

division of states, which is pre-eminently the manufacturing section of the country, contains an average of over 100 inhabitants to the square mile. The South Atlantic and South Central divisions, which are pre-eminently farming regions, are much less densely peopled. The scattered character of the population of the western states and territories is illustrated by the low density of population.

CENTER OF POPULATION.

By the Eleventh Census the center of population in 1890 was in the following position:

Latitude.....	39° 11' 56"
Longitude.....	85 32 53

In ten years the center of population has moved westward 53' 13", or about 48 miles, and northward 7' 48", or about 9 miles. It rests now in southern Indiana, at a point a little west of south of Greensburg, the county seat of Decatur county, and 20 miles east of Columbus, Indiana.

The closeness with which the center of population, through such rapid westward movement as has been recorded, has clung to the parallel of 39° of latitude can not fail to be noticed. The most northern point reached was at the start in 1790; the most southern point was in 1830, the preceding decade having witnessed a rapid development of population in the southwest, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana having been admitted as states and Florida annexed and organized as a territory. The extreme variation in latitude has been less than 19 minutes, while the hundred years of record have accomplished a movement of longitude of over 9 degrees. Assuming the westward movement to have been uniformly along the parallel of 39° of latitude, the westward movement of the several decades has been as follows: 1790-1800, 41 miles; 1800-1810, 36 miles; 1810-1820, 50 miles; 1820-1830, 39 miles; 1830-1840, 55 miles; 1840-1850, 55 miles; 1850-1860, 81 miles; 1860-1870, 42 miles; 1870-1880, 58 miles, and 1880-1890, 48 miles, a total westward movement of 505 miles. The sudden acceleration of movement between 1850 and 1860 was due to the transfer of a considerable body of population from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, 12 individuals in San Francisco exerting as much pressure at the then pivotal point, viz, the crossing of the eighty-third meridian and the thirty-ninth parallel, as 40 individuals at Boston.

The center of population is the center of gravity of the population of the country, each individual being assumed to have the same weight. The method of determination used, in order that the result might be comparable with that obtained in 1880, was in brief as follows:

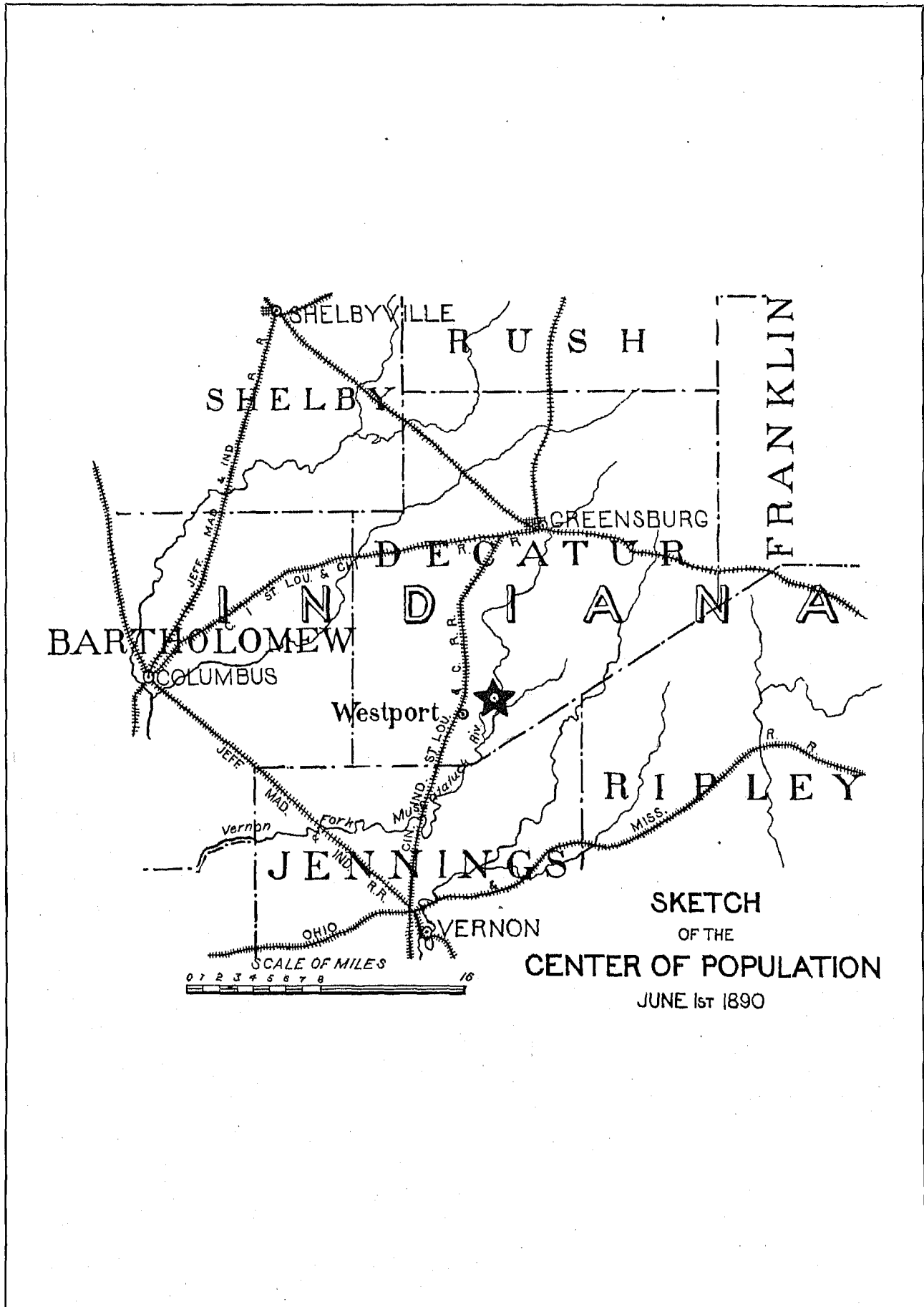
The population of the country was first distributed by "square degrees", as the area included between consecutive parallels and meridians has been designated. A point was then assumed tentatively as the center, and corrections in latitude and longitude to this tentative position were computed. In this case the center was assumed to be at the intersection of the parallel of 39° with the meridian of 86° west of Greenwich. The population of each square degree was assumed to be located at the center of that square degree, except in cases where it was manifest that this assumption would be untrue, as, for instance, where a part of the square degree was occupied by the sea or other large body of water, or where it contained a city of considerable magnitude which was situated "off center". In these cases the position of the center of the population of the square degree was estimated as nearly as possible. The distance of each such center of population of a square degree, whether assumed to be at the center of the square degree or at a distance from the center, from the assumed parallel and from the assumed meridian, was then computed. The population of each square degree was then multiplied by its distance from the assumed parallel of latitude, and the sums of the products, or moments, north and south of that parallel were made up. Their difference, divided by the total population of the country, gave a correction to the latitude. In a similar manner the east and west moments were made up, and from them a correction in longitude was obtained.

In 1790 the center of population was at 39° 16.5' north latitude and 76° 11.2' west longitude, which a comparison of the best maps available would seem to place about 23 miles east of Baltimore. During the decade from 1790 to 1800 it appears to have moved almost due west to a point about 18 miles west of the same city, being in latitude 39° 16.1' and longitude 76° 56.5'.

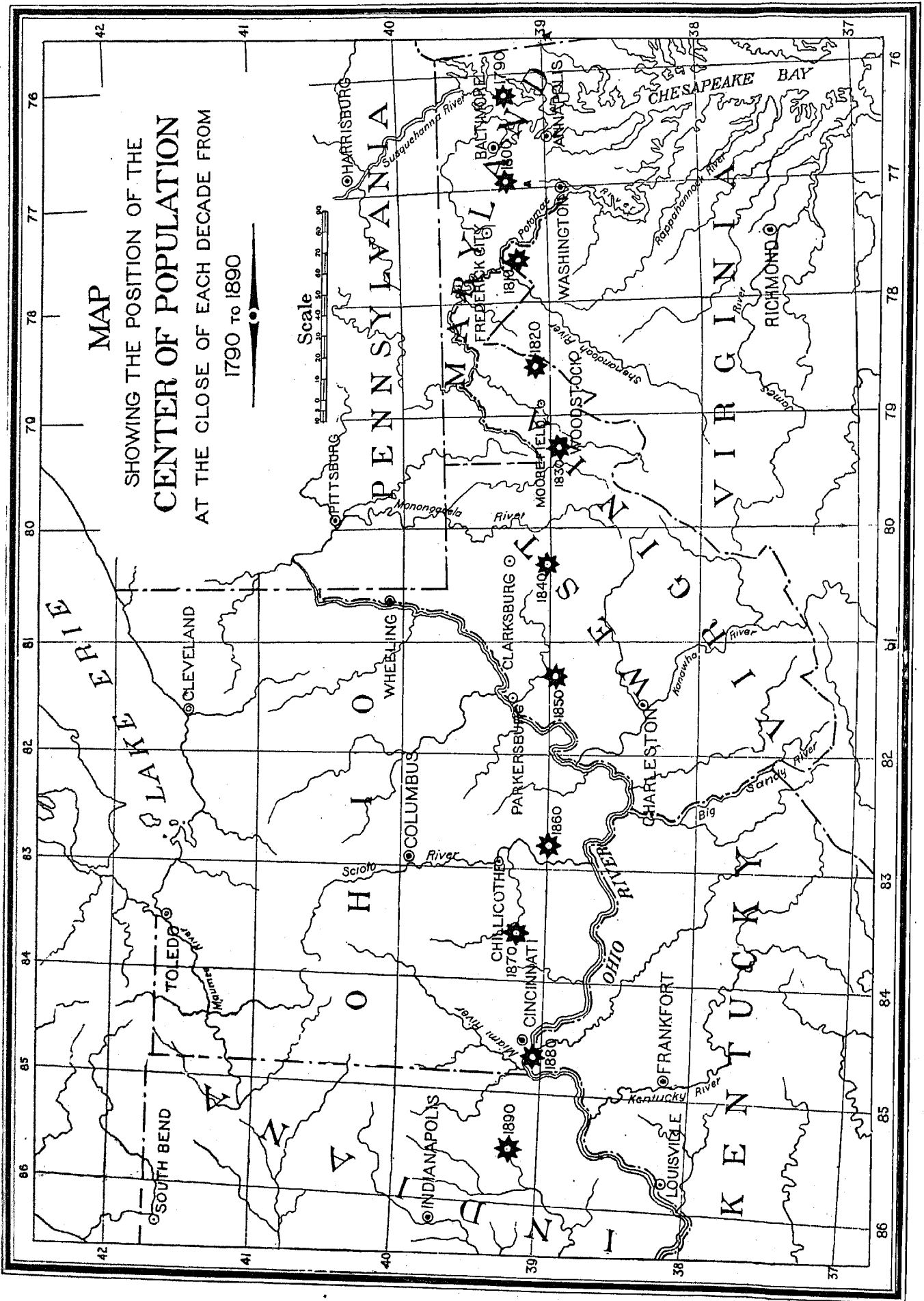
From 1800 to 1810 it moved westward and slightly southward to a point about 40 miles northwest by west of Washington, being in latitude 39° 11.5' and longitude 77° 37.2'. The southward movement during this decade appears to have been due to the annexation of the territory of Louisiana, which contained quite extensive settlements.

From 1810 to 1820 it moved westward and again slightly southward to a point about 16 miles north of Woodstock, Virginia, being in latitude 39° 5.7' and longitude 78° 33'. This second southward movement appears to have been due to the extension of settlements in Mississippi, Alabama, and eastern Georgia.

From 1820 to 1830 it moved still westward and southward to a point about 19 miles southwest of Moorefield, in the present state of West Virginia, being in latitude 38° 57.9' and longitude 79° 16.9'. This is the most decided southward movement that it has made during any decade. It appears to have been due in part to the addition of Florida to our territory and in part to the great extension of settlements in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas, or generally, it may be said, in the southwest.



SKETCH
OF THE
CENTER OF POPULATION
JUNE 1st 1890



From 1830 to 1840 it moved still farther westward, but slightly changed its direction northward, reaching a point 16 miles south of Clarksburg, in the present state of West Virginia, being in latitude 39° 2' and longitude 80° 18'. During this decade settlement had made decided advances in the prairie states and in the southern portions of Michigan and Wisconsin, the balance of increased settlement evidently being in favor of the northwest.

From 1840 to 1850 it moved westward and slightly southward again, reaching a point about 23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, in the present state of West Virginia, in latitude 38° 59' and longitude 81° 19', the change of direction southward being largely due to the annexation of Texas.

From 1850 to 1860 it moved westward and slightly northward, reaching a point 20 miles south of Chillicothe, Ohio, this being in latitude 39° 0.4', longitude 82° 48.8'.

From 1860 to 1870 it moved westward and sharply northward, reaching a point about 48 miles east by north of Cincinnati, Ohio, in latitude 39° 12', longitude 83° 35.7'. This northward movement was due in part to waste and destruction in the south consequent upon the civil war, and in part probably to the fact that the census of 1870 was defective in its enumeration of the southern people, especially of the newly enfranchised negro population.

In 1880 the center of population had returned southward to nearly the same latitude which it had in 1860, being in latitude 39° 4.1', longitude 84° 39.7'. This southward movement was due only in part to an imperfect enumeration at the south in 1870. During the decade from 1870 to 1880 the southern states made a large positive increase, both from natural growth and from immigration southward.

During the past decade the center of population has moved northward into practically the same latitude which it occupied in 1870. It has moved westward 53' 13", or 48 miles, being less by 10 miles than its movement during the preceding decade, 6 miles greater than the movement between 1860 and 1870, and slightly less than the average westward movement since the First Census, its present position being in latitude 39° 11' 56" and longitude 85° 32' 53". The most salient point of its progress during the past decade is the northing which has been made, which is largely due to the great development in the cities of the northwest and in the state of Washington, and also in no small degree to the increase of population in New England.

The center of the area of the United States, excluding Alaska, is in northern Kansas in approximate latitude 39° 55' and approximate longitude 98° 50'. The center of population is therefore about three-fourths of a degree south and more than 13 degrees east of the center of area.

The following table shows the movement of the center of population since 1790:

POSITION OF THE CENTER OF POPULATION: 1790 TO 1890.

CENSUS YEARS.	North latitude.	West longitude.	Approximate location by important towns.	Westward movement in miles during preceding decade.
1790.....	39° 16.5'	76° 11.2'	23 miles east of Baltimore, Maryland.....	
1800.....	39 16.1	76 56.5	18 miles west of Baltimore, Maryland.....	41
1810.....	39 11.5	77 37.2	40 miles northwest by west of Washington, District of Columbia.....	36
1820.....	39 5.7	78 33.0	16 miles north of Woodstock, Virginia.....	50
1830.....	38 57.9	79 16.9	19 miles west-southwest of Moorefield, in the present state of West Virginia.....	39
1840.....	39 2.0	80 18.0	16 miles south of Clarksburg, in the present state of West Virginia.....	55
1850.....	38 50.0	81 19.0	23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, in the present state of West Virginia.....	55
1860.....	39 0.4	82 48.8	20 miles south of Chillicothe, Ohio.....	81
1870.....	39 12.0	83 35.7	48 miles east by north of Cincinnati, Ohio.....	42
1880.....	39 4.1	84 39.7	8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, Ohio.....	58
1890.....	39 11.0	85 32.0	20 miles east of Columbus, Indiana.....	48

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO DRAINAGE BASINS.

In the tables appended are given the approximate area of each drainage basin in square miles (land and water surface), and the aggregate population, foreign born population, and negro population, of each such drainage basin in 1890, 1880, and 1870, together with the number of inhabitants of each such class to the square mile.

The drainage areas are classified primarily by the two oceans and the Great Basin; second, by sections of the coast; third, by the principal rivers, the rivers of each section of the coast being arranged under that section, and the branches of a river placed under the main river.

The primary divisions are set at the margin of the page. Under each primary division its secondary divisions are placed, being indented one space. Under each of these secondary divisions the tertiary divisions are placed, and so on, the subdivisions of a drainage basin being in every case indented within that of the stream comprising them.

The New England coast comprises the area and population of the basins of the several rivers given beneath it, and, in addition to these, the area and population of the minor streams and of the immediate coast from the eastern border of Maine to the Hudson river.

The Middle Atlantic coast comprises, besides the basin of the rivers under it, in like manner the basins of the minor streams and of the coast itself as far as the mouth of the Potomac, including that stream.

The South Atlantic coast, in like manner, comprises the country from the Potomac southward to Florida.

The Gulf of Mexico, commencing with the peninsula of Florida, embraces the coast and the whole Mississippi valley to the mouth of the Rio Grande, including the latter stream.

The population of the various subdivisions was obtained by using the county as a unit, and subdividing the counties into tenths in cases where they lie partly in one basin and partly in another. Of course, in making these divisions of counties, population and not area was considered.

The areas of the different river basins were measured approximately from maps, and were finally adjusted to suit a total area of the United States of 3,025,600 square miles, exclusive of Alaska.

From the first table it appears that 96.16 per cent of the inhabitants live in the country which is drained to the Atlantic ocean; that 52.69 per cent of the population live in the region drained by the Gulf of Mexico, and that 43.77 per cent of the entire population of the country are congregated in the drainage area of the Mississippi river; that only 0.41 per cent live in the Great Basin, and 3.43 per cent on the Pacific coast. It shows, further, that the proportion living within the region drained to the Atlantic is steadily diminishing, while of this region the part drained to the Gulf of Mexico is becoming relatively more populous, as is the case in a still more marked degree in the region drained to the Pacific.

From the second of these tables it appears that of the foreign born population nearly 93 per cent live within the Atlantic drainage basin; that three-fourths of 1 per cent live in the Great Basin, and a little over 6 per cent upon the Pacific slope. The proportion living in the region drained by the Atlantic is slowly diminishing, while that upon the Pacific slope is increasing. In the region draining to the Gulf of Mexico there are about 37 per cent, and in the Mississippi basin 34.50 per cent.

The third table shows the distribution of the population of pure and mixed negro blood. It appears that 99.76 per cent, or 9,976 persons out of every 10,000, live within the Atlantic drainage basin, leaving only the most trifling number for the Great Basin and the Pacific slope. It appears also that in the region draining into the Gulf of Mexico there are 61 per cent or a little over three-fifths of the entire negro element, while in the Mississippi basin there is one-third of this entire element.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE AGGREGATE POPULATION ACCORDING TO DRAINAGE BASINS: 1870 TO 1890.

DRAINAGE BASINS.	Approximate area in square miles.	1890		1880		1870	
		Total population.	Population per square mile.	Total population.	Population per square mile.	Total population.	Population per square mile.
Atlantic ocean.....	2,178,210	60,220,763	27.05	48,707,352	22.36	37,706,410	17.31
New England coast.....	61,830	4,486,813	72.57	3,811,102	61.04	3,286,416	53.15
St. John river.....	7,890	53,381	6.77	46,615	5.91	37,544	4.76
Penobscot river.....	8,934	113,179	12.67	111,050	12.43	112,326	12.57
Kennebec river.....	10,102	236,553	23.42	231,345	22.90	224,365	22.21
Merrimac river.....	4,864	616,594	126.77	500,978	103.00	436,238	89.60
Connecticut river.....	11,269	782,216	69.41	692,803	61.48	618,171	54.86
Housatonic river.....	1,933	251,701	130.21	208,920	108.08	144,738	74.54
Middle Atlantic coast.....	83,020	11,482,411	138.31	9,646,057	116.10	8,038,651	96.83
Hudson river.....	13,366	1,004,126	81.80	1,009,082	75.50	950,376	71.78
Delaware river.....	12,012	2,561,113	213.21	2,175,800	181.14	1,834,009	152.68
Susquehanna river.....	27,655	1,965,184	71.06	1,673,847	60.53	1,445,002	52.28
Potomac river.....	14,479	870,135	60.10	791,007	54.63	657,644	45.42
South Atlantic coast.....	132,040	4,248,466	32.18	3,765,807	28.07	2,799,126	21.20
James river.....	9,684	495,910	51.21	448,891	46.35	365,913	37.79
Cape Fear river.....	8,310	239,399	28.81	212,004	25.02	164,994	19.85
Neuse river.....	5,299	216,933	40.94	197,552	37.28	149,701	28.26
Pedee river.....	17,098	600,277	35.11	565,252	29.55	367,785	21.51
Roanoke river.....	9,237	404,281	43.77	364,160	39.42	276,289	29.91
Santee river.....	14,096	607,098	41.31	507,205	34.51	373,389	25.41
Savannah river.....	11,402	446,569	39.17	384,739	33.74	280,783	24.63
Altamaha river.....	14,109	473,967	33.59	401,789	28.48	301,091	21.34
Great Lakes.....	135,763	6,762,321	49.81	5,807,026	39.09	4,223,296	31.11
St. Lawrence river.....	13,636	474,158	34.77	469,554	34.43	458,834	33.05
Lake Ontario.....	12,387	1,006,608	81.27	926,128	74.77	853,486	68.90
Lake Erie.....	17,207	2,170,269	126.05	1,720,712	100.00	1,372,848	79.78
Lake Huron.....	18,839	499,393	26.32	313,255	16.63	176,914	9.39
Lake Michigan.....	45,876	2,507,562	54.66	1,826,534	39.81	1,327,417	28.93
Lake Superior.....	17,830	155,271	8.71	50,843	2.85	33,737	1.89
Red River of the North.....	39,577	247,518	6.25	69,693	1.77	3,361	0.08

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE AGGREGATE POPULATION ACCORDING TO DRAINAGE BASINS: 1870 TO 1890—Continued.

DRAINAGE BASINS.	Approximate area in square miles.	1890		1880		1870	
		Total population.	Population per square mile.	Total population.	Population per square mile.	Total population.	Population per square mile.
Atlantic ocean—Continued.							
Gulf of Mexico.....	1,725,980	32,993,234	19.12	26,167,367	15.16	19,355,620	11.21
Apalachicola river.....	18,918	690,713	36.99	608,057	32.14	480,296	25.71
Mobile river.....	43,436	1,425,640	32.82	1,207,080	27.80	938,242	21.60
Tombigbee river.....	18,896	611,338	32.35	499,882	26.45	383,763	20.31
Alabama river.....	23,820	784,099	32.92	670,170	28.51	526,821	22.12
Pascagoula river.....	8,980	120,084	14.37	98,800	11.00	68,476	7.63
Pearl river.....	8,670	176,638	20.27	148,635	17.14	114,588	13.22
Sabine river.....	20,440	172,656	8.45	134,860	6.60	85,413	4.18
Trinity river.....	17,960	440,718	25.04	315,220	17.55	128,244	7.14
Brazos river.....	59,646	512,621	8.59	363,892	6.10	165,986	2.78
Colorado river.....	41,220	183,524	4.45	125,860	3.05	55,004	1.33
Nueces river.....	18,944	41,633	2.20	27,635	1.46	11,204	0.59
San Antonio river.....	16,352	160,847	10.30	122,413	7.49	72,137	4.41
Rio Grande.....	128,792	156,150	1.21	115,517	0.90	79,370	0.62
Mississippi river.....	1,240,039	27,411,522	22.11	21,776,470	17.59	16,333,045	13.17
Yazoo river.....	12,794	415,406	32.47	366,502	28.65	259,563	20.29
Illinois river.....	29,013	1,807,935	64.38	1,474,337	50.82	1,206,766	41.59
Rock river.....	9,792	532,117	54.34	506,835	51.76	497,302	50.79
Wisconsin river.....	12,280	250,778	21.15	208,180	16.95	167,361	13.63
Chippewa river.....	8,892	141,529	15.92	84,240	9.47	43,622	4.84
St. Croix river.....	7,576	92,854	12.26	59,892	7.90	30,664	4.05
Minnesota river.....	16,600	327,852	20.40	231,065	14.44	119,847	7.49
Cedar river.....	12,492	393,021	31.46	372,556	29.82	290,884	23.23
Des Moines river.....	14,652	423,128	28.88	328,746	22.44	224,993	15.36
Ohio river.....	201,720	10,986,877	54.47	9,588,393	47.53	7,839,424	38.89
Tennessee river.....	43,897	1,384,733	31.55	1,177,144	26.82	927,054	21.12
Cumberland river.....	18,573	720,012	38.77	643,819	34.66	520,688	28.40
Kentucky river.....	7,425	291,022	39.10	253,839	34.19	203,230	27.37
Green river.....	9,065	358,804	39.58	332,056	36.63	262,874	29.09
Licking river.....	3,658	221,478	60.55	200,297	54.76	161,132	44.05
Kanawha river.....	16,690	334,795	20.06	263,947	15.81	182,131	10.91
Monongahela river.....	7,025	495,636	65.00	375,939	49.30	292,320	38.34
Allegheny river.....	11,437	970,869	84.89	809,026	70.82	645,752	56.46
Miami river.....	5,400	469,596	86.96	413,592	76.59	351,370	65.07
Scioto river.....	6,480	444,124	68.54	400,856	61.86	337,014	52.15
Muskingum river.....	7,740	541,378	69.95	505,106	65.27	445,934	57.61
Wabash river.....	33,725	1,915,700	56.81	1,727,214	51.21	1,455,300	43.15
Big Sandy river.....	4,050	190,283	46.98	154,012	38.03	109,886	27.13
Missouri river.....	527,155	4,590,561	8.65	2,841,451	5.39	1,604,465	3.04
Big Sioux river.....	7,880	119,337	15.14	51,241	6.50	5,290	0.67
Yellowstone river.....	69,683	21,574	0.31	3,184	0.05	241	0.00
Platte river.....	90,011	647,104	7.10	297,230	2.97	98,471	0.79
Kansas river.....	59,256	985,524	16.63	623,631	10.52	176,308	2.98
Osage river.....	15,444	508,291	32.91	385,848	24.98	273,444	17.71
Arkansas river.....	185,671	1,771,312	9.54	1,141,607	6.15	533,831	2.88
Cimarron river.....	17,360	55,690	3.21	4,203	0.24	1,693	0.10
Canadian river.....	42,710	54,706	1.28	24,850	0.58	18,887	0.44
White river.....	27,925	338,305	12.11	244,455	8.75	147,979	5.30
Red river (Louisiana).....	89,970	955,757	10.62	705,806	7.84	445,366	4.95
Washita river.....	19,138	360,506	18.84	281,582	14.71	187,385	9.79
St. Francis river.....	7,884	162,897	20.66	118,168	14.99	78,428	9.95
Great Basin.....	228,150	250,130	1.12	210,998	0.92	125,384	0.55
Great Salt Lake.....	32,400	156,150	4.82	104,621	3.23	65,627	2.03
Humboldt river.....	32,148	38,119	1.19	49,864	1.55	29,592	0.92
Pacific ocean.....	619,240	2,145,357	3.46	1,237,433	2.00	726,577	1.17
Colorado river.....	225,049	208,643	0.93	109,188	0.49	30,495	0.18
Green river.....	47,222	27,494	0.58	10,709	0.23	4,800	0.10
Grand river.....	26,472	47,349	1.79	14,795	0.56	165	0.01
Little Colorado river.....	29,268	3,821	0.13	3,644	0.12	428	0.01
Gila river.....	68,623	45,917	0.67	28,348	0.41	6,954	0.10
Sacramento river.....	58,824	378,462	6.43	324,398	5.51	246,246	4.08
San Joaquin river.....	29,952	134,206	4.48	88,902	2.97	67,450	2.25
Klamath river.....	14,660	18,199	1.24	14,627	1.00	10,000	0.68
Columbia river.....	216,537	393,415	1.82	222,737	1.03	104,882	0.48
Willamette river.....	11,700	120,782	11.00	78,326	6.69	50,271	4.30
Snake river.....	103,835	142,091	1.37	55,256	0.53	21,530	0.21
Clarke Fork.....	63,291	46,667	0.73	12,274	0.19	7,215	0.11

PROGRESS OF THE NATION.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO DRAINAGE BASINS: 1870 TO 1890.

