for that date. This percentage has been applied to the average number of wage earners for the year in that industry, to determine the average number of men, women, and children employed. These calculated averages for the seversi industries have been added up to give the average distribution for the state as a whole.

In 1899 and 1904 the schedule called for the average number of wage earners of each sex 16 years and over, and the total number under 16 years of age, for each month, and these monthly statements were combined in an annual average. Comparatively few manufactaring concerns, however, keep their books in such way as to show readily the number of men, women, and children (under 16) employed each month. These monthly returns by sex and age were, in fact, largely estimates, It was believed that a more accurate and reliable sex and age distribution could be secured by taking as a basis of estimate the actual numbers employed on a single day.

Prevailing hours of labor.-The census made no attempt to ascertain the number of employees working a given number of hours per week. The inquiry called merely for the prevailing practice
followed in each establishment. Occasional variations in hours in an establishment from one period to another are disregarded, and no attention is given to the fact that a limited number of employees may have hours differing from those of the majority. In the tables all the wage earners of each establishment are counted in the class within which the establishment itself falls. In most establishments, however, all or practically all the employees work the same number of hours, so that these figures give a substiantiolly correct picture of the hours of labor in manufacturing industries.
Capital.-For reasons stated in prior census reports, the statistics of capital secured by the census canvass are so defective as to be without value, except as indicating very general conditions. The instructions on the schedule for securing capital were as follows:
The answer should show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, on the last day of the business year reported. All the items of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amownts carried on the books. If land or buildings are rented, that fact should be stated and no value given. If a part of the land or buildings is owned, the remainder being rented, that fact sloould be so stated and only the value of the owned property given. Do not include securities and loans representing investments in other enterprises.
Materials.-Cost of materials refers to the materials used during the year, which may be more or less than the materials purchased during the year. The term materials includes fuel, rent of power and heat, mill supplies, and containers, as well as materials forming a constituent part of the product. Fuel includes all fuel used, whether for heat, light, or power, or for the process of manufacture.
Expenses.-Under "Expenses" are included all items of expense incident to the year's business, except interest, whether on bonds or other forms of indebtedness, and allowances for depreciation.

Value of products.-The value of products for any industry includes the total value of all products manufactured in estal. lishments whose products of chief value fall under the indusiry designation. The amounts given represent the selling value at the factory of all products manufactured during the year, which may differ from the value of the products sold. Amounts received for work on materials furnished by others are included.

Value added by manufacture. -The value of products is not a satisfactory measure of either the absolute or the relative importance of a given industry, because only a part of this value is actually created by the mannfacturing process carried on in the industry itself. Another part of it, and often by far the larger part, represents the value of the materials used, which have been produced by agriculture or mining or by other industrial establishments. For many purposes, therefore, the best measure of the importance of different classes of industry is the value created as the result of the manufacturing operations carried on within the industry. This value is obtained by deducting the cost of the materials consumed from the value of the product. The figure thus obtained is termed in the census reports "value added by manufacture."

There is a further statistical advantage which "value added" has oyer gross value of products. In combining the value of products for all industries the value of products produced by one establishment and used as materials in another is duplicated, and the total, therefore, gives a greatly exaggerated idea of the wealth created. No such duplication takes place in the total "value added by manufacture."

Cost of manufacture and profits.-Census data do not show the entire cost of manufacture, and consequently can not be used to show profits. No account has been taken of interest and depreciation. Even if the amount of profit could be determined by deducting the expenses from the value of the products, the rate of profit on the investment; could not properly be calculated, because of the very defective character of the returns regarding capital.

Primary power.-The figures given for this item show the total of the primary power used by the establishments. They do not cover the power developed by motors operated by such power, the inclusion of which would evidently result in duplication.

Location of establishments.-The Census Bureau has classified establishments by their location in cities or classes of cities. In interpreting these figures due consideration should be given to the fact that often establishments are located just outside the boundaries of cities, and are necessarily so classiffed, though locally they are looked upon as constituting a part of the manufacturing interests of the cities.

Laundries.-The census of 1909 was the firet to include statistics of laundries. The reports are confoned to extablishmonta wing mechanical power. The data are premented neparately and are not included in the general total for manatactme inductries.

Custom sawmills and gristmills.--In order to make the stanistice for 1909 comparable with these for 1904 the data for these mills have been excluded from all the table preanting general matisties.

## INDUSTRIES IN GENERAL.

General character of the state.-Tennessee has a gross area of 42,022 square miles, of which 335 represent water surface. Its population in 1910 was $2,184,789$, as compared with $2,020,616$ in 1900 and $1,767,518$ in 1890. It ranked seventeenth among the 49 states and territories of continental United States as regards population in 1910 and fourteenth in 1900. The density of population for the entire state is 52.4 per square mile, the corresponding figure for 1900 being 48.5. Of the entire population of the state, 20.2 per cent resided in cities and incorporated towns having a population of 2,500 inhabitants or over, as against 16.2 per cent in 1900.
Memphis, with a population of 131,105, and Nashville, with 110,364 , are the only cities in the state having over 50,000 inhabitants in 1910. Three other cities have a population of over 10,000 but less than 50,000 , namely, Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Jackson. Apart from these five cities, only 4.7 per cent of the population resided in cities and incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or over.
The transportation facilities of the state are good, as the Mississippi, Tennessee, and Cumberland Rivers afford advantages for communication by water, while the trunk lines of a number of large railway systems, several of which center at Memphis, cross the state
and afford direct connection with all parts of the country.

Importance and growth of manufactures.-Tennessee is preeminently an agricultural and mining state, and its manufactures are based largely upon its rich natural resources. The development of manufacturing in the state has about kept pace with that in the United States as a whole, the value of the manufactures of the state representing about the same relative proportion, less than 1 per cent, of the total value of products of the manufacturing industries of the United States in 1849 and in 1909.

In 1849 the total value of the manufactures of the state, including the products of the neighborhood and hand industries, amounted to only $\$ 9,725,608$, while in 1909, exclusive of the value of products of the neighborhood and hand industries, it reached $\$ 180,216,548$, an increase of over seventeen times in 60 years. During the same period the population of the state increased 117.9 per cent. The gross value of products per capita of the total population of the state increased from $\$ 10$ in 1849 to $\$ 82$ in 1909.

The following table gives the most important figures relative to all classes of manufactures combined for 1909, 1904, and 1899, together with the percentages of increase from census to census:


1 Figures not araiiable.

In 1909 the state of Tennessee had 4,609 manufacturing establishments, which gave employment to an average of 87,672 persons during the year and paid out $\$ 37,438,000$ in salaries and wages. Of the persons employed, 73,840 were wage earners. The establishments reporting turned out products to the value
of $\$ 180,217,000$, to produce which materials costing $\$ 104,016,000$ were used. The value added by manufacture was thus $\$ 76,201,000$, which figure, as explained in the Introduction, best represents the net wealth created by manufacturing operations during the year.

In general, this table indicates that while there was considerable development in manufactures during the five-year period 1904-1909, the percentage of increase in most items was less than for the preceding five-year period, 1899-1904. The greatest relative increases during the later period were in number of establishments ( 45.2 per cent), number of salaried employees ( 71.4 per cent), and salaries ( 80.8 per cent). The number of wage earners increased 21.9 per cent, the value of products 30.6 per cent, and value added by
manufacture 30 per cent. As pointed out in the Introduction, it would be improper to infer that manufactures increased in volume to the full extent indicated by these figures regarding values, since the increase shown is certainly due, in part, to the increase that has taken place in the prices of commodities.

The relative importance and growth of the leading manufacturing industries of the state are shown in the following table:

| INDUSTRY. | Number of estab-lishments. | Wage manders. |  | Valde or products, |  | Yalue ADDED is MANUPACTURE. |  | PER CENT OF INCREABE. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Average number. | Per cent distribution. | Amount. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent } \\ \text { distri- } \\ \text { bution. } \end{gathered}$ | Amount. | Per cent distribution. | Value of products. |  | Value added by manufacture. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{1904}$ | 1890- | 1904. | $\begin{aligned} & 1809- \\ & 1904 \end{aligned}$ |
| All industrlea, | 4,809 | 73,840 | 100.0 | \$180,217,000 | 100.0 | \$76,201,000 | 100.0 | 30.6 | 48.7 | 30.0 | 53.5 |
| Lumber and timber produets. | 1,977 | 22,389 | 30.3 | 30, 457,000 | 16.9 | 16,816,000 | 22.1 | 13.4 | 40.2 | 10.1 | 55.2 |
| Flour-mill and gristmill products | 454 | 1,577 | 2.1 | 29,070, 000 | 16.1 | 3,784,000 | 5.0 | 14.7 | 32.3 | 10.0 | 21.2 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products | 124 | 4,041 | 5.5 | 9,100,000 | 5.1 | 4,630,000 | 61 | 60. 1 | 31.9 | 41.6 | 38.6 |
| Printing and publishing... | 413 | 2,914 | 3.9 | 7,173,000 | 4.0 | 5,219,000 | 6.8 | 40.9 | 47.4 | 38.0 | 46.4 |
| Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steanrailroad companies. | 17 | 5,566 | 7.5 | 6,777,000 | 3.8 | 3,661,000 | 4.8 | 16.1 | 87.6 | 28.0 | 80.5 |
| Oil, cottonseed, and cake.................... | 20 | 806 | 1.1 | 6,593,000 | 3.7 | 1,392,000 | 1.8 | 76.1 | 25.6 | 110.9 | -8.0 |
| Cotton goods, including cotton smal wares | 17 | 3,078 | 4.2 | 5,201,000 | 2.9 | 1, 857,000 | 2.4 | 46.1 | 73.5 -727 | 40.7 | 54.9 |
| Iron and steel, blast furnoces.................................. | 13 | 1,143, | 1.5 | $\frac{4}{4}, 053,000$ | 2.6 | 1,272,000 | 1.7 | 35.7 110.0 | $-27.0$ | 65.3 | $-48.3$ |
| Hosiery and knit goods.................................... | 22 | 3,117 | 4.2 | 3,505,000 | 2.0 | 1,445,000 | 1.9 | 119.0 | 312.2 | 119.3 | 351.4 |
| tions | 76 | 433 | 0.6 | 3,515,000 | 2.0 | 2,174,000 | 2.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing, men's, including shirts | 34 | 1,596 | 2.2 | 3,361,000 | 1.9 | 1,238,000 | 1.6 | 9.5 | 74.4 | 3.9 | 00.2 |
| Furniture and refrigerators. | 42 | 2,419 | 3.3 | 3,300,000 | 1.8 | 1, 801,000 | 2.4 |  |  |  |  |
| Fertilizers. | 12 | 559 | 0.8 | 3,249,000 | 1.8 | 1,127,000 | 1.5 | 20.3 | 84.2 | 14.0 | 46.3 |
| Carriages and wagons and materinls | 129 | 1,706 | 2.3 | 3,040,000 | 1.7 | 1,601,000 | 2.1 | -7.3 | 93.7 | -0.6 | 76. 6 |
| Bread and other balery products. | 131 | 855 | 1.2 | 2,892,000 | 1.6 | 1,102,000 | 1.4 | 46.5 | 79.0 | 15.6 | 126.9 |
| Leather, tanned, curried, and finished | 25 | 395 | 0.5 | 2,530,000 | 1.4 | 530,000 | 0.7 | -29.4 | 27.9 | -20.9 | 18.6 |
| Confectionery | 31 | 894 | 1.2 | 2,520,000 | 1.4 | 803,000 | 1.1 | 84.5 | 130.1 | $-5.4$ | 133.8 |
| Liquors, distilled | 39 | 154 | 0.2 | 3,256,000 | 1.3 | 1,861,000 | 2.4 | 207.2 | $-39.6$ | 406.5 | -57.8 |
| Leather goods. | 47 | 604 | 0.8 | 2,130,000 | 1.2 | 820,000 | 1.1 | 19.7 | 59.3 | 0.6 | 75.1 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 27 | 280 | 0.4 | 2,057,000 | 1.1 | 447,000 | 0.6 |  |  |  |  |
| Liquors, malt. | 5 | 392 | 0.5 | 2,044,000 | 1.1 | 1,391,000 | 1.8 | 11.6 | 55.9 | -0.3 | 52.8 |
| Stoves and furnaces, inciuding gas and oil stoves | 17 | 1,085 | 1.5 | 1,951,000 | 1.1 | 1,234,000 | 1.6 | 74.8 |  | 60.9 |  |
| Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats. | 21 | 1,654 | 2.2 | 1,802,000 | 1.0 | -675,000 | 0.9 | 5.6 | 12.5 | -11.3 | 18.4 |
| Marble and stone work | 81 | 1,006 | 1.4 | 1, 965,000 | 0.8 | 085,000 | 1.3 | 55.2 | 11.7 | 62.8 | $-4.0$ |
| Ice, manufactured | 57 | 779 | 1.1 | 1,324,000 | 0.7 | 1,043,000 | 1.4 | 93.6 | 27.1 | 85.9 | 81.1 |
| Brick and tile. | 01 | 1,281 | 1.7 | 1,308,000 | 0.7 | 062,000 | 1.3 | 18.9 | 60.6 | 15.2 | 60.9 |
| Gas, illuminating and leating | 11 | 422 | 0.6 | 1,282,000 | 0.7 | 925,000 | 1.2 | 54.5 | 45.1 | 47.8 | 43.2 |
| Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products. | 57 | 572 | 0.8 | 1,229,000 | 0.7 | 683,000 | 0.8 | 41.1 | 147.4 | 45.8 | 123.6 |
| Collins, burial cases, and undertakers' good | 8 | 480 | 0.6 | 1,189,000 | 0.7 | 667,000 | 0.9 | 28.8 | 47.7 | 16. 2 | 93.9 |
| Boots and shoes, ancluding eut stook and findings. | 4 | 374 | 0.5 | 1,181,000 | 06 | 354,000 | 05 | 41.1 |  | 79.7 | ........ |
| Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere speeifed | 19 | 856 | 1.2 | 1,148,000 | 06 | 519,000 | 0.7 |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural implements | 16 | 645 | 0.9 | 1,004,000 | 0.6 | 591,000 | 0.8 | 30.6 | 60.1 | 29.9 | 74.3 |
| Mattresses and spring beds | 17 | 272 | 0.4 | 650,000 | 0.4 | 294,000 | 0.4 | 50.5 | 65.8 | 83.6 | 168.3 |
| Coke - ........... | 8 | 250 | 0.3 | 580,000 | 0.3 | 108, 000 | 0.1 | -27.7 | 5.9 | $-45.7$ | $-17.8$ |
| Paint and varnish.. | 0 | 71 | 0.1 | 397, 100 | 0.2 | 159,000 | 0.2 | -17.5 | 218.5 | -17.6 | 211.3 |
| Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products | 0 | 323 | 0.4 | 328,000 | 0.2 | 218,000 | 0.3 | 6.1 | 18.8 | $-5.2$ | 23.7 |
| Lime... | 20 | 415 | 0.6 | 323,000 | 0.2 | 230,000 | 0.3 | -0.9 |  | 12.2 | . |
| Boxes, fancy and paper. | 6 | 202 | 0.3 | 258,000 | 0.1 | 136,000 | 0.2 | 31.6 | 48.5 | 47.8 | 93.3 |
| Cauaing and preserving. | 37 6 | 303 92 | 0.4 | 200, 000 | 0.1 | 75,000 | 0.1 | $-14.9$ | 236.1 | $-17.6$ | 167.6 |
| Millinery and lace goods | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 922 | 0.1 | 202,000 | 0.1 | 101,000 | 0.1 | 11. 6 |  | 26.2 | ........ |
| All other industries.. | 460 | 7,840 | 10.6 | 26,787,000 | 14.9 | 11, 186,000 | 14.7 |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Percentages are based on figures in Table I; a minus sign ( - ) denotes deorease, Whera the percontages are omitted, comparable figures can not be given.

It should be borne in mind, in considering this table, that the value of products in some of the industries involves a certain amount of duplication, due to the use of the products of one establishment in the industry as material for another establishment.

In addition to the 40 industries presented separately in the above table, there are 19 other industries, each of which reported products valued at more than $\$ 200,000$ in 1909 . These are included under the head of "All other industries," because in some in-
stances, if they were shown separately, the operations of individual establishments would be disclosed; in others, because the returns do not properly present the true conditions of the industry, as it is more or less interwoven with one or more other industries; and in others, because comparable statistics for the different census years can not be presented on account of changes in classification. These industries are: Bags, other than paper; brooms; cars and general shop construction and repairs by street-railroad com-
panies; cars, steam-railroad, not including the operations of railroad companies ; cement; coffee and spice, roasting and grinding; dyestuffs and extracts; explosives; flavoring extracts; food preparations; glass; iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills; mineral and soda waters; smelting and refining, copper; soap; sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids; tobacco manufactures; vinegar and cider; and wood, turned and carved. Statistics, however, for the manufacture of bags, other than paper, the broom industry, street-railroad repair shops, and the construction of steam-railroad cars are presented in Table II, page 688, for 1909.

The most important industries listed in this table, in which they are arranged in the order of the value of products, call for brief consideration.
Lumber and timber products.-This industry embraces logging operations, sawmills, planing mills, and establishments engaged in the manufacture of wooden packing boxes. The statistics of mills engaged exclusively in custom sawing for local consumption are not included in the general tables or in the totals for manufacturing industries. Separate statistics for the custom sawmills are given on page 683. In spite of the fact that the rate of increase in this industry was comparatively small for the period from 1904 to 1909, it still leads all other industries in the state, having in 1909 over two-fifths of the number of establishments and reporting over one-sixth of the total value of products and nearly one-third of the total number of wage earners.

Flour-mill and gristmill products.-In value of products this industry stood but little below the lumber and timber products industry in 1909, reporting 16.1 per cent of the total for the state. The rate of growth, however, was less from 1904 to 1909 than from 1899 to 1904. There was a slight decrease during the lastfive years in the number of wage earners employed, due perhaps to improved methods of manufacturing and of handling grain and the manufactured products. The soil and climatic conditions of the state are well adapted, especially in the eastern and middle sections, to the raising of wheat and corn. Owing to the comparatively simple processes involved in this class of manufacture, as well as the extent to which these processes are carried on by machinery, the value added by manufacture and the number of wage earners employed are small in proportion to the gross value of products.

Foundry and machine-shop products.-This classification embraces not only foundries and machine shops but establishments engaged in the manufacture of gas machines, hardware, plumbers' supplies, steam fittings and heating apparatus, iron and steel pipe, cast, and structural ironwork. The industry was really of greater importance in the state than is indicated by the statistics, as some machine shops manufactured a distinctive product and were assigned to other clas-
sifications. The number of establishments engaged in the industry increased from 100 in 1904 to 124 in 1909. During this period the value of products increased 50.1 per cent and the value added by manufacture 41.6 per cent.
Printing and publishing.-All establishments engaged in bookbinding and blank-book making, steel engraving and plate printing, job printing, and the printing and publishing of newspapers, periodicals, books, and music are included under this head. This industry has had a substantial growth during each of the two five-year periods.

Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.-This industry is peculiar among the manufacturing industries of the country. It represents the work done in the car shops of steamrailroad companies and is confined practically to the repairs to the rolling stock and equipment of their own roads, although, to a limited extent, there may be some new construction of rolling stock. The statistics are exclusive of minor repairs in roundhouses.
Oit, cottonseed, and cake.-The statistics include those for all establishments engaged primarily in extracting oil from cotton seed or refining crude cottonseed oil. The industry is entirely dependent upon the production of cotton, as it utilizes the seed, of which, prior to 1870 , comparatively little use was made. In this industry a very decided increase in value of products is shown from 1904 to 1909, accompanied by an increase of 15 per cent in the number of wage earners. The establishments are located principally in the southern and western, or cotton-growing, sections of the state.

Iron and steel, blast furnaces.-The industry shows a decrease of 27 per cent in value of products from 1899 to 1904. During the period from 1904 to 1909 , however, the industry felt the stimulating effect of the increased demand for pig iron, and with the development of extensive ore beds the industry has nearly recovered from the depression of 1904.

Textiles.-The textile industries of the state-consisting of the manufacture of cotton goods, hosiery and knit goods, and woolen and worsted goods-are important branches of the state's manufacturing interests. Combined, the three allied branches gave employment to an average of 7,849 wage carners during 1909, and the value of their products amounted to $\$ 10,568,000$, these figures representing 10.6 per cent and 5.9 per cent, respectively, of the corresponding totals for all manufacturing industries in the state.
Measured by value added by manufacture, only 5 of the 40 industries presented separately in the above table held the same rank as when measured by value of products. Interesting variations in this respect are shown for some of the industries. Printing and publishing and the flour mills and gristmills exchange places,
the former taking second place and the latter industry going to fourth place. The manufacture of patent medicines and compounds displaces the cottonseed-oil industry from sixth place, the latter industry dropping to eleventh place. Blast furnaces drop from eighth place in value of products to thirteenth in value added by manufacture. Still greater variations are shown for the leather, distilled-liquor, slaughtering and meatpacking, and malt-liquor industries.

Wherever comparative figures can be given, this table shows also the percentages of increase for these leading industries in value of products and value added by manufacture. During the five-year period 1904 to 1909, the distillery, hosiery and knit-goods, and ice industries showed large increases in gross value of products as well as in value added by manufacture. Six of the industries listed separately, namely, the manufacture of carriages and wagons, the tanning and finishing of leather, and the coke, paint and varnish, lime, and canning and preserving industries showed decreases in value of products from 1904 to 1909, while 8 industries showed decreases during the same period in value added by manufacture. None of these decreases, however, occurred among the 10 leading industries in the state. From 1899 to 1904 there was only 1 industry which showed a decrease in value of products, but 7 showed a decrease in value added by manufacture.
Persons engaged in manufactaring industries.-The following table shows, for 1909, the distribution of the number of persons engaged in manufactures, the average number of wage earners being distributed by sex and age. It should be borne in mind, however, that the sex and age classification of the average number of wage carners in this and other tables is an estimate obtained by the method described in the Introduction.

| CLiASS. | PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUPACTURES. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total. | Maie. | Female. |
| All classes. | 87,672 | 77.277 | 10,885 |
| Proprietors and officials. | 8,393 | 8,252 | 141 |
| Proprietors and firm members. | 5,415 | 6,303 | 112 |
| Salaried officers of corporations. | 1,216 | 1,203 | 13 |
| Superintendento and managers. | 1,762 | 1,746 | 16 |
| Clerlas. | 5, 439 | 4,377 | 1,002 |
| Wage earners (average number) | 73,840 | 64,648 | 9,192 |
| 16 years of ace and over, |  | 68,016 | 8,379 |
| Under 10 years of age. | 2, 445 | 1,632 | 813 |

The average number of persons engaged in manufactures during 1909 was 87,672 , of whom 73,840 were wage earners. Of the remainder, 8,393 were proprietors and officials and 5,439 were clerks. Corresponding figures for individual industries will be found in Table II, page 688.

The following table shows, for 1909, the percentage of proprietors and officials, clerks, and wage earners, respectively, among the total number of persons employed in manufactures. It covers all industries combined and 10 important industries individually.


Of the total number of persons engaged in all manufacturing industries, 9.6 per cent were proprietors and officials, 6.2 per cent clerks, and 84.2 per cent wage earners. In the flour-mill and gristmill industry the majority of the establishments are small and the work is to a large extent done by the proprietors or their immediate representatives, so that the proportion of persons engaged in this industry falling in the class of proprietors and officials is very much higher than for any other industry or for all industries combined. Similar conditions prevail to some extent in the lumber and timber products, bakery, and printing and publishing industries, and in the manufacture of patent medicines and compounds, and carriages and wagons. The small proportion of this class shown for the cottongoods and the steam-railroad repair shop industries is due to the comparatively large number of wage earners employed.

The table following shows, for 1909, in percentages, for all industries combined, the distribution of the average number of wage earners by age periods, and for those 16 years of age and over by sex, calculated in the manner described in the Introduction. It also shows, for some of the important industries separately, a similar distribution of wage earners as reported for December 15, or the nearest representative day. As a means of judging the importance of the several industries the average number employed for the year is also given in each case.


1 For method of estimating the distribution, by sex and age perfods, of the average nuriber in all industries combined, see Introduction.
${ }^{2}$ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
For all industries combined, 85.3 per cent of the averac number of wage earners were males 16 years of age and over; 11.3 per cent, females 16 years of age and over; and 3.3 per cent, children under 16 years of age. The larger part of the total number of female wage earners is mado up of those employed in the men's clothing and the textile industries. In the mon's clothing industry over three-fourths of the wage earners are women 16 years of age and over; in the cotton-goods industry, over one-third; in the hosiery and knit-goods industry, more than one-half; and in the woolen mills, a little less than one-half. The proportions which the number of children formed of the total number of wage earners engaged in each of the textile industries were as follows: Cotton goods, 17.6 per cent; hosiery and. knit goods, 16.6 per cent; and woolen goods, 10.8 per cent.
In order to compare the distribution of persons engaged in manufactures in 1909 with that shown at the census of 1904 , it is necessary to use the classification employed at the earlier census. (See Introduction.) The following table makes this comparison according to occupational status:


Comparable figures are not obtrinable for 1899. Salaried employees show the greatest percentage of increase. Although the greatest actual gain in persons engaged in manufactures was in wage earners, this
class shows the smallest percentage of increase and is the only one which shows a decrease in relative numerical importance.
The following table shows the average number of wage earners, distributed according to age periods, and in the case of those 16 years of age and over according to sex, for 1909, 1904, and 1899. The averages for 1909 are estimated on the bacis of the actual number reported for a single representative day. (See Introduction.)


This table shows that, while for all industries combined there were increnses from 1899 to 1904 and from 1904 to 1909 in the number of children under 16 years of age employed, the proportion which the children form of the total number of wage earnems has decreased from census to census. There has not been much change in the proportion of male and of female wage earners 16 years of age and over. In 1909 males 16 years of age and over formed 85.3 per cent of all wage earners, as compared with 85.4 per cent in 1904 and 85.1 per cent in 1899.

Wage earners employed, by months.-The next table gives the number of wage carners employed on the 15th of each month during the year 1009, for all industries combined, for canning and preserving, for the lumber and timber and the cottonseed-oil industries, and for all other industries combined; it gives also the percentage which the number reported for each month is of the greatest number reported for any one month. In Table II, page 688, are shown for practically all of the important industries in the state, the largest number and the smallest number of wage earners reported for any month. The figures are for the 15th day, or the nearest representative day, of the month. The wage earners for the lumber industry are divided in the table so as to show separately the number employed in the mills and the number engaged in logging operations.
A little more tham 30 per cent of the total average number of wage earners in all industries combined are employed in the lumber and timber industry, and the variation in the number of wage earners employed from month to month for all industries follows closely the variation in the number employed in that one industry. In the lumber mills the ninimum number was reported for January. There was an increase from January to March, followed by a decrease from March to June, but from June to November, when the maximum number, 19,249 , was employed, the number in-
creased constantly from month to month. In logging operations the least number was employed in May and the greatest in November. A greater variation occurred in the number of wage earners employed in the cottonseed-oil and the canning and preserving industries, but as the number employed was comparatively small, the fluctuation does not materially affect the total for all industries. As in the lumber and timber
industry, the maximum number in the cottonseed-oil mills was employed in November. The proportion of the maximum represented by the number reported for the summer months was very low. The canning and preserving industry is particularly seasonal in its character, the number employed varying from 3 in March, probably watchmen or caretakers, to 1,411 in August.

| Leontig. | wage earners. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All industries. |  | Canning and preserving. |  | Lumber and timber products. |  |  |  |  |  | Oil, cottonseed, and cake. |  | All other industries. |  |
|  |  |  | Total. | In mills. |  | In logging operations. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Number. | Per cent of maximum. |  |  | Num- | Per cent of maximum. | Number. | Per cent of maxi. mum. | Number. | Per cent of maxi. mum. | Num- ber. | Per cent of maximum. | Num- | Per cent of maximum. | Number. | Per cent of max mum |
| January | 69,305 | 85.9 | 10 | 0.7 | 20,620 | 81.0 | 16,110 | 83.7 | 4,510 | 72.6 | 1,306 | 93.7 | 47,369 | 88.1 |
| February | 69,974 | 80.7 | 10 | 0.7 | 20,963 | 8.38 | 17, 481 | 85.0 | 4,482 4,506 | 72.1 | 1,144 | 82.1 | 47,857 | 89.0 |
| March... | 71,073 70,666 | 88.7 87.6 | 3 11 | 0.2 0.8 | - 21,71818 | 85.5 <br> 84.4 <br> 8.4 | 17,265 16,961 | 89.7 88.1 | 4,506 4,524 | 72.5 72.8 | ${ }_{5}^{188}$ | 65.9 87.5 | 48,381 <br> 48,647 <br> 8 | 89.9 80.4 |
| May. | 69,713 | 80.4 | 15 | 1.1 | 20,969 | 82.4 | 10,646 | 86.5 | 4,323 | 69.6 | 457 | 32.8 | 48,272 | 89.7 |
| June. | 70,123 | 80.9 | 15 | 1.1 | 20,651 | 81.1 | 16,241 | 84.4 | 4,410 | 71.0 | 213 | 15.3 | 49,244 | 91.5 |
| July.. | 71,155 | 88.2 | 361 | 25.6 | 21,080 | 82.8 | 10,406 | 85.2 | 4,674 | 75.2 | 186 | 13.3 | 49,528 | 92.1 |
| August. | 74,956 | 92.9 | 1,411 | 100.0 | 22,189 | 87.1 | 16,850 | 87.5 | 5,339 | 85.9 | 206 | 14.8 | 51,150 | 95.1 |
| September | 78,800 | 97.7 | 1,243 | 88.1 | 23,965 | 94.1 | 18,217 | 94.0 | 5,748 | 92.5 | 685 | 49.1 | 52,937 | 98.4 |
| October... | 80,011 | 99.2 | 504 | 35.7 | 24,980 | 98.1 | 18,873 | 98.0 | 6,107 | 98.3 | 1,363 | 97.8 | 53,164 | 98.8 |
| Novesnber | 80, 676 | 100.0 | 25 | 1.8 | 25, 462 | 100.0 | 19,249 | 100.0 | 6,213 | 100.0 | 1,394 | 100.0 | 53,795 | 160.0 |
| December. | 70,587 | 98.6 | 25 | 1.8 | 24,537 | 96.4 | 19,055 | 99.0 | 5,482 | 88.2 | 1,280 | 91.8 | 53,745 | 09.9 |

Prevailing hours of labor.-In the next table wage earners have been classified according to the hours of
labor prevailing in the establishments in which they are employed.