DRAINAGE BASINS.	Approximate area in square miles.	1890		1880		1870	
		Foreign born population.	Foreign born population per square mile.	Foreign born population.	Foreign born population per square mile.	Foreign born population.	Foreign born population per square mile.
Atlantic ocean.....	2, 178, 210	8, 595, 004	3.95	6, 232, 764	2.86	5, 272, 190	2.42
New England coast.....	61, 830	1, 111, 989	17.98	764, 082	12.37	611, 850	9.90
St. John river.....	7, 890	10, 515	1.33	8, 358	1.06	7, 011	0.89
Penobscot river.....	8, 934	11, 954	1.34	8, 561	0.96	8, 910	1.00
Kennebec river.....	10, 102	26, 630	2.64	17, 306	1.71	10, 655	1.05
Merrimac river.....	4, 864	165, 257	33.98	100, 888	21.98	82, 936	17.05
Connecticut river.....	11, 269	179, 132	15.90	130, 173	11.55	110, 274	9.70
Housatonic river.....	1, 933	58, 069	30.35	40, 867	21.14	37, 487	19.39
Middle Atlantic coast.....	83, 020	2, 248, 320	27.08	1, 670, 184	20.12	1, 542, 297	18.58
Hudson river.....	13, 366	195, 543	14.63	169, 041	12.65	190, 244	14.23
Delaware river.....	12, 012	450, 770	37.53	345, 284	28.74	325, 959	27.14
Susquehanna river.....	27, 655	224, 389	8.11	153, 775	5.56	151, 030	5.49
Potomac river.....	14, 479	32, 905	2.27	34, 018	2.35	34, 856	2.41
South Atlantic coast.....	132, 040	31, 116	0.24	29, 537	0.22	29, 066	0.22
James river.....	9, 684	9, 139	0.94	7, 492	0.77	7, 318	0.76
Cape Fear river.....	8, 310	687	0.08	800	0.10	797	0.10
Neuse river.....	5, 209	471	0.09	592	0.11	544	0.10
Pedee river.....	17, 098	903	0.05	973	0.06	851	0.05
Roanoke river.....	9, 237	1, 462	0.16	1, 290	0.14	757	0.08
Santee river.....	14, 696	1, 844	0.13	2, 093	0.14	2, 055	0.14
Savannah river.....	11, 492	4, 039	0.35	4, 176	0.37	4, 450	0.39
Altamaha river.....	14, 109	1, 841	0.13	1, 549	0.11	1, 566	0.11
Great Lakes.....	135, 763	1, 680, 541	12.44	1, 205, 852	8.88	1, 007, 071	7.42
St. Lawrence river.....	13, 639	71, 488	5.24	74, 903	5.49	89, 185	6.54
Lake Ontario.....	12, 387	185, 159	14.95	169, 789	12.98	161, 581	13.04
Lake Erie.....	17, 207	496, 548	28.86	365, 940	21.27	312, 219	18.14
Lake Huron.....	18, 839	133, 641	7.09	98, 156	5.21	52, 149	2.77
Lake Michigan.....	45, 876	724, 774	15.80	482, 118	10.51	373, 581	8.14
Lake Superior.....	17, 830	77, 940	4.37	23, 946	1.34	18, 356	1.03
Red River of the North.....	39, 577	114, 124	2.88	83, 539	0.85	1, 530	0.04
Gulf of Mexico.....	1, 723, 980	3, 399, 914	1.97	2, 528, 670	1.47	2, 080, 358	1.21
Apalachicola river.....	18, 918	3, 793	0.20	2, 958	0.16	2, 832	0.15
Mobile river.....	43, 436	12, 547	0.29	7, 492	0.17	7, 509	0.17
Tombigbee river.....	18, 896	6, 732	0.36	2, 732	0.14	2, 008	0.11
Alabama river.....	23, 820	4, 316	0.18	2, 693	0.11	2, 826	0.12
Pascagoula river.....	8, 980	799	0.09	680	0.08	685	0.08
Pearl river.....	8, 670	929	0.11	1, 078	0.12	1, 203	0.14
Sabine river.....	20, 440	1, 218	0.06	1, 099	0.05	387	0.02
Trinity river.....	17, 960	12, 061	0.67	7, 238	0.40	1, 005	0.06
Brazos river.....	59, 046	23, 132	0.39	14, 908	0.25	7, 005	0.12
Colorado river.....	41, 220	16, 777	0.41	12, 695	0.31	6, 872	0.17
Nueces river.....	18, 944	9, 693	0.48	7, 633	0.41	2, 986	0.16
San Antonio river.....	16, 352	25, 337	1.55	18, 635	1.14	12, 969	0.79
Rio Grande.....	128, 792	31, 023	0.24	22, 107	0.17	12, 470	0.10
Mississippi river.....	1, 240, 030	3, 190, 805	2.57	2, 377, 454	1.92	1, 985, 936	1.60
Yazoo river.....	12, 794	2, 113	0.17	2, 541	0.20	3, 539	0.28
Illinois river.....	29, 013	455, 514	15.70	308, 104	10.62	265, 878	9.16
Rock river.....	9, 792	127, 524	13.02	118, 385	12.09	139, 561	13.64
Wisconsin river.....	12, 280	68, 054	5.54	53, 135	4.33	46, 891	3.82
Chippewa river.....	8, 892	47, 906	5.39	26, 969	3.03	14, 643	1.65
St. Croix river.....	7, 576	36, 865	4.87	22, 909	3.03	12, 507	1.65
Minnesota river.....	16, 000	111, 336	6.96	80, 171	5.01	44, 727	2.80
Cedar river.....	12, 492	73, 113	5.85	66, 682	5.34	51, 408	4.12
Des Moines river.....	14, 652	44, 958	4.43	44, 622	3.05	25, 075	1.77
Ohio river.....	201, 720	746, 785	3.70	634, 499	3.15	619, 550	3.07
Tennessee river.....	43, 897	10, 571	0.24	6, 544	0.15	5, 331	0.12
Cumberland river.....	18, 573	8, 246	0.44	6, 362	0.34	6, 796	0.37
Kentucky river.....	7, 425	3, 965	0.53	3, 627	0.49	3, 664	0.49
Green river.....	9, 065	2, 621	0.29	2, 773	0.31	2, 948	0.33
Licking river.....	3, 658	16, 280	4.45	16, 812	4.60	17, 223	4.71
Kanawha river.....	16, 690	3, 892	0.23	2, 778	0.17	2, 144	0.13
Monongahela river.....	7, 625	68, 789	9.02	37, 737	4.95	30, 694	4.03
Allegheny river.....	11, 437	142, 265	12.44	100, 734	8.81	90, 225	7.89
Miami river.....	5, 400	56, 400	10.44	54, 727	10.13	56, 647	10.49
Scioto river.....	6, 480	28, 160	4.35	27, 674	4.27	28, 367	4.38
Muskingum river.....	7, 740	38, 979	5.04	36, 079	4.66	37, 246	4.81
Wabash river.....	33, 725	99, 167	2.94	98, 658	2.93	95, 585	2.83
Big Sandy river.....	4, 050	4, 192	1.04	4, 437	1.10	4, 413	1.09

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO DRAINAGE BASINS: 1870 TO 1890—Continued.

DRAINAGE BASINS.	Approximate area in square miles.	1890		1880		1870	
		Foreign born population.	Foreign born population per square mile.	Foreign born population.	Foreign born population per square mile.	Foreign born population.	Foreign born population per square mile.
Atlantic ocean—Continued.							
Gulf of Mexico—Continued.							
Mississippi river—Continued.							
Missouri river.....	527,155	664,663	1.26	859,369	0.68	207,224	0.39
Big Sioux river.....	7,880	33,906	4.30	14,704	1.87	2,191	0.28
Yellowstone river.....	69,683	4,333	0.06	821	0.01	54	0.00
Platte river.....	90,011	138,101	1.53	66,103	0.73	20,924	0.23
Kansas river.....	59,256	143,014	2.41	93,353	1.58	31,820	0.54
Osage river.....	15,444	24,599	1.59	18,605	1.20	15,284	0.99
Arkansas river.....	185,071	91,595	0.49	59,442	0.32	14,778	0.08
Cimarron river.....	17,300	3,304	0.19	345	0.02	144	0.01
Canadian river.....	42,710	2,617	0.06	750	0.02	593	0.01
White river.....	27,925	2,679	0.10	1,931	0.07	752	0.03
Red river (Louisiana).....	89,970	8,754	0.10	7,454	0.08	4,073	0.05
Washita river.....	19,138	2,531	0.13	2,518	0.13	1,336	0.07
St. Francis river.....	7,884	3,160	0.40	3,406	0.43	3,288	0.41
Great Basin.....	228,150	68,071	0.30	71,670	0.31	48,804	0.21
Great Salt Lake.....	32,400	42,397	1.31	33,439	1.03	24,098	0.74
Humboldt river.....	32,148	12,027	0.37	19,777	0.62	13,321	0.41
Pacific ocean.....	619,240	585,872	0.95	375,500	0.61	246,235	0.40
Colorado river.....	225,049	49,435	0.22	29,835	0.13	11,214	0.05
Green river.....	47,222	7,723	0.16	3,566	0.08	1,845	0.04
Grand river.....	26,472	10,620	0.40	2,965	0.11	41	0.00
Little Colorado river.....	29,268	542	0.02	656	0.02	187	0.01
Gila river.....	68,623	16,229	0.24	13,235	0.19	4,504	0.07
Sacramento river.....	58,824	99,702	1.69	100,884	1.72	84,520	1.44
San Joaquin river.....	29,952	32,975	1.10	25,399	0.85	21,975	0.73
Klamath river.....	14,060	4,493	0.31	5,153	0.35	4,529	0.31
Columbia river.....	216,537	108,138	0.50	45,370	0.21	21,417	0.10
Willamette river.....	11,700	22,321	1.91	10,086	0.86	3,677	0.31
S Snake river.....	103,835	23,461	0.23	12,820	0.12	8,829	0.09
Clarke Fork.....	63,291	16,620	0.26	4,499	0.07	3,439	0.05

PROGRESS OF THE NATION.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE NEGRO (a) POPULATION ACCORDING TO DRAINAGE BASINS: 1870 TO 1890.

DRAINAGE BASINS.	Approximate area in square miles.	1890		1880		1870	
		Negro population.	Negro population per square mile.	Negro population.	Negro population per square mile.	Negro population.	Negro population per square mile.
Atlantic ocean.....	2,178,210	7,451,871	3.42	6,572,708	3.02	4,874,543	2.24
New England coast.....	61,830	44,185	0.71	30,520	0.64	31,395	0.51
St. John river.....	7,890	42	0.01	40	0.01	68	0.01
Penobscot river.....	8,934	123	0.01	137	0.02	185	0.02
Kennebec river.....	10,102	361	0.04	408	0.04	420	0.04
Merrimac river.....	4,864	3,390	0.70	2,741	0.56	1,916	0.39
Connecticut river.....	11,269	5,815	0.52	5,789	0.51	4,947	0.44
Housatonic river.....	1,933	4,274	2.21	4,355	2.25	3,921	2.03
Middle Atlantic coast.....	83,020	573,096	6.91	526,728	6.34	425,443	5.12
Hudson river.....	13,366	14,375	1.08	14,770	1.11	13,062	1.04
Delaware river.....	12,012	82,152	6.84	68,238	5.68	53,029	4.41
Susquehanna river.....	27,655	22,513	0.81	20,102	0.73	17,865	0.65
Potomac river.....	14,479	183,505	12.67	178,368	12.32	144,208	9.96
South Atlantic coast.....	132,040	2,267,088	17.17	2,079,086	15.75	1,546,387	11.71
James river.....	9,084	221,238	22.85	216,779	22.38	177,701	18.36
Cape Fear river.....	8,310	87,364	10.51	83,557	10.05	60,766	7.31
Neuse river.....	5,290	95,407	18.00	95,887	18.10	68,862	13.00
Pedee river.....	17,098	246,341	14.41	215,786	12.62	147,671	8.64
Roanoke river.....	9,237	187,900	20.34	183,433	19.86	137,622	14.60
Santee river.....	14,606	280,793	19.11	240,608	16.30	168,564	11.47
Savannah river.....	11,402	239,622	21.02	209,924	18.41	148,772	13.05
Altamaha river.....	14,109	248,253	17.60	212,447	15.06	156,556	11.10
Great Lakes.....	135,763	44,408	0.33	38,870	0.29	30,102	0.22
St. Lawrence river.....	13,630	1,310	0.10	1,456	0.11	1,275	0.10
Lake Ontario.....	12,387	5,570	0.45	6,126	0.40	5,623	0.45
Lake Erie.....	17,207	17,226	1.00	16,727	0.97	13,289	0.77
Lake Huron.....	18,830	2,082	0.11	1,346	0.07	744	0.04
Lake Michigan.....	45,870	17,397	0.38	13,163	0.29	9,075	0.20
Lake Superior.....	17,830	823	0.05	112	0.01	90	0.01
Red River of the North.....	30,577	272	0.01	98	0.00	1	0.00
Gulf of Mexico.....	1,725,980	4,521,922	2.62	3,888,406	2.25	2,841,215	1.65
Apalachicola river.....	18,918	361,573	19.11	312,731	16.53	244,519	12.93
Mobile river.....	43,436	643,206	14.81	573,493	13.20	443,560	10.21
Tombigbee river.....	18,896	208,767	15.81	260,408	13.78	199,351	10.55
Alabama river.....	23,820	331,405	13.91	309,497	12.62	232,234	9.75
Pascagoula river.....	8,080	49,717	5.54	39,291	4.38	24,835	2.77
Pearl river.....	8,070	78,531	9.66	66,740	7.70	49,355	5.69
Sabine river.....	20,440	54,348	2.66	45,615	2.23	30,275	1.48
Trinity river.....	17,960	71,937	4.01	53,488	2.98	31,483	1.75
Brazos river.....	50,646	115,364	1.93	91,253	1.53	59,281	0.99
Colorado river.....	41,220	33,618	0.82	29,102	0.71	18,667	0.44
Nueces river.....	18,944	1,378	0.07	1,287	0.07	813	0.04
San Antonio river.....	16,352	33,583	2.05	26,956	1.65	18,190	1.11
Rio Grande.....	128,792	1,785	0.01	1,778	0.01	1,312	0.01
Mississippi river.....	1,240,030	2,474,778	2.00	2,157,007	1.74	1,556,404	1.26
Yazoo river.....	12,794	262,434	20.51	218,610	17.09	135,174	10.57
Illinois river.....	20,013	10,152	0.66	13,681	0.47	7,929	0.27
Rock river.....	9,792	1,279	0.13	1,592	0.10	1,207	0.12
Wisconsin river.....	12,280	316	0.03	298	0.02	266	0.02
Chippewa river.....	8,892	99	0.01	70	0.01	61	0.01
St. Croix river.....	7,576	130	0.02	76	0.01	50	0.01
Minnesota river.....	16,000	260	0.02	168	0.01	83	0.01
Cedar river.....	12,492	847	0.07	653	0.08	585	0.05
Des Moines river.....	14,652	3,200	0.22	2,315	0.16	1,295	0.09
Ohio river.....	201,720	790,956	3.92	753,744	3.74	600,190	2.98
Tennessee river.....	43,897	225,737	5.14	213,011	4.85	167,350	3.81
Cumberland river.....	18,573	152,692	8.22	151,814	8.17	130,240	7.01
Kentucky river.....	7,425	61,894	8.34	63,393	8.54	54,827	7.38
Green river.....	9,065	52,468	5.79	56,684	6.19	44,427	4.90
Licking river.....	3,658	18,241	4.99	20,062	5.48	17,212	4.71
Kanawha river.....	16,690	27,065	1.62	22,561	1.35	15,226	0.91
Monongahela river.....	7,625	11,992	1.57	9,151	1.20	6,595	0.86
Allegheny river.....	11,437	8,230	0.72	6,358	0.56	4,334	0.38
Miami river.....	5,400	15,385	2.85	13,016	2.41	9,885	1.83
Scioto river.....	6,480	17,887	2.76	16,550	2.55	13,640	2.10
Muskingum river.....	7,740	5,749	0.74	5,469	0.71	4,321	0.56
Wabash river.....	33,725	30,992	0.92	27,014	0.80	15,374	0.46
Big Sandy river.....	4,050	6,500	1.61	5,300	1.31	3,902	0.96

a Includes all persons of negro descent.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE NEGRO (a) POPULATION ACCORDING TO DRAINAGE BASINS: 1870 TO 1890—Continued.

DRAINAGE BASINS.	Approximate area in square miles.	1890		1880		1870	
		Negro population.	Negro population per square mile.	Negro population.	Negro population per square mile.	Negro population.	Negro population per square mile.
Atlantic ocean—Continued.							
Gulf of Mexico—Continued.							
Mississippi river—Continued.							
Missouri river.....	527,155	137,272	0.26	121,777	0.23	87,240	0.17
Big Sioux river.....	7,880	102	0.01	40	0.01	41	0.01
Yellowstone river.....	69,683	382	0.01	42	0.00	2	0.00
Platte river.....	99,011	6,159	0.07	2,348	0.03	633	0.01
Kansas river.....	59,256	25,998	0.44	22,183	0.37	9,572	0.16
Osage river.....	15,444	17,309	1.13	15,554	1.01	9,632	0.62
Arkansas river.....	185,671	156,888	0.84	98,927	0.53	56,198	0.30
Cimarron river.....	17,360	2,047	0.12	25	0.00	18	0.00
Canadian river.....	42,710	1,585	0.04	307	0.01	34	0.00
White river.....	27,925	54,898	1.97	37,158	1.33	21,657	0.78
Red river (Louisiana).....	89,970	377,750	4.20	299,632	3.33	195,364	2.17
Washita river.....	19,138	161,992	8.46	126,726	6.62	80,301	4.20
St. Francis river.....	7,884	31,316	3.97	10,137	2.43	9,322	1.18
Great Basin.....	228,150	863	0.00	738	0.00	477	0.00
Great Salt Lake.....	32,400	414	0.01	186	0.01	109	0.00
Humboldt river.....	32,148	225	0.01	336	0.01	258	0.01
Pacific ocean.....	619,240	17,306	0.03	7,347	0.01	4,989	0.01
Colorado river.....	225,040	2,950	0.01	352	0.00	101	0.00
Green river.....	47,222	157	0.00	19	0.00	27	0.00
Grand river.....	26,472	339	0.01	71	0.00	2	0.00
Little Colorado river.....	20,268	178	0.01	8	0.00	2	0.00
Gila river.....	68,623	969	0.01	113	0.00	14	0.00
Sacramento river.....	58,824	3,867	0.07	2,813	0.05	2,224	0.04
San Joaquin river.....	29,952	1,464	0.05	740	0.02	513	0.02
Klamath river.....	14,660	126	0.01	87	0.01	43	0.00
Columbia river.....	216,537	2,275	0.01	575	0.00	414	0.00
Willamette river.....	11,700	430	0.04	168	0.01	168	0.01
Snake river.....	103,835	286	0.00	84	0.00	66	0.00
Clarke Fork.....	63,291	498	0.01	66	0.00	26	0.00

a Includes all persons of negro descent.

The following table, which is a condensation of the table that appears on pages xxxviii and xxxix, shows the percentage of the total population of the principal drainage basins of the country as it existed in the three decades mentioned:

DIVISIONS.	1890	1880	1870
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
The United States.....	100.00	100.00	100.00
Atlantic ocean.....	96.16	97.11	97.79
New England coast.....	7.16	7.60	8.52
Middle Atlantic coast.....	18.34	19.23	20.85
South Atlantic coast.....	6.78	7.39	7.26
Great Lakes.....	10.80	10.53	10.95
Red River of the North.....	0.30	0.14	0.01
Gulf of Mexico.....	52.69	52.17	50.20
Great Basin.....	0.41	0.42	0.33
Pacific ocean.....	3.43	2.47	1.88

Of the percentages given in the preceding table for the drainage basin of the Gulf of Mexico, the tertiary division of the Mississippi river embraces 43.77 per cent for 1890, 43.42 for 1880, and 42.36 for 1870.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES.

Considering the surface of the United States broadly, it is seen to contain two great elevated areas. The eastern, known as the Appalachian Mountain system, is separated from the Atlantic by a broad plain sloping gently eastward. The western, known as the Cordilleran Mountain system, is many times as broad as the eastern system, more than twice as high, and the mountain ranges which crown it are vastly greater in number and more complex. It extends westward to the Pacific coast.

Between these two systems lies a broad valley, most of which is drained by the Mississippi river to the Gulf of Mexico. The northeastern part is drained by the St. Lawrence river and the system of the Great Lakes to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, while along the gulf coast are considerable areas drained by other streams.

The country thus broadly outlined contains every variety of surface found upon the globe. The various effects due to differences in slope, elevation, and climate are all represented.

An attempt has been made in the table shown on page xlvii to subdivide the country into areas differing in the character of their surface, their products, and their climate, and to classify the population in accordance therewith. These subdivisions are briefly characterized as follows:

COAST SWAMPS.—These swamps are found along the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, extending inland to varying distances, in some places as much as 100 miles. They have the greatest breadth in North Carolina and Louisiana, but border the coast nearly all the way from southeast Virginia to the mouth of the Rio Grande, Texas. Upon the Atlantic coast the surface of these swamps, while exceedingly level, has ample slope for drainage, and accordingly as the land becomes valuable their borders are being drained and converted into farms. In the Carolinas a considerable area of them is utilized for rice plantations. In the main they are well timbered, principally with cypress and juniper, among which is a luxuriant growth of cane. The population of this region is mainly of the negro race, the climate being very unhealthy for the white race.

ATLANTIC PLAIN.—The Atlantic plain comprises the strip of land lying between the Coast swamps and the fall line throughout the Atlantic states south of New York and the Gulf states as far as the Mississippi river. It is characterized by a level surface, a low elevation, scarcely reaching 200 feet above the sea, is underlaid by recent sedimentary rocks, and, except where they have been removed by the hand of man, is covered with pine forests.

PIEDMONT REGION.—This region comprises a strip of country extending from Maine to Alabama, lying between the fall line on the east and the Blue Ridge on the west. It is underlaid by metamorphic rocks and forested with a mixed growth of broad and narrow leaf trees. The lower portion is comparatively level, being broken only by the beds of streams, but in the neighborhood of the Blue Ridge and throughout New England it is hilly.

NEW ENGLAND HILLS.—This name has been applied to the hill country in the upper part of New England, including all of the upper part of Maine, the White mountains of New Hampshire, the Green mountains of Vermont, and the Adirondacks of New York, all of which is a broken, mountainous country, ranging in elevation from 1,000 to 6,000 feet, and covered with forests.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN REGION.—This region includes the Blue Ridge and the Appalachian valley lying immediately north and west of it, and extends from New Jersey to Georgia and Alabama. The Blue Ridge consisting of a single range throughout Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, expands in North Carolina into a very complex mass of mountains, and there reaches its maximum elevation, namely, 6,700 feet.

The Appalachian valley is drained in New Jersey and Pennsylvania by the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, in Virginia by the Potomac, James, and Kanawha rivers, and in Tennessee mainly by the Tennessee river. It is traversed by numerous ranges, some of them assuming the dignity of separate mountain ranges, and all of them running closely parallel to one another and to the general direction of the valley.

CUMBERLAND-ALLEGHENY PLATEAU.—Rising from the northwest border of the Appalachian valley is an escarpment extending more or less continuously from northeastern Pennsylvania down through Maryland, Virginia, and Tennessee into Alabama. From the summit of this escarpment a plateau stretches with a general northwestern slope. This plateau is everywhere deeply scored by streams with a general northwesterly direction. These streams have cut the plateau into a mass of very irregular ridges and gorges, making it one of the most intricate mountain regions on the globe. The entire region is densely covered with forests, the hand of man having removed but a very small part of them.

INTERIOR TIMBERED REGION.—This region comprises southern Ohio and Indiana, the western half of Kentucky and Tennessee, and the northeastern part of Mississippi, together with small areas in adjoining states. It possesses no characteristic features beyond the fact that, except in the settled regions, it is covered with forests.

LAKE REGION.—A narrow strip of country bordering on the Great Lakes has been segregated under this name. It includes small parts of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and most of Michigan, Wisconsin, and northern Minnesota. Owing to the proximity of large bodies of water this region has many of the characteristics of a coast climate. The atmosphere being moist, the winters are abnormally warm and the summers abnormally cool. This region contains great pine forests, which are still serving as a main source of supply of that timber.

OZARK MOUNTAIN REGION.—This region is located in northwest Arkansas, southwest Missouri, and the eastern part of the Indian territory. In Arkansas it is made up of a succession of narrow ranges 2,000 to 3,000 feet high, having a generally east and west trend, separated by somewhat broad valleys. Farther to the northeast, in Missouri, the hills become merely a confused mass, without order or system.