INDUSTHY.

| All industries. |
| :---: |
| Agricultiral implements. |
| Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings |
| Boxes, fancy and paper |
| Bread and other bakery products |
| Brick and tile.. |
| Canning and preserving |
| Carriages and wagons and materials |
| Cars and general shop construction and repairs by |
| Clothing, men's, including shirts |
| Cofins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods. . |
| Cake |
| Confectionery |
| Cooperage aud wooden goods, not elsewhere specil |
| Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products. |
| Cotton goods, including cotton small wares. |
| Fertilizers. |
| Flour-mill and gristmill products. |
| Foundry and machine-shop products. |
| Furniture and refrigerators. |
| Gas, iluminating and heating. |
| Hosiery and knit goods. |
| Ice, manufactured.. |
| Iron and steel, blast furnaces. |
| Leather goods... |
| Ireather, tanned, curried, and finishe |
| Iime. |
| Liquors, distilled. |
| Liquors, malt..... |
| Lumber and timber products |
| Marble and stone work. |
| Mattresses and spring beds. |
| Millinery and lace goods. |
| Oil, cottonseed, and cake. |
| Paint and varnish. |
| Patent medicines and compounds and dragists' |
| Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products. |
| Printing and publishing. |
| Slaughtering and meat packing |
| Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves. |
| Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats. |
| Allother in |

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS GROUPED ACCOBDNO TO
pREVAILNG HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK.

| Total. | 48 and under. | Between 48 and 54 | 54. | Between 54 and 60. | 60. | Between 60 and 72. | 72. | Over 72. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 73,840 | 3,679 | 2,040 | 9,957 | 7,416 | 30,806 | 6,126 | 2,419 | 2,497 |
| 64.5 | 1 |  | 154 |  | 490 |  |  |  |
| 374 |  |  | 73 | 101 | 200 |  |  |  |
| 202 |  |  | 21 | 87 | 94 |  |  |  |
| 855 | 34 | 15 | 161 | 57 | 412 | 113 | ${ }_{88}^{38}$ | ${ }_{11}^{25}$ |
| 1,281 | 28 | 27 | 43 | 51 | 1,017 | 26 | 78 | 11 |
| 303 | 30 | 31 | 16 | 20 | 130 | 51 | 25 |  |
| 1,706 | 102 | 89 | 100 | 201 | 1,211 | 1 | 2 |  |
| 5,566 |  |  | 4,305 | 887 |  | 142 |  |  |
| 1,590 | 103 | 205 | 423 | 551 | 314 |  |  |  |
| 480 |  | 88 | 13 | 156 | 223 |  |  |  |
| 250 | 44 |  | 56 |  | 144 | 6 |  |  |
| 894 856 | 29 | 8 | 18 | $\begin{array}{r}373 \\ 25 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 428 | 55 | 8 |  |
| 572 | 129 | 90 | 96 | 2 | $\stackrel{75}{25}$ |  |  |  |
| 3,078 |  |  | 65 |  | 1,333 | 1,643 | 37 |  |
| 559 | 1 |  |  | 46 | 512 |  |  |  |
| 1,577 | 167 | 5 | 3 |  | 410 | 78 | 913 | 1 |
| 4,041 | 10 | 18 | 1,005 | 441 | 2,551 | 19 | 2 |  |
| 2,419 422 |  | 31 | 256 | 580 | 1,321 | $\begin{array}{r}207 \\ 81 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 103 | 237 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3,117 | 2 |  |  | 840 | 1,323 | 954 |  | 011 |
| 1,143 |  |  |  |  | 189 |  | 73 | 881 |
| 604 395 | 8 | 8 | 99 | 180 | 309 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 415 |  |  | 18 | 32 | 218 | 68 | 41 | 40 |
| 154 | 132 |  | ${ }_{124}^{11}$ |  | 117 |  | ${ }_{25}^{24}$ |  |
| 22,389 | 729 |  | 826 | 933 | 17,973 | 1,177 | 46 |  |
| 1,000 | 80 | 0 | 188 | 23 | 434 | 246 |  | 29 |
| 272 | 5 | 01 | 67 | 14 | 125 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 72 |  | 15 |  | 806 |  |
| 71 |  |  |  |  | 67 |  |  |  |
| 433 | 46 | 70 | 90 | 175 | 50 | 2 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 36 | 248 |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}2,914 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,149 | 386 | 782 | 262 | 335 |  |  | $\underline{23}$ |
| 1,085 | 5 | 98 | 239 | 7 | 249 |  | 2 |  |
| 1, 054 |  |  |  | 87 | 1,020 | 557 |  |  |
| 7,840 | 471 | 105 | 624 | 1,183 | 4,336 | 398 | 85 |  |

In making this classification the average number of wage earners employed during the year is used, and the number employed in each establishment is classified as a total according to the hours prevailing in that establishment, even though a few employees work a greater or less number of hours.
For more than one-half of the wage earners employed in the manufacturing industries of Tennessee the prevailing hours of labor are 60 a week. Nearly one-fourth of the total work from 54 to 60 hours a week; 7.6 per cent are employed in establishments where the prevailing hours are less than 54 a week; and 15 per cent in establishments where they are more than 60 a week.
It will be noted that the foundry and machine-shop, hosiery and knit-goods, furniture, and lumber and timber industries, as well as a number of others, are mainly on a 60 -hour-per-week basis, but that the flour-mill and gristmill and the cottonseed-oil industries are largely on a 72 -hour-per-week basis. In the majority of establishments engaged in the manufacture of ice and in the operation of blast furnaces wage earners are usually employed over 72 hours per week, these long hours being doubtless explained by the operation of the establishments on Sunday.
Location of establishments.-The following table shows the extent to which the manufactures of Tennessee are centralized in cities of 10,000 population and over. (See Introduction.) The population in 1900 was used as the basis in making the classification for 1904 as well as for 1899 .

| ITEM. | Year. | Totad. | LOCATION OF ESTABLISHMENT. |  | PER CENT ORTOTAL. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | In cities with population of 10,000 and orel. | Outside districts. | Incities popalation of 10,000 and over. | Outside districts. |
| Population.......... | 1910 | 2,184,789 | 338,198 | 1,846,591 | 15.5 | 84.5 |
|  | 1900 | 2,020,616 | 260,487 | 1,760,129 | 12.9 | 87.1 |
| Number ofestablishments. | 1909 | 4, 609 | 1,099 | 3,510 | 23.8 | 76.2 |
|  | 1904 | 3,175 | 903 | 2,272 | 28.4 | 71.6 |
|  | 1899 | 3,116 | 744 | 2,372 | 23.9 | 76.1 |
| Average number of wage earners. | 1009 | 73,840 | 28,236 | 45,604 | 38.2 | 61.8 |
|  | 1904 | 60,572 | 26,093 | 34, 479 | 43.1 | 56.9 |
|  | 1899 | 45,903 | 23,302 | 22,661 | 50.7 | 49.3 |
| Value of products... | 1909 | \$180, 216, 548 | 886, 780, 821 | 893;429,727 | 48.2 | 51.8 |
|  | 1904 | 137, 960, 476 | 64, 888,160 | 73,072,316 | 47.0 | 53.0 |
|  | 1889 | 92, 749, 129 | 47, 831, 174 | 44,917,955 | 51.6 | 48.4 |
| Value added by manufacture. | 1909 | 76,200,714 | 36, 729,504 | 39, 471,210 | 48.2 | 51.8 |
|  | 1904 | 58,608,730 | 28, 309, 319 | 30, 299, 411 | 48,3 | 51.7 |
|  | 1899 | 38,140,090 | 20,259, 432 | 17,930,658 | 53.0 | 47.0 |

In 1909, 48.2 per cent of the total value of products and 38.2 per cent of the average number of wage earners were reported from cities having aver 10,000 inhabitants. While very little change took place during the last 10 years in the relative number of establishments in the cities of over 10,000 inhabitants and in the remainder of the state, the outside districts show a substantial increase over the cities in
the average number of wage earners employed, and a smaller relative increase in value of products and in value added by manufacture.

The population for 1910 and 1900 of the five cities which had 10,000 inhabitants and over in 1910 is given in the following tabular statement:


The relative importance in manufactures of these cities is shown in the following table, in which the value of products and average number of wage earners are shown separately for 1909, 1904, and 1899:

| CITY. | AYERAGE NUMBEE OF WAGE EABNERAS. |  |  | VALUE OR PRODUCTS. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1909 | 1504 | 1800 | 1909 | 1004 | 1899 |
| Memphis : | 7,927 | 7,374 | 0,620 | (390,241,519 | 1320, 042,102 | 214,233, 483 |
| Nashville ... | 9,721 | 8, 032 | 6,720 | 29,649,664 | 21, $51 / 17.018$ | 15,301,091 |
| Chaltanooga | 6,410 | 0,420 | 4,728 | 16, 030,455 | 14,261,240 | 10,517,856 |
| Knoxville ${ }^{3}$. | 2,773 | 2,999 | 4,209 | 8,149,377 | 0,688,850 | 0,201,840 |
| Jackson. | 1,405 | 1,248 | 1,018 | 2,700,783 | 2,317,715 | 1, 276,800 |

${ }^{1}$ Figures do not arree with those published in 1504, beanse it was necestary to revise the totals in order to include data only for those estabishanents loceated within the corporate limits of the city.
Each city shows an increase in the value of products from 1899 to 1904 and from 1904 to 1909. During the period from 1904 to 1909 Memphis shows the greatest rate of gain and Chattanooga the smallest. In average number of wage earners Knoxville shows a decrease during each of the five-year periods, Chattanooga a slight decrease from 1904 to 1909, while the other three cities show increases for both periods.

Memphis, the largest city in the state, shows an increase in 1909, as compared with 1904, of $810,198,327$, or 50.9 per cent, in value of products, and of 553 , or 7.5 per cent, in the average number of wage carners. The leading manufactures of this city are flour-mill and gristmill products, food preparations, lumber and timber products, cottonseed-oil and tobacco manufactures. In 1809, 65.5 per cent of the total valuo of cottonseed products manufactured in the state was reported from Memphis.

The increase in value of products for Nashville from 1904 to 1909 was $\$ 8,082,684$, or 37.5 per cent. The flour-mill and gristmill and printing and publishing industries of this city contributed 19.7 per cent and 45.8 per cent, respectively, of the total value of products of these industries in the state.
Chattanooga's chief industry was the manufacture of foundry and machine-shop products. Other important manufactures, however, were flour-mill and gristmill products, lumber, malt liquors, and furniture.

In Knoxville the flour-mill and gristmill industry was the most important, followed by the men's clothing
industry. Of the total value of men's clothing manufactured in the state in 1909, Knoxville reported 38.2 per cent. The lumber and timber industry and printing and publishing are other important industries.
The leading manufacturing industries of Jackson are the steam-railroad repair shops, foundries and machine shops, the lumber and timber industry, and the cottonseed-oil mills.
The statistics for that part of Bristol which lies in Tennessee are included with those for the outside district in the table on page 675. The table in the next column presents the totals for the entire city and for the parts situated in Tennessee and Virginia, respectively.

The leading industries of Bristol, Tenn., are the flour-mill and gristmill industry and the manufacture of dyestufis and extracts, and those of Bristol, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{a}}$, are the flour mills and gristmills, the manufacture of paper and wood pulp, the lumber and timber industry, and the steam-railroad repair shops.


[^14]In order to avoid disclosing the operations of individual concerns, it is necessary to omit several important industries from the preceding table and the one following.
The most important distinction shown is that between corporate and all other forms of ownership. For all industries combined, 23.2 per cent of the total number of establishments were in 1909 under corporate ownership, as against 76.8 per cent under all other forms. The corresponding figures for 1904 were 24.7 per cent and 75.3 per cent, respectively. The percentage of the total value of products contributed by establishments under corporate ownership increased from 70.5 per cent in 1904 to 74.2 per cent in 1909, while for the same period the percentage contributed by those under firm ownership decreased from 16.9 per cent to 12.9 per cent. The percentage of the value added by manufacture contributed by the establishments under corporate ownership increased from 68.9 per cent in 1904 to 71.2 per cent in 1909, while the percentage contributed by those under firm ownership decreased during the same period from 17 per cent to 13.8 per cent.
. In four of the individual industries for which figures are given in the table, namely, the men's clothing industry, foundries and machine shops, the manufacture of furniture and refrigerators, and patent medicines and compounds, there was a larger number of establishments under corporate management than under any other. In every industry shown separately in the table, except the manufacture of patent medicines and compounds, the establishments operated by corporations contributed the greater part of the total value of products and of the total value added by manufacture.

Size of establishment.-The tendency for manufacturing to become concentrated in large establishments, or the reverse, is a matter of interest from the standpoint of industrial organization. In order to throw some light upon it, two tables are presented, which group establishments by value of products (p. 678), and by number of wage earners (p. 679).

Size measured by value of products.-The table on the next page shows, in addition to certain size groups, the average size of establishments as measured by number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture. The totals for all industries are shown for the last two censuses, while for individual industries figures are given for 1909 only. In 1909 , of the 4,609 establishments only 17 , or fourtenths of 1 per cent, had a value of products exceeding $\$ 1,000,000$. These establishments, however, employed an average of 6,423 wage earners, or 8.7 per cent of the total number in all establishments, and reported 17 per cent of the total value of products, and 12.2 per cent of the total value added by manufacture.

On the other hand, the very small establishmentsthat is, those having a value of products of less than
$\$ 5,000$-constituted a very considerable proportion ( 45.2 per cent) of the total number of establishments, but the value of their products amounted to only 2.6 per cent of the total. The great bulk of the manufacturing was reported by establishments having products valued at not less than $\$ 100,000$.
It will be seen from the table on page 678 that during the five years from 1904 to 1009 there was an increase, When measured by value of products, in the relative importance of the large establishments-those reporting products valued at not less than $\$ 100,000$-and also in that of the very small establishments-those reporting products under $\$ 5,000$ in value. Establishments in each of these two classes gave employment to a larger proportion of the total number of wage earners, and reported a larger proportion of the total value of products and of the total value added by manufacture, in 1909 than in 1904. Decreases are shown in the corresponding proportions for establishments reporting products of between $\$ 5,000$ and . $\$ 100,000$ in value.