ALLUVIAL REGION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—This region extends in a rapidly widening strip from Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio, to the coast swamps in Louisiana, into which it merges without any sharp line of demarcation. It includes parts of the states of Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana, besides a trifling area in Kentucky and Tennessee. Much the larger portion of it is marshy, and is below the level of the water in the rivers. The dry land lies mainly along the immediate banks of the streams, having been formed by deposition from overflows. With the exception of the cultivated land, this region is entirely covered with forests. The soil is of the highest

degree of fertility, but the climate is hostile to the white race, and by far the larger proportion of its inhabitants is of the negro race.

PRAIRIE REGION.—This region comprises a small portion of western Indiana, most of Illinois and Iowa, southern Wisconsin and Minnesota, northern Missouri, and eastern North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska, and extends in a broad belt down through the Indian territory and Texas.

On the east it merges by insensible degrees into the forest-clad regions, and on the west by equally insensible degrees into the Great Plains. It is a region of transition from the one to the other. Its climate is such that without protection forests can not thrive.

Its surface is level or slightly undulating, and was, in its natural state, covered with luxuriant grasses, but timber growth was scarce, and was confined almost entirely to the bluffs and the borders of streams. With the protection afforded by man, the growth of forests has increased in this region, until now it presents a landscape diversified by a tree growth the extent of which is constantly increasing. It is the granary of the country.

GREAT PLAINS.—Merging with the prairie region by insensible degrees are the Great Plains, extending from approximate longitude 99° to the foot of the Rocky mountains, and from the Canadian border to the Rio Grande. It is a region devoid of timber, except in the narrowest strips along certain streams, but sparsely covered with bunch grass, changing in the more arid regions to sage, artemisia, cactus, and yucca. Its surface is a monotonous, billowy expanse, broken only here and there by lines of cliffs and buttes.

Throughout this region the rainfall is insufficient for the needs of agriculture, and irrigation is necessary for the cultivation of the soil. The supply of water in the flowing streams is sufficient to irrigate only a small part of the land, and the extent to which settlement is possible will in the future become, therefore, a question of the abundance of water and not of land.

CORDILLERAN REGION.—The Cordilleran region is naturally subdivided into districts which differ from one another in certain features and have other features in common. Except in the extreme northwest, in Washington, western Oregon, and northwest California, the climate is arid and the rainfall is insufficient for agriculture. This aridity of climate and deficiency of rainfall increase southward and reach a maximum in southern Nevada, California, and Arizona. The prevalence of forests accompanies the rainfall. Upon the northwest coast and inland as far as the Cascade range in Oregon and Washington the country is densely covered with forests of great trees. This forest belt extends inland through northern Washington and Idaho into the mountainous region of Montana, and thence southeastward, accompanying the mountain ranges into the Yellowstone Park. Elsewhere no forests are found except upon the mountains, and in the more arid regions of the south even the mountains are bare to their summits. The valleys produce only the vegetation characteristic of an arid region. Where the rainfall is abundant bunch grass is found, but as the rainfall diminishes and the dryness of the atmosphere increases, the vegetation of the valleys changes to artemisia, cactus, yucca, and other desert plants.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.—This region, including the easternmost portion of the Cordilleran system, comprising western Montana, eastern Idaho, western Wyoming, central Colorado, and New Mexico, with a little of Texas, is composed of a series of ranges separated by valleys of greater or less breadth, trending parallel to one another a little west of north and east of south. It is naturally subdivided into two parts. The northern part extends from Canada southeastward into central Wyoming; thence for a distance of 100 miles or thereabout the mountain ranges disappear, leaving in their place only broad plateaus. The ranges reappear in southern Wyoming and extend thence southward. In the northern part the mountains range in altitude from 9,000 to 13,000 feet or more, rising from a base of 4,000 or 5,000 feet. In the southern part the base is much higher, rising in Colorado to 6,000 or 8,000 feet, with high mountain valleys reaching 10,000 feet above the sea, while many of the ranges exceed 14,000 feet in altitude. Both the general level of the country and the mountain ranges diminish in altitude southward.

PLATEAU REGION.—This region comprises most of the drainage basin of the Colorado river above the mouth of the Virgin, in southern Nevada. It is a region of great plateaus, whose surfaces are level or slightly inclined, and which terminate with great lines of cliffs, in some cases thousands of feet in height. From the mountains which border this range on the east, north, and west these plateaus descend by a succession of gigantic steps from an elevation of 12,000 feet down to 1,000 or 2,000 feet above the sea. Every stream is in a canyon, and as the rainfall is light and spasmodic a great majority of these canyons are dry during the greater part of the year. In many regions these canyons are so abundant as to have reduced the plateau to a mere skeleton, or the process of erosion may have gone still further, so that nothing is left of the upper plateau but fragments in the form of mesas and buttes.

The higher plateaus in the neighborhood of the mountains are green and forested from the abundant rainfall. The lower plateaus, on the other hand, have only the sparsest vegetation or are absolutely sterile.

BASIN REGION.—In the interior of the Cordilleran region is an area comprising practically all of Nevada, western Utah, part of eastern California, and southern Oregon, which has no drainage to the sea. It is a closed basin. The only discharge of its waters is by sinking into the thirsty soil or by evaporation into the thirsty atmosphere. This is the most desert part of the country, with the exception of the course of the lower Colorado and Gila rivers. The rainfall is scanty, even upon the mountains; so scanty, indeed, that there are but two or three running streams of any magnitude within it. Its surface is diversified by many ranges of mountains having a general parallel trend

rising from flat valleys filled with alluvium. These ranges divide the basin into numerous minor basins, in each of which water collects and sinks. In the eastern part the largest basin is that known as the Great Salt Lake, into which several small streams flow from the Wasatch mountains. In the western part the principal basin is that of the Humboldt river. The elevation of the floor of the basin ranges from 6,000 feet near its middle line, downward, reaching in Death valley, in eastern California, an elevation of 200 feet below the level of the sea.

COLUMBIAN MESAS.—The drainage basin of the Snake river, in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, together with a part of the basin of the Columbia, in the latter state, has been in great part covered by eruptions of basalt, which, bursting out of the soil at various points, has spread over the country, forming a table land.

SIERRA NEVADA.—Separating the Great Basin from the California valley, in eastern California, is a broad, heavy, forest-covered range of mountains with long slopes to the west and an abrupt ascent to the east.

PACIFIC VALLEY.—West of the Cascade range and the Sierra Nevada and stretching from Puget sound to southern California is a valley drained in Oregon by the Willamette and in California by the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. In its southern part, south of the latitude of the bay of San Francisco, the climate is such that irrigation is necessary, while north of it the rainfall is sufficient, and in Oregon and Washington is more than sufficient, for the farmers' needs. Where the rainfall is insufficient this valley is treeless, but farther north, and especially in Oregon and Washington, it is covered with dense forests.

CASCADE RANGE.—Stretching northward in line with the Sierra Nevada, but distinguished sharply from it by the character of its formation, is the Cascade range. It is a series of extinct volcanoes, rising from a high plateau of volcanic rock. This range is densely forested.

COAST RANGES.—Separating this valley from the Pacific is a succession of ranges trending parallel with the coast, and known as the Coast ranges. In southern California the valleys among these ranges are of the highest degree of fertility, and produce grapes and tropical fruits in profusion. Farther north the country is but little settled or even explored.

The following tables show, for each of the subdivisions characterized above, the aggregate population, foreign born population, and negro population, in thousands at each of the last three censuses, namely, 1890, 1880, and 1870. They show also the numerical increase expressed in even thousands, the per cent of increase, the number in each 100,000 of the total population, the density or the population per square mile and, finally, the increase per square mile in each subdivision.

Grouping these subdivisions, it will be seen from the first table that in the swamp regions of the country, including in that term the coast marshes and the alluvial region of the Mississippi river, there are 2,694,000 inhabitants, or 4.30 per cent of the total population. This, as was previously stated, consists mainly of the negro race. In the desert and semi-desert regions of the country in 1890 there are found 1,469,000, or 2.35 per cent of the population. In the mountain region of the west there are found 1,535,000 people, or about 2.45 per cent, and in the eastern mountain region 10,888,000 people, or about one-sixth of the entire population.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE AGGREGATE POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES: 1870 TO 1890.

TOPOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.	POPULATION IN THOUSANDS.			INCREASE IN THOUSANDS.				NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION.			POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.			INCREASE PER SQUARE MILE.	
				1880 to 1880		1870 to 1880									
	1890	1880	1870	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880
Coast swamps	1,809	1,569	1,284	240	15.30	285	22.20	2,889	3,128	3,330	21.24	18.42	15.08	2.82	3.84
Atlantic plain	8,784	7,113	5,546	1,671	23.40	1,567	28.25	14,027	14,182	14,384	75.15	60.85	47.45	14.30	13.40
Piedmont region	7,858	6,660	5,468	1,198	17.99	1,192	21.80	12,548	13,279	14,181	65.88	55.84	45.84	10.04	10.00
New England hills	2,290	2,171	1,995	119	5.48	176	8.32	3,657	4,329	5,174	40.69	38.57	35.44	2.12	3.13
Appalachian Mountain region	2,849	2,386	1,950	463	16.40	427	21.80	4,550	4,757	5,081	49.83	41.73	34.26	8.10	7.47
Cumberland-Allegheny plateau	5,740	4,787	3,940	962	20.10	847	21.50	9,180	9,544	10,218	59.33	49.41	40.66	9.92	8.75
Interior timbered region	11,292	9,891	7,976	1,401	14.16	1,915	24.01	18,032	19,720	20,686	44.32	38.82	31.81	5.50	7.51
Lake region	3,578	2,507	1,722	1,071	42.72	785	45.50	5,714	4,998	4,466	25.12	17.60	12.09	7.52	5.51
Ozark Mountain region	1,041	794	473	307	41.83	261	55.18	1,662	1,463	1,227	22.76	16.05	10.94	6.71	5.71
Alluvial region of the Mississippi	885	683	400	202	29.58	223	48.48	1,419	1,362	1,193	23.55	18.18	12.24	5.97	5.04
Prairie region	13,048	9,777	6,715	3,271	33.46	3,062	45.60	20,836	19,493	17,415	28.79	21.57	14.82	7.22	6.75
Great Plains	737	222	73	515	231.93	149	204.11	1,177	443	189	1.53	0.46	0.15	1.07	0.31
North Rocky Mountain region	153	50	29	103	206.00	21	72.41	244	100	75	1.13	0.37	0.21	0.76	0.16
South Rocky Mountain region	247	192	78	55	28.65	114	146.15	394	383	202	2.11	1.64	0.67	0.47	0.97
Plateau region	110	81	29	29	35.80	52	179.31	176	162	75	0.66	0.49	0.17	0.17	0.32
Basin region	403	252	149	151	59.92	103	69.13	644	502	386	1.37	0.86	0.51	0.51	0.35
Columbian mesas	219	91	27	128	140.66	64	237.04	350	181	70	1.95	0.81	0.24	1.14	0.67
Sierra Nevada	146	136	111	10	7.35	25	22.52	233	271	288	4.90	4.57	3.73	0.33	0.84
Pacific valley	435	248	166	187	75.40	82	49.40	695	494	431	9.11	5.19	3.48	3.92	1.71
Cascade range	179	54	30	125	231.48	24	80.00	286	108	78	5.50	1.66	0.92	3.84	0.74
Coast ranges	810	552	328	258	46.74	224	68.29	1,293	1,101	851	14.32	9.76	5.80	4.56	3.96

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The following table relating to the distribution of the foreign born shows that more than one-fourth of this element is found in the prairie region. The next most populous regions are the Atlantic plain, with its great cities, and the lakeregion. These three areas taken together include more than one-half of the entire foreign born element. A notable proportion of this element is also found in the subdivisions of the western Cordilleran region. On the other hand, the low coast swamps, the alluvial region of the Mississippi and the Ozark mountains contain very few of this element.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES: 1870 TO 1890.

TOPOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.	FOREIGN BORN POPULATION IN THOUSANDS.			INCREASE IN THOUSANDS.				NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL FOREIGN BORN POPULATION.			FOREIGN BORN POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.			INCREASE PER SQUARE MILE.	
				1880 to 1890		1870 to 1880									
	1890	1880	1870	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880
Coast swamps	141	118	116	23	10.40	2	1.72	1,524	1,760	2,084	1.66	1.39	1.36	0.27	0.63
Atlantic plain	1,655	1,213	1,053	442	36.44	160	15.10	17,892	18,159	18,915	14.16	10.38	9.01	3.78	1.37
Piedmont region	1,002	686	585	316	46.06	101	17.26	10,833	10,260	10,508	8.40	5.75	4.91	2.05	0.84
New England hills	417	348	330	00	19.83	9	2.05	4,508	5,210	6,089	7.41	6.18	6.02	1.23	0.16
Appalachian Mountain region	178	131	140	47	35.88	20	20.43	1,924	1,961	2,515	3.11	2.29	2.45	0.82	20.16
Cumberland-Allegheny plateau	780	566	531	214	37.81	35	6.59	8,433	8,473	9,538	8.05	5.84	5.48	2.21	0.36
Interior timbered region	734	665	638	69	10.38	27	4.23	7,935	9,055	11,460	2.88	2.61	2.50	0.27	0.11
Lake region	1,066	684	471	382	55.85	213	45.22	11,524	10,240	8,461	7.48	4.80	3.31	2.68	1.49
Ozark Mountain region	22	15	9	7	46.67	6	60.67	238	225	162	0.48	0.33	0.20	0.15	0.13
Alluvial region of the Mississippi	12	12	12					130	180	216	0.32	0.32	0.32		
Prairie region	2,393	1,702	1,344	691	40.60	358	26.64	25,870	25,479	24,142	5.28	3.76	2.97	1.52	0.79
Great Plains	141	57	21	84	147.37	36	171.43	1,524	853	377	0.29	0.12	0.04	0.17	0.08
North Rocky Mountain region	46	16	14	30	187.50	2	14.29	497	239	251	0.34	0.12	0.10	0.22	0.02
South Rocky Mountain region	42	33	9	9	27.27	24	266.67	454	494	162	0.36	0.28	0.08	0.08	0.20
Plateau region	20	11	5	9	81.82	6	120.00	210	105	90	0.12	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.04
Basin region	108	91	57	15	16.48	34	59.65	1,146	1,362	1,024	0.36	0.31	0.19	0.05	0.12
Columbian mesas	35	17	6	18	105.88	11	183.33	378	254	108	0.31	0.15	0.05	0.16	0.10
Sierra Nevada	38	48	47	20	20.83	1	2.13	411	719	844	1.28	1.61	1.58	20.33	0.03
Pacific valley	109	61	41	48	78.69	20	48.78	1,179	913	737	2.28	1.28	0.86	1.00	0.42
Cascade range	46	10	4	36	360.00	6	150.00	497	150	72	1.41	0.31	0.12	1.10	0.19
Coast ranges	267	106	125	71	36.22	71	56.80	2,887	2,034	2,245	4.72	3.46	2.21	1.26	1.25

a Decrease.

The following table showing the distribution of the negro element is sharply contrasted with that of the foreign born element. The interior timbered region contains more than one-fourth of the negro element of the country, and the Atlantic plain another fourth. The coast swamps and the alluvial region of the Mississippi contain large proportions. Indeed, these regions, together with the Piedmont region, contain nearly nine-tenths of the negro population.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE NEGRO (a) POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES: 1870 TO 1890.

TOPOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.	NEGRO POPULATION IN THOUSANDS.			INCREASE IN THOUSANDS.				NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION.			NEGRO POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.			INCREASE PER SQUARE MILE.	
				1880 to 1890		1870 to 1880									
	1890	1880	1870	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880
Coast swamps	774	702	570	72	10.26	132	23.16	10,361	10,607	11,080	9.09	8.24	6.69	0.85	1.55
Atlantic plain	1,861	1,632	1,218	229	14.03	414	33.99	24,913	24,799	24,959	15.92	13.96	10.42	1.96	3.54
Piedmont region	1,504	1,369	1,037	135	9.86	382	32.02	20,134	20,802	21,250	12.61	11.48	8.69	1.13	2.79
New England hills	13	15	14	62	513.33	1	7.14	174	228	287	0.23	0.27	0.25	20.04	0.02
Appalachian Mountain region	201	178	134	23	12.92	44	32.84	2,601	2,705	2,746	3.52	3.11	2.34	0.41	0.77
Cumberland-Allegheny plateau	161	140	119	12	8.05	30	25.21	2,155	2,264	2,439	1.66	1.54	1.23	0.12	0.31
Interior timbered region	1,897	1,718	1,267	179	10.42	451	35.60	25,395	26,105	25,963	7.45	6.74	4.97	0.71	1.77
Lake region	19	17	13	2	11.76	4	30.77	254	258	266	0.13	0.12	0.09	0.01	0.03
Ozark Mountain region	53	37	23	16	43.24	14	60.87	710	562	471	1.16	0.81	0.50	0.35	0.31
Alluvial region of the Mississippi	537	408	252	129	31.62	156	61.90	7,189	6,200	5,164	14.29	10.89	6.71	3.43	4.15
Prairie region	416	342	225	74	21.64	117	52.00	5,569	5,197	4,611	0.92	0.75	0.50	0.17	0.25
Great Plains	13	5	2	8	160.00	3	150.00	174	76	41	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01
Cordilleran region	21	9	6	12	133.33	3	50.00	281	137	123	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	.....

a Includes all persons of negro descent.

b Decrease.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALTITUDE.

During recent years the active prosecution of topographic surveys by the United States Geological Survey and the extension of railroads into remote regions have added greatly to our knowledge of the relief of the country, and greatly increased the material available for making a contour map of the country. This material has been compiled in the office of the United States Geological Survey, and among other uses to which it has been put a map has been prepared from it on a scale of 1: 2,500,000, or about 40 miles to 1 inch, showing approximate contour lines at 100 feet, 500 feet, 1,000 feet, 1,500 feet, 2,000 feet, and thence by intervals of 1,000 feet up to 12,000 feet above sea level. This map has been used in the distribution of population herewith presented. From it the counties falling between the different contour lines have been drawn off and tabulated. In cases where a contour divides a county, the portions upon each side of the contour have been estimated to the nearest tenths of counties, having due regard in each case to the distribution of population within the county. The population in 1870, 1880, and 1890 was then classified in accordance with the tabulated list of counties.

The following table shows the distribution of the aggregate population in accordance with altitude:

DISTRIBUTION OF THE AGGREGATE POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALTITUDE: 1870 TO 1890.

ALTITUDE IN FEET.	POPULATION IN THOUSANDS.			NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION WITHIN EACH GIVEN ALTITUDE.			CHANGE IN NUMBER IN EACH 100,000.		NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION BELOW EACH ALTITUDE.			POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.			INCREASE PER SQUARE MILE.	
	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880
0 to 100.....	10,387	8,273	6,441	16,587	16,495	16,705	+92	-210	16,587	16,495	16,705	51.84	41.29	32.15	10.55	9.14
100 to 500.....	13,838	11,054	9,240	22,098	23,235	23,964	-1,137	-720	38,685	39,730	40,069	35.05	30.02	23.80	5.03	6.22
500 to 1,000.....	23,947	19,813	15,914	38,240	39,503	41,273	-1,263	-1,770	76,025	79,233	81,942	43.85	36.28	26.14	7.57	7.14
1,000 to 1,500.....	9,431	7,256	5,136	15,060	14,467	13,320	+593	+1,147	91,985	93,700	95,262	23.84	18.34	12.98	5.50	5.36
1,500 to 2,000.....	2,354	1,597	978	3,759	3,184	2,536	+575	+648	95,744	96,884	97,798	9.84	6.68	4.09	3.16	2.59
2,000 to 3,000.....	1,154	723	405	1,843	1,441	1,050	+402	+301	97,587	98,325	98,848	4.37	2.74	1.53	1.63	1.21
3,000 to 4,000.....	381	185	124	608	369	322	+239	+47	98,195	98,604	99,170	2.14	1.04	0.70	1.10	0.34
4,000 to 5,000.....	296	135	75	473	269	195	+204	+74	98,668	98,963	99,365	1.14	0.52	0.29	0.62	0.23
5,000 to 6,000.....	487	270	137	778	538	355	+240	+183	99,446	99,501	99,720	2.21	1.23	0.62	0.98	0.61
6,000 to 7,000.....	161	98	56	257	195	145	+62	+50	99,703	99,696	99,865	0.98	0.60	0.34	0.38	0.26
7,000 to 8,000.....	94	59	33	150	118	86	+32	+32	99,853	99,814	99,951	1.03	0.64	0.36	0.39	0.28
8,000 to 9,000.....	43	30	14	69	78	36	-9	+42	99,922	99,892	99,987	1.05	0.95	0.84	0.10	0.61
9,000 to 10,000.....	30	45	3	62	90	8	-28	+82	99,984	99,982	99,995	2.03	2.34	0.16	0.31	2.18
10,000 and over.....	10	9	2	16	18	5	-2	+13	100,000	100,000	100,000	0.54	0.49	0.11	0.05	0.38

a Decrease.

The figures of distribution in 1870 and 1880, herewith presented, have been obtained by the use of a much more elaborate map than that used in 1880, and therefore differ somewhat from those published in the report of the Tenth Census.

It is seen by the table and diagram accompanying that about one-sixth of the people of the country live less than 100 feet above sea level, namely, along the immediate seaboard and in the swampy and alluvial regions of the south, and that more than three-fourths live below 1,000 feet, while below 5,000 feet are found nearly 99 per cent of the inhabitants. At great altitudes there is found only the most trifling proportion.

In the area below 500 feet is included nearly all that part of the population which is engaged in manufacturing and in the foreign commerce of the country and most of that engaged in the culture of cotton, rice, and sugar.

The interval between the 500 feet and 1,500 feet contours comprises the greater part of the prairie states and the grain-producing states of the northwest.

East of the ninety-eighth meridian the contour of 1,500 feet is practically the upper limit of population, all the country lying above that elevation being mountainous.

The population between 2,000 and 5,000 feet is found mainly on the slope of the great western plains. In this region the belt between 2,000 and 3,000 feet is almost everywhere the debatable ground between the arid region of the Cordilleran plateau and the humid region of the Mississippi valley. Above 3,000 feet irrigation is almost universally necessary for success in agricultural operations.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 feet, and more markedly between 5,000 and 6,000 feet, it will be noticed that the population is decidedly in excess of the grade or grades below it. This is mainly due to the fact that the densest settlement at high altitudes in the Cordilleran region is at the eastern base of the Rocky mountains and in the valleys about Great Salt Lake, which regions lie between 4,000 and 6,000 feet. Of these the extensive settlements at the base of the mountains in Colorado are mainly between 5,000 and 6,000 feet.

Above 6,000 feet the population, which is confined, of course, to the Cordilleran region, is almost entirely engaged in the pursuit of mining, and the greater part of it is located in Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada, and California.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

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While the population is increasing numerically in all altitudes, its relative movement is decidedly toward the region of greater altitudes, and is most marked in the country lying between 1,000 and 6,000 feet above the sea.

The density of population is greatest near sea level in the narrow strip along the seaboard which contains our great seaports. The density diminishes gradually and rather uniformly up to 2,000 feet, where the population becomes quite sparse.

The average elevation of the country, excluding Alaska, is about 2,500 feet. The average elevation at which the inhabitants lived, taking cognizance of their distribution, in 1870 was 687 feet; in 1880 it had increased to 739 feet, and in 1890 to 788 feet.

The following table shows the distribution of the foreign born element in altitude above sea level:

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALTITUDE: 1870 TO 1890.

ALTITUDE IN FEET.	FOREIGN BORN POPULATION IN THOUSANDS.			NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL FOREIGN BORN POPULATION WITHIN EACH GIVEN ALTITUDE.			CHANGE IN NUMBER IN EACH 100,000.		NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL FOREIGN BORN POPULATION BELOW EACH ALTITUDE.			FOREIGN BORN POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.			INCREASE PER SQUARE MILE.	
	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880
0 to 100.....	2,320	1,082	1,431	25,081	25,180	25,705	-99	-525	25,081	25,180	25,705	11.58	8.40	7.14	3.18	1.26
100 to 500.....	1,321	1,043	938	14,281	15,614	16,849	-1,333	-1,235	39,362	40,794	42,554	3.40	2.69	2.42	0.71	0.27
500 to 1,000.....	3,500	2,587	2,278	37,838	38,727	40,920	-889	-2,104	77,200	79,521	83,474	6.41	4.74	4.17	1.67	0.57
1,000 to 1,500.....	1,380	956	690	14,019	14,311	12,394	+608	+1,917	92,119	93,332	95,808	3.49	2.42	1.74	1.07	0.68
1,500 to 2,000.....	318	166	93	3,438	2,485	1,671	+953	+814	95,557	96,317	97,539	1.33	0.69	0.39	0.64	0.30
2,000 to 3,000.....	119	65	33	1,287	973	593	+314	+380	99,844	97,290	98,132	0.45	0.25	0.13	0.20	0.12
3,000 to 4,000.....	48	26	21	519	389	377	+130	+12	97,363	97,679	98,509	0.27	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.03
4,000 to 5,000.....	57	30	19	616	440	341	+167	+108	97,979	98,128	98,850	0.22	0.12	0.07	0.10	0.05
5,000 to 6,000.....	114	74	46	1,232	1,108	826	+124	+282	99,211	99,236	99,676	0.52	0.34	0.21	0.18	0.13
6,000 to 7,000.....	34	19	11	368	284	198	+84	+86	99,579	99,520	99,874	0.21	0.12	0.07	0.09	0.05
7,000 to 8,000.....	17	10	4	184	150	72	+34	+78	99,703	99,670	99,946	0.10	0.11	0.04	0.08	0.07
8,000 to 9,000.....	9	7	2	97	105	36	-8	+69	99,860	99,775	99,982	0.22	0.17	0.05	0.05	0.12
9,000 to 10,000.....	10	12	1	108	180	18	-72	+162	99,968	99,955	100,000	0.52	0.63	0.05	0.11	0.58
10,000 and over.....	3	3	.....	32	45	.....	-13	+45	100,000	100,000	100,000	0.16	0.16	.....	.....	0.16

α Decrease.

It is seen that about one-fourth of all the foreign born live at an altitude less than 100 feet above the sea, that more than three-fourths live at an altitude less than 1,000 feet, and 99 per cent live below the contour of 6,000 feet. A larger proportion live at low altitudes than is the case with the total population, which is doubtless due to the fact that many of this element live in our large cities, which are mainly upon the seaboard. On the other hand, at great altitudes there are found a larger proportion than of the total population.

The direction of spread of the foreign born element is toward the regions of great altitude. There has been during the past twenty years a diminution in the proportion living below the contour of 1,000 feet and a general increase in the number at great elevations.