There was a general decrease in the average size of manufacturing establishments from 1904 to 1909. The average value of products per establishment decreased during the period from $\$ 43,452$ to $\$ 39,101$, the value added by manufacture from $\$ 18,459$ to $\$ 16,533$, and the average number of wage earners per establishment from 19 to 16.
Of the individual industries for which figures are given in the table, those in which the average size of the establishment as measured by value of products is smallest are the lumber and timber and the printing and publishing industries. In euch of these industries more than 60 per cent of the establishments reported products valued at less than $\$ 5,000$ for the year. The industries in which the establishments averaged the largest were the men's clothing, furniture and refrigerator, and slaughtering and meatpacking industries, in which 73.6 per cent, 64.3 per cent, and 59.2 per cent, respectively, of the establishments reported products valued at $\$ 20,000$ or over.
Size measured by number of wage earners.-In some respects, and especially from the standpoint of conditions under which persons engaged in manufactures work, the best classification of estahlishments to bring out the feature of size is a classification according to the number of wage earners employed. The table on page 679 shows for 1909 such a classification for all industries combined and for 16 important industries individually, and gives not only the number of establishments falling in each group but also the average number of wage earners employed.
Of the 4,609 establishments reported for all industries, 6.6 per cent employed no wage earners; 54.3 per cent employed from 1 to 5 ; and 25.5 per cent, from 6 to 20 . The most numerous single group consists of the 2,505 establishments employing from 1 to 5 wage earners, and the next of the 1,174 establishments employing from 6 to 20. There were 153 establishments that
employed over 100 wage earners each, while 10 employed over 500 each, and one of them, a steamrailroad repair shop, employed over 1,000 .

Of the total number of wage earners, 46 per cent were in establishments employing over 100 wage earners. The single group having the largest number of wage earners was the group comprising the establishments employing from 101 to 250 each. This group employed 17,173 wage earners, or 23.3 per cent of the
total. Of the individual industries listed in this table but not in the preceding one, steam-railroad repair shops, the cotton-goods, the hosiery and knitgoods, and the woolen-goods industries are conducted in comparatively large establishments, as appears from the classification according to the number of wage earners employed. The majority of the blast furnaces employ a relatively small number of wage earners.

${ }^{1}$ Includes the group "Less than $50,000$. "
2 Includes the group " $\$ 1,000,000$ and over."

| industry. | Total. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \text { wage } \\ \text { carmers. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \text { toz } \\ \text { ware } \\ \text { carners. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { cita } 20 \\ \text { wage } \\ \text { warners. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1 Lose } \\ & \text { wayes } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 201 \text { to } 50 \\ & \text { weager } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | sthber of establimineme. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries............ |  | 30662 | - $\begin{array}{r}2,565 \\ 108 \\ 0.5 \\ 2\end{array}$ | (1,174 | $\begin{array}{r} 318 \\ 12 \\ 12 \end{array}$ | 16388 |  | 27 | 9 |  |
| Carrigges and wayons and materials.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cors and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railioad com- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| clothing, men's, inducing shirts. |  | $\cdots{ }^{-\ldots . .}$ | 2 <br> 3 | 3 <br> 8 |  |  |  | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Cotton goods, including cotton small wares. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1 | 2 |  |
| Friour-milil and gristmili products. |  | - $\begin{array}{r}60 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $350$ |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foundry and machine-shop products |  |  |  | 40 <br> 5 <br> 3 | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 20 \end{gathered}$ | $1{ }^{3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{7} \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ |  | .......... |
| Fursierr y and knit goods... |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 40 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 8 |  |  | 1 |  |
| Iron and steel, bleat furnaces... |  |  |  |  | 118 | ${ }_{8}^{88}$ | 4 |  |  | ....... |
| Lumber and timber products. |  | 40 | 1,068 | 8 6 679 |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | 1 | .......... |
| Patent medicines and compounds and drugests preparations... |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{43} 4$ | 42 | 11 <br> 3 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 111 |  |  |  |  | 30 | $\frac{1}{4}$ |  |  |
| Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, und wool hats......... |  | 6 | \% 515 | 291 | 11112 | 855 |  |  |  | ......... |
| A.motiner mustio. |  | \% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | atirage number of wage mamers. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All fudustries............ | $\begin{gathered} 73,880 \\ 1,55 \\ 1,700 \end{gathered}$ |  | 6,214 | $\underset{\substack{12,403 \\ 165 \\ 510}}{\substack{10 \\ \hline}}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,461 \\ \begin{array}{r} 64 \\ 404 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,870 \\ 135 \\ \hline 188 \\ \hline 185 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0,175 | 6,301 | 1,363 |
| Carriages and wagons mid mmaterials |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cars nid general shop construction and repairs by stem-railoañ com- | 1,700 |  | 1880 | $\begin{gathered} 37 \\ 104 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 1,692 |  |  |
| clothing, men's, incinding shirts. | \% 1,596 |  | ${ }_{14}^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1,889 | 1,303 |
| Cotton grods, including cotton smail |  |  | ii |  | 146 | 404 | 660 | 29 | 1,5i9 | ....... |
|  | 1,57 |  |  | 13 | 0 |  | 249 |  |  |  |
| Foundry and machine-shop producis. | ${ }_{4}^{1,04}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6.604 \\ & 104 \\ & 35 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 288 \\ & \hline 98 \\ & 789 \\ & 708 \end{aligned}$ | - | 960 | 1,14 | .................. |  |
| Furniture und refrigerators......... | 2,419 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hosiery and knit goods. | 3,117 |  |  |  |  | 235 | 1.354 |  | 3 |  |
| fron and steat, blast furnaces. | - ${ }^{1,11439}$ |  | 2,437 | 0,82 |  | - 4 404 | 4.440 |  | 624 | .......... |
| Lurnber and timber products |  |  |  |  | 8,2412 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Patent medicicines and cormpounds and druggists preparations |  |  |  |  |  |  | 136 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Printing }}$ Patent meade publishing |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 89 \\ 5836 \\ 1,362 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108 \\ 394 \\ 3,270 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1, 5000 | ...... |
| All other industries.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

men cemp of ajerage mumeer or wace chamas.


| 100.0 |  | ${ }_{2} 8.1$ | 19.8 | ${ }_{7}^{14.1}$ | 14.7 | ${ }^{23.3}$ | 12.4 | 8.5 | 1.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100.0 |  | 9.8 | 30.1 | 23, 7 | 2.2 | 7.2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 0.1 | 0.7 |  |  |  | 80.4 | 33.0 | 23.4 |
| 100.0 |  | 0.9 | 6.5 | 12.5 | 3 | 4 | *.4 | 3.0 | 20.4 |
| 100.0 100.0 |  |  | 2.3 | ${ }_{17.2}^{4.7}$ | ${ }_{34.1}^{13.1}$ | ${ }_{44.2}^{21.1}$ | 9.7 | 51.3 |  |
| 100.0 |  | 43.1 | 16.7 | 15.1 | 13.1 | 12.9 |  |  |  |
| 100.0 |  | 2.6 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 20.6 | 23.8 | 4 |  |  |
| 10000 |  | 1.5 | 2.7 | 14.6 | 24.1 | 46.8 | 10.4 |  |  |
| 100.0 |  | 0.2 | 1.5 | $\stackrel{3.2}{21.1}$ | ${ }_{3}^{8.3}$ | 44.4 | 20.1 | 21.3 |  |
| 1000.0 |  | is. 1 | 30.8 | 14.5 | 8.9 | 19.8 | 20.2 | 2.5 |  |
| 100.0 |  | 0.2 | 2.9 | 4 | 37.8 | 16.9 |  |  |  |
| 100.0 100.0 |  | \% 38.6 | 32.9 ${ }^{2.9} 5$ | ${ }_{21}^{17.3}$ |  | 37.2 | s. |  |  |
| 10000 |  | 6.2. | 1.5 | 2.2 | 14.8 | 24.7 | 4 | 5 |  |
| 100.0 |  | 7.0 | 16.4 | 18.4 | 18.6 | 25.61 | 0.2 | 5.5 |  |

Expenses.-As stated in the Introduction, the census does not purport to furnish figures that can be used for determining the cost of manufacture and profits. Facts of interest can, however, be brought out concerning the relative importance of the different classes of expenses which make up the total.
The table in the next column shows, for 1909, in percentages, the distribution of expenses among the classes indicated for all industries combined and for certain important industries separately. The figures on which the percentages are based appear in Table II.
This table shows that, for all industries combined, 65.4 per cent of the total expenses was incurred for materials, 23.6 per cent for services-that is, salaries and wages-and 11 per cent for other purposes. As would be expected, these proportions vary greatly in the different industries.


Engines and power.-The following table shows, for all industries combined, the number of engines or other motors, according to their character, employed in generating power (including electric motors operated by purchased current), and their total horsepower at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899. It also shows separately the number and horsepower of electric motors, including those operated by current generated in the manufacturing establishments.

| TOWER. | NGMBEEOfENGINESMOTOES. |  |  | HORSEPOWER. |  |  | per cent Distarbution or HORSEEOWER. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1.909 | 1904 | 18901 | 1909 | 1004 | $1899{ }^{1}$ | 1909 | 1904 | 1890 |
| Primary power, total. | 6,058 | 3,205 | 2,918 | 242,277 | 175,780 | 130,318 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Owned........... | 4,441 | 3,205 | 2,918 | 220,972 | 173,123 | 123, 424 | 93.7 | 98.5 | 98.5 |
| Steam | 3,764 | 2,756 | 2,449 | 215, 338 | 161,919 | 116,715 | 88.9 | 92.1 | 89.6 |
| Gas.... | 317 | 138 | 083 | 1,853 | 1,084 | 11098 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Water wheels. | 341 | 239 | 401 | 0,070 | 9,762 | 11,078 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 8.5 |
| Water motors... | 19 | 22 | (2) | 107 | 233 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | (8) | 0.1 | (2) |
| Other. |  |  |  | 4 | 125 |  | (8) | 0.1 | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Rented............ | 1,617 | (2) | ( ${ }^{2}$ ) | 15,305 | 2,657 | 1,831 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Electric | 1,617 | (2) | (2) | 14, 666 | 2,230 | 1,370 | 6.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Other. |  |  |  | dra | 4. | 024 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| Electricmotors | 2,579 | 188 | 48. | 29,586 | 6,588 | 2,193 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Run by current generated by establishrnent.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 062 | 186 | 46 | 14,920 | 4,356 | 823 | 50.4 | 66.1 | 37.5 |
| Run by rented power............ | 1,617 | (2) | (2) | 14, 606 | 2,230 | 1,370 | 49.6 | 33.0 | 62.5 |

1 Includes the neighborhood industrios and hand trades, omitted in 1904 and 1909 .
The amount of primary power used in the manufacturing industries of Tennessee increased 34.9 per cent from 1899 to 1904, and 37.8 per cent from 1904 to 1909. This increase was chiefly in power generated by steam engines. From 1904 to 1909 the capacity of the steam engines increased 53,419 horsepower, or 33 per cent, yet the proportion which steam power formed of the total primary power decreased from 92.1 per cent in 1904 to 88.9 per cent in 1909 . The horsepower of water wheels and water motors showed an
actual decrease. The more general use of gas engines is shown, the number and power of such engines reported in 1909 being 317, with 1,853 horsepower, as compared with 68, with 593 horsepower, in 1899. The figures also show that the practice of renting electric power is on the increase, 14,666 horsepower, or 6.1 per cent of the total power reported in 1909, being rented electric power, as against 1,370 horsepower, or 1.1 per cent, in 1899. The use of electric motors for the purpose of applying the power generated within the establishments is also shown to be rapidly increasing, the horsepower of such motors having increased from 823 in 1899 to 14,920 in 1909.

Fuel--Closely related to the question of kind of power employed is that of the fuel consumed in generating this power, or otherwise used as material in the manufacturing processes. The following table shows the quantity of each kind of fuel used in 1909 for all industries combined and for certain selected industries:


## SUPPLEMENTARY DATA REGARDING IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES.

(WIth atatistios for lanndrifes and custom sawwills and gristmulls.)

For certain industries the Census Bureau collects, by means of special schedules, details regarding the quantity and cost of materials and the quantity and value of products and other information for securng which no provision is made on the general schedule. Certain data of this character for eight important industries in Tennessee are here presented.

Lumber and timber products.-The forests of Tennessee, containing an abundant growth of many of the most valuable species of forest trees, are among the best in the United States. Lumbering has long been an important industry in the state. As early as 1849 Tennessee had, including the custom sawmills, 451 establishments which reported a total value of products amounting to $\$ 725,387$.

The following statement gives the quantity of the various products of the sawmills reported at the censuses of 1909 and 1899:

| Ranoter. |
| :--- |

The above table shows an increase of $272,891 \mathrm{M}$ feet board measure, or 28.7 per cent, in the production of rough lumber. Eighty-three per cent of the total quantity of rough lumber sawed was hardwood, the
principal kind being oak, in the production of which Tennessee was the leading state in 1909, with approximately one-eighth of the total for the United States. The state was also first in the production of yellow poplar and hickory. Decreases are shown in the production of lath and shingles.
Flour-mill and gristrinil products.-The following tabular statement gives the quantity and value of the different products of this industry for the last three census years:

| PRODUCT. | 1909 | 1904 | 1899 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Whotal value. | \$29,070,019 | Wheat flour; |  |
| White- |  |  |  |
| Barrels. | 2,899, 501 |  |  |
| Talue. | \$17, 218,719 | \$17, 3 , 184,808 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,338,040 \\ \$ 12,550,493 \end{array}$ |
| Grabarn- |  |  |  |
| Barrels. | $\begin{array}{r}9,588 \\ \hline 840\end{array}$ | 1,830 | (1) |
| Com meal and com honr: |  |  |  |
| Barrels............... | 1,981, 746 | 2,052,765 |  |
| Value.. | 86,505,710 | \$4,771,722 | \$3, 900,887 |
| Rye flour: |  |  |  |
| Barrels. | 5 | 40 | 113 |
| Value... | $\$ 20$ | \$160 | \$348 |
| Buokwheat lour: ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  |  |  |
| Pounds.... | 21,300 | 103,000 | 49,135 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Pounds. |  | 139,600 | 29,800 |
| Value......... |  | \$1,948 | \$435 |
| Eominy and grits: |  |  |  |
| Pounds... | 20; 720,930 | 36,009,405 | 10,405, 460 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Tons. | 64, 150 | 31,909 | 43,032 |
| Value.. | \$1, 657,104 | \$676,234 | \$632, 693 |
| Olfal: • |  |  |  |
| Value. | \$8, 127, 8848 | 136,875 $82.442,960$ | $138,172$ |
| All other produets:. | \$7,873 | 89,512 |  |
|  |  | +, | -1,06 |

1 INot reported separatoly.
In 1909 the value of white flour constituted 59.2 per cent of the total value of products shown for the industry, and that of corn meal and corn flour, 22.4 per cent. From 1904 to 1909 there was a large increase in both the quantity and the value of feed reported, while for white-wheat flour, corn meal and corn flour, hominy and grits, and offal decreases in quantity were accompanied by increases in value.
Printing and publishing.-The following statement shows the number and circulation of the newspapers and periodicals published in the state as reported for 1909, 1904, and 1899:

| prriou or issur. | $\underset{\substack{\text { vembar of } \\ \text { publioniows }}}{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1909 | 1904 | 1899 | 1999 | 1904 | 1899 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 330 \\ 10 \\ 7 \\ 10 \\ 223 \\ 29 \\ 49 \\ 25 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 334 \\ 17 \\ 9 \\ 3 \\ 230 \\ 33 \\ 33 \\ 42 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}258 \\ 16 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 18 \\ 23 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |


From 1904 to 1909 there has been a decrease of four in the total number of publications, the increase in the number of monthlies and semiweeklies being more than offset by the decrease in the number of dailies, Sunday publications, weeklies, and the publications shown under the head of "All other classes."