The average altitude at which the foreign born element lived in 1890 is 890 feet, which is decidedly greater than that of the total population.

The table on the following page shows the distribution of the negro population in accordance with altitude. From this it is seen that not quite one-fourth of this element live at less than 100 feet, being a smaller proportion than in the case of the foreign born element, but a larger proportion than is the case with the total population. About 70 per cent live at a less altitude than 500 feet, which is a vastly greater proportion than in the case either of the total population or of the foreign born element, while below 1,000 feet we find 94.5 per cent, and below 2,000 feet are found 99 out of every 100 of the negro inhabitants.

No decided movement of the negro population in altitude is perceptible.

The average elevation at which the negro element was living in this country in 1890 is 427 feet. It will be noted that this is greatly below that of the total population and the foreign born element. Indeed, these results emphasize the tendency of the negro element toward low and hot parts of the country.

PROGRESS OF THE NATION.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE NEGRO (a) POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALTITUDE: 1870 TO 1890.

ALTITUDE IN FEET.	NEGRO POPULATION IN THOUSANDS.			NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION.			CHANGE IN NUMBER IN EACH 100,000.		NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION BELOW EACH ALTITUDE.			NEGRO POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.			INCREASE PER SQUARE MILE.	
	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880
0 to 100.....	1,708	1,409	1,144	22,865	22,778	23,443	+87	-065	22,865	22,778	23,443	8.53	7.48	5.71	1.05	1.77
100 to 500.....	3,536	3,070	2,231	47,336	46,050	45,717	+686	+933	70,201	69,428	69,160	9.11	7.91	5.75	1.20	2.16
500 to 1,000.....	1,816	1,608	1,263	24,211	25,340	25,881	-1,035	-585	94,512	94,774	95,041	3.33	3.05	2.31	0.28	0.74
1,000 to 1,500.....	279	242	169	3,735	3,677	3,463	+58	+214	98,247	98,451	98,504	0.71	0.61	0.43	0.10	0.18
1,500 to 2,000.....	60	50	38	803	760	770	+43	-19	99,050	99,211	99,283	0.25	0.21	0.16	0.04	0.05
2,000 to 3,000.....	43	38	27	576	577	554	-1	+23	99,626	99,788	99,837	0.16	0.14	0.10	0.02	0.04
3,000 to 4,000.....	15	9	6	201	187	123	+64	+14	99,827	99,925	99,960	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02
4,000 to 5,000.....	4	2	1	53	30	20	+25	+10	99,880	99,955	99,980	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
5,000 to 6,000.....	6	2	1	80	30	20	+50	+10	99,900	99,985	100,000	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01
6,000 to 7,000.....	2	1	.....	27	15	.....	+12	+15	99,987	100,000	100,000	0.01	0.01	.....	.....	0.01
7,000 to 8,000.....	1	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	+13	.....	100,000	100,000	100,000	0.01	.....	.....	0.01	.....

a Includes all persons of negro descent.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE.

The great increase in the amount of data concerning the distribution of temperature in the country during the past ten years, produced by the extension of State Weather Services, rendered it advisable to collect material and prepare a new map showing the distribution of the isothermals, and to make therefrom a recomputation of the distribution of population in 1870 and 1880. The necessary data have been freely contributed by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, General A. W. Greely, and by the several directors of the State Weather Services, to whom this office is under great obligations. The information collected from these various sources has been placed upon a map of the United States, and isothermals have been drawn in accordance with their indications, combined with a knowledge of the relief of the country and the influence of the relief upon temperature. The counties falling between the different isothermal lines have been drawn from the maps in tabular form and the population classified in accordance therewith.

The following table is presented as embracing the results of this investigation. In this table the first column shows the degrees of temperature; the second, third, and fourth columns show a distribution of population in thousands in accordance with the isothermal lines; the fifth, sixth, and seventh columns show the number in each 100,000 of the total population, at the date designated, living between the various isothermal lines; the eighth and ninth columns show the change in the number from census to census under the assumption that the entire population was 100,000; the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth columns show the number of inhabitants, the total population being assumed as 100,000, living under temperature conditions below each of the several grades; the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth columns show the density of population, that is, the number of inhabitants per square mile in each of the several grades, while the last two columns show the increase in density.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE AGGREGATE POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE: 1870 TO 1890.

DEGREES OF TEMPERATURE.	POPULATION IN THOUSANDS.			NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION WITHIN EACH GRADE.			CHANGE IN NUMBER IN EACH 100,000.		NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION BELOW EACH GRADE.			POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.			INCREASE PER SQUARE MILE.	
	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880
Below 40.....	1,035	579	354	1,653	1,154	918	+499	+236	1,053	1,154	918	4.70	2.64	1.61	2.06	1.03
40 to 45.....	5,122	3,718	2,745	8,179	7,413	7,119	+766	-294	9,832	8,567	8,037	12.52	9.11	6.72	3.41	2.30
45 to 50.....	17,173	13,705	11,177	27,423	27,325	28,986	+98	-1,663	37,255	35,892	37,025	28.61	22.87	18.65	5.74	4.22
50 to 55.....	19,778	16,248	12,794	31,583	32,395	33,181	-812	-786	68,838	68,287	70,206	31.02	25.55	20.11	5.47	5.44
55 to 60.....	8,626	7,137	5,291	13,775	14,230	13,722	-455	+508	82,613	82,547	83,028	22.78	18.80	14.01	3.99	4.88
60 to 65.....	6,178	5,007	3,529	9,866	9,983	9,152	-117	+831	92,479	92,500	93,080	17.89	14.53	10.24	3.36	4.29
65 to 70.....	3,932	3,141	2,183	6,270	6,262	5,602	+17	+600	98,758	98,702	98,742	14.16	11.93	7.88	2.83	3.45
70 to 75.....	758	610	479	1,210	1,216	1,242	-6	-26	99,968	99,978	99,984	7.49	6.02	4.72	1.47	1.80
75 and over.....	20	11	6	32	22	16	+10	+6	100,000	100,000	100,000	3.60	2.01	1.03	1.59	0.98

A glance at the table will show that in 1870, 1880, and 1890 more than half the population was living under a temperature between 45 and 55 degrees, and that between 45 and 60 degrees were found from 70 to 75 per cent of the inhabitants. Only a trifle over 1 per cent were living where the temperature was greater than 70 degrees, while in the region where the mean annual temperature was above 75 degrees the number of inhabitants was trifling. The number of inhabitants to the square mile not only expresses the density of population, but also gives a comparative measure of the absolute number and the increase in absolute number. The greatest density has been, since 1870, where the temperature ranges from 50 to 55 degrees. From this as a maximum it diminishes rapidly both with an increase and decrease in temperature. The most rapid proportional increase in population has taken place at the two extremes, where it has trebled during the twenty years intervening between 1870 and 1890, while in the same time it has increased but about 50 per cent in the most densely settled group.

The average annual temperature of the territory of the United States, excluding Alaska from consideration, is 53 degrees. The average annual temperature under which the people of the country live, taking into account the density of settlement, is practically the same.

The following table, when contrasted with that showing the distribution of the total population in accordance with mean annual temperature, develops the fact that, as a whole, the foreign born live under temperature conditions considerably lower than the total population. These differences may be summarized in the statement that while the average temperature under which the total population lives is 53 degrees, that of the foreign born is 48 degrees. Nearly 41 per cent live where the temperature ranges from 45 to 50 degrees, while between 40 and 55 degrees of temperature are found more than 86 per cent of the entire foreign born.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE: 1870 TO 1890.

DEGREES OF TEMPERATURE.	FOREIGN BORN POPULATION IN THOUSANDS.			NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL FOREIGN BORN POPULATION WITHIN EACH GRADE.			CHANGE IN NUMBER IN EACH 100,000.		NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL FOREIGN BORN POPULATION BELOW EACH GRADE.			FOREIGN BORN POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.			INCREASE PER SQUARE MILE.	
	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880
	Below 40.....	817	137	60	3,427	2,051	1,186	+1,376	+865	3,427	2,051	1,186	1.44	0.62	0.30	0.82	0.32
40 to 45.....	1,335	886	625	14,432	13,263	11,227	+1,169	+2,036	17,850	15,314	12,413	3.27	2.17	1.53	1.10	0.64
45 to 50.....	3,787	2,680	2,298	40,941	40,120	41,279	+821	-1,159	58,800	55,434	53,692	6.32	4.47	3.83	1.85	0.64
50 to 55.....	2,801	2,209	1,982	31,254	33,009	35,003	-1,815	-2,534	90,054	88,503	80,295	4.43	3.38	3.04	1.05	0.34
55 to 60.....	550	478	371	6,043	7,156	6,064	-1,113	+492	96,097	95,650	95,950	1.54	1.32	1.02	0.22	0.30
60 to 65.....	117	88	68	1,265	1,317	1,221	-52	+96	97,362	96,975	97,180	0.37	0.28	0.22	0.09	0.06
65 to 70.....	138	102	70	1,492	1,527	1,257	-35	+270	98,854	98,503	98,437	0.50	0.37	0.25	0.13	0.12
70 to 75.....	95	94	84	1,027	1,407	1,500	-380	-102	90,881	99,010	99,946	0.04	0.03	0.23	0.01	0.10
75 and over.....	11	6	3	119	90	54	+29	+36	100,000	100,000	100,000	2.00	1.00	0.54	0.91	0.55

The following table, showing the distribution of the negro element in accordance with the mean annual temperature, presents a sharp contrast to both the preceding tables, and especially to that showing the distribution of the foreign born population. The average temperature under which the negro element exists in this country, namely, 61 degrees, is no less than 8 degrees higher than that of the total population and 13 degrees higher than the foreign born population.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE NEGRO (a) POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE: 1870 TO 1890.

DEGREES OF TEMPERATURE.	NEGRO POPULATION IN THOUSANDS.			NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION WITHIN EACH GRADE.			CHANGE IN NUMBER IN EACH 100,000.		NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION BELOW EACH GRADE.			NEGRO POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.			INCREASE PER SQUARE MILE.	
	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880
	Below 40.....	3	2	1	40	30	20	+10	+10	40	30	20	0.01	0.01	0.00	.....	0.01
40 to 45.....	16	13	10	214	198	205	+16	-7	254	228	225	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01
45 to 50.....	161	136	106	2,155	2,007	2,172	+88	-105	2,409	2,295	2,397	0.27	0.23	0.18	0.04	0.05
50 to 55.....	762	692	533	10,201	10,515	10,922	-314	-407	12,610	12,810	13,319	1.17	1.06	0.82	0.11	0.24
55 to 60.....	1,805	1,703	1,331	24,163	25,877	27,275	-1,714	-1,398	30,773	38,087	40,504	4.08	4.70	3.07	0.28	1.03
60 to 65.....	2,721	2,318	1,614	36,426	35,223	33,074	+1,203	+2,140	73,109	73,910	73,668	8.71	7.42	5.17	1.29	2.25
65 to 70.....	1,761	1,512	1,113	23,574	22,975	22,808	+539	+167	96,773	96,885	96,476	0.36	5.40	4.02	0.00	1.44
70 to 75.....	235	202	171	3,146	3,069	3,504	+77	-435	99,919	99,954	99,980	2.32	1.99	1.09	0.33	0.30
75 and over.....	6	3	1	81	46	20	+35	+26	100,000	100,000	100,000	1.09	0.54	0.18	0.55	0.36

a Includes all persons of negro descent.

The negro population is the most numerous in that region which has a mean annual temperature between 60 and 65 degrees, where there are found 36 per cent of their whole number; between 55 and 60 degrees there are found 24 per cent, and between 65 and 70 degrees there are 24 per cent of the total number. Thus between 55 and 70 degrees there are living 84 per cent of the entire negro element.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL.

Through the courtesy of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, General A. W. Greely, and of the directors of the Weather Services of the various states, the latest and most reliable data regarding the rainfall of the country have been placed at the disposal of this office. In addition to this, a compilation has been made of all other accessible material, including the Smithsonian collections and the records of the state engineer of California. From these various sources data from nearly 2,000 stations have been obtained, platted upon a map of the United States, and the curves of mean annual rainfall, at intervals of 10 inches, sketched in accordance with their indications, supplemented by our knowledge of the relief of the country and its known influence upon rainfall.

From the map thus prepared the counties falling between the different curves of mean annual rainfall were drawn off in lists. In cases where the county was cut in parts by a curve, due weight was given in the partition of the county to any inequality in distribution of population. The population was then distributed by counties, in accordance with the lists. The result is shown in the table appended:

DISTRIBUTION OF THE AGGREGATE POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL: 1870 TO 1890.

INCHES OF RAIN-FALL.	POPULATION IN THOUSANDS.			NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION WITHIN EACH GRADE.			CHANGE IN NUMBER IN EACH 100,000.		NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION BELOW EACH GRADE.			POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.			INCREASE PER SQUARE MILE.	
	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880
Below 10.....	188	139	74	300	277	192	+23	+85	300	277	192	0.70	0.56	0.30	0.20	0.26
10 to 20.....	1,636	695	360	2,613	1,786	940	+1,227	+437	2,913	1,663	1,141	1.84	0.78	0.41	1.06	0.37
20 to 30.....	3,781	2,178	736	6,038	4,342	1,909	+1,696	+2,433	8,951	6,005	3,050	8.10	4.70	1.50	3.46	3.11
30 to 40.....	21,353	17,539	14,129	34,098	34,969	36,643	-871	-1,674	43,049	40,974	39,693	43.19	35.47	28.58	7.72	6.89
40 to 50.....	24,710	20,556	16,472	39,459	40,984	42,720	-1,525	-1,736	82,508	81,958	82,413	59.08	49.15	39.39	9.93	9.76
50 to 60.....	10,122	8,393	6,251	16,164	16,734	16,212	-570	+522	98,672	98,692	98,625	25.16	20.87	15.54	4.29	5.33
60 to 70.....	798	638	524	1,274	1,272	1,359	+2	-87	99,946	99,964	99,984	18.20	14.55	11.95	3.65	2.60
70 and over.....	34	18	6	54	30	16	+18	+20	100,000	100,000	100,000	3.98	2.11	0.70	1.87	1.41

In this table the first column shows the grades, expressed in inches of rainfall; the second, third, and fourth columns show the population in thousands found in each grade in 1890, 1880, and 1870; the fifth, sixth, and seventh columns show the number in each 100,000 of the population in each of these grades at the periods under consideration; the eighth and ninth columns show the increase or decrease in number; the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth columns show the number of inhabitants in each 100,000 below each grade, and therefore are cumulative columns; the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth columns show the population per square mile in each grade in 1890, 1880, and 1870, and the last two columns show the increase in population per square mile.

It will be noticed that the main body of the population of the country inhabits the region in which the annual rainfall is between 30 and 50 inches, nearly three-fourths of the inhabitants being found there. On either side, as the rainfall increases or diminishes, the population diminishes rapidly. It will be seen further that the arid region of the west, where the rainfall is less than 20 inches, a region which comprises two-fifths of the entire area of the country, contains at present less than 3 per cent of the population.

The greatest density of population is in the area enjoying from 40 to 50 inches of annual rainfall, the average of this region being 59.08 inhabitants to the square mile. Next to that is the area having from 30 to 40 inches, where the density is 43.19. The density of population has increased rapidly in these regions. It is apparent, however, that the most rapid increase, as expressed by density of population, is where the rainfall ranges from 20 to 30 inches; that is, in the eastern portion of the Great Plains ranging from Texas to Dakota, where the density has increased in twenty years from 1.59 to 8.16.

The average annual rainfall upon the surface of the United States, as deduced from the map previously mentioned, is 29.6 inches. The average annual rainfall with relation to the population, deduced by giving weight to each area of country in proportion to the number of its inhabitants, was, in 1870, 42.5 inches; in 1880 it had diminished to 42 inches, and in 1890 to 41.4 inches, the diminution being caused mainly by the settlement of the Great Plains and the arid regions of the west.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The following table shows the distribution of the foreign born element with reference to rainfall in 1890, 1880, and 1870:

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL: 1870 TO 1890.

INCHES OF RAINFALL.	FOREIGN BORN POPULATION IN THOUSANDS.			NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL FOREIGN BORN POPULATION WITHIN EACH GRADE.			CHANGE IN NUMBER IN EACH 100,000.		NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL FOREIGN BORN POPULATION BELOW EACH GRADE.			FOREIGN BORN POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.			INCREASE PER SQUARE MILE.	
	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880
Below 10.....	51	49	28	551	734	503	-183	+231	551	734	503	0.21	0.20	0.11	0.01	0.09
10 to 20.....	368	164	95	3,979	2,455	1,706	+1,524	+749	4,530	3,189	2,209	0.41	0.18	0.11	0.23	0.07
20 to 30.....	955	596	205	10,324	8,922	4,760	+1,402	+4,162	14,854	12,111	6,969	2.13	1.33	0.50	0.80	0.74
30 to 40.....	3,852	2,904	2,577	41,643	43,473	46,291	-1,830	-2,818	56,497	55,584	53,260	8.04	6.06	5.38	1.98	0.68
40 to 50.....	3,800	2,807	2,455	41,081	42,021	44,089	-940	-2,078	97,578	97,005	97,350	9.00	6.71	5.87	2.38	0.84
50 to 60.....	144	96	82	1,557	1,437	1,473	+120	-36	99,135	99,042	98,832	0.36	0.24	0.20	0.12	0.04
60 to 70.....	69	58	64	746	808	1,150	-122	-282	99,881	99,910	99,982	1.57	1.32	1.46	0.25	0.14
70 and over.....	11	6	1	119	90	18	+20	+72	100,000	100,000	100,000	1.29	0.70	0.12	0.59	0.58

a Decrease.

It will be seen that by far the greater proportion of the foreign born population lives where the rainfall ranges from 30 to 50 inches annually, the proportion ranging from 90 per cent in 1870 down to about 83 per cent in 1890. As to the proportion of the foreign born living within these limits in recent years, it has not increased in the regions where the rainfall is greater, but where it is less, that is, in the western states and territories. The proportion of the foreign born living under a rainfall of 20 to 30 inches has increased in twenty years from less than 5 per cent up to more than 10 per cent. It has increased in approximately the same proportion in those regions where the rainfall is still less, that is, between 10 and 20 inches.

The following table shows the distribution of the negro element in respect to mean annual rainfall:

DISTRIBUTION OF THE NEGRO (a) POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL: 1870 TO 1890.

INCHES OF RAINFALL.	NEGRO POPULATION IN THOUSANDS.			NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION WITHIN EACH GRADE.			CHANGE IN NUMBER IN EACH 100,000.		NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION BELOW EACH GRADE.			NEGRO POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.			INCREASE PER SQUARE MILE.	
	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880
Below 10.....	2	1	.....	27	15	.....	+12	+15	27	15	.....	0.01	0.00	.....	0.01	.....
10 to 20.....	17	7	3	227	107	62	+120	+45	254	122	62	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
20 to 30.....	29	16	7	388	243	143	+145	+100	642	365	205	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02
30 to 40.....	385	344	252	5,154	5,227	5,164	-73	+63	5,796	5,592	5,309	0.80	0.72	0.53	0.08	0.19
40 to 50.....	2,352	2,168	1,676	31,486	32,043	34,344	-1,457	-1,401	37,282	38,535	39,713	5.62	5.18	4.01	0.44	1.17
50 to 60.....	4,481	3,855	2,780	59,987	58,578	56,967	+1,409	+1,611	97,269	97,113	96,680	11.14	9.58	6.91	1.56	2.67
60 and over.....	204	190	162	2,731	2,887	3,320	-156	-433	100,000	100,000	100,000	3.00	3.63	3.00	0.27	0.54

a Includes all persons of negro descent.

The above table shows that the vast majority of the negro race, more than nine-tenths of their whole number, live where the rainfall ranges from 40 to 60 inches, and that no less than 60 per cent live where the rainfall is between 50 and 60 inches. Their habitat is thus again strongly contrasted with that of the inhabitants of foreign birth.

While there is little movement of this race perceptible in the above table, what little thus appears is in the direction of a region of greater rainfall. Thus in twenty years the negro element living where the rainfall was between 40 and 50 inches has materially diminished, while it has materially increased in the region having between 50 and 60 inches.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

The atmosphere along the Atlantic, Gulf, and Lake coasts, and the entire Pacific coast is heavily charged with moisture. It is especially so upon the coast of Oregon and Washington, where the atmosphere is more highly charged with moisture than elsewhere within our territory. The high mountain regions of the Appalachian and to a considerable extent those of the Rocky mountain ranges also have a moist atmosphere. The moisture is less in the Piedmont region east of the Appalachians and in the Upper Mississippi valley. Passing across the prairies and the Great Plains, the amount of moisture in the atmosphere diminishes still more, while the minimum is reached in the Great Basin, in Utah, Nevada, southern Arizona, and southeastern California. In a general way, the amount of moisture in the atmosphere increases and decreases with the rainfall, but this is not always the case. The upper lake region, with an atmosphere as moist as that of Washington city, has a much smaller rainfall. The coast of southern California, with a deficient rainfall, has as moist an atmosphere as the Atlantic coast.

In the following table, showing this distribution, the population is given to the nearest thousands, as the results aimed at are merely general relations. The first column defines the groups, expressed in percentages of saturation; the second, third, and fourth columns, the absolute number of inhabitants in thousands in the various groups at the Eleventh, Tenth, and Ninth censuses; the fifth, sixth, and seventh columns, the number in each 100,000 of the total population within each group; the eighth and ninth columns, the change in number in each 100,000 of the total population; the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth columns, the number in each 100,000 of the total population below each group; the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth columns show the density of population, that is, the number of inhabitants per square mile, while the last two columns show the increase in density.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE AGGREGATE POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY: 1870 TO 1890.

PERCENTAGE OF SATURATION.	POPULATION IN THOUSANDS.			NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION WITHIN EACH GROUP.			CHANGE IN NUMBER IN EACH 100,000.		NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION BELOW EACH GROUP.			POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.			INCREASE PER SQUARE MILE.	
	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880
Below 50.....	309	219	137	493	437	355	+50	+82	403	437	355	1.14	0.81	0.50	0.33	0.31
50 to 55.....	433	202	91	692	403	236	+289	+167	1,185	840	591	1.67	0.78	0.35	0.89	0.43
55 to 60.....	291	134	61	465	267	158	+198	+109	1,050	1,107	749	1.12	0.52	0.24	0.60	0.28
60 to 65.....	868	439	136	1,380	875	353	+511	+522	3,036	1,982	1,102	3.29	1.06	0.52	1.63	1.14
65 to 70.....	22,069	19,279	14,388	36,679	38,438	37,315	-1,759	+1,123	39,715	40,420	38,417	31.18	26.17	19.53	5.01	6.64
70 to 75.....	34,067	27,280	21,885	54,401	54,399	56,759	+11	-2,369	94,116	94,810	95,176	39.63	31.73	25.46	7.90	6.27
75 to 80.....	3,341	2,403	1,730	5,335	4,791	4,487	+544	+304	99,451	99,601	99,663	14.76	10.61	7.64	4.15	2.97
80 and over.....	344	200	130	549	399	337	+150	+62	100,000	100,000	100,000	5.53	3.21	2.00	2.32	1.12

A glance at this table shows that nearly all the population breathe an atmosphere containing 65 to 75 per cent of its full capacity of moisture; that is, the atmosphere is from two-thirds to three-fourths saturated. In 1890, 57,036,000 out of 62,622,250 were found in this region; in 1880, 46,559,000 out of 50,155,783, and in 1870, 36,273,000 out of 38,558,371. The number of inhabitants living in a drier atmosphere was at each census comparatively trifling, numbering in 1870 less than 500,000, and in 1890 less than 2,000,000. In the moister atmosphere were found larger numbers scattered along the Gulf coast and the shores of Washington and Oregon.

The most rapid increase is found near the top and bottom of the scale, and particularly in the more arid region, where the population has nearly doubled during each of the last two periods.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The following table shows that with the persons of foreign birth nearly two-thirds breathe an atmosphere which has a relative humidity between 70 and 75 per cent, and that nearly one-fourth of them are found where the atmosphere is charged to the extent of 65 to 70 per cent, the proportion of this element of the population being trifling elsewhere:

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY: 1870 TO 1890.

PERCENTAGE OF SATURATION.	FOREIGN BORN POPULATION IN THOUSANDS.			NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL FOREIGN BORN POPULATION WITHIN EACH GROUP.			CHANGE IN NUMBER IN EACH 100,000.		NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL FOREIGN BORN POPULATION BELOW EACH GROUP.			FOREIGN BORN POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.			INCREASE PER SQUARE MILE.	
	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880
	Below 50.....	82	72	47	887	1,078	844	-191	+294	887	1,078	844	0.30	0.27	0.17	0.03	0.10
50 to 55.....	72	30	14	778	449	251	+329	+198	1,005	1,527	1,095	0.28	0.12	0.05	0.16	0.07
55 to 60.....	72	30	14	778	449	251	+329	+198	2,443	1,976	1,346	0.28	0.12	0.05	0.16	0.07
60 to 65.....	132	81	40	1,427	1,213	719	+214	+494	3,870	3,189	2,065	0.50	0.31	0.15	0.19	0.16
65 to 70.....	2,183	1,820	1,464	23,000	27,246	26,298	-3,046	+948	27,470	30,435	28,363	2.90	2.47	1.90	0.40	0.48
70 to 75.....	5,897	4,135	3,624	63,752	61,901	66,098	+1,851	-3,197	91,222	92,396	93,461	6.86	4.81	4.22	2.05	0.59
75 to 80.....	718	452	321	7,702	6,766	5,766	+996	+1,000.	98,984	99,102	99,227	3.17	2.00	1.42	1.17	0.58
80 and over.....	94	00	43	1,016	898	773	+118	+125	100,000	100,000	100,000	1.51	0.06	0.60	0.55	0.27

The following table, showing the distribution of the negro population in respect to atmospheric moisture, develops the fact that no less than 95 per cent, or nineteen-twentieths, live where the relative humidity is between 65 and 75 per cent, the proportion elsewhere being trifling:

DISTRIBUTION OF THE NEGRO (a) POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY: 1870 TO 1890.

PERCENTAGE OF SATURATION.	NEGRO POPULATION IN THOUSANDS.			NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION WITHIN EACH GROUP.			CHANGE IN NUMBER IN EACH 100,000.		NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION BELOW EACH GROUP.			NEGRO POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.			INCREASE PER SQUARE MILE.	
	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880
	Below 50.....	3	2	1	40	30	20	+10	+10	40	30	20	0.01	0.01	0.00	.....	0.01
50 to 55.....	8	4	2	107	61	41	+46	+20	147	91	61	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
55 to 60.....	8	4	2	107	61	41	+46	+20	254	152	102	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
60 to 65.....	9	5	2	121	76	41	+45	+35	375	228	143	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
65 to 70.....	2,093	2,779	2,054	40,067	42,228	42,091	-2,161	+137	40,442	42,450	42,234	4.06	3.77	2.79	0.29	0.98
70 to 75.....	4,152	3,537	2,619	55,582	53,746	53,068	+1,836	+78	96,024	96,202	95,002	4.83	4.11	3.05	0.72	1.06
75 to 80.....	205	249	199	3,949	3,783	4,078	+160	-295	99,973	99,985	99,980	1.30	1.10	0.88	0.20	0.22
80 and over.....	2	1	1	27	15	20	+12	-5	100,000	100,000	100,000	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	.....

a Includes all persons of negro descent.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.

Three tables are given on the following pages, the first showing the population of the country in 1890 by thousands, distributed by square degrees; that is, by areas included between consecutive parallels and consecutive meridians. It is in effect a population map of the country, showing not only the total population of each square degree, but an approximation to the relative density of population in each square degree. The magnitude of the numbers betrays the whereabouts of the great centers of population, as New York, Chicago, etc., while, on the other hand, the sparseness of population upon the Cordilleran plateau is shown in an equally forcible manner.

The second and third tables are abstracts from the first table. The second table shows the distribution of the population in accordance with latitude, giving first the absolute population in thousands between each two consecutive parallels across the country in 1890, 1880, and 1870; the percentages of increase in population between each two parallels; the number of inhabitants in each group, upon the assumption that the total population was 100,000 at each of these three censuses; the number in 100,000 north of each parallel of latitude; the number of inhabitants per square mile, and the increase or decrease in the density of population.

The third table presents similar facts regarding the distribution of population in accordance with longitude, arranged in a similar manner.

PROGRESS OF THE NATION.

POPULATION IN EACH SQUARE DEGREE

DEGREES OF LONGITUDE.	DEGREES OF LATITUDE.											
	48-49	47-48	46-47	45-46	44-45	43-44	42-43	41-42	40-41	39-40	38-39	37-38
Total	144	388	547	1,064	2,134	3,235	6,655	7,506	9,832	7,284	4,606	3,528
67-68		5	5	27	22							
68-69		5	24	47	69							
69-70		5	13	25	126	33		3				
70-71			3	20	91	153	460	124				
71-72				5	52	102	1,233	515				
72-73					123	120	345	455	31			
73-74					111	150	373	465	2,573			
74-75					75	72	273	311	1,080	196	1	
75-76					75	216	200	354	554	1,414	141	38
76-77					21	155	309	252	543	727	118	114
77-78						223	207	153	198	249	366	242
78-79						130	426	142	244	138	129	137
79-80						12	101	209	539	141	63	156
80-81							8	288	602	172	73	109
81-82								448	291	219	140	78
82-83					3	65	60	122	231	252	207	83
83-84			1	11	34	161	395	305	237	256	170	91
84-85			12	30	24	161	197	217	268	671	303	181
85-86			8	13	62	169	210	217	252	222	374	140
86-87			9	7	29	63	60	165	232	286	158	143
87-88		1	37	49	73	156	384	950	134	209	235	186
88-89		16	37	28	141	201	311	218	150	165	150	152
89-90			16	28	80	113	182	135	189	184	184	155
90-91			22	18	72	98	159	217	156	162	615	77
91-92	5	6	14	42	101	115	121	134	187	138	92	57
92-93	10	22	19	56	124	165	107	142	122	134	112	74
93-94		1	10	212	275	79	92	173	116	151	121	140
94-95		1	19	71	82	55	84	114	124	348	159	167
95-96	4	17	42	50	45	53	96	139	118	168	130	123
96-97	13	32	32	29	35	61	88	241	167	83	61	79
97-98	31	31	25	19	30	48	41	80	105	90	95	107
98-99	18	12	12	25	22	26	21	41	94	67	54	52
99-100	6	4	6	14	11	5	11	32	52	40	24	17
100-101	5	3	5	3	6		6	10	30	20	12	11
101-102	2	1	3				3	5	20	19	9	6
102-103			2		2	1	14	6	8	42	2	3
103-104	1		1	1	18	11	13	8	7	41	4	10
104-105			1	1	1	2	4	8	10	58	42	16
105-106			1	1	1	2	5	9	16	29	17	11
106-107			1	1	2	1	2	4	5	25	9	10
107-108			1		1	1	1	2	1	9	12	7
108-109	1	1	2		1		1	2	1	4	6	5
109-110	1	1	3	2			1	2	2	1		
110-111		3	4	5	1	2	2	2	7	2	3	1
111-112		7	7	6	3	4	8	47	55	21	7	2
112-113		12	17	22	3	4	7	2	27	4	4	2
113-114	2	4	8	7	1	3	2	5	2	3	3	5
114-115	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	1	1			
115-116	1	4	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	1		
116-117	2	3	13	1	5	8	1	1	2	2		
117-118	2	44	25	9	5	1	1	1	1	1		1
118-119	2	10	14	15	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
119-120		3	2	6	4	2	1	3	3	17	4	10
120-121	3	6	4	10	2	1	1	4	4	30	30	17
121-122	23	53	15	25	5	1	1	5	7	36	82	146
122-123	9	56	27	96	34	8	11	8	13	22	62	359
123-124	1	14	20	25	20	11	9	11	12	14	12	
124-125	1	4	1		2	5	2	3	7			

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

IN 1890 TO THE NEAREST THOUSAND.

DEGREES OF LATITUDE—continued.												DEGREES OF LONGITUDE.	
36-37	35-36	34-35	33-34	32-33	31-32	30-31	29-30	28-29	27-28	26-27	25-26		24-25
2,660	2,490	2,239	2,503	2,282	1,362	1,101	844	109	61	22	7	19	
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													68- 69
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PROGRESS OF THE NATION.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE AGGREGATE POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH LATITUDE: 1870 TO 1890.

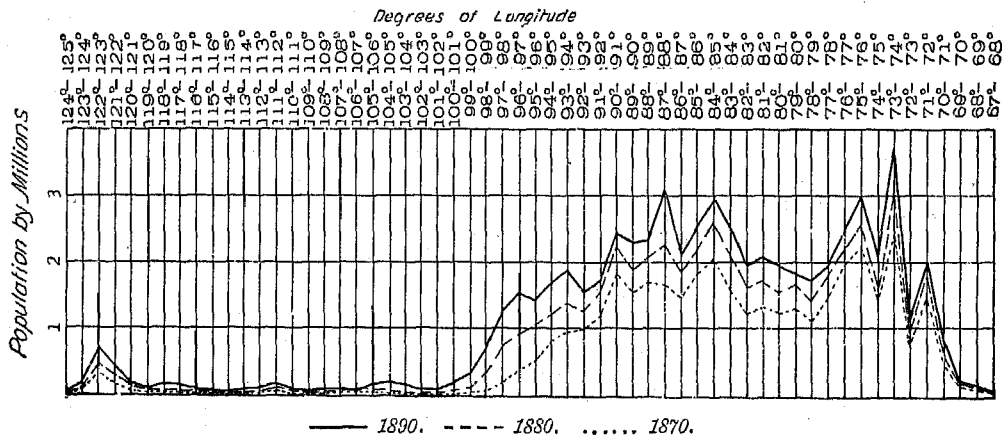
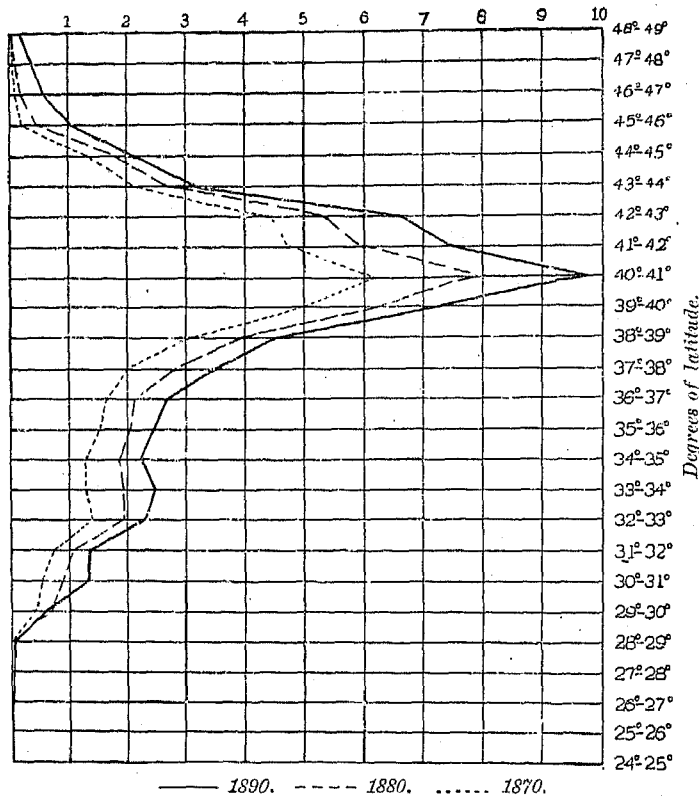
DEGREES OF LATITUDE.	POPULATION IN THOUSANDS.			PER CENT OF INCREASE.		NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION WITHIN THE PARALLELS.			NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION NORTH OF EACH PARALLEL.			POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.			INCREASE PER SQUARE MILE.	
	1890	1880	1870	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880
48-49.....	144	17	6	747.06	183.33	230	34	15	230	34	15	1.51	0.18	0.06	1.33	0.12
47-48.....	388	79	30	391.14	163.33	620	167	78	850	191	93	3.40	0.71	0.27	2.78	0.44
46-47.....	547	215	84	154.42	155.95	874	429	218	1,724	620	311	4.15	1.63	0.64	2.52	0.99
45-46.....	1,064	483	249	120.29	93.98	1,699	969	646	3,423	1,583	957	7.66	3.48	1.79	4.18	1.69
44-45.....	2,134	1,768	1,354	20.70	30.58	3,408	3,525	3,512	6,831	5,108	4,469	13.27	10.99	8.42	2.28	2.57
43-44.....	3,235	2,678	2,197	20.80	21.89	5,166	5,339	5,698	11,997	10,447	10,167	19.79	16.38	13.44	3.41	2.94
42-43.....	6,655	5,358	4,485	24.21	19.46	10,627	16,683	11,632	22,624	21,130	21,769	38.71	31.17	26.09	7.54	5.08
41-42.....	7,596	5,938	4,716	26.41	25.91	11,986	11,839	12,231	34,610	32,909	34,630	40.70	32.27	25.63	8.52	6.64
40-41.....	9,832	7,803	6,177	25.04	27.29	15,761	15,677	16,020	50,311	48,646	50,050	53.36	42.67	33.52	10.69	9.15
39-40.....	7,284	6,265	4,994	16.26	25.45	11,632	12,491	12,952	61,943	61,137	33,002	39.96	34.37	27.30	5.59	6.98
38-39.....	4,606	3,996	3,129	15.27	27.71	7,355	7,967	8,115	69,298	69,104	71,117	25.58	22.20	17.38	3.38	4.82
37-38.....	3,528	2,851	2,017	24.02	40.36	5,634	5,644	5,231	74,932	74,748	76,348	19.91	15.97	11.38	3.94	4.59
36-37.....	2,660	2,170	1,644	22.58	32.00	4,248	4,326	4,264	79,180	79,074	80,612	15.08	12.30	9.32	2.78	2.98
35-36.....	2,490	2,078	1,594	19.83	30.36	3,976	4,143	4,134	83,156	83,217	84,746	14.10	11.77	9.03	2.33	2.74
34-35.....	2,239	1,805	1,282	24.04	40.80	3,575	3,539	3,325	86,731	86,816	88,071	13.29	10.71	7.61	2.58	3.10
33-34.....	2,503	1,940	1,291	29.02	50.27	3,997	3,868	3,348	90,728	90,684	91,419	10.15	12.52	8.33	3.63	4.19
32-33.....	2,282	1,939	1,383	17.69	40.20	3,644	3,866	3,587	94,372	94,550	95,006	10.18	13.75	9.81	2.43	3.94
31-32.....	1,362	1,060	747	28.49	41.90	2,175	2,113	1,937	96,547	96,663	96,943	12.03	9.36	6.60	2.67	2.76
30-31.....	1,101	865	595	27.28	45.38	1,758	1,725	1,543	98,305	98,388	98,486	11.95	9.39	6.46	2.56	2.93
29-30.....	844	673	505	25.41	33.27	1,348	1,342	1,310	99,653	99,730	99,796	15.35	12.24	9.18	3.11	3.06
28-29.....	109	61	39	78.69	56.41	174	122	101	99,827	99,852	99,897	4.10	2.30	1.47	1.80	0.33
27-28.....	61	36	18	69.44	100.00	97	72	47	99,924	99,924	99,944	3.03	1.79	0.89	1.24	0.90
26-27.....	22	21	12	4.76	75.00	35	42	31	99,959	99,966	99,975	1.44	1.38	0.79	0.66	0.59
25-26.....	7	7	6	.....	16.67	11	14	15	99,970	99,980	99,990	1.74	1.74	1.40	.....	0.25
24-25.....	19	10	4	90.00	150.00	30	20	10	100,000	100,000	100,000	234.57	123.46	49.38	111.11	74.08

PROGRESS OF THE NATION.

Naturally the greater density of population in a square degree is governed by the location of the larger cities. Thus the two square degrees between latitudes 40° and 41° and longitudes 73° and 75°, comprising New York, Brooklyn, Jersey city, and other large cities, contain 3,653,000 inhabitants. The square degree between latitudes 42° and 43° and longitudes 71° and 72°, comprising Boston and its suburbs, has 1,233,000 inhabitants; that between latitudes 39° and 40° and longitudes 75° and 76°, which comprises most of Philadelphia, has 1,414,000, while that between latitudes 41° and 42° and longitudes 87° and 88°, in which is situated most of Chicago, contains 950,000 people.

The following diagrams show graphically the distribution of the aggregate population in accordance with latitude and longitude at each of the three censuses under consideration:

POPULATION BY MILLIONS.



GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The following tables show the distribution of the foreign born population in accordance with latitude and longitude:

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH LATITUDE: 1880 AND 1890.

DEGREES OF LATITUDE.	FOREIGN BORN POPULATION IN THOUSANDS.		PER CENT OF INCREASE.	NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL FOREIGN BORN POPULATION WITHIN THE PARALLELS.		NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL FOREIGN BORN POPULATION NORTH OF EACH PARALLEL.		FOREIGN BORN POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.		INCREASE PER SQUARE MILE.
	1890	1880	1880 to 1890	1890	1880	1890	1880	1890	1880	1880 to 1890
48-49.....	66	6	1,000.00	714	90	714	90	0.69	0.06	0.03
47-48.....	137	32	228.13	1,481	470	2,195	560	1.23	0.29	0.94
46-47.....	193	74	160.81	2,086	1,108	4,281	1,677	1.40	0.56	0.90
45-46.....	331	140	136.43	3,578	2,006	7,859	3,773	2.38	1.01	1.37
44-45.....	522	400	28.57	5,643	0,078	13,502	0,851	3.25	2.52	0.73
43-44.....	742	507	21.29	8,022	8,937	21,524	18,788	4.54	3.65	0.89
42-43.....	1,596	1,127	41.01	17,254	16,871	38,778	35,659	9.28	6.56	2.72
41-42.....	1,682	1,174	43.27	18,184	17,575	56,962	53,234	9.14	6.38	2.76
40-41.....	1,949	1,426	36.08	21,070	21,347	78,032	74,581	10.58	7.74	2.84
39-40.....	883	731	20.79	9,546	10,043	87,578	85,524	4.84	4.01	0.83
38-39.....	448	433	3.46	4,843	6,482	92,421	92,006	2.40	2.41	0.08
37-38.....	280	233	22.75	3,092	3,488	95,513	95,404	1.61	1.31	0.30
36-37.....	38	24	58.33	411	359	95,924	95,853	0.22	0.14	0.08
35-36.....	37	23	60.87	400	344	96,324	96,197	0.21	0.13	0.08
34-35.....	45	22	104.55	487	329	96,811	96,526	0.27	0.13	0.14
33-34.....	33	22	50.00	357	329	97,168	96,855	0.21	0.14	0.07
32-33.....	42	36	16.67	454	539	97,622	97,394	0.30	0.20	0.04
31-32.....	25	14	78.57	270	210	97,892	97,604	0.22	0.12	0.10
30-31.....	45	30	50.00	487	449	98,379	98,053	0.49	0.33	0.16
29-30.....	96	91	5.49	1,038	1,362	99,417	99,415	1.75	1.66	0.09
28-29.....	12	7	71.43	130	105	99,547	99,520	0.45	0.26	0.19
27-28.....	19	13	46.15	205	195	99,752	99,715	0.94	0.65	0.29
26-27.....	9	11	a18.18	97	105	99,849	99,880	6.50	6.72	a0.13
25-26.....	3	3	-----	32	45	99,881	99,925	0.75	0.75	-----
24-25.....	11	5	120.00	119	75	100,000	100,000	135.80	61.73	74.07

a Decrease.

PROGRESS OF THE NATION.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH LONGITUDE: 1880 AND 1890.

DEGREES OF LONGITUDE.	FOREIGN BORN POPULATION IN THOUSANDS.		PER CENT OF INCREASE.	NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL FOREIGN BORN POPULATION WITHIN THE MERIDIANS.		NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL FOREIGN BORN POPULATION EAST OF EACH MERIDIAN.		FOREIGN BORN POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.		INCREASE PER SQUARE MILE.
	1890	1880	1880 to 1890	1890	1880	1890	1880	1890	1880		1880 to 1890
67-68.....	10	9	11.11	108	135	108	135	2.62	2.36	0.26
68-69.....	15	12	25.00	162	180	270	315	1.50	1.20	0.30
69-70.....	18	10	80.00	195	150	465	465	1.63	0.61	0.72
70-71.....	202	88	129.55	2,184	1,317	2,649	1,782	10.70	8.58	11.12
71-72.....	572	441	29.71	6,184	6,602	8,833	8,384	14.00	33.93	10.07
72-73.....	238	169	40.83	2,573	2,530	11,400	10,914	17.47	12.40	5.07
73-74.....	1,183	899	31.59	12,789	13,458	24,195	24,372	79.11	60.12	18.99
74-75.....	422	295	43.05	4,562	4,416	28,757	28,788	21.05	14.71	0.34
75-76.....	513	406	26.35	5,540	6,078	34,303	34,800	18.92	14.07	3.05
76-77.....	261	198	31.82	2,822	2,964	37,125	37,830	8.01	6.08	1.03
77-78.....	128	102	25.49	1,384	1,527	38,509	39,357	3.86	3.08	0.78
78-79.....	261	109	84.40	2,173	1,632	40,682	40,989	5.68	3.08	2.60
79-80.....	165	157	5.10	1,784	2,350	42,466	43,339	4.05	4.42	0.23
80-81.....	160	102	56.86	1,730	1,527	44,196	44,866	3.33	2.12	1.21
81-82.....	188	129	45.74	2,032	1,931	46,228	46,797	3.14	2.10	0.98
82-83.....	108	107	0.93	1,167	1,692	47,395	48,399	1.89	1.87	0.02
83-84.....	272	211	28.91	2,940	3,159	50,395	51,558	4.82	3.74	1.08
84-85.....	260	229	13.54	2,811	3,428	53,146	54,986	4.27	3.70	0.51
85-86.....	174	145	20.00	1,881	2,171	55,027	57,157	2.81	2.43	0.48
86-87.....	118	94	25.53	1,276	1,407	56,303	58,564	2.34	1.86	0.48
87-88.....	692	410	68.78	7,481	6,138	63,784	64,702	13.27	7.86	5.41
88-89.....	337	291	15.81	3,643	4,356	67,427	69,058	5.38	4.64	0.74
89-90.....	234	191	22.51	2,530	2,859	69,957	71,917	3.63	2.97	0.66
90-91.....	862	342	5.85	3,913	5,120	73,870	77,037	5.35	5.05	0.30
91-92.....	184	167	10.18	1,989	2,500	75,859	79,537	2.69	2.44	0.25
92-93.....	175	137	27.74	1,892	2,051	77,751	81,588	2.53	1.98	0.55
93-94.....	264	154	71.43	2,854	2,305	80,005	83,893	3.80	2.22	1.58
94-95.....	175	125	40.00	1,892	1,871	82,497	85,764	2.46	1.70	0.76
95-96.....	182	117	55.56	1,968	1,751	84,465	87,515	2.44	1.57	0.87
96-97.....	239	129	85.27	2,584	1,931	87,049	89,446	3.11	1.68	1.43
97-98.....	197	108	82.41	2,190	1,617	89,179	91,063	2.33	1.28	1.05
98-99.....	114	58	98.55	1,232	868	90,411	91,931	1.33	0.68	0.65
99-100.....	55	20	175.00	595	299	91,006	92,290	0.68	0.25	0.43
100-101.....	23	9	155.56	249	135	91,255	92,365	0.91	0.12	0.79
101-102.....	12	1	1,100.00	130	15	91,385	92,389	0.17	0.01	0.16
102-103.....	17	3	466.67	184	45	91,569	92,425	0.24	0.04	0.20
103-104.....	26	8	225.00	281	129	91,850	92,545	0.35	0.11	0.24
104-105.....	33	14	135.71	357	210	92,207	92,755	0.47	0.20	0.27
105-106.....	24	16	59.00	259	239	92,466	92,904	0.36	0.24	0.12
106-107.....	16	15	6.67	173	224	92,639	93,218	0.25	0.24	0.01
107-108.....	10	4	150.00	108	60	92,747	93,278	0.16	0.06	0.10
108-109.....	8	3	166.67	86	45	92,833	93,323	0.13	0.05	0.08
109-110.....	7	4	75.00	76	60	92,909	93,383	0.11	0.06	0.05
110-111.....	12	10	20.00	130	150	93,089	93,533	0.10	0.16	0.03
111-112.....	49	38	28.95	530	569	93,569	94,102	0.77	0.60	0.17
112-113.....	38	17	123.53	411	254	93,980	94,356	0.61	0.27	0.34
113-114.....	15	6	150.00	162	90	94,142	94,446	0.25	0.10	0.15
114-115.....	6	3	100.00	65	45	94,207	94,491	0.10	0.05	0.05
115-116.....	8	5	60.00	86	75	94,293	94,566	0.14	0.08	0.06
116-117.....	11	9	22.22	119	135	94,412	94,701	0.19	0.15	0.04
117-118.....	29	11	163.64	813	165	94,725	94,866	0.51	0.19	0.32
118-119.....	34	14	142.86	367	210	95,092	95,076	0.63	0.26	0.37
119-120.....	21	22	64.55	227	329	95,319	95,405	0.40	0.42	0.02
120-121.....	37	36	2.78	400	539	95,719	95,944	0.73	0.71	0.02
121-122.....	124	81	53.09	1,340	1,212	97,059	97,156	2.72	1.78	0.94
122-123.....	233	169	37.87	2,519	2,530	99,578	99,686	5.98	4.34	1.64
123-124.....	33	19	73.68	357	284	99,935	99,970	1.04	0.60	0.44
124-125.....	6	2	200.00	65	30	100,000	100,000	1.05	0.35	0.70

a Decrease.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

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The following tables show the distribution of the negro population in accordance with latitude and longitude:

DISTRIBUTION OF THE NEGRO (a) POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH LATITUDE: 1880 AND 1890.

DEGREES OF LATITUDE.	NEGRO POPULATION IN THOUSANDS.		PER CENT OF INCREASE.	NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION WITHIN THE PARALLELS.		NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION NORTH OF EACH PARALLEL.		NEGRO POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.		INCREASE PER SQUARE MILE.
	1890	1880	1880 to 1890	1890	1880	1890	1880	1890	1880	1880 to 1890
48-49.....										
47-48.....	2			27		27		0.02		0.02
46-47.....	1	1		13	15	40	15	0.01	0.01	
45-46.....	3	2	50.00	40	30	80	45	0.02	0.01	0.01
44-45.....	5	4	25.00	67	61	147	106	0.03	0.02	0.01
43-44.....	10	10		134	152	281	258	0.06	0.06	
42-43.....	51	43	18.60	683	653	964	911	0.30	0.25	0.05
41-42.....	78	65	20.00	1,044	988	2,068	1,899	0.42	0.35	0.07
40-41.....	154	125	23.20	2,002	1,809	4,070	3,798	0.84	0.68	0.16
39-40.....	421	382	10.21	5,636	5,805	9,706	9,603	2.31	2.10	0.21
38-39.....	485	474	2.32	6,493	7,203	16,199	16,806	2.60	2.63	0.06
37-38.....	512	492	4.07	6,854	7,470	23,053	24,282	2.80	2.78	0.11
36-37.....	593	565	4.06	7,938	8,585	30,901	32,807	3.30	3.20	0.16
35-36.....	658	588	11.00	8,809	8,935	39,800	41,802	3.73	3.33	0.40
34-35.....	828	722	14.08	11,084	10,971	50,884	52,773	4.91	4.28	0.63
33-34.....	1,112	884	25.79	14,880	13,433	65,770	66,206	7.18	5.71	1.47
32-33.....	1,197	1,000	9.82	16,024	16,563	81,794	82,769	8.49	7.73	0.76
31-32.....	564	474	18.99	7,550	7,203	89,344	89,972	4.98	4.19	0.79
30-31.....	480	405	18.52	6,426	6,154	95,770	96,126	5.21	4.40	0.81
29-30.....	283	235	20.43	3,788	3,571	99,558	99,697	5.15	4.27	0.88
28-29.....	23	14	64.20	308	213	99,806	99,910	0.87	0.53	0.34
27-28.....	4	2	100.00	54	30	99,920	99,940	0.20	0.10	0.10
26-27.....		1	100.00		15	99,920	99,955		0.07	0.07
25-26.....						99,920	99,955			
24-25.....	6	3	100.00	80	45	100,000	100,000	74.07	37.04	37.03

a Includes all persons of negro descent.

Decrease.