The number of dailies and of Sunday papers were the same in 1909 as shown for 1899 .
The aggregate circulation per issue shows an increase of 77.4 per cent from 1904 to 1909 , as compared with an increase of less than 1 per cent from 1899 to 1904. The weeklies increased in number but decreased in circulation from 1899 to 1904, while they decreased in number but increased in circulation from 1904 to 1909. The increase in the aggregate circulation of Sunday papers from 1904 to 1909 was 45.5 per cent. About three-fourths of the periodicals classified under the head of "All other classes" are published in Nashville. They are quarterly publications of various religious organizations and consist principally of Sunday-school quarterlies, lesson leaves, and papers. They show great gains in circulation at each census.
All the publications reported were printed in the English language, except two weeklies in German and two religious quarterlies in Spanish.
Oil, cottonseed, and cake.-This is one of the foremost industries of the state. The quantity of cotion seed crushed and the quantity of the resultant products, namely, oil, meal and cake, hulls, and linters, are shown in the following tabular statement for the last three census years:

| material on pronect. | CUANTTT. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1909 | 1904 | 1899 |
| Cotton seed, crushed................... tons. | 179,475 | 143, 473 | 168,207 |
| Crude products, manufactured: |  |  |  |
| Ofl...............................g.gallons. | 7,525,464 | 5,760, 5949 | 6, 4i4, 173 |
| Mealand cake...................... tons. | 76, 963 | 58, 477 | 49, 613 |
| Huills. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .tons. | 69, 4313 | 53,738 | 79, 508 |
| Linters . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . pounds. | 8, 53, 48.4 | 5, 018,406 | 4, 020,473 |

The totals presented include the data for all cotton seed crushed and for the crude products manufactured, whether sold as such or used as intermediate products in further processes of manufacture, such as the refining of oil and the mixing of fertilizers and feed.

There was a decrease of 24,828 tons, or 14.8 per cent, in the amount of seed crushed in 1904, as compared with 1899, but this was more than offset by an increase of 35,996 tons, or 25.1 per cent, in the amount crushed in 1909, as compared with 1904.

The production of cottonseed oil decreased in 1904, as compared with 1809, 693,574 gallons, or 10.7 per cent, and increased in 1909, as compared with 1904, 1,764,810 gallons, or 30.6 per cent. The production of linters in 1909 was more than twice that reported for 1899, while that of hulls shows a decrease of 25.6 per cent.

Of the 20 cottonseed-oil mills reported as crushing seed in 1909, 1 crushed less than 1,000 tons, 4 crushed 2,000 but less than 5,000 tons, 8 crushed 5,000 but less than 10,000 tons, and 7 crushed 10,000 tons and over.

Textiles.-The growth of the textile industry, as a whole, is shown by the increase in the number of spindles, looms, and knitting machinee. In the next table the number of each of the primeipal kinds of machines used at the last three consuses is shown.

Table I.-COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899. the state-all indostmes combined and selected inmustries.


[^15]Table 1.-COMPARATLVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899-Continued. THE STATE-ALK INDUSTRHES CONBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES-CCntinued.

| INDUSTRY. | Census. | Number of estab-lishments. | PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTIY. |  |  |  | Pri. mary horsepower. | Capital. | Scaries. | Wagcs. | Cost of matom rials. | Vahe of mrod. usts. | vaite added by mantufice ture. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total. | Pro-prietors and flrm members. | Salaried em-ployees. | Wage carners (average number). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Expresed in thontands. |  |  |  |  |  |
| STATE-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leather goods..................................... | 1909 | 47 |  | 47 | 157 | 604 | 344 | \$1,419 | E141 | 8243 |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1904 \\ & \mathbf{1 8 0 9} \end{aligned}$ | 36 134 | 852 | 32 | 01 66 | 729 | 268 | \$1, 921 | ${ }^{814}$ | ${ }_{2}^{824}$ | \$1,313 | 8, 1,769 | 8828 821 |
|  |  |  |  | ...... | 60 | 024 |  | 540 | 51 | 108 | 603 | 1,122 | 469 |
| Leather, tanned, cumied, and finished. . . . . . . | $1009$ | 25 | 463 804 | 26 | 42 | 395 | 1,684 | 3,564 | 30 | 130 | 1,994 | 2, 6 20 | 596 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1004 \\ & 1899 \end{aligned}$ | 29 44 | 804 887 | 28 | 40 | 739 | 1,731 | 4,013 | 64 | 252 | 2,851 | 3,584 | 733 |
|  | 1899 |  |  |  | 29 | 803 | 864 | 3,444 | 35 | 240 | 2,184 | 2,802 | 618 |
| Lime.......................-.-. .-. . . . . . . . . . . . | 1909 | 20 | 461 | 19 | 27 | 415 | 668 | 282 | 30 | 139 | 93 | 323 | 230 |
|  | [ 1004 | 17 | 456 | 22 | 18 | 41.6 | 505 | 278 | 18 | 118 | 121 | 326 | 205 |
| Liquors, distilled................................... | 1009 | 39 | 239 | 40 | 45 | 154 | 1,205 | 1,308 | 44 | 53 | 395 | 2,256 |  |
|  | 1004 | 50 | 207 | 60 | 15 | 132 | 1,803 | 1,882 | 17 | 55 | 206 | 2, 5408 | 1,3012 |
|  | 1899 |  | 205 |  |  | 139 | 700 | 590 | 8 | 43 | 200 | 840 | 740 |
| Liquors, malt ..................................... . | 1809 | 5 | 450 | 2 | 56 | 392 | 3,005 | 2,263 | 122 | 238 | 653 | 2,044 | 1,391 |
|  | 1904 | 4 | 408 | 1 | 50 | 357 | 1,774 | 2,339 | 94 | 162 | 437 | 1,892 | 1,393 |
|  | 1890 |  | 320 | 1 | 31 | 288 | 1,270 | 1,278 | 52 | 130 | 202 | 1,175 | -913 |
| Lumber and timber products................... | 1909 | 1,977 | 26,283 | 2,683 | 1,211 | 22,389 | 83,382 | 30,159 | 1,325 | 6,906 | 13,641 | 30,454 | 16,516 |
|  | 1904 | 1,122 | 19,705 | 1, 605 | 823 | 17,277 | 54, 301 | 20,431 | 1, 808 | 6, 456 | 11,590 | 26.864 | $1 \overline{10}_{1} 774$ |
|  | 1899 | 1,204 |  |  | 510 | 14,300 | 47,807 | 11,056 | 418 | 4,380 | 9,327 | 10,166 | 2, 0.59 |
| Marble and stone work. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1009 | 81 | 1,180 | 88 | 95 | 1,006 | 2,781 | 1,470 | 88 | 515 | 480 | 1,465 | 985 |
|  | 1904 | 32 | 750 | 40 | 29 | 681 | 1,204 | ${ }^{1} 848$ | 30 | 331 | 339 | 1,944 | क0\% |
|  | 1899 | 54 |  |  | 68 | 685 |  | 609 | 30 | 241 | 215 | 845 | 630 |
| Hattresses and spring beds . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1909 | 17 | 352 | 20 | 60 | 272 | 1,690 | 513 | 53 | 104 | 362 | 056 | 294 |
|  | 1904 | 12 | 279 | 21 | 21 | 237 | 1217 | 212 | 17 | 72 | 316 | 436 | 324 |
|  | 1899 | 10 | ...... | ...... | 14 | 107 |  | 81 | 10 | 32 | 181 | 203 | 83 |
| Millinery and lace goods. |  |  | 154 | 8 | 54 | - 92 | 4 | 56 | 20 | 26 | 101 | 908 | 101 |
|  | 8 1804 | 4 | 81 | 6 | 2 | - 73 | 5 | 37 | 1 | 27 | 101 | 181 | 20 |
| 0il, cottonsced, and cake....................... | 1909 | 20 | 957 | 4 | 147 | 800 | 7,472 | 3,731 | 202 | 290 | 5,201 | 6, 5173 | 1,392 |
|  | 1904 | 20 | 819 |  | 118 | 701 | 6, 606 | 2,914 | 138 | 245 | 3,084 | 3.744 | 669 |
|  | 1899 | 17 | 833 | 2 | 80 | 751 | 4,425 | 1,997 | 105 | 204 | 2,278 | \%,950 | 702 |
| Paint and varnish. | 1009 | 6 | 117 | 1 | 45 | 71 | 1, 045 | 408 | 52 | 37 | 238 | 307 | 150 |
|  | 1904 | 4 | 01 | 1 | 14 | 76 | 295 | 224 | 25 | 30 | 283 | 481 | 193 |
|  | 1899 | 5 | 56 | 3 | 8 | 45 | 122 | 74 | 11 | 18 | 80 | 151 | 62 |
| Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations. | 1909 | 76 | 998 | 52 | 513 | 433 | 418 | 2,225 | 535 | 148 | 1,341 | 3,515 | 2,174 |
|  | 1804 | 147 | 739 | 28 | 222 | 489 | 371 | 1,317 | 228 | 143 | 901 | 2,789 | 1,888 |
|  | 1809 | - 128 |  |  | 115 | 399 |  | 1739 | 137 | 188 | 525 | 1,204 | 1979 |
| Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products.... | 1909 | 6 | 354 | 3 | 28 | 323 | 678 | 357 | 33 | 128 | 110 | 328 | 818 |
|  | 1004 | 8 | 318 | 7 | 14 | 297 | 535 | 150 | 19 | 128 | 79 | 319 | 430 |
|  | 1899 | 18 | 330 | 15 | 15 | 300 | 577 | 172 | 12 | 01 | 74 | 300 | 186 |
| Printing and publishing......................... | 1909 | 413 | 4,142 | 443 | 1,085 | 2,914 | 2,905 | 6,493 | 1, 085 | 1,701 | 1,954 | 7,17\% | 8,219 |
|  | 1004 | 340 | 3,373 | 386 | 1. 657 | 2,390 | 1,913 | 4, 415 | 657 | 1,281 | 1,323 | 3, 345 | , ,768 |
|  | 1899 | 1284 | 2,604 | 316 | 500 | 1,788 | ...... | 3,602 | 432 | 621 | 882 | 3,455 | 2, 273 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing................ | 1909 | 27 | 379 | 31 | 88 | 280 | 1,242 | 2,516 | 81 | 140 | 1,610 | 2,957 | 447 |
|  | 1904 | 112 | 81 | 13 | 9 | 59 | 1936 | 408 | 9 | ${ }^{43}$ | , 275 | + 877 | 102 |
|  | 1899 | 13 |  |  | 15 | 166 | .........- | 080 | 17 | 66 | 1,480 | 1.712 | 23 |
| Stoves and furnaces, including gas and oil stoves. | 1000 | 17 | 1,242 | 7 | 150 | 1,085 | 1,380 | 1,827 | 140 | 519 | 717 | 1,961 | 1, 294 |
|  | 1904 | 10 | - 878 | 7 | 53 | 1.819 | 1,830 | 1,158 | 60 | 404 | 349 | 1,116 | 767 |
|  | 21890 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats. | 1909 | 21 |  | 21 | 62 | 1,654 | 2,371 | 2,515 | 73 | 419 | 1,127 | 1, 512 | 675 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1909 \\ & 1004 \end{aligned}$ | 27 | 1,481 | 22 | 44 | 1,415 | - 2,590 | 2,310 2,400 | 54 <br> 68 | 327 294 | 9.15 874 | 1,706 3,517 | 761 643 |
|  | 1809 | 41 | 1,725 | 29 | 64 | 1,632 | - 2,602 | 2,400 | 68 | 294 | 874 | 1,517 | 643 |
| All other industries. | 1009 | 406 | 0,403 | 449 | 1,174 | 7,840 | 25,094 | 31,144 | 1,445 | 3,430 | 14,601 | ${ }^{26} 1676$ | 11.186 |
|  | 1904 | 321 | 8,349 | 304 | ${ }^{1} 1706$ | 5, 439 | 15,495 | 14, 314 | - 619 | 1,995 | 1,343 4,393 | 15,787 9,055 | $6,4,54$ 3,685 |
|  | 1809 | 301 | ...... | , | 456 | 3,525 | - | 5,249 | 423 | 1,110 | 4,393 | 9,0,3 | 3,063 |




[^16]Not reported separately.
${ }_{4}{ }^{3}$ Figures can not be shown without disclosing individual operations.
4 Figures do not arren with the corporate limits of the clty.