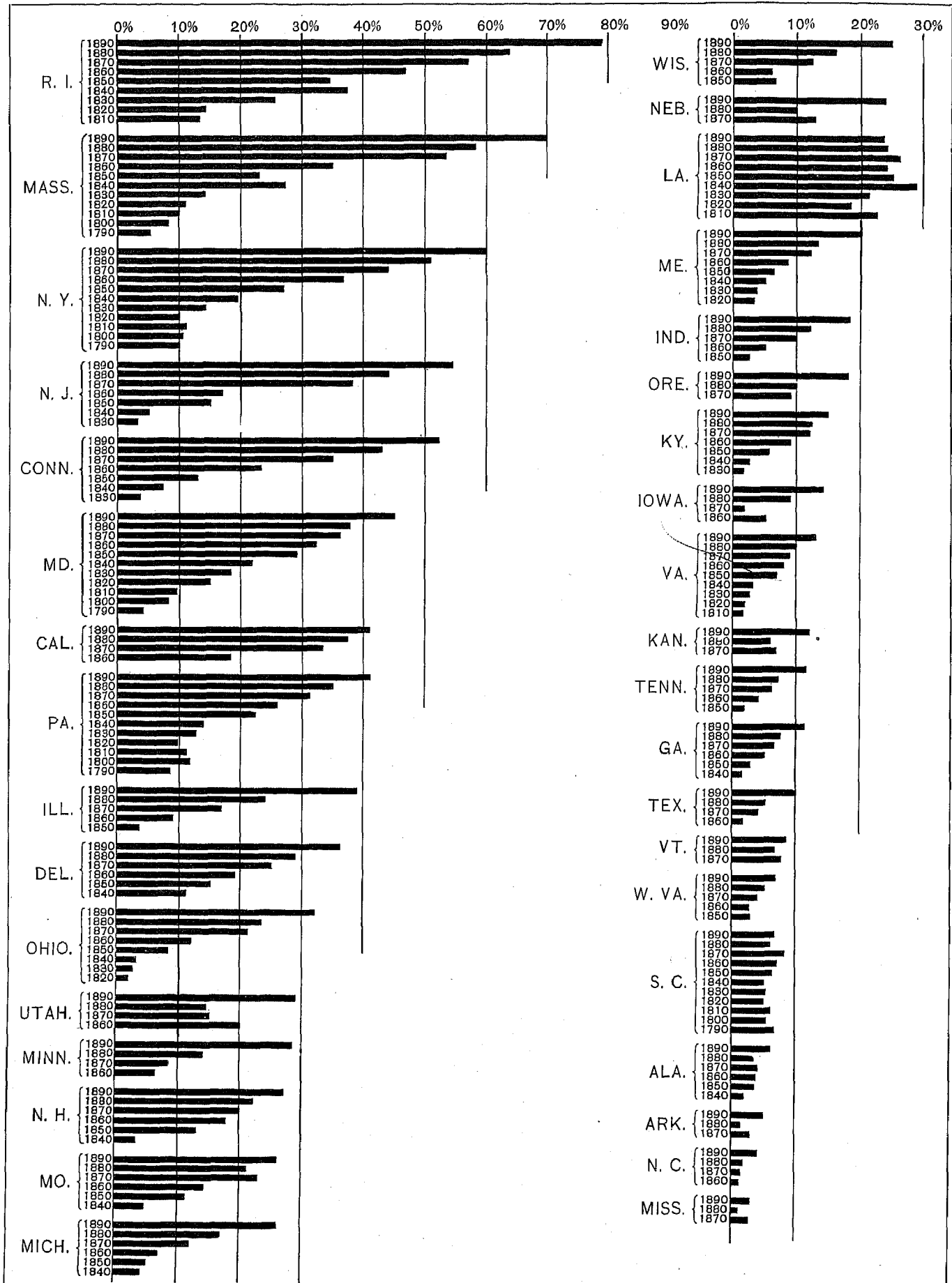
PROGRESS OF THE NATION.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE NEGRO (a) POPULATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH LONGITUDE: 1880 AND 1890.

DEGREES OF LONGITUDE.	NEGRO POPULATION IN THOUSANDS.		PER CENT OF INCREASE.	NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION WITHIN THE MERIDIANS.		NUMBER IN EACH 100,000 OF TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION EAST OF EACH MERIDIAN.		NEGRO POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.		INCREASE PER SQUARE MILE.
	1890	1880		1880 to 1890	1890	1880	1890	1880	1890	
67-68.....										
68-69.....										
69-70.....										
70-71.....	7	4	75.00	94	61	94	61	0.08	0.39	0.29
71-72.....	21	20	5.00	281	304	375	305	1.02	1.54	0.08
72-73.....	11	10	10.00	147	152	522	517	0.81	0.73	0.08
73-74.....	56	49	14.29	750	745	1,272	1,262	3.74	3.28	0.46
74-75.....	49	40	22.50	656	608	1,028	1,870	2.44	2.00	0.44
75-76.....	150	140	4.70	2,088	2,204	4,016	4,134	5.75	5.50	0.25
76-77.....	358	357	0.28	4,793	5,425	8,800	9,559	10.99	10.05	0.04
77-78.....	467	458	1.97	6,252	6,959	15,061	16,518	14.00	13.82	0.27
78-79.....	302	302		4,043	4,589	10,104	21,107	8.53	8.53	
79-80.....	362	338	7.10	4,846	5,136	23,950	26,243	10.20	9.52	0.68
80-81.....	356	298	19.46	4,766	4,528	28,716	30,771	7.40	6.10	1.21
81-82.....	407	348	16.95	5,440	5,288	34,165	36,050	6.80	5.82	0.98
82-83.....	332	243	36.63	4,445	3,692	38,610	39,751	5.80	4.25	1.55
83-84.....	352	301	16.94	4,712	4,574	43,322	44,325	6.24	5.34	0.90
84-85.....	467	423	10.40	6,252	6,428	49,574	50,753	7.66	6.94	0.72
85-86.....	342	307	11.40	4,578	4,065	54,152	55,418	5.72	5.14	0.58
86-87.....	377	336	12.20	5,047	5,106	59,199	60,524	7.47	6.65	0.82
87-88.....	369	348	6.03	4,940	5,288	64,139	65,812	7.07	6.07	0.40
88-89.....	315	301	4.65	4,217	4,574	68,356	70,386	5.02	4.80	0.22
89-90.....	374	355	5.35	5,007	5,304	73,363	75,780	5.81	5.51	0.30
90-91.....	587	470	24.89	7,858	7,142	81,221	82,922	8.67	6.94	1.73
91-92.....	410	329	24.62	5,489	4,699	86,710	87,921	6.00	4.81	1.19
92-93.....	201	168	19.64	2,691	2,553	80,401	80,474	2.00	2.43	0.47
93-94.....	177	150	18.00	2,370	2,279	91,771	92,753	2.55	2.16	0.39
94-95.....	155	137	13.14	2,075	2,082	93,846	94,835	2.18	2.23	0.26
95-96.....	166	141	17.73	2,222	2,143	96,068	96,978	2.23	1.80	0.54
96-97.....	163	119	36.97	2,182	1,808	98,250	98,786	2.12	1.55	0.57
97-98.....	82	57	43.86	1,008	806	99,348	99,052	0.97	0.67	0.30
98-99.....	16	9	77.78	214	137	99,562	99,789	0.19	0.11	0.08
99-100.....	3	2	50.00	40	30	99,602	99,810	0.04	0.02	0.02
100-101.....	1	1		13	15	99,615	99,834	0.01	0.01	
101-102.....	1			13		99,628	99,834	0.01		0.01
102-103.....	1			13		99,641	99,834	0.01		0.01
103-104.....	2	1	100.00	27	15	99,668	99,849	0.03	0.01	0.02
104-105.....	4	1	300.00	54	15	99,722	99,864	0.06	0.01	0.05
105-106.....	1	1		13	15	99,735	99,879	0.02	0.02	
106-107.....	1	1		13	15	99,748	99,894	0.02	0.02	
107-108.....	1			13		99,761	99,894	0.02		0.02
108-109.....	1			13		99,774	99,894	0.02		0.02
109-110.....	1			13		99,787	99,894	0.02		0.02
110-111.....	1			13		99,800	99,894	0.02		0.02
111-112.....	1			13		99,813	99,894	0.02		0.02
112-113.....	1			13		99,826	99,894	0.02		0.02
113-114.....						99,826	99,894			
114-115.....						99,826	99,894			
115-116.....						99,826	99,894			
116-117.....						99,826	99,894			
117-118.....	1			13		99,839	99,894	0.02		0.02
118-119.....	2			27		99,866	99,894	0.04		0.04
119-120.....	1			13		99,879	99,894	0.02		0.02
120-121.....	1			13		99,892	99,894	0.02		0.02
121-122.....	4	2	100.00	54	30	99,946	99,924	0.09	0.04	0.05
122-123.....	4	4		54	61	100,000	99,985	0.10	0.10	
123-124.....		1				100,000	100,000			0.03
124-125.....					15	100,000	100,000			0.03

a Includes all persons of negro descent.

b Decrease.



PROPORTION OF URBAN TO TOTAL POPULATION, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES—HISTORICAL.

NOTE.—Colorado, Nevada, and Florida are not shown, because these states had urban population in 1880 and 1890 only.

URBAN POPULATION.

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URBAN POPULATION.

In the published records of former censuses urban population has been defined as that element living in cities, or other closely aggregated bodies of population, containing 8,000 inhabitants or more. This definition of the urban element, although a somewhat arbitrary one, is used in the present discussion of the results of the Eleventh Census in order that they may be compared directly with those of earlier censuses.

Throughout the United States, with the exception of the New England states, there is no difficulty or uncertainty in carrying out the above definition of urban population. Excepting in these states, municipal charters are generally granted only to dense bodies of population, and all such bodies are incorporated and their limits sharply defined by the acts of incorporation. In the New England states, on the contrary, the general practice is to subdivide the counties into towns, which are, so far as area and distribution of population are concerned, similar as political divisions to the townships of the states of the Upper Mississippi valley. When certain conditions of population are fulfilled these towns are chartered bodily as cities. Thus these cities may contain considerable numbers of rural population, and, conversely, certain towns may contain dense bodies of population of magnitude sufficient to be classed as urban. It is therefore possible in these states to make only an approximate separation of the urban and rural elements. According to this definition the urban population of the country was 18,284,385 in 1890, the total population being 62,622,250. The urban population in 1890 constituted 29.20 per cent of the total population. Corresponding figures for the several censuses are given in the following table:

CENSUS YEARS.	Population of the United States.	Population of cities having 8,000 inhabitants or more.	Inhabitants of specified cities in each 100 of the total population.
1790.....	3,929,214	131,472	3.35
1800.....	5,308,483	210,873	3.97
1810.....	7,239,881	356,920	4.93
1820.....	9,633,822	475,135	4.93
1830.....	12,866,020	864,509	6.72
1840.....	17,060,453	1,453,994	8.52
1850.....	23,191,876	2,897,586	12.49
1860.....	31,443,321	5,072,256	16.13
1870.....	38,558,371	8,071,875	20.93
1880.....	50,155,783	11,318,547	22.57
1890.....	62,622,250	18,284,385	29.20

It will be seen that the proportion of urban population has increased gradually during the past century from 3.35 up to 29.20 per cent, or from one-thirtieth up to nearly one-third of the total population. The increase has been quite regular from the beginning up to 1880, while from 1880 to 1890 it has made a leap from 22.57 up to 29.20 per cent, thus illustrating in a forcible manner the accelerated tendency of our population toward urban life. The number of cities having a population of 8,000 or more increased from 6 in 1790 to 286 in 1880, whence it has leaped to 448 in 1890.

The urban element in 1890 is distributed very unequally over the country, as is shown below by geographical divisions:

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Urban population.	Per cent of entire urban population.
The United States.....	18,284,385	100.00
North Atlantic.....	9,015,383	49.31
South Atlantic.....	1,419,904	7.76
North Central.....	5,793,806	31.69
South Central.....	1,147,089	6.27
Western.....	908,053	4.97

The North Atlantic division contains nearly one-half the urban population of the country, while the North Atlantic and North Central divisions together contain nearly five-sixths.

In the North Atlantic division 51.81 per cent, or more than one-half the entire population, is contained in cities of 8,000 inhabitants or more. During the past ten years the urban element in this division has increased 44.15 per cent, while the total population has increased but 19.95 per cent. This relative increase is well distributed among the several states of this division, with the single exception of Vermont, whose urban element has increased but little. In Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York the numerical increase in the urban element is greater than the increase of the total population, so that in these states the rural population has actually diminished in number. This rapid increase in the urban element of the North Atlantic division is due to the equally rapid extension of manufactures and commerce, requiring the aggregation of the inhabitants into compact bodies.

In the North Central division 25.91 per cent, or a trifle more than one-fourth of the inhabitants, are classed as urban. In the past ten years the number of the urban element has nearly doubled, while the total population has increased but 28.78 per cent. The number of cities has increased from 95 in 1880 to 152 in 1890. The increase in number of urban population, viz, 2,769,217, is comprised mainly in a few large cities; thus the total increase in the 11 largest cities, comprising a trifle more than one-half of the urban population of this section, is 1,446,089, or more than half the entire gain in urban population in this division.

In the South Atlantic and South Central divisions the proportion of urban population is comparatively small, being in the first named but 16.03 per cent of the entire population, or less than one-sixth, and in the second but 10.45 per cent, the proportion of urban to the total population in all the southern states being less than 13 per cent. The industries of these states are mainly agricultural, and while manufactures and mining are making some progress they are still in their infancy. The progress in these branches of industry may be measured roughly by the growth of the urban element. In 1880 this element numbered 1,616,095, and constituted less than 10 per cent of the population. In 1890 it numbered 2,567,053, having increased 58.84 per cent, while the total population had increased but 20.07 per cent.

In certain of these states the proportion of urban population is still trifling; thus, in Mississippi it constitutes but 2.64, in North Carolina but 3.87, and in Arkansas but 4.89 per cent of the total population.

Mining, commerce, and manufactures in the western states and territories are in a much more advanced stage, as is shown by the greater proportion of the urban element. Considered as a whole, the urban element in the Western division in 1890 constituted 29.99 per cent of the whole population, while in 1880 it constituted 23.97 per cent. It has therefore gained much more rapidly than the total population.

In 1880 there was but 1 city, New York, which had a population in excess of a million. In 1890 there were 3, New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia.

In 1870 there were but 14 cities each containing more than 100,000 inhabitants. In 1880 this number had increased to 20, and in 1890 to 28.

The relative rank of the cities having a population of 100,000 or more at the date of each of these censuses is set forth in the following table:

RANK.	1890	1880	1870
1	New York, N. Y.	New York, N. Y.	New York, N. Y.
2	Chicago, Ill.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Philadelphia, Pa.
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
4	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.	St. Louis, Mo.
5	St. Louis, Mo.	Boston, Mass.	Chicago, Ill.
6	Boston, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.	Baltimore, Md.
7	Baltimore, Md.	Baltimore, Md.	Boston, Mass.
8	San Francisco, Cal.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
9	Cincinnati, Ohio.	San Francisco, Cal.	New Orleans, La.
10	Cleveland, Ohio.	New Orleans, La.	San Francisco, Cal.
11	Buffalo, N. Y.	Cleveland, Ohio.	Buffalo, N. Y.
12	New Orleans, La.	Pittsburg, Pa.	Washington, D. C.
13	Pittsburg, Pa.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Newark, N. J.
14	Washington, D. C.	Washington, D. C.	Louisville, Ky.
15	Detroit, Mich.	Newark, N. J.	
16	Milwaukee, Wis.	Louisville, Ky.	
17	Newark, N. J.	Jersey city, N. J.	
18	Minneapolis, Minn.	Detroit, Mich.	
19	Jersey city, N. J.	Milwaukee, Wis.	
20	Louisville, Ky.	Providence, R. I.	
21	Omaha, Neb.		
22	Rochester, N. Y.		
23	St. Paul, Minn.		
24	Kansas city, Mo.		
25	Providence, R. I.		
26	Denver, Colo.		
27	Indianapolis, Ind.		
28	Allegheny, Pa.		

URBAN POPULATION.

The following table shows the 50 principal cities of the United States in the order of their rank, giving the population in 1890 and 1880, and the increase from 1880 to 1890:

POPULATION OF THE FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES IN 1890 IN THE ORDER OF THEIR RANK.

CITIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.		CITIES.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.	
	1890	1880	Number.	Per cent.		1890	1880	Number.	Per cent.
New York, N. Y.	1,515,301	1,204,299	309,002	25.62	Denver, Colo.	100,713	35,629	71,084	199.51
Chicago, Ill.	1,000,850	503,185	596,665	118.58	Indianapolis, Ind.	105,436	75,056	30,380	40.48
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,040,064	847,170	192,794	23.58	Allegheny, Pa.	105,287	78,082	26,605	33.81
Brooklyn, N. Y.	806,343	500,663	299,680	42.30	Albany, N. Y.	94,923	90,758	4,165	4.59
St. Louis, Mo.	451,770	350,518	101,252	28.89	Columbus, Ohio	88,150	51,647	36,503	70.08
Boston, Mass.	448,477	362,839	85,638	23.60	Syracuse, N. Y.	88,143	51,792	36,351	70.19
Baltimore, Md.	434,430	332,313	102,126	30.73	Worcester, Mass.	84,655	58,291	26,364	45.23
San Francisco, Cal.	298,097	233,950	65,038	27.80	Toledo, Ohio	81,434	50,137	31,297	62.42
Cincinnati, Ohio	296,908	253,130	41,769	16.37	Richmond, Va.	81,388	63,600	17,788	27.97
Cleveland, Ohio	261,353	190,140	101,207	63.20	New Haven, Conn.	81,298	62,882	18,416	29.23
Buffalo, N. Y.	265,064	155,134	100,530	64.80	Paterson, N. J.	78,347	51,031	27,316	53.53
New Orleans, La.	242,030	216,090	25,940	12.01	Lowell, Mass.	77,690	59,475	18,221	30.64
Pittsburg, Pa.	238,017	156,389	82,228	52.58	Nashville, Tenn.	76,168	43,350	32,818	75.70
Washington, D. C.	230,392	177,624	52,768	29.71	Scranton, Pa.	75,215	45,850	29,365	64.05
Detroit, Mich.	205,876	116,340	89,536	76.96	Fall River, Mass.	74,398	48,061	25,437	51.95
Milwaukee, Wis.	204,408	115,587	88,881	76.90	Cambridge, Mass.	70,028	52,669	17,359	32.96
Newark, N. J.	181,830	136,508	45,322	33.20	Atlanta, Ga.	65,533	37,400	28,134	75.18
Minneapolis, Minn.	164,738	46,887	117,851	251.35	Memphis, Tenn.	64,495	33,592	30,903	92.00
Jersey City, N. J.	163,003	120,722	42,281	35.02	Wilmington, Del.	61,431	43,478	18,953	44.02
Louisville, Ky.	161,120	123,758	37,371	30.20	Dayton, Ohio	61,220	38,678	22,542	58.28
Omaha, Neb.	140,452	30,518	109,934	360.23	Troy, N. Y.	60,956	56,747	4,209	7.42
Rochester, N. Y.	133,806	89,360	44,500	49.83	Grand Rapids, Mich.	60,278	32,016	28,262	88.27
St. Paul, Minn.	133,156	41,473	91,683	221.07	Reading, Pa.	58,061	43,278	15,383	35.54
Kansas City, Mo.	132,716	55,785	76,931	137.91	Camden, N. J.	58,313	41,659	16,654	39.98
Providence, R. I.	132,146	104,857	27,289	26.02	Trenton, N. J.	57,458	29,910	27,548	92.10

a Includes a population of 13,048 for territory which, by decision of the supreme court of the state, is now outside the limits of Kansas city.

The following table shows the number of cities classified according to population at the date of each census:

NUMBER OF CITIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO POPULATION: 1790 TO 1890.

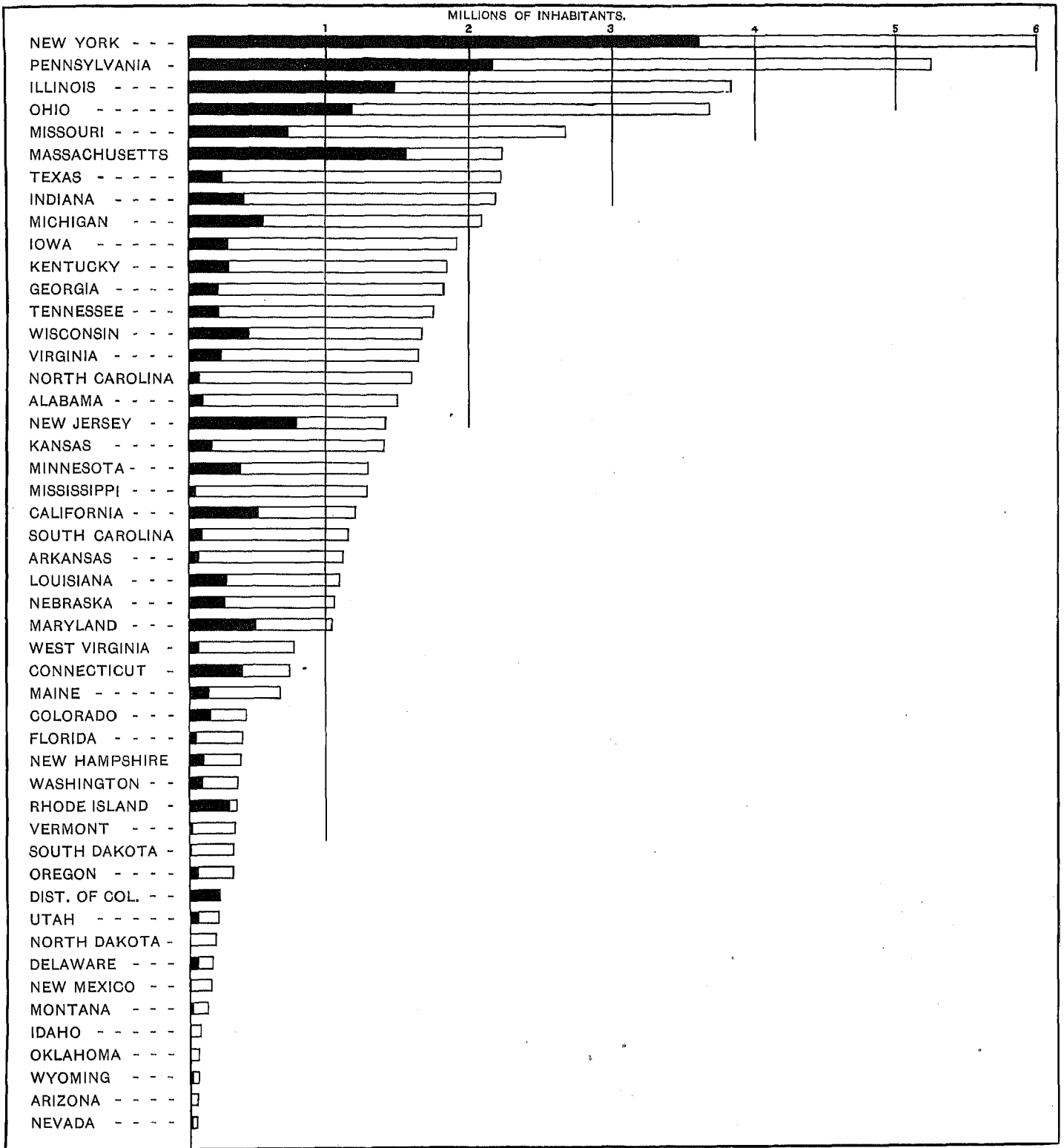
CENSUS YEARS.	Total.	8,000 to 12,000.	12,000 to 20,000.	20,000 to 40,000.	40,000 to 75,000.	75,000 to 125,000.	125,000 to 250,000.	250,000 to 500,000.	500,000 to 1,000,000.	1,000,000 and over.
1790	6	1	3	1	1					
1800	6	1		3	2					
1810	11	4	2	3		2				
1820	13	3	4	2	2	2				
1830	26	12	7	3	1	1	2			
1840	44	17	11	10	1	3	1			
1850	85	30	20	14	7	3	3	1	1	
1860	141	62	34	23	12	2	5	1	2	
1870	226	92	63	39	14	8	3	5	2	
1880	280	110	76	55	21	9	7	4	3	1
1890	448	176	107	91	35	14	14	7	1	3

The following table shows, by states and groups of states, the total population in 1880 and 1890, the urban population in the same years, the number of cities, and the proportion which the urban population bears to the total population:

URBAN POPULATION: 1880 AND 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TOTAL POPULATION.		URBAN POPULATION.		NUMBER OF CITIES AND PER CENT OF URBAN OF TOTAL POPULATION.			
	1890	1880	1890	1880	1890		1880	
					Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
The United States	62,622,250	50,155,783	18,284,385	11,318,547	448	20.20	286	22.57
North Atlantic division	17,401,545	14,507,407	9,015,383	6,254,096	199	51.81	137	43.11
Maine	661,086	618,036	130,346	87,100	8	19.72	5	13.42
New Hampshire	376,530	346,991	103,058	76,200	5	27.37	5	21.96
Vermont	332,422	332,286	26,350	21,500	2	7.93	2	6.47
Massachusetts	2,238,043	1,783,085	1,564,931	1,042,039	47	69.90	33	58.44
Rhode Island	345,506	276,531	272,571	175,500	10	78.80	6	63.40
Connecticut	746,258	622,700	385,287	260,100	17	51.63	13	42.73
New York	5,097,853	5,082,871	3,599,877	2,501,267	46	60.02	33	50.98
New Jersey	1,444,933	1,131,116	780,912	495,650	20	54.04	12	43.82
Pennsylvania	5,258,014	4,282,801	2,152,051	1,408,740	44	40.03	28	34.09
South Atlantic division	8,857,920	7,597,197	1,419,964	942,387	36	16.03	23	12.40
Delaware	108,493	140,008	61,431	42,478	1	36.46	1	28.97
Maryland	1,042,390	934,943	465,479	351,665	4	44.65	3	37.61
District of Columbia	230,302	177,624	230,392	159,871	1	100.00	2	90.01
Virginia	1,655,980	1,512,565	221,965	148,230	9	13.40	6	9.80
West Virginia	762,794	618,457	53,038	30,737	3	6.95	1	4.97
North Carolina	1,617,947	1,399,750	62,544	26,615	5	3.87	2	1.90
South Carolina	1,151,149	995,577	78,915	60,020	3	6.86	2	6.03
Georgia	1,837,353	1,542,180	199,169	112,881	7	10.84	5	7.32
Florida	391,422	269,493	47,031	9,890	3	12.02	1	3.67
North Central division	22,362,279	17,364,111	5,793,896	3,024,679	152	25.91	95	17.42
Ohio	3,672,316	3,198,062	1,159,342	745,894	29	31.57	20	23.32
Indiana	2,192,404	1,978,301	400,566	244,063	18	18.27	11	12.44
Illinois	3,826,351	3,077,871	1,485,955	732,021	24	38.83	18	23.78
Michigan	2,093,889	1,636,937	540,095	271,566	20	26.08	12	16.50
Wisconsin	1,686,880	1,315,497	424,546	212,431	17	25.17	9	16.15
Minnesota	1,301,820	780,773	369,315	107,623	6	28.37	4	13.78
Iowa	1,911,896	1,624,615	269,230	152,578	12	14.08	10	9.30
Missouri	2,679,184	2,168,380	703,743	459,369	8	26.27	5	21.18
North Dakota	182,719	236,909						
South Dakota	328,898	408,268	10,177		1	3.10		
Nebraska	1,058,910	452,402	259,048	43,521	8	24.40	2	6.02
Kansas	1,427,096	996,006	165,870	55,613	9	11.62	4	5.58
South Central division	10,972,893	8,919,371	1,147,089	673,708	37	10.45	20	7.55
Kentucky	1,858,635	1,648,690	276,454	198,603	7	14.87	5	12.05
Tennessee	1,767,518	1,542,359	202,337	98,527	5	11.45	4	6.45
Alabama	1,513,017	1,262,505	89,135	45,845	4	5.89	2	3.63
Mississippi	1,280,600	1,131,597	34,098	11,814	3	2.64	1	1.04
Louisiana	1,118,587	939,946	264,496	224,099	3	23.65	2	23.34
Texas	2,235,523	1,591,749	225,346	80,682	11	10.08	5	5.07
Oklahoma	61,834							
Arkansas	1,128,179	802,525	55,223	13,138	4	4.89	1	1.64
Western division	3,027,613	1,767,607	908,053	423,677	24	29.99	11	23.97
Montana	132,159	89,159	24,557		2	18.58		
Wyoming	60,705	20,789	11,690		1	19.26		
Colorado	412,198	194,327	152,795	50,449	4	37.07	2	25.99
New Mexico	153,593	119,565						
Arizona	59,620	40,440						
Utah	207,905	143,963	59,732	29,768	2	28.73	1	14.43
Nevada	45,761	62,266	8,511	10,917	1	18.60	1	17.53
Idaho	84,385	32,610						
Washington	349,390	75,116	98,765		3	28.27		
Oregon	313,767	174,768	56,917	17,577	2	18.14	1	10.06
California	1,208,130	864,694	495,086	323,966	9	40.98	6	37.47

a Population of Dakota in 1880 apportioned according to the present limits of North Dakota and South Dakota.



URBAN AND TOTAL POPULATION, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890.

NOTE.—The total length of each column represents the aggregate population of the state or territory, while the black part of the column represents the urban element, that is, the proportion contained in cities having 8,000 inhabitants or more.

In defining what constitutes a city, in each case the Census Office has consistently maintained the policy of including only such population as lives within the charter limits, because no other defined limits exist. In many cases, however, this does not give to the city all the population which naturally belongs to it. There may be populous suburbs, which are to all intents and purposes parts of the city, whose inhabitants transact business within the city, who may be served by the same post office, but who, living without the charter limits, are not included in the city's population. Of this our greatest city, New York, is a forcible example. Within a radius of 15 miles of the city hall, on Manhattan island, the people are in effect citizens of New York, so far as their business and social interests go, although politically they live in different cities, counties, and states. This body of population contains considerably in excess of 3,000,000 persons, or two-thirds the number in London, which is, similarly, a congeries of municipalities. Next to London, New York and its suburbs form the largest city of the globe. Other cases are those of St. Paul and Minneapolis, whose corporate limits join one another, and Bristol, Tennessee, and Bristol, Virginia, two corporations whose line of division follows the middle of the main street of the city, and which have a joint population of 6,226. Texarkana, Texas, and Texarkana, Arkansas, form a similar case. Knoxville, Tennessee, has large suburbs immediately adjoining, whose population would, if added, increase it to very nearly 40,000 inhabitants.

The rate of growth of many of these cities, especially those situated west of the Mississippi river, has been amazing. Chicago has added over half a million to her inhabitants, thus more than doubling her size in ten years. Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha, and Denver have expanded to triple or quadruple their former size, while all over the west smaller cities have sprung up as if by magic.

RURAL POPULATION.

During the last decade the rural population has diminished in numbers over a considerable part of the country, especially in the eastern and north central states. The areas over which this diminution has occurred are represented on the accompanying map, which has been prepared upon the following basis: from the total population of each county in 1890 has been subtracted the population of all cities or other compact bodies of population which number 1,000 or more. From the population of the same counties in 1880 has been subtracted the population of the same places at that time, and the remainders, which are assumed to be the rural population, are compared for increase or decrease. This process presents no difficulties or uncertainties in any part of the country except in the New England states, where the town system prevails, and where, as a rule, no smaller political units exist than these towns. The towns contain in most cases both urban and rural population in varying proportions, and unless one has personal acquaintance with them he has no basis for obtaining the relative proportion of these elements in any town except as indicated by the total population of the town. If the town be large the presumption is that it contains a considerable urban population, while if it is small it is probably all or nearly all rural. In the case of these towns the elimination of the urban element has been largely a matter of personal acquaintance, an estimate based thereon being guided to some extent by the population of the town, a population in excess of 2,500 indicating that a considerable proportion of the people were living under urban conditions.

The first table on the following page shows the proportion which the areas in which the rural population has diminished bears to the total areas of the states. This was prepared by footing up the counties in which such diminution had taken place and comparing the totals with the areas of the states. It shows that upon 16 per cent of the area of the country the rural population has diminished; that this diminution has been much greater in the North Atlantic division than elsewhere and least in the South Central division. It is greatest in New York state, where nearly five-sixths of the area has lost rural population; in Vermont, where more than three-fourths has lost; in Maine and New Hampshire, where nearly two-thirds has lost. It is surprisingly low in Massachusetts, but here it should be added as a qualification of the figures that the majority of the counties of that state have gained only a trifling amount; have barely held their own in this respect. In the North Central division the states of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa, together with southern Michigan and Wisconsin, have diminished in rural population over great areas. These areas in Illinois and Ohio comprise over three-fifths of the state and in Indiana and Iowa more than two-fifths.

Among the southern states Maryland has lost over the greatest territory, an area which exceeds half that of the state, while in Virginia much of the country lying east of the Blue Ridge has lost in rural population. The cotton states as a rule have lost very little.

Among the western states Nevada has lost rural population over nine-tenths of its area, and Utah, California, and Colorado have lost over areas which are notable because they occur in these newly settled states. The losses in these states are doubtless due not to a reduction in farming area, for they are not of strictly rural population, but to a reduction in the scattered mining population of those states.

Out of a total increase of population in the United States of 12,466,467 the rural population has increased 4,078,422, as is seen from the second table on the following page; in other words, about one-third of the total increase of the country during the past decade has been in its rural element. This increase has been distributed among the states in a most irregular manner. The North Atlantic division has suffered a decrease of rural population to the extent of 37,941. In all the other divisions of the country there has been an increase, but this increase has been in no way proportional to the total increase of population.

PROGRESS OF THE NATION.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA SHOWING LOSS IN RURAL POPULATION: 1890.

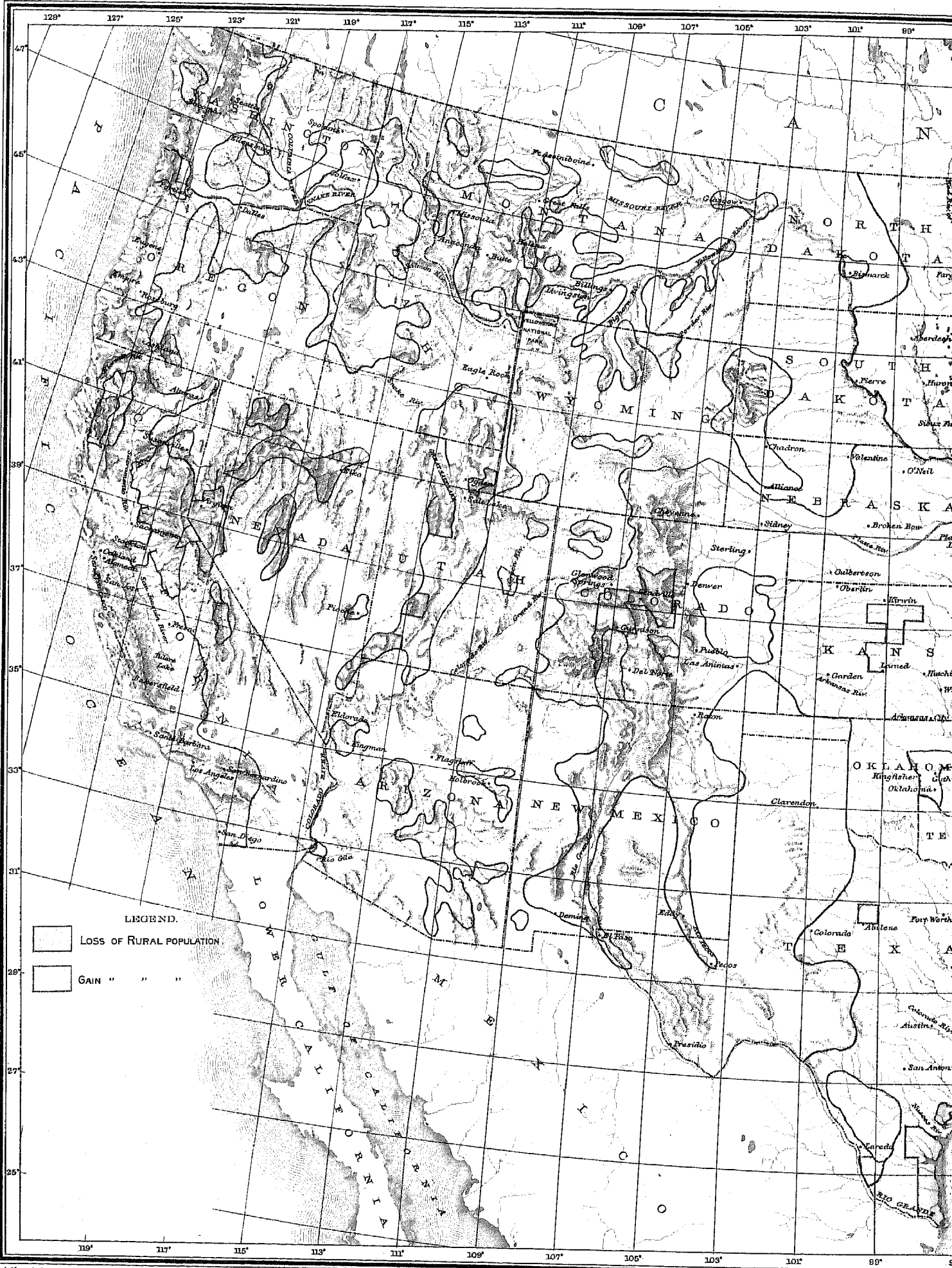
STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Per cent.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Per cent.
The United States.....	16.25	North Central division—Continued.	
North Atlantic division.....	58.96	Minnesota.....	8.21
Maine.....	64.96	Iowa.....	43.26
New Hampshire.....	63.10	Missouri.....	15.99
Vermont.....	77.30	North Dakota.....	
Massachusetts.....	18.92	South Dakota.....	
Rhode Island.....	28.11	Nebraska.....	
Connecticut.....	60.85	Kansas.....	7.24
New York.....	82.66	South Central division.....	8.16
New Jersey.....	28.06	Kentucky.....	22.79
Pennsylvania.....	38.20	Tennessee.....	28.71
South Atlantic division.....	16.65	Alabama.....	12.24
Delaware.....	32.14	Mississippi.....	13.61
Maryland.....	54.11	Louisiana.....	4.34
District of Columbia.....		Texas.....	5.21
Virginia.....	41.57	Oklahoma.....	
West Virginia.....	1.79	Arkansas.....	
North Carolina.....	13.12	Western division.....	12.22
South Carolina.....	4.56	Montana.....	
Georgia.....	14.11	Wyoming.....	
Florida.....	10.25	Colorado.....	8.78
North Central division.....	20.10	New Mexico.....	
Ohio.....	61.39	Arizona.....	
Indiana.....	47.39	Utah.....	14.75
Illinois.....	65.73	Nevada.....	90.50
Michigan.....	26.61	Idaho.....	
Wisconsin.....	18.25	Washington.....	
		Oregon.....	1.54
		California.....	13.96

The following table shows the net numerical increase or decrease in rural population in the United States, groups of states, and the several states and territories:

INCREASE OR DECREASE IN RURAL POPULATION: 1880 TO 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Increase.	Decrease.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Increase.	Decrease.
The United States.....	4,078,422		North Central division—Continued.		
North Atlantic division.....		37,941	Iowa.....	121,709	
Maine.....		24,391	Missouri.....	176,171	
New Hampshire.....		8,575	North Dakota.....	392,330	
Vermont.....		18,944	South Dakota.....		
Massachusetts.....		6,522	Nebraska.....	340,834	
Rhode Island.....		508	Kansas.....	220,823	
Connecticut.....		11,964	South Central division.....	1,314,973	
New York.....		163,176	Kentucky.....	98,987	
New Jersey.....	31,316		Tennessee.....	77,935	
Pennsylvania.....	164,823		Alabama.....	168,227	
South Atlantic division.....	664,346		Mississippi.....	124,914	
Delaware.....	40		Louisiana.....	120,255	
Maryland.....		17,220	Texas.....	306,846	
District of Columbia (a).....			Oklahoma.....	51,620	
Virginia.....	45,035		Arkansas.....	267,139	
West Virginia.....	114,943		Western division.....	587,280	
North Carolina.....	156,909		Montana.....	52,485	
South Carolina.....	108,780		Wyoming.....	20,268	
Georgia.....	183,761		Colorado.....	87,518	
Florida.....	72,008		New Mexico.....	20,547	
North Central division.....	1,549,764		Arizona.....	14,882	
Ohio.....		13,274	Utah.....	22,542	
Indiana.....	8,073		Nevada.....		13,085
Illinois.....		66,741	Idaho.....		
Michigan.....	104,877		Washington.....	136,715	
Wisconsin.....	103,206		Oregon.....	79,773	
Minnesota.....	206,756		California.....	114,900	

a No rural population.



LEGEND.

Loss of Rural Population

Gain " " "



MAP
 SHOWING
 GAIN OR LOSS
 OF RURAL POPULATION
 BETWEEN 1880 AND 1890.
 COMPILED BY
 HENRY GANNETT, GEOGRAPHER.

Among the states in the North Atlantic division there has been a loss of rural population throughout New England and New York, the only states of this division in which the rural population has increased being New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

In the South Atlantic division the only state which has suffered a loss is Maryland, although Delaware has but a small gain. Virginia has lost heavily in certain parts, but the net result for the state has been a gain. In the other states of this division most of the increase in population has consisted in an increase of this element.

In the North Central division there has been a loss of rural population in Ohio and Illinois, while in Indiana the gain is trifling. In the other states of this division the gain in rural population has been substantial, especially in those upon the plains.

In every state of the South Central division there has been a considerable gain in the rural population. The same is true also of the states and territories comprising the Western division, with the exception of Nevada, which, with its great loss in total population, has suffered a corresponding loss in the rural element.

SEX.

The aggregate population on June 1, 1890, was 62,622,250. Of this number 32,067,880 were males and 30,554,370 were females. The following table shows for the United States as a whole the proportion which the number of each sex bears to the total population at each census from 1850 to 1890:

CENSUS YEARS.	Males.	Females.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1850.....	51.04	48.96
1860.....	51.10	48.84
1870.....	50.50	49.44
1880.....	50.88	49.12
1890.....	51.21	48.79

From the above table it is apparent that for 1890 in the United States males were in excess of females in the proportion of 51.21 and 48.79. This excess of males is to be expected in this case, owing to the effects of immigration. Where natural increase is not interfered with either by immigration or emigration, wars or pestilence, the proportion of the sexes is nearly equal, females being slightly in excess of males. This is shown (but rather imperfectly, on account of the effect of emigration) in the following table, which presents the proportions of the sexes in certain European countries:

COUNTRIES.	Males.	Females.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom.....	48.54	51.46
Austria.....	48.92	51.08
Denmark.....	48.76	51.24
Germany.....	49.03	50.97
Netherlands.....	49.42	50.58
Spain.....	49.04	50.96
Sweden.....	48.43	51.57
Norway.....	47.87	52.13

In every one of these countries, without exception, females are in excess, constituting from 50.58 to 52.13 per cent of the whole population. In the United Kingdom, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, and Norway it may be accounted for by emigration, but in the cases of Austria, Netherlands, and Spain there is little emigration, and the figures are practically those of undisturbed natural increase. Judging, therefore, from these cases, it would appear that under undisturbed conditions the female sex outnumbers the male sex nearly in the proportion of 51 to 49.

The effect of emigration upon the population of the other countries is roughly measured by the fact that the average proportion of females to males in them is about 51.5 to 48.5. In the case of the United States, however, normal conditions are modified by immigration. Among the immigrants to this country males are in excess of females in the proportion of 3 to 2, and to this fact, coupled with the excessive immigration during the past decade, is to be attributed the large proportion of males.

If the history of the distribution of the population by sex from 1850 to 1890 is examined it is seen that males have always been in excess of females; that between 1850 and 1860 the proportion increased slightly, while between 1860 and 1870 it diminished by six-tenths of 1 per cent, which in such a matter as this is a very large reduction. This was doubtless due in great measure to the mortality of the civil war, the ravages of which were confined to the male sex, and in which probably not far from a million of our citizens lost their lives. Between 1870 and 1880 and 1880 and 1890 the proportion of males had again increased, reaching at the latter date a proportion slightly in excess of that which was shown in 1860.

PROGRESS OF THE NATION.

The following table shows the proportion of males and females in each state and territory in 1890, 1880, 1870, 1860, and 1850:

PERCENTAGE OF MALES AND FEMALES OF TOTAL POPULATION: 1850 TO 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1890		1880		1870		1860		1850	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
The United States.....	51.21	48.79	50.88	49.12	50.56	49.44	51.16	48.84	51.04	48.96
North Atlantic division.....	49.87	50.13	49.36	50.64	49.43	50.57	49.70	50.30	50.30	49.70
Maine.....	50.31	49.69	49.94	50.06	49.94	50.06	50.49	49.51	51.01	48.99
New Hampshire.....	49.55	50.45	49.14	50.86	48.90	51.10	49.01	50.99	49.13	50.87
Vermont.....	50.94	49.06	50.22	49.78	50.13	49.87	50.39	49.61	50.95	49.05
Massachusetts.....	48.58	51.42	48.14	51.86	48.29	51.71	48.47	51.53	49.12	50.88
Rhode Island.....	48.63	51.37	48.11	51.89	48.20	51.80	48.18	51.82	48.85	51.15
Connecticut.....	49.52	50.48	49.11	50.89	49.36	50.64	49.11	50.89	49.54	50.46
New York.....	49.63	50.37	49.29	50.71	49.36	50.64	49.82	50.18	50.02	49.98
New Jersey.....	49.89	50.11	49.50	50.50	49.63	50.37	49.86	50.14	50.12	49.88
Pennsylvania.....	50.71	49.29	49.89	50.11	49.93	50.07	50.05	49.95	50.53	49.47
South Atlantic division.....	49.88	50.12	49.46	50.54	48.96	51.04	50.09	49.91	50.08	49.92
Delaware.....	50.79	49.21	50.55	49.45	50.10	49.90	50.52	49.48	50.21	49.79
Maryland.....	49.47	50.53	49.43	50.57	49.30	50.70	49.62	50.38	50.14	49.86
District of Columbia.....	47.56	52.44	47.05	52.95	47.22	52.78	47.28	52.72	46.75	53.25
Virginia.....	49.78	50.22	49.20	50.71	48.73	51.27	50.50	49.50	50.40	49.60
West Virginia.....	51.17	48.83	50.85	49.15	50.42	49.58	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	49.30	50.70	49.15	50.85	48.42	51.58	49.93	50.07	49.58	50.42
South Carolina.....	49.72	50.28	49.26	50.74	48.74	51.26	49.36	50.64	49.31	50.69
Georgia.....	50.07	49.93	49.47	50.53	48.89	51.11	50.31	49.69	50.37	49.63
Florida.....	51.59	48.41	50.63	49.37	50.36	49.64	51.94	48.06	52.52	47.48
North Central division.....	51.85	48.15	51.92	48.08	51.72	48.28	52.14	47.86	52.08	47.92
Ohio.....	50.53	49.47	50.47	49.53	50.18	49.82	50.87	49.13	51.35	48.65
Indiana.....	51.01	48.99	51.07	48.93	51.05	48.95	51.78	48.22	51.70	48.30
Illinois.....	51.55	48.45	51.55	48.45	51.83	48.17	52.73	47.27	52.65	47.35
Michigan.....	52.14	47.86	52.68	47.32	52.17	47.83	52.60	47.40	52.78	47.22
Wisconsin.....	51.87	48.13	51.70	48.30	51.66	48.34	52.51	47.49	53.04	46.96
Minnesota.....	53.41	46.59	53.68	46.32	53.51	46.49	54.11	45.89	61.15	38.85
Iowa.....	52.01	47.99	52.21	47.79	52.42	47.58	52.52	47.48	52.57	47.43
Missouri.....	51.70	48.30	51.98	48.02	52.07	47.93	52.64	47.36	52.46	47.54
North Dakota.....	55.60	44.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	54.82	45.18	a60.88	a39.12	a62.00	a37.00	a57.83	a42.17	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	54.10	45.90	55.09	44.91	57.26	42.74	58.11	41.89	.....	.....
Kansas.....	52.70	47.30	53.88	46.12	55.50	44.50	55.20	44.80	.....	.....
South Central division.....	50.98	49.02	50.62	49.38	50.12	49.88	51.45	48.55	51.33	48.67
Kentucky.....	50.72	49.28	50.50	49.50	50.30	49.70	51.25	48.75	51.17	48.83
Tennessee.....	50.44	49.56	49.88	50.12	49.53	50.47	50.70	49.30	50.28	49.72
Alabama.....	50.06	49.94	49.32	50.68	49.02	50.98	50.75	49.25	50.85	49.15
Mississippi.....	50.38	49.62	50.12	49.88	49.93	50.07	51.30	48.70	51.39	48.61
Louisiana.....	50.01	49.99	49.87	50.13	49.82	50.18	52.26	47.74	53.04	46.96
Texas.....	52.45	47.55	52.64	47.36	51.74	48.26	52.99	47.01	53.52	46.48
Oklahoma.....	56.17	43.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	51.92	48.08	51.87	48.13	51.24	48.76	52.30	47.70	52.33	47.67
Western division.....	58.88	41.12	60.53	39.47	61.50	38.50	68.10	31.90	73.61	26.39
Montana.....	66.50	33.50	71.96	28.04	81.43	18.57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	64.81	35.19	68.07	31.93	79.17	20.83	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	59.50	40.50	66.45	33.55	62.26	37.74	95.37	4.63	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	54.07	45.93	53.94	46.06	51.30	48.70	52.49	47.51	51.57	48.43
Arizona.....	61.34	38.66	69.74	30.26	71.31	28.69	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	53.13	46.87	51.76	48.24	50.84	49.16	50.29	49.71	53.13	46.87
Nevada.....	63.84	36.16	67.48	32.52	76.20	23.80	80.50	19.50	.....	.....
Idaho.....	60.78	39.22	66.91	33.09	81.23	18.77	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	62.27	37.73	61.20	38.80	62.58	37.42	72.85	27.15	.....	.....
Oregon.....	57.95	42.05	59.15	40.85	58.44	41.56	60.21	39.79	62.12	37.88
California.....	57.95	42.05	59.93	40.07	62.38	37.62	71.03	28.97	62.42	37.58

a Dakota territory.

The above table shows the wide range among the states and territories in the proportion which the sexes bear to each other. The extreme on one side is the District of Columbia, where no less than 52.44 per cent of the

total population are females. This is followed at some distance by Massachusetts, where women form 51.42 per cent of the whole number. On the other hand are the newer states and territories of the far west, where we find Montana, with a population made up of 2 parts male to 1 female, and Wyoming, where but 35.19 per cent of the population are females. In both the North Atlantic and South Atlantic divisions females are slightly in excess of males. In the South Central division males are slightly in excess, and in the North Central division they are in excess to a much larger extent, while in the Western division nearly three-fifths of the population are males.

These differences are easy of explanation. The Atlantic divisions form an old settled region whence naturally for many decades a stream of emigration has flowed westward. This emigration has consisted in considerable proportion of the male element. In this way the eastern communities have been depleted. It is true that in the northeastern states the place of these emigrants has been filled to some extent by foreign immigration from Europe, otherwise its effect would be vastly more marked. The manufacturing centers of the northeastern states have attracted not only males from among the immigrants but to a large extent females also, especially of Irish and French-Canadian extraction, who form the bulk of the factory operatives. The same cause which has reduced the proportion of males in the Atlantic states has increased it in the central and western states. In the North Central division and in the Western division to this cause is to be added foreign immigration, which, consisting largely of males, increases still further the proportion of that sex.

Glancing at the history unfolded by this table, it is seen that in the North Atlantic division females have been in excess at each census since 1850; that this excess reached its maximum in 1880, and is now diminishing, as the effect of immigration from Europe overcomes that of emigration to the west. In each of the states composing this division this proportionate increase of the female element can be traced, reaching its maximum in 1870 or 1880, and thereafter diminishing. The effect of the civil war upon the elements of the population of these states is scarcely perceptible.

In the South Atlantic division different conditions prevail. Immigration to these states is but slight, and not sufficient to affect the constitution of the population as regards sex. These states are found to be almost equally divided between the sexes in 1850 and 1860. In 1870 the proportion of males has diminished 1.13 per cent, the effect undoubtedly of the civil war. Since then the proportion of males has increased, and the numbers of the sexes are nearly equal in 1890. Among the various states composing this division there is considerable variety as regards sex. In Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia there is little evidence of the effect of the civil war, while in the other states that effect is very strongly marked. Indeed, in North Carolina and Georgia there is a reduction in the proportion of males due to this cause of about 1.5 per cent, which in most cases has been recovered during the past twenty years.