Table 1.-COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899-Continued.
CITES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE-ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED ANO SELECTED INDUGTRIES-Continued.

| industry. | Census. | Number of estabmonts. | persons engaged in andustry. |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pri- } \\ & \text { mary } \\ & \text { horse- } \\ & \text { powar. } \end{aligned}$ | Capital. | Salaries. | Wages. | Cost of materials. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Value } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { prod- } \\ & \text { urcta. } \end{aligned}$ | Value added by manu-facture. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total. | Pro-prietors and firm mem- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sala- } \\ & \text { ried } \\ & \text { rim- } \\ & \text { ploy- } \\ & \text { ees. } \end{aligned}$ | Wage oarts-(average ber). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Expressed in thousands. |  |  |  |  |
| MEMPAIS-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing, men's, including shirts.. | 1009 | 7 | 58 | 7 | 5 | 40 | 27 | \$02 | \$0 | \$16 | \$75 | $\$ 163$ | 48 |
|  | 1904 1899 | 12 | 240 | 16 | $\stackrel{27}{1}$ | 197 428 |  | 213 | 28 2 | 129 | 274 | $\begin{array}{r}487 \\ 528 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 194 204 |
| Confectiouery. | 1909 | 9 | 373 | 4 | 72 | 297 | 62 | 422 | 75 | 123 | 830 | 1,128 | 298 |
|  | 1904 | 7 | 318 | 2 | ${ }^{30}$ | 186 57 |  | 296 45 | 30 4 4 | 82 22 | $\begin{array}{r}442 \\ 88 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 849 147 149 | 407 59 |
| Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified. | 1909 | 4 | 428 | 2 | 13 | 413 | 1,166 | 901 | 20 | 123 | 310 | 557 | 247 |
|  | 1904 | 5 3 | 223 79 | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | 8 4 | 211 72 |  | 202 29 | 10 4 | 80 30 | 269 80 | 379 152 | ${ }^{110}$ |
| Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products......... | 1909 | 14 | 140 | 19 | 7 | 114 | 5 | 130 | 7 | 68 | 111 | 242 | 131 |
|  | 1904 | 11 | 125 | 16 |  | 109 60 |  | 85 |  | 77 32 | $\begin{array}{r}119 \\ 34 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{110}^{292}$ | 163 76 |
| Foundry and machino-shop products. | 1909 | 18 | 519 | 12 | 70 | 437 | 1,557 | 1,086 | 82 | 284 | 565 | 1,130 | 585 |
|  | 1904 | +15 | 512 807 | 13 20 | 53 <br> 23 | ${ }_{764}^{446}$ |  | 1,743 1,071 | 68 <br> 33 | 256 351 | 372 496 | 1,881 1,079 | 599 683 |
| Ice, manufactured. | 1909 | 6 | 308 | 1 | 35 | 272 | 1,726 | 842 | 48 | 154 | 80 | 495 | 415 |
|  | 1904 | 4 | 210 |  | 313 | 179 |  | ${ }_{5}^{4375}$ | 32 <br> 31 | 110 103 | 40 | 310 260 | 270 215 |
| Leather goods.. | 1909 | 9 | 96 | 8 | 24 | 64 | 54 | 147 | 17 | 39 | 151 | 262 | 111 |
|  | 1004 | 35 | 69 | 4 | 5 | ${ }_{10}^{60}$ |  | 181 | 6 | 27 <br> 69 | 116 | ${ }_{278}^{171}$ | ${ }_{119}^{55}$ |
| Lamber and timber produ | 1909 |  |  | 17 | 145 | 1,126 | 3,250 | 2,855 | 220 | 563 | 1,504 | 2,830 | 1,326 |
|  | 1904 | ${ }^{16} 16$ | 1,041 | 11 | $\begin{array}{r}145 \\ 85 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,945 |  | - 1,872 | 111 | $\stackrel{421}{599}$ | 1,059 1,237 | 1,917 2,498 | 1,858 |
|  | 1899 | ${ }^{1} 20$ |  |  | 73 | 1,625 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Marble and stone work. | 1909 |  | 122 | 11 |  | 107 | 125 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1894 1899 | 3 4 4 | 110 83 | - | 3 | 102 76 |  | 121 | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | ${ }_{46}^{61}$ | 30 <br> 43 | 187 | 85 144 |
| Oil, cottonseed, and cake..................... | 1909 | 9 | 500 | 4 | 77 | 419. | 3,962 | 2, 261 | 117 | 101 | 3,509 | 4,310 | 807 |
|  | 1904 | 11 | 569 636 |  | 74 49 | 485 |  | 2,196 1,550 | 101 72 | 181 | 2,261 1,821 | 2,681 2,271 | 480 450 |
| Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations. | 1909 |  |  | 15 |  |  | 17 | 304 | 47 |  | 360 | 639 | 279 |
|  | 1904 | 18 | $\begin{array}{r}58 \\ \hline 48\end{array}$ | 4 | 12 | $\stackrel{42}{33}$ | ......... | 128 72 | 18 | 14 14 | 174 78 | 374 226 | 148 |
| Printing and pablishing | 1909 | 45 | 815 | 68 | 231 | 516 | 622 | 1,183 | 242 | 407 | 520 |  |  |
|  | 1904 1890 | $\begin{array}{r}146 \\ \\ \hline 27\end{array}$ | 640 432 | 61 29 | 156 78 | 4 |  | 668 441 | 190 | ${ }_{173}^{278}$ | 382 208 | 1,322 | 940 568 |
| All other industries. |  |  |  | 383 |  |  | 7,721 | 14,948 |  | 1,835 | 8,333 | 14,137 | 5,604 |
|  | 1904 | 107 | 3,596 | 93 | 259 | 3,244 <br> 3,245 |  | 1,989 4 2 | 324 162 | 1, 1,844 | 4, 853 2,645 | 8,501 4,600 | 3, ${ }^{3,648}$ |
|  | 1899 | 76 |  |  | 130 | 1,805 |  | 2,029 |  |  |  |  |  |
| NASHVILIE-All industrles. . | 1909 | 384 | 11,883 | 368 | 1,794 | 9,721 | 19,638 | \$27,880 | \$1,862 | \$2,386 | \$17,456 | \$29,650 |  |
|  | ${ }^{3} 1904$ | 257 | 9,386 | 25.5 | 1,099 | 8,033 |  | 16,601 11,874 | 1,710 | 1,224 8,276 | 12,482 9,027 | 21,567 15,301 | 8,085 8,274 |
| Bread and other bakery products. | 1909 | 23 | 122 | 25 | 10 | 87 | 65 | 83 | 10 | 49 | 203 | 336 | ${ }^{138}$ |
|  | 1904 | 14 | 157 | 16 | 22 | 119 |  | 533 | 17 | 45 | 288 | 580 | ${ }^{378}$ |
|  | 1899 | 16 | 119 | 19 | 27 | 73 |  | 77 | 12 | 36 | 91 | 169 |  |
| Carriages and wagons and materials. |  |  | 223 | 22 | 11 | 193 | 148 | 131 | 12 |  | 158 |  | 179 150 |
|  | 1904 | $\begin{array}{r}111 \\ 19 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 202 | 14 | 11 5 5 | 1168 |  | 105 73 | [ $\begin{array}{r}15 \\ 5\end{array}$ | 81 47 | 169 65 | 319 166 | 150 101 |
| Cars and general shop construction and tepairs by steam-railroad companies. | 1909 | 3 | 1,388 |  | 60 | 1,328 | 639 | 1,012 | 68 | 707 | 678 | 1,576 | 898 |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{1904}$ | 3 | 1,468 |  | 39 | 1,427 |  | 619 | 47 | 743 | 890 | 1,724 | 834 |
| Clothing, men's, including shirts. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 127 |  |  |  | 522 | 836 | 314 |
|  | 1904 | 7 | 594 | 18 | 48 47 | 528 |  | 384 | [ 53 | 121 | 4324 | 768 594 | 344 29 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Confectionery................................. | -1909 <br> 1904 <br> 199 | 11 9 | 334 <br> 367 <br> 29 |  | $\stackrel{41}{45}$ | 283 195 | 131 | 324 203 | 35 <br> 52 <br> 52 | 63 50 | 315 <br> 248 | 454 <br> 583 | ${ }_{335}^{139}$ |
|  | 1999 | 5 |  |  | 55 | 186 |  | 270 | - 42 | 49 | 202 | 425 | 223 |
| Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specilied. | [ 1009 | 4 | 96 86 | 3 2 | 9 5 | 84 79 | 150 | 98 75 | 10 | 34 31 | 139 184 | 190 216 | ${ }_{5}^{51}$ |
|  | -1899 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16 |  | 5 | 30 | 75 | 160 | 85 |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{18904}$ | 14 |  |  | 5 | 59 |  | 45 | 5 | 37 | 44 | 114 | 70 |
| Flour-mill nnd gristmill products. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,227 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1004 | 4 |  | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 30 | 178 |  | 752 | 241 | 80 | 3,690 | 4,242 | - ${ }^{562}$ |
|  | 1890 |  | 225 |  | 45 | 178 |  | 922 | 2 47 | 91 | 3, 424 | 3,907 | 483 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products......... |  | 11 | 179 | 15 | 22 | 142 | 193 | 252 | 24 | 80 | 114 | 280 |  |
|  | - 1904 | 9 113 | \| $\begin{aligned} & 190 \\ & 172\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{10}^{10}$ | \| $\begin{array}{r}18 \\ 13\end{array}$ | 102 141 |  | 235 113 | (13 | 83 89 | 143 148 82 | 298 222 | ${ }_{140}^{155}$ |

1 Excluding statisticsf or one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
a Figures do not agroe with those pubilshed in 1004 , because it was neessary to revise the totais in order to include data only for those establishments located within the carporate limits of the clity.

1 Figures can not be shown without diselosing individual operations.

Table T.-COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1909, 1904, AND 1899-Comtinued.


| industir and city. | Census. | Number of establish. ments. | persons engaged in nedustry. |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pri- } \\ & \text { mary } \\ & \text { horse } \\ & \text { power. } \end{aligned}$ | Capital. | Salarles. | Wages. | Cost of mate risis. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Vatue } \\ & \text { prod. } \\ & \text { prets. } \end{aligned}$ | Valus adied by matair lactare. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total. | Pro-prietors and firm members. | Salaried em-ployees. | Wage carn-(average ber). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Expressed in thousand. |  |  |  |  |  |
| NASEVILLLE-Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture ind refrigerators.................. | 10009 | 5 6 | 522 |  | 45 | 476 | 483 | 8703 | 843 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11899 |  |  |  | 31 | 458 |  | 462 | 33 | 199 | 238 | ${ }^{83} 63$ |  |
| If0, manuiactured.............................. | 1909 1904 1904 | 4 3 4 |  | 1 | 2389 | 153 53 5 | 1,705 $\cdots . .$. | 384 | 27 | 60 |  | 83 |  |
|  | 1890 | 4 |  |  | 14 | 79 |  | 129 | 11 | ${ }^{25}$ | 品 | 120 | 唯 |
| Leather goods................................. |  |  | 271 252 |  |  |  | 93 |  | ${ }^{67}$ | 86 | 508 | 789 |  |
|  | 1890 | 17 |  |  | 386 | 2209 |  | 303 | 31 | 76 | 330 | 564 | 83 |
| Lumber and timber products................. | 1909 | 25 | 1,372 | 28 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1904 | 19 | 1,125 | 29 | 81 | 1,015 | 3,052 | 3,052 1,545 1,50 | 117 | 547 359 | 1,59 1,63 | 2,673 2,418 | 1,134 |
|  | 1899 | ${ }^{8} 13$ | 1,182 | 23 | 47 | 1,112 |  | 1,180 | 44 | 368 | 1, 83 | 1,633 | 76 |
| Hattresses and spring beds. | 1909 |  | 95 | 3 | 21 | 71 | 111 | 130 | 15 |  | 103 |  |  |
|  | 1899 | 3 | 5 | 10 8 | $\stackrel{6}{5}$ | 42 37 |  | ${ }_{2}^{3}$ | 4 | 14 | 70 | 130 | 60 |
| Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations. | 1909 |  | 81 | 10 |  | 30 | 13 | 208 | 35 | 10 | 82 |  |  |
|  | 1904 | 7 | 83 | 2 | 40 | 41 |  | 172 | 41 | 10 | 110 | 226 | 170 |
|  | 1899 | 3 | 47 |  | 14 | 28 |  | 57 | 14 | 7 | 71 | 129 | 32 |
| Printigg and publishing.. | 1000 | 86 | 1,876 | 61 | 579 | 1,235 | 1,227 | 3,5944 | 603 | 723 | 896 | 3,285 | 2,389 |
|  | 1904 | \% 51. | 1,426 | 41 | 340 | 1,045 |  | 2,543 | 334 | 552 | 591 | 2,292 | 1,741 |
|  | 1899 |  | 1,083 | 44 | 291 | 731 |  | 2,115 | 246 | 371 | 421 | 1,623 | 1.207 |
| All other industries.. | 1909 | 139 | 4,275 | 132 | 639 | 3,504 | 8,788 | 15,735 | 698 |  | 6, 921 |  |  |
|  | 18004 | 92 | 2,841 | 89 | ${ }_{313}^{298}$ | 2,254 |  | 7,481 | 322 | ${ }^{1} 713$ | 3,414 | 6,274 | 2:880 |
|  | 1899 | 94 |  |  | 313 | 3,306 |  | 6, 325 | 231 | 1,029 | 3,084 | 5,768 | 2;672 |

Cities of 10,000 to 50,000 mhabitants-all industries combined.

| Chattanooga. | $\begin{array}{r} 1909 \\ 41904 \\ 1899 \end{array}$ | 185 177 149 | 7,507 7,236 | 125 130 | 972 686 468 | 6,410 6,420 4,720 | 17,509 | $\begin{array}{r} 810,125 \\ 10,394 \\ 7.459 \\ 7.40 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,180 \\ 719 \\ 417 \end{array}$ | 82,816 2,1864 1,616 | \$5, 434 7,474 6,21 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 16.036 \\ 14,261 \\ 10.518 \end{gathered}$ | 87.012 6,788 4,097 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jadkson. | $\begin{aligned} & 1909 \\ & 1004 \\ & 1890 \end{aligned}$ | 42 42 42 | 1,421. | ${ }_{35}^{28}$ | 180 118 101 | 1,268 1,018 |  | $\begin{array}{r}1.519 \\ \hline 980\end{array}$ | 112 78 | 498 | 1,183 | 2, 2,18 | 1.135 884 |
| Enoxille. | 1909 41904 | 143 138 | 3,464 3,420 | 141 | 580 <br> 293 <br> 20 | 2,773 2,999 |  | 5,383 3,744 3, | $\begin{array}{r}552 \\ 275 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,078 1,048 | 5,101 4,101 | $\mathbf{8 , 1 4 9}$ 6,699 | 3.049 2,598 |
|  | 1800 | 102 |  |  | 240 | 4, 203 |  | 5,036 | 242 | 1,288 | 3,552 | 6.202 | 2.650 |

I Tigurescan not be shown without disolosing individual operations.
a Excluding statistics for two establishments, to avold disclosure of individual operations.
a Excluding statisties for one establishmont, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
4 Figures do not acree with those published in 1904 , because it was necessary to reviso the totals in order to include data only for those establishments located withia the corporate limits of the elfy.

Table II.--DETAIL statement for


[^17]THE STATE, BY INDUSTRIES: 1909.


| 'All other industries embrace--Continue Hand stamps and stancills and brands. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hats and saps, other than felt, straw, and wool.. |  |
| Houso-furnishing goods, not elsawhere speeliod |  |
| Iron and eteel, steel worlss nad rollug min |  |
| Iron and stel, doors |  |
| ral and sod |  |
| Mirtors |  |
| Musloal instruments, pianos and organs and mata- |  |
|  |  |
| optcal |  |
| Paplog ma |  |




Table me.-DETAIt STATEMEAT FOR CITLES OF 50,000 INMABITANTS OR MORE, BY INDUSTRIES, AND


Preptremis.