In the North Central division still different conditions have prevailed. In 1850 many of these states were upon the frontier, and in the forty years that have elapsed the frontier has moved away beyond them and they have assumed the conditions of old settled communities. There has been as a rule comparatively little emigration from these states. On the other hand, there has been a vast amount of immigration to them, both from states farther east and from Europe, and of course it is understood that this immigration is disproportionately male. Starting then in 1850, this division of the states comprised a considerable excess of the male element. This element diminished appreciably by 1870, and since then has somewhat more than held its own. The influence of the war was probably slight, but, whether large or small, it can not be distinguished from the effect of other causes, to which it must be secondary. Among the various states considerable diversity exists, since this division stretches from Ohio, which in 1850 was an old settled community, to Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota, which even at present are sparsely settled on their western borders.

The South Central division comprises a group of states extending from Alabama, a well settled state even in 1850, on the east, to Texas, which in 1845 was admitted to the Union, on the west. It is a section which has received little foreign immigration, but which has been filled up by immigration from the South Atlantic states and by natural increase. In 1850 this section contained a considerable excess of the male element. In 1860 this had increased a little, and in 1870 had decidedly diminished, owing, doubtless, to the ravages of the civil war. Between 1870 and 1880 these losses were being repaired.

The Western division comprises states and territories some of which were not known by name in 1850, and others which at that date contained but a few thousand white inhabitants. Even now, without exception, they are sparsely settled. In 1850 this division was peopled with 3 males to 1 female. In 1860 the proportion had declined to 2 to 1; in 1870 and 1880 more than 6 out of 10 were males, and in 1890 the proportion of males was a little smaller. Indeed, in 1890 the least proportion of males in all these states and territories was in Utah, where 53.13 per cent were of that sex, and the largest proportion of males was in Montana, where they outnumbered the females in the proportion of 2 to 1. Considering these states and territories as regards extreme cases of disproportion between the sexes, it is seen that the population of Colorado in 1860 was composed of 95.37 per cent of males; that the population of Nevada in the same year was composed of 89.50 per cent of males, and that California in 1850, in the height of the gold excitement, contained only 7.58 per cent of women.

For the United States as a whole there are for every 100,000 males 95,280 females in 1890. In 1880 there were 96,544 females to every 100,000 males, while in 1870 there were 97,801 females to every 100,000 males.

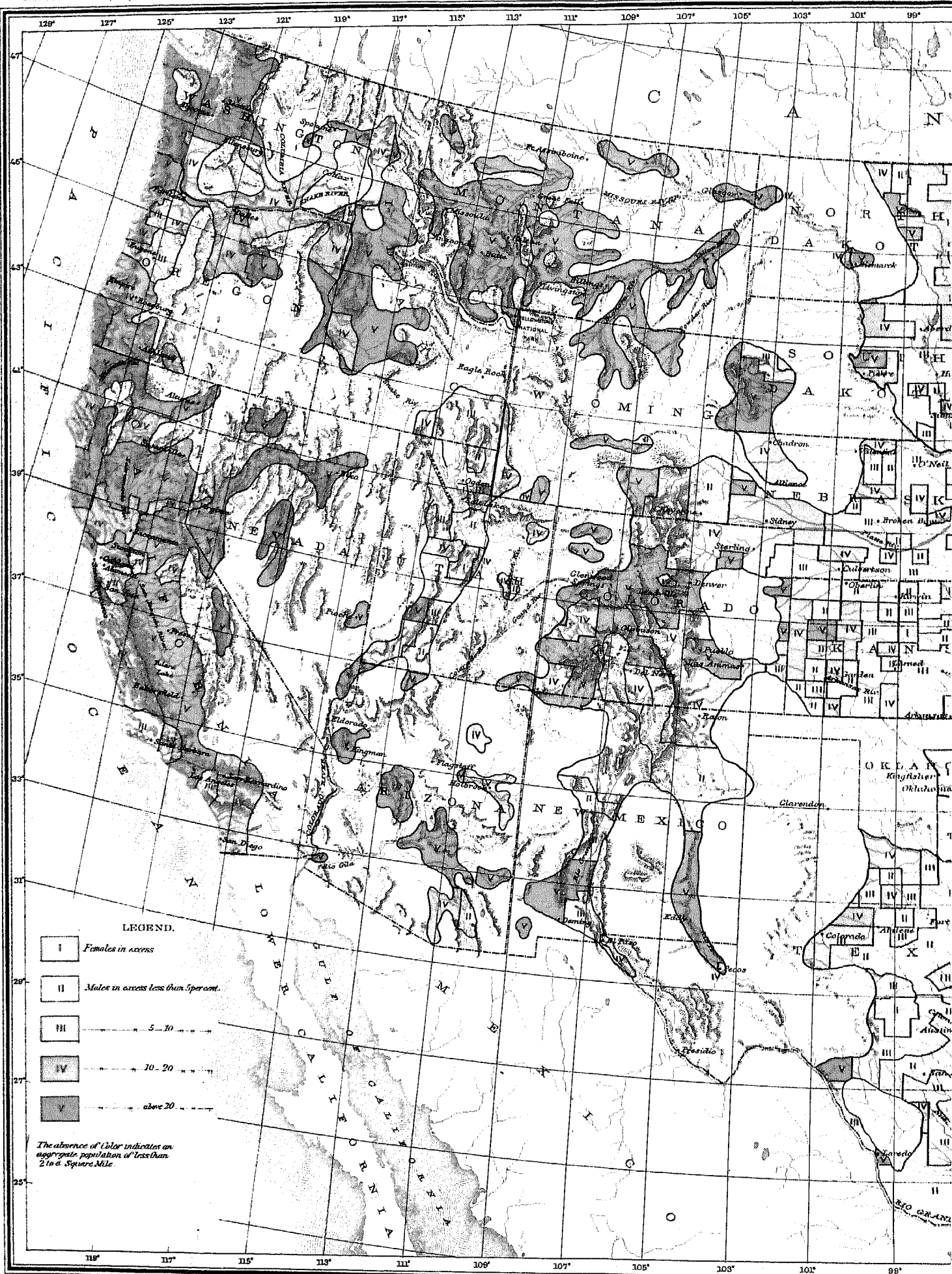
PROGRESS OF THE NATION.

The following table gives, by states and territories, arranged geographically, the whole number of males and females as returned under the census of 1890, and the number of females to each 100,000 males for the censuses of 1890, 1880, and 1870:

RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF FEMALES TO MALES: 1870 TO 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	NUMBER OF FEMALES TO EACH 100,000 MALES.		
	1890	1890	1890	1880	1870
The United States	32,067,880	30,554,370	95,280	96,544	97,801
North Atlantic division	8,677,798	8,723,747	100,530	102,600	102,293
Maine	332,590	328,496	98,769	100,253	100,226
New Hampshire	186,566	180,964	101,821	103,483	104,510
Vermont	169,327	163,095	96,320	96,168	99,402
Massachusetts	1,087,709	1,151,234	105,849	107,712	107,075
Rhode Island	168,025	177,481	105,628	107,871	107,485
Connecticut	360,538	376,720	101,944	103,642	102,606
New York	2,976,893	3,020,966	101,480	102,883	102,603
New Jersey	720,819	724,114	100,457	102,013	101,502
Pennsylvania	2,666,331	2,591,083	97,200	100,448	100,282
South Atlantic division	4,418,769	4,430,151	100,461	102,177	104,256
Delaware	85,573	82,020	96,900	97,830	99,615
Maryland	515,691	526,699	102,135	102,287	102,838
District of Columbia	109,584	120,808	110,242	112,525	111,764
Virginia	824,278	831,702	100,901	102,868	105,100
West Virginia	390,285	372,509	95,445	96,951	98,552
North Carolina	799,149	818,798	102,459	103,479	106,540
South Carolina	572,337	578,812	101,131	103,010	105,176
Georgia	919,925	917,428	99,729	102,126	104,525
Florida	201,947	189,475	93,824	97,512	98,574
North Central division	11,594,910	10,767,360	92,863	92,594	93,350
Ohio	1,855,736	1,816,580	97,890	98,153	99,264
Indiana	1,118,347	1,074,057	96,040	95,801	95,880
Illinois	1,972,308	1,854,043	94,004	94,001	92,922
Michigan	1,091,780	1,002,109	91,787	89,822	91,674
Wisconsin	874,951	811,929	92,797	93,436	93,558
Minnesota	605,321	608,505	87,227	86,276	86,871
Iowa	904,453	917,443	92,256	91,551	90,763
Missouri	1,385,238	1,293,946	93,410	92,371	92,034
North Dakota	101,590	81,129	79,859		
South Dakota	180,250	148,558	82,418	84,257	85,732
Nebraska	572,824	486,086	84,858	81,512	74,644
Kansas	752,112	674,984	89,745	85,608	80,196
South Central division	5,593,877	5,379,016	96,159	97,570	99,506
Kentucky	942,758	915,877	97,149	98,010	98,447
Tennessee	891,585	875,933	98,244	100,495	101,897
Alabama	757,456	755,561	99,750	102,770	103,993
Mississippi	649,687	639,913	98,496	99,514	100,261
Louisiana	559,350	559,237	99,980	100,520	100,714
Texas	1,172,553	1,062,970	90,654	89,082	93,263
Oklahoma	34,733	27,101	78,027		
Arkansas	585,755	542,424	92,603	92,785	95,146
Western division	1,782,526	1,245,087	69,850	65,200	62,614
Montana	87,882	44,277	50,382	38,975	22,801
Wyoming	39,343	21,362	54,297	46,898	26,306
Colorado	245,247	166,951	68,075	50,488	60,612
New Mexico	83,055	70,538	84,929	85,384	94,017
Arizona	36,571	23,049	63,025	43,304	40,235
Utah	110,463	97,442	88,212	93,216	96,700
Nevada	29,214	16,547	56,641	48,185	31,230
Idaho	51,290	33,095	64,525	49,464	23,104
Washington	217,562	181,828	80,593	63,392	59,807
Oregon	181,840	131,927	72,551	69,052	71,130
California	700,059	508,071	72,575	66,873	60,369

a Dakota territory.





The greatest preponderance of females in 1890 is found in the District of Columbia, or 110,242 females to every 100,000 males. In 1880 also the District of Columbia contained the highest proportion of females to males, or 112,525 females to every 100,000 males. In Massachusetts, the state having the next greatest excess of females over males in 1890, there are 105,840 females to every 100,000 males, while in Rhode Island, the state showing the third largest excess of females over males, there are 105,628 females to every 100,000 males. In 1880 Rhode Island was second as to the excess of females, with 107,871 females to every 100,000 males, and Massachusetts third, with 107,712 females to every 100,000 males.

Grouping the states with reference to the proportion of the sexes, it is seen that, besides the District of Columbia, there are 10 states, namely, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia, in which females are in excess. Every one of these, it will be noticed, is in one of the two Atlantic divisions.

In the remaining states males are in excess. Of these there are 13, namely, Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia, in which the whole number of females represents 95 per cent or more of the whole number of males.

In 14 states and territories the number of females is between 80 and 95 per cent of the number of males. These are as follows: Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Wisconsin. In the remaining states and territories the whole number of females represents from 50 to 80 per cent of the whole number of males. These are Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming.

The constitution of the population of many of the states with regard to sex has changed materially since 1880, while throughout the country at large there has been an increase in the proportion of males.

The increase of the male element in the country at large has resulted in transferring from the list of states in which females were in excess in 1880 to those in which males are in excess no fewer than 6 states, namely, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee. In general, it has increased the proportion of males in the northern and southern central states. On the other hand, the development of settled conditions in the group of western states and territories has reduced the proportion of males among them.

The whole number of states and territories where the females exceed the males in 1890 is 11 as against 17 in 1880. All of the states and territories showing an excess of females over males in 1890 are found in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic divisions, as was also true of the states and territories having an excess of females over males in 1880, with the exception of Alabama, Louisiana, and Tennessee, in the South Central division.

In 1880 there were 5 states and territories in which the number of females was less than 50 per cent of the number of males, namely, Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and Wyoming, while in 1890 there is no state or territory where the number of females is not at least 50 per cent of the number of males.

In 1890 there are 11 states and territories, mainly in the Western division, in which the number of females is from 50 to 80 per cent of the number of males as against 5 states and territories in 1880.

For the remaining states and territories the number of females is over 80 per cent but less than 100 per cent of the number of males.

The females as compared with the males have lost relatively since 1880 in the United States as a whole, the numerical loss being 1,264 females to each 100,000 males as against a relative loss in 1880 of 1,257 females to each 100,000 males. There has been a relative loss during the decade of 2,070 females to each 100,000 males in the North Atlantic division; of 1,716 females to each 100,000 males in the South Atlantic division, and 1,411 females to each 100,000 males in the South Central division. There has been a slight increase relatively, on the other hand, of 269 females to each 100,000 males in the North Central division, and 4,650 females to each 100,000 males in the Western division. In 19 states and territories there has been a relative increase of females to each 100,000 males, while in 29 states and territories there has been a relative decrease of females to each 100,000 males, as is shown by the following table, giving in addition to the increase or decrease in 1890, on the assumed basis of 100,000 males, the increase or decrease as shown by the census of 1880 as compared with 1870:

RELATIVE INCREASE OF FEMALES TO EACH 100,000 MALES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Increase since 1880.	Increase or decrease from 1870 to 1880.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Increase since 1880.	Increase or decrease from 1870 to 1880.
Arizona	19,631	+3,159	Oregon	3,499	-2,078
Colorado	17,587	-10,124	Nebraska	3,346	+6,868
Dakota (a)	17,239	+4,525	Michigan	1,965	-1,852
Idaho	15,061	+26,360	Missouri	1,039	+337
Montana	11,407	+16,174	Minnesota	951	-595
Nevada	8,456	+16,955	Iowa	795	+788
Wyoming	7,399	+20,592	Texas	872	-3,231
California	5,702	+6,564	Indiana	239	-79
Kansas	4,137	+5,412	Illinois	3	+1,079

a North Dakota and South Dakota combined.

RELATIVE DECREASE OF FEMALES TO EACH 100,000 MALES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Decrease since 1880.	Increase or decrease from 1870 to 1880.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Decrease since 1880.	Increase or decrease from 1870 to 1880.
Utah	5,004	-3,484	New Jersey	1,556	+511
Florida	3,688	-1,062	Maine	1,484	+27
Pennsylvania	3,248	+106	New York	1,403	+280
Alabama	3,020	-1,223	West Virginia	1,206	-1,701
Washington	2,790	+3,585	North Carolina	1,020	-3,067
Vermont	2,788	-354	Mississippi	1,018	-747
Georgia	2,397	-2,399	Delaware	930	-1,785
District of Columbia	2,283	+761	Kentucky	870	-428
Tennessee	2,251	-1,402	Wisconsin	630	-122
Rhode Island	2,243	+386	Louisiana	540	-104
Virginia	1,967	-2,332	New Mexico	455	-9,533
South Carolina	1,879	-2,166	Ohio	203	-1,111
Massachusetts	1,872	+637	Arkansas	182	-2,361
Connecticut	1,698	+1,036	Maryland	152	-551
New Hampshire	1,662	-1,027			

The increase of females since 1880 for North Dakota and South Dakota is for these 2 states combined as compared with Dakota territory in 1880 and 1870.

In all the states and territories comprising the North Atlantic and South Atlantic divisions the females have decreased relatively as compared with males. This is also largely true of the South Central division, the females having decreased relatively in all the states and territories, with the exception of Texas. In Oklahoma in 1890 there are 78,027 females to each 100,000 males. The females have increased relatively as compared with males in all the states comprising the North Central division, with the exception of Ohio and Wisconsin. The females have also increased relatively as compared with the males in the states and territories comprising the Western division, with the exception of New Mexico, Utah, and Washington.

The following table shows, by states and territories, the numerical increase in males and females for each decade since 1850:

INCREASE IN MALES AND FEMALES: 1850 TO 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	INCREASE IN MALES.				INCREASE IN FEMALES.			
	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1860 to 1870	1850 to 1860	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1860 to 1870	1850 to 1860
The United States.....	6,549,000	6,025,255	3,408,361	4,247,544	5,917,407	5,572,157	3,706,089	4,003,901
North Atlantic division.....	1,517,176	1,080,953	814,030	926,220	1,376,962	1,127,724	890,426	1,041,197
Maine.....	8,532	10,955	a4,086	10,718	3,018	11,066	2,722	25,392
New Hampshire.....	16,040	14,886	a4,176	3,596	13,499	13,895	a3,597	4,501
Vermont.....	2,440	1,166	6,035	a1,247	a2,304	569	8,518	2,225
Massachusetts.....	229,280	154,661	107,066	108,190	229,589	171,073	119,210	128,356
Rhode Island.....	34,995	28,274	20,623	12,055	33,980	30,904	22,110	15,920
Connecticut.....	63,756	40,512	39,270	42,290	59,802	44,734	38,031	47,065
New York.....	471,571	342,093	229,097	305,591	443,411	358,019	272,327	417,750
New Jersey.....	160,897	110,250	114,021	89,705	152,920	114,770	119,440	92,775
Pennsylvania.....	529,676	378,156	304,080	286,316	445,447	382,784	311,056	308,113
South Atlantic division.....	661,071	891,884	178,816	343,762	599,652	851,703	310,001	341,851
Delaware.....	11,465	11,480	5,030	10,734	10,420	10,113	6,860	9,950
Maryland.....	53,504	77,203	44,086	48,575	53,943	76,846	49,750	55,440
District of Columbia.....	26,066	21,386	26,663	11,335	26,762	24,538	29,027	12,058
Virginia.....	78,689	148,531	b209,043	88,237	64,726	138,871	b162,112	86,420
West Virginia.....	75,790	91,652	222,843	.....	68,547	84,791	219,171	.....
North Carolina.....	111,241	169,204	23,088	64,712	106,950	159,185	55,051	58,871
South Carolina.....	81,929	146,500	a3,418	17,686	73,043	143,465	5,916	17,515
Georgia.....	156,944	184,026	47,010	75,480	138,220	174,045	79,813	75,621
Florida.....	65,593	41,896	21,618	27,003	56,426	39,340	25,700	25,976
North Central division.....	2,578,960	2,302,118	1,970,903	1,928,005	2,419,178	2,080,882	1,913,432	1,794,510
Ohio.....	241,800	276,389	147,388	173,354	232,454	256,416	178,361	185,828
Indiana.....	107,986	152,307	158,734	137,367	166,117	145,297	171,475	174,645
Illinois.....	385,785	269,096	413,776	454,440	362,695	267,994	414,164	406,041
Michigan.....	229,425	244,610	223,051	184,798	227,527	208,268	211,895	166,661
Wisconsin.....	194,882	135,183	137,437	242,733	176,501	125,644	141,352	227,757
Minnesota.....	276,172	183,850	142,215	89,368	244,881	157,217	123,468	76,578
Iowa.....	146,317	222,219	271,424	253,441	140,064	208,376	247,683	229,258
Missouri.....	258,051	239,840	274,146	264,369	252,753	216,245	265,137	235,599
North Dakota.....	c199,544	d73,418	d6,081	d2,707	c176,806	d47,578	d3,263	d2,040
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	323,583	178,816	53,065	10,700	282,025	159,593	40,487	12,081
Kansas.....	215,445	334,443	143,040	59,178	215,555	297,254	114,147	48,028
South Central division.....	1,079,331	1,289,382	256,978	759,035	974,191	1,195,570	498,774	706,101
Kentucky.....	110,168	166,915	73,354	89,591	99,777	160,764	91,973	81,688
Tennessee.....	122,308	145,930	60,029	58,589	102,851	137,909	88,090	48,493
Alabama.....	134,827	133,891	a553	96,948	115,685	131,622	33,344	95,610
Mississippi.....	82,510	153,756	7,473	94,224	75,403	149,919	29,144	91,555
Louisiana.....	90,596	106,589	a7,820	95,398	88,045	106,442	26,742	94,242
Texas.....	334,713	414,283	193,390	206,387	309,061	358,887	119,974	185,236
Oklahoma.....	34,733	.....	.....	.....	27,101	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	169,476	168,018	20,514	117,901	156,178	150,036	28,507	107,652
Western division.....	712,492	400,918	187,568	289,922	547,424	319,269	183,966	150,236
Montana.....	59,705	1,400	16,771	.....	53,295	7,158	3,824	.....
Wyoming.....	25,191	6,933	7,219	.....	14,725	4,738	1,890	.....
Colorado.....	116,116	104,311	a7,871	32,691	101,755	59,152	13,458	1,586
New Mexico.....	13,559	17,361	a1,956	17,349	15,469	10,330	314	14,620
Arizona.....	8,369	21,315	6,887	.....	10,811	9,407	2,771	.....
Utah.....	35,954	30,383	23,800	14,209	27,088	26,789	22,647	14,684
Nevada.....	a12,805	9,640	26,242	6,137	a3,700	10,135	9,392	720
Idaho.....	29,472	9,634	12,184	.....	22,303	7,977	2,815	.....
Washington.....	171,589	30,983	6,544	8,446	102,685	29,178	5,817	3,148
Oregon.....	78,450	50,250	21,540	23,333	60,540	33,595	16,918	15,838
California.....	181,883	168,697	76,142	187,757	191,553	135,750	104,111	99,640

a Decrease.

b Decrease; due to loss of territory, West Virginia having been set off from Virginia December 31, 1862.

c North Dakota and South Dakota combined.
d Dakota territory.

The following table shows, by states and territories, the percentage of increase in males and females for each decade since 1850:

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE IN MALES AND FEMALES: 1850 TO 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	PER CENT OF INCREASE IN MALES.				PER CENT OF INCREASE IN FEMALES.			
	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1860 to 1870	1850 to 1860	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1860 to 1870	1850 to 1860
The United States	25.66	30.01	21.19	35.88	24.02	29.23	24.14	35.26
North Atlantic division	21.19	17.78	15.46	21.34	18.74	18.13	16.71	24.28
Maine	2.03	3.50	a1.29	6.03	1.11	3.53	0.87	8.89
New Hampshire	9.41	9.50	a2.61	2.30	7.65	8.49	a2.10	2.78
Vermont	1.46	0.70	4.37	a0.78	a1.39	0.35	5.45	1.44
Massachusetts	26.71	21.98	17.94	22.15	24.51	22.70	18.79	25.37
Rhode Island	26.31	26.99	24.51	16.72	23.68	27.45	24.43	19.90
Connecticut	20.85	15.27	17.38	23.02	18.87	16.44	16.24	25.10
New York	18.82	15.81	11.88	23.32	17.20	16.13	13.09	27.31
New Jersey	28.74	24.52	34.21	36.56	26.77	25.15	35.44	37.99
Pennsylvania	24.79	21.50	20.91	24.51	20.75	21.71	21.47	26.94
South Atlantic division	17.59	31.12	6.65	14.67	15.62	28.51	11.58	14.63
Delaware	15.47	18.33	10.48	23.36	14.37	16.21	12.35	21.83
Maryland	11.58	20.05	12.93	16.02	11.41	19.41	14.37	19.07
District of Columbia	31.12	34.39	75.10	46.91	28.40	35.30	75.61	43.81
Virginia	10.55	24.88	b25.93	12.20	8.44	22.11	b20.51	12.28
West Virginia	24.10	41.13			22.55	38.69		
North Carolina	16.17	32.62	4.66	15.02	15.03	28.80	11.20	13.44
South Carolina	16.71	42.00	a0.98	5.37	14.58	30.06	1.49	5.17
Georgia	20.57	31.79	8.84	16.54	17.74	28.76	15.19	16.82
Florida	48.01	44.31	29.64	58.80	42.41	42.76	38.09	62.57
North Central division	28.60	34.20	41.50	68.53	28.98	33.20	43.05	68.14
Ohio	14.98	20.66	12.38	17.05	14.07	19.31	15.52	19.29
Indiana	10.69	17.76	22.70	36.00	10.96	17.06	26.33	36.65
Illinois	24.32	20.51	45.83	101.36	24.32	21.01	51.18	100.72
Michigan	26.60	39.60	56.51	88.04	29.37	36.78	59.79	88.76
Wisconsin	28.66	24.81	33.73	147.36	27.78	24.65	38.37	161.00
Minnesota	65.89	78.13	152.78	2,404.95	67.72	76.91	158.94	3,243.46
Iowa	17.25	35.50	76.57	250.80	18.15	36.08	77.30	251.48
Missouri	22.89	25.75	44.06	73.88	24.28	26.21	47.36	72.07
North Dakota.. }	a242.47	d826.67	d217.41		c334.35	d897.19	d159.95	
South Dakota.. }								
Nebraska	129.83	253.91	320.20		139.26	286.47	335.13	
Kansas	40.15	165.38	241.72		46.92	183.29	237.07	
South Central division	23.91	39.98	8.66	34.36	22.12	37.25	14.60	33.71
Kentucky	13.23	25.07	12.38	17.82	12.23	24.53	16.33	17.45
Tennessee	15.90	23.41	10.77	11.62	13.30	21.71	16.10	9.73
Alabama	21.05	27.40	a0.11	24.71	18.08	25.90	7.02	25.21
Mississippi	14.55	37.19	1.84	30.23	13.38	36.17	7.56	30.72
Louisiana	19.33	29.43	a2.12	34.74	18.69	29.18	7.91	39.00
Texas	39.95	97.81	32.29	181.39	40.99	90.85	30.07	187.46
Oklahoma								
Arkansas	40.71	67.68	9.01	107.33	40.43	63.52	13.72	107.60
Western division	66.59	75.67	44.50	220.26	78.47	82.92	93.18	318.35
Montana	211.89	68.01			303.18	187.19		
Wyoming	178.00	96.04			221.86	249.50		
Colorado	89.92	420.27	a24.08		156.08	333.37	848.55	
New Mexico	28.78	36.83	a3.98	54.66	28.09	23.09	0.71	49.05
Arizona	29.68	309.50			88.34	341.65		
Utah	48.25	68.87	117.83	235.01	40.30	62.79	113.13	275.29
Nevada	a30.47	29.77	427.60		a18.27	100.23	1,304.44	
Idaho	135.08	79.07			206.66	283.37		
Washington	373.24	206.69	77.48		352.35	225.08	184.78	
Oregon	75.89	94.58	68.18	282.55	84.81	88.89	81.05	314.50
California	35.10	48.27	27.86	219.39	46.62	64.41	97.61	1,419.98

a Decrease.

b Decrease; due to loss of territory, West Virginia having been set off from Virginia December 31, 1862.

c North Dakota and South Dakota combined.

d Dakota territory.