${ }^{1}$ All other industries embrace: Ampicultural implements, 1; urtificial stone, 4; nutomubiles, including bodies and parts, 1 ; awnings, tents, and sails, 4; bags, other than paper, 2; bethigg and hose, leather, 1; blaeking and cleansing and polishing preparations, 2 ; boxes, fancy and paper, 1 ; brass and bronze products, 1 ; briok, and tile, 1





1 All other industries embrace: Artificial stone, 1; awnings, tents, and sails, $1 ;$ axle grease, 1 ; bags, other than paper, 1 ; baking powders and yeast, 1 ; belting and hose leather, 2; boots and shoes, 2; hozes, fancy and paper, $3 ;$ brass and hronze products, 3 ; brick and tile, $2 ;$ brooms, 7 ; but ons $1 ;$ carpets, rag and yeast, $1 ;$ belting and hose, goods, including cotton small wares, 1; cotlery and tools, not elsewhere specified $1 ;$ electrical machingery krinding, 5 ; coflins, burtal cases, and undertakers' goods, 1 ; cotton pods, including cotton small wares, 1; eutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified, 1 ; electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, 2 ; engravimg and diesinking, 1 ; fertilizers, 1; flavoring extracts, 4; food preparations, 8 ; furnighing foods, men's, 2 ; gas, illuminating and heating, $2 ;$ hair work, 3 ; hapd stamps and stencils and brands, 4 ; hais and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool, 1 ; hasiery und knit goods, 1 : house-firnishing goods, not elsewhere specifed, 1 ; ironadad steel, blast furnaces, 1 ; jewelry, 2 ; lime, 2 ;



AND TOTALS FOR ALL INDUSTRIES IN OITIES OF 10,000 BUT LESS THAN 50,000 INHABITANTS: 1909.



|  | Capital. | expenses. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Value of products. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Value } \\ & \text { added by } \\ & \text { manu- } \\ & \text { facture. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Services. |  |  | Materials. |  | Miscellaneous. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Oncials. | Clerks. | Wage earners. | Fuel and rent of power | Other. | Rent of factury. | Thanes, including internal revonue. | Contract work. | Other. |  |  |
| 1 | 326, 968,367 | \$27, 097, 158 | \$770, 290 | 9957, 083 | \$4, 288, 053 | \$410, 853 | \$17,410,325 | 8197,350 | \$559,451 | \$151,116 | \$2, 392,557 | \$30,241,519 | \$12,330,341 |
| 2 | 735,801 952,433 | $1,272,032$ 755,931 | 17,379 38,413 | 51,054 14,776 | 202,362 200,008 | 24,306 8,1166 | 839,275 378,249 | $\begin{array}{r}26,968 \\ 6,696 \\ 6,696 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,882 7,577 | 20, 010 | 100,896 87,1060 |  | 537,987 496,079 |
| 4 | -952, 61703 | 122, 792 | 2,000 | 4,230 | 16,240 | ${ }^{483}$ | 74, 7106 | 5,890 | 759 | 11, 754 | 7, 2,34 | 162,956 | $\begin{array}{r}88,267 \\ \hline 84,393\end{array}$ |
| 5 | 421,938 | 1, 0909,070 | 26,011 12,286 | 48,957 8,200 | 122,974 122,800 | 11,611 | 817,915 810,676 | 21,297 | 3,521 | 48 | 4 412,468 | 1, 5277,418 | 247,360 |
| 6 | 900,971 | 528, 809 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 130,223 | 202,812 |  | 5,364 | 68,203 | 1,106 | 109,856 | 5,030 | 617 |  | 31,310 | 1, ${ }^{24150}$, 5142 |  |
| 8 | 1,085,857 | 1,023,920 | 38,625 | 43, 699 | 28, 808 | 19,421 | 5 | 6,750 | 71, ${ }^{7}$, 680 |  | -14, ${ }^{19508}$ | $1,1804,814$ | 414,515 |
| ${ }_{9}^{9}$ | 842, 375 | 408,260 230801 | 30, 11.442 | 17,869 5,629 | 193, 39,116 | $\stackrel{39,212}{2,512}$ | 145,366 | 7,815 | 1887 |  | 15,044 | 262,383 | 111,520 |
| 10 | 147,291 $2,855,332$ | 2,4077,6012 | 136,588 | 83,488 | 562, 760 | \%,680 | 1,496,360 | 12,538 | 12,679 | 41,076 | 162,033 | 2,800,434 | 1,326,394 |
| 11 | 2,85, 232 | 2,407,032 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 163,198 |
| 12 | 138,688 | 157,333 |  | 2,700 44,535 4 |  |  | 51,498 $3,452,740$ | Su4 | ${ }_{15.502}^{452}$ |  | 18,9,697 | 4,315,731 | 807, 127 |
| 13 | 2, 280, 845 | 3, 989,876 | 72,621 10,744 | 44,535 20,805 | 161,197 29,311 | - | $3,452,740$ 358,428 | (i, 575 | $\underline{2,317}$ | 1,712 | 81,69 | , 6091247 | 279,867 |
| 14 | 303,782 | 528,037 | 10,744 | 20,805 | 23, 31 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,762,697 | 1,273,265 |
| 10 10 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,183,170 \\ 14,047,958 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,552,175 \\ 12,767,553 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 73,760 \\ 298,095 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 168,625 \\ & 428,2525 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 406,811 \\ 1,834,295 \end{array}$ | 13,599 210,297 | $\begin{array}{r} 505,843 \\ 8,324,864 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29,492 \\ & 67,785 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,119 \\ 480,6,42 \end{array}$ |  |  | 14, 136, 159 | 8,47, 3138 |

hair work, 1 ; hand stamps and stencils and brands, 3; iron and stecl, doors and shutters, 1 ; jewelry, 2 ; liguors, malt, 2 , mattresses and spring beds, 4 ; millinery and lace
 whore specitied, 1 ; scales and balances, 1 ; shipbuilding, including boat building, 2 ; sinughtering and
window shades and fixtures, 1 ; wirework, including wire rope and cable, 3 ; wood, turned and carved, 1 .


liquors, distilled, 1; liquors, malt, 1; marble and stone work, 5 ; millinery and lace goods, 5 ; mineral and sodas waters, 2 ; mirrors, 1 ; models and patterns, nut ineluding paper patterns, 2; oil, cottonseed, and cake, 1; paint and varnish, 1; paving matorials, 1 ; photo-engravins, 3; pottery, terratotia, not elsewhere specthed, 5 ; stereotyping
 founding and printing materials, 1 ; upholstering materials, 1 ; vinegar and cider, 1 ; wirework, indu and felt goods, and wool hats, 1 .



## Ohapter 5.

## MINES AND QUARRIES.

Introduction.-The present chapter contains a complete statement of the statistics of all mining industries, which include all mines, quarries, and wells in the state of Tennessee for the year 1909, as shown by the Thirteenth Census.
A brief explanation of the scope of the census of mining industries and of the terms used, in so far as the usage differs from that followed in the census of manufactures, is presented below in order to prevent any misinterpretation of the statistics.
The explanations here given show the usage of the mining census generally, though some of the special rules have obviously no relation to particular states in which the industries referred to do not exist.
scope of census.-The Thirteenth Census covered all classes of mines, quarries, and petroleum and gas wells that were in operation during any portion of the year 1909, both those which were producing and those whose operations were confined to development work. Mines, quarries, or wells that were idle during the entire year 1009 were omitted from the canvass. The following operations were likewise omitted from the canvass: Prospecting; the digging or dredging of aand and gravel for the construction of roads and for building operations; the production of mineral waters; and the operation of small bituminous coal banks producing less than 1,000 tons annually. Where the mineral products are not marketed in their crude condition, but are dressed or washed at the mine or quarry, the statistics of mining cover the entire worlv of obtaining the crude material and its preparation for the market.
Period oovered.-The returns cover the calendar year 1909, or the business year which corresponds most nearly to that calendar year. The statistics cover a year's operations, except for enterprises which began or discontinued business during the year.
Number of operators.-As a rule, the unit of enumeration was the "operator." Every individual, firm, or corporation was required to furnigh one report for all mines, quarries, or wells which were operated under the same management or for which one set of books of account was kept. Separate reports were obtained for all properties operated in different states, even where they were owned by the same operator. Likewise, where the operations of one individual, firm, or corporation covered more than one class of mines and quarries, such as coal, iron, limestone, etc., a separate report was received for each industry.
Number of mines, quarries, and wells.-This figure represents the total number of mines and quarries in operation or in the course of development at any time during the calendar year 1900, or the business year that corresponds most nearly to that calendar year, and the number of completed petroleum and natural gas wells in operation on December 31, 1909.
In most mining and quarrying industries the number of mines or quarries varies but little from the number of operators.
Expenses of operation and development.-A certain amount of development work is incidental to the operation of every mine. The expenses reported for producing mines include the cost both of operation and of development work which was done in connection with operation.

Wages.-The amount shown as wages includes only the compensation of regular wage earners hired by the day, week, or month, or under the piecework system.
Supplies and materials.--This item includes the cost of lumber and timber used for repairs, mine eupports, track ties, etc.; iron and steel for blacksmithing; rails, froge, sleepers, etc., for tracks and repairs; renewals of tools and machinery and materials for repairs; and supplies, explosives, oil, etc., as well as the cost of fuel and the rent of power. The achedule called only for the cost of such supplies and materials as had been used during the year covered by the report. Accurate figures, however, could be furnished only in those cases where the operators kept an account of supplies and materials used, or had an inventory made of all in stock at the beginning and at the end of the year, Such a system of accounting is far from general among mine operators, and there is reason to believe that in many cases the reported cost of supplies and materials covered all purchased during the year rather than those used during the year. The crude product of some operators was purchased by others for further dressing or refining; the cost of such materials is shown separately in the general table.

Capital.-The census schedule required every operator to state the total amount of capital invested in the enterprise on the last day of the business year reported, as shown by his books. There is, however, a great diversity in the methods of bookkeeping in use by different operators. As a result, the statistics for capital lack iniformity. Some of the figures reported apparently represent capital stock at face value; others include large investments in mineral lands which are not at present being actively mined, but are held in reserve; still others may include expenditures for unproductive mining ventures in no way related to the operations carried on during the census year.
Persons engaged in mining industries.-The statistics of the number of operators and officiale, clerks, and wage earners, are based on the returns for December 15, or the nearest representative day. The reported number of wage earners includes overseers and foremen performing work similar to that of the men over whom they . have charge; those whose duties are wholly supervisory are classed as superintendents and managers. Because of the common practice of shutting down mines at frequent intervals, it is impossible to ascertain with any satisfactory degree of accuracy the average number of employees-that is, the number who, if continuously employed, would be required to produce the actual output of the year.
Value of products.-Statistics of the value of mineral products were obtained by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey, but the two bureaus follow different methods in presenting these statistics. The Geological Survey showe separately the value of each mineral product, whereas the Bureau of the Census presents the value of products of each mining industry. The value of products given for a mining industry often includes the value of some producta not covered by the industry designation: The crude product of metalliferous mines may include varying combinations of metalk, such as gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and iron. Similarly, the total value of all products of the granite quarries is not identical with the value of the total autput of granite, but may include the value of some marble or other stone quarried in connection with the principal product.
The value of products for 1909 in most cases represents the value of the products marketed during that year, not the value of those mined during that year.

## MINING IN TENNESSEE.

Summary.-Statistics for all mining enterprises in the state of Tennessee are presented in Table 7, which gives statistics for all industries combined and for producing enterprises separately in all cases where the statistics could be given without disclosing the operations of an individual establishment. Statistics for nonproducing enterprises are also given separately from producing enterprises.

The gross value of the products of the mining industry in Tennessee in 1909 amounted to $\$ 12,692,547$. From this amount, should be deducted $\$ 41,959$, the value of the copper ore and the bituminous coal sold by some operators and used as material by others. This leaves $\$ 12,650,588$ as the net value of the products. Of this amount, bituminous coal mining, the leading industry, reported products valued at $\$ 6,672,108$, of which $\$ 6,086,423$ represented the value of the coal sold as such and $\$ 585,685$ the value of the coke made at the mines.

The industry second in importance was the production of copper. Statistics for this industry can not be shown separately without revealing the operations of an individual enterprise, there being but two operators in the state. The industry is therefore included under "All other." In the production of phosphate rock, the industry third in importance, Tennessee ranked second among the states in 1909, the value of the product being $\$ 1,395,942$. In the following industries, coal, iron, and metalliferous deep mines, the expenses of operation and development exceeded the value of the products. This was due in part to unprofitable mining ventures, and in part to expenditures for development work resulting in permanent improvements to the mining properties.
Character of organization.-Table 1 classifies the producing mining operations of the state under form of organization, distinguishing corporations from individual owners and firms, while Table 2 gives further details for incorporated enterprises distinguished from those which are unincorporated.

| Table 1 <br> industry and character os organtzation. | Producing enterprisess 1909 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Num-operators. | Number of earners earner | Valae of produets. |  | Per cent distribution. |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { operator. } \end{gathered}$ | Operators. | Wage earmers. | Value of products. |
| All industrles. Individual Firm. Corporation | $\begin{array}{r}216 \\ 36 \\ 24 \\ 156 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,028 \\ 434 \\ 702 \\ 16,892 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,692,547 \\ 157,020 \\ 338,737 \\ 12,166,790 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 858,762 \\ 4,362 \\ 15,304 \\ 77,992 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100.0 \\ 18.7 \\ 11.1 \\ 72.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.0 \\ 2.4 \\ 3.9 \\ 83.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}100.0 \\ 1.2 \\ 2.9 \\ 05.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bituminous coal. Individual Firm. Corporation. | 8599670 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,154 \\ 96 \\ 315 \\ 10,743 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,688,454 \\ 27,727 \\ 210,457 \end{array}$ | 78,688 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
|  |  |  |  | 3,081 |  | 0.9 | 0.4 |
|  |  |  |  | 35,078 | 7.1 | 2.8 | 3.1 |
|  |  |  | 6,450, 270 | 02, 147 | 82.4 | 96.3 | 96.4 |
| Phosphate rock. | 23419 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,725 \\ 86 \\ 1,639 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,395,942 \\ 16,650 \\ 1,379,292 \end{array}$ | 60,693 | 100.0 | 100, 0 | 100.0 |
| Firm ${ }^{\text {1................ }}$ |  |  |  | 4,163 | 17.4 | 5.0 | 1.2 |
| Carporation |  |  |  | 72,594 | 82.6 | 95.0 | 98.8 |

For all mines combined and for the coal and phosphate rock industries over 90 per cent of the wage earners were employed and over 95 per cent of the value of the products was produced by the corporations. In the iron-ore industry all establishments were operated by corporations.

| Trable 2 | Incorporated. | Unincorporated. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of operators. | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \\ & 288 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{78}^{60}$ |
| Number of mines, quarries, and wells. |  |  |
| Proprietors and firm members, total.. |  |  |
| Number perrorming manilal labor |  | 8724 |
| Salaried employees: | $\begin{aligned} & 141 \\ & { }_{440} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Suporintendents and managers. |  |  |
| Clerks and other salaried employees. |  | 14 |
| Wage earners, Dec. 15, 1909, or nearest representative | 16,882 |  |
| day. |  | 1,130 |
| Capital.. | \$33,514,965 | \$305,012 |
| Expenses of operation and development. Salaries- | 11,502,036 | 467,221 |
| Officers of corporations. | 270,403 |  |
| Superintendents and managers. |  |  |
| Clerks and other salaried employees | 374, 377 | 9,623 4,390 |
| Wages. | $7,035,720$610,000 | 322,8637,097 |
| Royalties and rent of mines. |  |  |
| Taxes, | 2,766,764 | 4,911101981 |
| Supplies and miscellaneous oxpenses. |  |  |
| Cost of ore and coal purchased for material. | 2, 25,613 | 16,343 |
| Value of products..................................... | 12,166,700 | 525,757 |

Size of enterprises.--In Table 3 the producing mining enterprises of the state are classified according to the number of wage earners employed. For all industries combined, 68.3 per cent of the wage earners were reported by the 58 enterprises employing over 100 wage earners each. Of these 58 enterprises, 40 were engaged in bituminous coal mining and employed 79.5 per cent of all wage earners in that industry.

| Trabie 3 <br> INDUSTRY aND WAGE EARMERS PER ENTERPRISE. | PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1909 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Enterprises. |  | Wage earners. |  |
|  | Number. | Per cent distribution. | Number. | Percent distribution. |
| All industries. <br> No wage earners. | 241 | 100.0 | 18, 028 | 100.0 |
|  | 1 | 0.4 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { to } 5 . . \\ & 6 \text { to } 20 . . \end{aligned}$ | 18 | 7.5 | 69 | 0.4 |
|  | 59 | 24.5 | 757 | 4.2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 6 \text { to } 20 . \\ & 21 \text { to } 50 . \end{aligned}$ | 63 | 26.1 | 2,132 | 11.8 |
| 51 to 100 . Over 100 | 39 | 16.2 | 2,764 | 15.3 |
|  | 58 | 24.1 | 12,306 | 68.3 |
| Bituminous coal. | 95 | 100.0 | 11,154 | 100.0 |
| No wage earners.. | 1 | 1.1 |  | ......... |
| Contract work. | 1 | 1.1 |  |  |
| $1 \text { to } 5 .$ | 3 | 3.2 | 15 | 0.1 |
| $6 \text { to } 20 .$ | 11 | 11.6 | 172 | 1.5 |
| 21 to 50 . | 19 | 20.0 | 622 | 5.6 |
| 51 to 100 | 20 | 21.1 | 1,472 | 13.2 |
| Over 100 | 40 | 42.1 | 8,873 | 79.5 |
| Phosphate rook | 34 | 100.0 | 1,725 | 100.0 |
| Contract work. | 1 | 2.9 |  |  |
| 1 to 5. | 3 | 8.8 | 13 | 0.8 |
| $6 \text { to } 20 \text {. }$ | 10 | 29.4 | 123 | 7.1 |
| $21 \text { to } 50 \text {.. }$ | 8 | 23.5 | 279 | 16.2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 51 \text { to } 100 . \\ & \text { Over } 100 \end{aligned}$ | 8 | 23.5 | 535 | 31.0 |
|  | 4 | 11.8 | $\therefore 775$ | 44.9 |
| Iron | 18 | 100.0 | 1,658 | 100.0 |
|  | 8 | 42.1 | $\bigcirc 266$ | 16.0 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 51 \text { to } 100 . \\ & \text { Over } 100 \end{aligned}$ | 5 | 26.3 | 381 | . 23.0 |
|  | 6 | 31.6 | 1,012 | - 61.0 |

Prevailing hours of labor--In Table 4 all producing mines and quarries, except those which employed no wage earners or those operated exclusively by contract work, have been classified according to the prevailing hours of labor per day in each enterprise or operating unit. Petroleum and natural gas wells are not included in this table, because the lack of regularity in the number of hours worked per day in a large number of enterprises rendered such classification impracticable. The table shows the percentage of the total number of enterprises falling in each group, and also a per cent distribution in which each enterprise has been given a weight according to the total number of wage earners employed December 15, 1909, or the nearest representative day. It should be borne in mind that this latter distribution does not show the exact proportion of the total number of wage earners working the specified number of hours per day, since, in some cases, a part of the employees worked a greater or less number of hours than those generally prevailing in the enterprise. For all industries combined, 36.4 per cent of all enterprises, weighted according to the number of wage earners employed, were operated on a 9 -hour basis and 48.3 per cent on a 10 -hour basis. Only 8.8 per cent of the enterprises reported a day of 8 hours or under. In the phosphate rock industry a day of either 10 or 11 hours prevailed in all enterprises.

| Table 4 | PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1909 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Enterprises. |  | Per cent distribution of enterprises weighted necording to number of wage earners. |
| - lndusiliy and hours per day. | Number. | Por cont distribution. |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| All industries 1. | 237 | 100, 0 | 100.0 |
| 8 hours and under. | 11 | 4.6 | 8.8 |
| 9 hours. . | 61 | 25.7 | 36.4 |
| 10 hours. | 153 | 64.6 | 48.3 |
| 11 hours. | 9 | 3.8 | 4.1 |
| 12 hours. | 3 | 1.3 | 2.5 |
| Bltuminous coal. | 02 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 8 hours and undor. | 9 | 9.8 | 12.3 |
| 9 hours.. | 57 | 02.0 | 51.1 |
| 10 hours. | 25 | 27.2 | 34.9 |
| 12 hours. | 1 | 1.1 | 1.7 |
| Phosphate rook. | 33 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 10 hours... | 27 | 81.8 | 71.6 |
| 11 hours. | 0 | 18.2 | 28.4 |
| Iron. | 10 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 9 hours.- | 1 | 5.3 | 25.6 |
| 10 hours. | 17 | 89.5 | 65.8 |
| 11 hours. | 1 | 5.3 | 8.6 |
| 1 Exclusive of patroleum and natura number of hours was not reported. | d 1 bitum | ous coal m | no for whioh |

Engines and power.-As shown by Table 5, the aggregate horsepower employed in the producing mining industries in the state was 34,523 , of which 16,075 horsepower, or 46.6 per cent, was employed in the operation of bituminous coal mines. All the power,
except 100 horsepower which was developed by electric motors operated by purchased current, was developed by engines owned by the enterprises using them.

| character of power. | ERODUCDNG ENTEAPRESES: 1909 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total. | Bitumi- nous coul. | Phosphate rock. | Iron. | other, |
| Primary power:      <br> Aggregate horsepower....... 34,523 16,075 4,423 8,581 8,444 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Owned. $\qquad$ Steam engines- | 34,423 | 16,075 | 4,323 | 5,581 | 8,444 |
| Number................... | 459 | 153 | 码 | 74 |  |
| Has or gasoline engines- | 34,192 | 16,027 | 4,212 | 5,572 | 8,382 |
| Number................... | 27 | 9 | 10 |  |  |
| Ficotrio <br> Horsepower $\qquad$ | 231 | 48 | 111 | 10 | 62 |
| Electrio motors operated by purchased current- | 231 | 48 | 111 | 10 | 62 |
| Number......................... | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |
| Horsepower.... | 100 |  | 100 |  |  |
| Electrjo motors run by current generatod by enterprise using: <br> Number. <br> Horsopower |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 275 | 103 | 120 | 1 | 61 |
|  | 14,725 | 4,054 | 0,088 | 25 | 1,558 |

Comparison of mining industries: 1902-1909.-In order to make comparisons between 1909 and 1902 it is necessary to omit from the 1902 figures, as given in the mines and quarries report for that year, statistics for enterprises operated by governmental institutions; to omit from the 1909 figures, as they appear in other tables in this chapter, statistics for the manufacture of coke at bituminous coal mines, and statistics for the operation of copper smelters, and to add to the 1909 statistics, figures for the production of lime, which were omitted from the census of mines and quarries in 1909. Such items as are comparable for the two years are presented in Table 6.

| Table 6 | TRODUCNGG ENTARPRESS. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1909 | 1902 | Percent of iniorpase. |
| Wages and salaries. | \$8,054, 131 | 85, 483, 714 | 46.9 |
| Supplies and materials....................... | \$1,638,019 | \$835, 754 | 96.0 |
| Royalites and rent of mines................. | \$618, 177 | \$414, 367 | 49.2 |
| Contract work...........t. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1\$43, 023 | \$174, 980 | -75.0 |
| Value of products............................ | \$11,803, 400 | \$9,268, 074 | 27.4 |
| Primary horsepower ......................... | 34,376 | 12,407 | 177.1 |

1 A minus sign ( - ) denotos decrease.
"Exclusira of amount paid to miners componsated by a share of the product and
also of the wages of part-time omployess for the petrolenm and natural gas fadustry,
whioh sre included under 'Contract work;" in Tablo 7.
Duplication between manufactures and mining.-In the operation of limestone and marble quarries, and coal and copper mines, some of the operators subjected the products obtained to cortain manufacturing processes on the premises before marketing. These enterprises have been included in the statistics both for manufactures and for mining. As a result of this fact the combined value of products for the manufacturing and mining industries in Tennessee involves a duplication of $\$ 2,692,373$.

DETAILED STATISTICS FOR MINING INDUSTRIES: 1909.


1 Tncludes operators as follows: Barytes, 1 ; bauxite, 1 ; copper, 2; manganese, $1 ;$ placer gold, $1 ;$ petroleum and natural gas, $1 ;$ quartz, 1 ; sandstone 1 .
Exclusive of capital which could not be distributed by states bocause it was reported in one lamp sum by oporators having mining investmentsin t ino or more states.
In the bituminous coal industry 198 boys were employed below ground, and in the fron industry 14


[^0]:    Histonical note.-Tennessee is named from its principal river. The meaning of the word in the original Indian tongue has bean variously given, but the most generally accepted definition is "river of the big bend."
    The first explorer of what is now Tennessee was De Sota, a Spaniard, who in 1541 reached the Mississippi probsbly at the present site of Memphis. In 1682 La Salle, a Frenchman, on his way down the Mississippi, bullt Fort Prud'homme where Memphis now stands. British subjects entered this region in about 1748, when Dr. Thomas Walker and other Virginians discovered and named the Cumberland River, Mountains, and Gap, but the first permanent settlement was not made until 1769, Mountains, and Gap, but the first permanent settle
    When Englishmen settled on the Wautauga River.
    On the grounds of these and other explorations the area now constituting Tennesseo was claimed by the Spanish, the French, and the English. The Spanish, however, made no attompt at settloment, and the French ceded thelr claims to Great Britaln in 1763, at the close of the French and Indian War. The Indian claims to lands in this region were ceded to the English in 1768, by the treaty of Fort Stanwix, N. $Y_{1}$, and at subsequent dates by other treaties.

[^1]:    : Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

[^2]:    ${ }^{2}$ Native whites having both parents born in countries other than specificd, and also those having both parents of foreign wirth but horn in diferent eonatries.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Bristol town, Sullivan County, Tenn., and Bristol city, Va., adjoin, and to all intents and purposes are one place.
    Native whites having both parents born in countries other than specified, and also those having both pareats of foreign birth but born in diferent countries.

[^4]:    1 A verages are based on "all farms" in state.
    " Computed gotd values, belng 80 per cent of the curreney values reported.

[^5]:    1 Includes all farms owned in whole or in part by the operator.
    2 The 584 "owned farm nomes" for which no reporis were secured were distributed between "free from mortgage" and "mortgaged" in 1890 .

    Per cent of combined total of " free from mortgage" and "mortgaged."

[^6]:    1 Includes only farms consisting wholly of owned land and reporting falus of farm and amount of dobt.
    of farm and amount of dobt. Includes all owned farm homes, estimatas being made of value of farms and anount of debt for all daloctive reportis.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Farmers should be able in general to report the production of wool more accurately than that of dairy products. There were, however, 9,768 farmers who reported the possession of 121,397 sheep of shearing age on April 15, 1910, without reporting any wool produced in 1900. Probably in a largo proportion of cases this failure was due to the fact that chey did not have these sheep, or did not occupy the same farm, during the preceding year. The returns of farms reporting wool in 1909 but no sheep of Ahearing age on April 15, 1910, would partially make up this deficiency, but it is believed that it many cases enumerators, having found that a farm had no sheep in 1910 , onitted the inquiry as to wool produced in 1909, and thus missed more or less wool actually produced. It is a fairly safe assumption that the entire production of wool in 1909 bore the same relation to the entire number of sheep of shearing age on April 15, 1910, as the production of wool on those farms reporting both production and eheep bore to the number of sheep reported on such farms. Statistics for this group of farms are given in the table, and the total wool product, estimated on the busis of the above assumption, is also given.

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ It is probable that some of the potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams raised in farm gardens were not reported separately by farmers, but were included in their returns for vegetables.

[^9]:    ${ }^{3}$ See explanation for 1910 figures at close of text.

[^10]:    I Excluding home use of milk and cream.

[^11]:    ${ }^{1}$ Excluding home use of malk and cream.

[^12]:    ${ }^{1}$ Excluding home use of mille and cream.

[^13]:    ${ }^{1}$ Excluding home use of milk and cream.

[^14]:    1 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cant.

[^15]:    ${ }^{1}$ Figures can not be shown without disclosing individual operations.
    ividual operations.

[^16]:    ${ }^{1}$ Excluding statisties for one establishment, to avoid cisclosure of individual operations.

[^17]:    ${ }_{2}$ No figures given for reasons explained in the Introduction.
    2 Same number reported for one or more other months.

    9 Same number reported throughout the year.
    A All oiher industries embrace-
    Automobiles, including bodies and parts.
    Awnings, tents, and sails
    Axle grease..................
    Baking powders and yeast..............................
    Blauking and cleansing and polishing preparations.
    Carpots, rag.
    Carmets,
    Charcoal.
    

    2
    8
    1
    2
    2
    2
    3
    1
    2
    2
    1
    1

    | 2 | Clot |
    | :--- | :--- |
    | 8 | Coff |
    | 1 | Cor |
    | 2 | Cor |
    | 2 | Cut |
    | 3 | Dye |
    | Die |  |
    | 2 | Eng |
    | 1 | Exp |
    |  | Fan | affeg fiee and spice, roasting and grinding. cordige and twine and jute and linen good

    Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere spocified.
    yestuffis and extracts...
    ectroplating
    Explosives articles
    Fancy articles, not elsewhere specifiod $\qquad$

    3 Fireworks.
    Flays, banuers, regalia, society badges, and em. blems.
    Flavoring extracts.
    Food proparations.................................
    Gas and electric fixtures and lamps and reflectors.
    Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamentiag.
    Greass and tallow..................................
    Grease and tallow

